Docusign Envelope ID: 52525550-F537-42CF-9574-467AEA3A2640

United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Philippines

Project Title: Modelling Livelihood Solutions for Coastal Communities in Basilan
Project Number: 1003750
Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme
Start Date: 1 January 2025 **End Date:** 30 June 2026 **PAC Meeting date:** 26 December 2024

Brief Description

The project seeks to contribute towards supporting the fisheries sector in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), specifically within the province of Basilan, by modelling community-level livelihood solutions for coastal communities by empowering participating fisherfolk communities and supporting an enabling environment for sustainable fishery livelihoods. It is designed to respond to the need to accelerate socioeconomic recovery programs, sustain the region's progress towards poverty reduction, and ensure economic growth that is inclusive to all Bangsamoro peoples. Furthermore, through the provision of support for economic development and resilience building against multiple risks, UNDP seeks to contribute to durable peace and sustainable development in the region.

The project's key objectives are:

1. To facilitate the establishment of viable models of livelihood solutiosn for identified coastal communities – benefitting both men and women – through income diversification that will lead to a measurabl increase in fisherfolks' income and profitability; and
2. To ensure the long-term health and resilience of coastal communities dependet on fisheries resources through strengthening local capcaities for sustainable resource management.

The project contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 on Reduced Inequalities, SDG 14 on Life Below Water, and SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions. Further, it is aligned with national and sub-national priorities relating to inclusive economic development and supporting agri-fishery production sectors towards fostering economic resilience and ensuring food security, as articulated in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028, Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) 2023-2028, and the Bangsamoro Government's Enhanced 12-Point Priority Agenda for 2023-2025.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):
CPD Outcome 2. By 2028, all people, benefit from a more integrated, generates decent work and livelihood opportunities innovative, inclusive, and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities.
CPD Output 2.1 Policies and solutions introduced to promote innovation and investments that generate quality jobs and livelihood
Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[1]:
Output 1: GEN2, Output 2.1: GEN2, Output 2.2: GEN2

Total resources required:		$ 1 639 866.08
Total resources allocated:		$ 1 639 866.08
	UNDP:	$ 163 986.08
	Donor:	$ 1 475 880 (EUR 1.4 million)
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures)[2]:

UNDP
DocuSigned by: Edwine Carrie, Deputy Resident Representative 1E7E9D28CA3E42B...
Date: 26-Dec-2024

[1] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

[2] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

In 2021, the BARMM region achieved a remarkable 7.5% economic growth and a double-digit decline in poverty incidence, from 54.2% in 2018 to 29.8%. The region has positioned itself as the second-fastest growing region in the Philippines, overcoming significant obstacles posed by the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, bureaucratic challenges encountered by the interim regional government, and persistent security concerns.

However, despite the improving economic performance in the region, BARMM remains among the poorest in the country. The Province of Basilan continues to be included in the poorest clusters in 2018 and 2021, with poverty incidence among families recorded at 66.3% and 42.5%, respectively. The BARMM region also has the highest prevalence of food insecurity in the country at 84% with majority of its populations being farmers and fisherfolk, which are traditionally among the poorest and most vulnerable sectors. Despite BARMM registering the highest growth in the value of production in agriculture and fisheries at 7.2% in 2021 , and BARMM holding the title as the leading fish producer region nationwide with a 23.8% share to the country's 4.25 million metric ton fisheries production – in which Basilan, Sulu (formerly part of BARMM), and Tawi-Tawi produce most of the region's harvest –, the economic benefits have yet to trickle down to the household and individual level. According to the 2021 Philippine Fisheries Profile report of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), fisherfolk from the BARMM region holds the lowest annual income compared to those from other regions, with an income of PHP 142,056 annually, or a monthly average of only PHP 11,838. Worse yet, field anecdotes gathered from leaders of fishing associations in Basilan revealed that most fishers and boat workers can barely earn more than PHP 3,000 per month, driving the fragility of these critical communities.

Post-harvest losses, common to the fishery sector due to fishery commodities being highly perishable, is also a significant economic challenge resulting in reduced incomes for the sector and small-scale operators who are disproportionately affected. It is estimated that 25-40% of total fish caught and farmed in the country is lost annually. In addition to grappling with chronic poverty, farmers and fisherfolk find themselves disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. The province of Basilan is tagged as highly vulnerable to urban and coastal floods, tsunamis, and cyclones. The increasing frequency and intensity of typhoons in the country and other weather disturbances have become a significant threat to people's livelihoods. With most fisherfolk dependent only on fishing as their income source, these climatic challenges pose a dual burden, as these communities not only contend with economic vulnerabilities but also face the tangible consequences of environmental shifts. Furthermore, while the island provinces, such as Basilan, have relative peace at present, the agriculture and fishery sector as with other industries still has to contend with the history of conflict in the BARMM region which deters investments and sustained development efforts.

The intertwined challenges of poverty, climate change, and the lingering impact of conflict underscore the ongoing necessity for focused initiatives aimed at achieving inclusive growth and development, particularly within the agricultural and fishery sectors. Recognizing the pivotal role of agri-fishery production in fostering economic resilience and ensuring food security, the regional

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government has included these in the Enhanced 12-Point Priority Agenda for 2023-2025. Addressing disparities, however, in the high levels of production and improving economic performance vis-à-vis the economic well-being of local farmers and fisherfolk require targeted efforts that consider the value chain, market dynamics, and the overall economic environment.

As the transition concludes and the region braces for elections and potential shifts in leadership, it becomes vital to protect and advance the gains achieved in peacebuilding and development. But genuine progress should be inclusive and tangible dividends of peace should reach the most vulnerable communities at the fringes of society.

The proposed project is centered on developing a model of coastal communities with resilient and profitable fisheries-based livelihoods within an enabling environment that promotes sustainable coastal resource management. Through this project, UNDP seeks to contribute towards ensuring the vitality of coastal communities dependent on fisheries through promoting environmental stewardship. Furthermore, through the provision of support for economic development and resilience building against multiple risks, UNDP seeks to contribute to durable peace and sustainable development in the region.

II. STRATEGY

To contribute towards improving the profitability and overall economic wellbeing of small-scale fisherfolk, the project seeks to implement fisheries-based livelihood solutions that support income diversification for fishing communities.

The project will organize members, from fisherfolk communities into community-based organizations which will be provided capacity building and material support, as well as resource capital to implement fishery-based livelihood solutions that are meant to diversify their income sources beyond their primary livelihood of fishing.

These fisheries-based livelihood solutions may be in the form of supporting aquaculture and mariculture initiatives, value-adding processing, eco-tourism ventures, producing handicrafts from marine resources, providing alternative livelihood ventures and supporting post-harvest and distribution. These solutions may provide additional income, especially during off-fishing seasons, creating a steady income stream and supporting the local fisherfolk communities.

In addition to this, the project will also contribute to protecting the ecological health and long-term viability of fisheries resources towards ensuring sustainable fisheries livelihoods. Strengthening the local capacities of communities and government stakeholders on coastal resource management is crucial to achieving the proposed project's desired objectives. Furthermore, the increasingly complex risks and vulnerabilities faced by the BARMM region, and the fisheries sector in particular, also necessitate actions aimed towards supporting communities in risk proofing their livelihoods.

The proposed project is guided by the following **theory of change**:

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IF marginalized fisherfolk communities are provided with diverse fishery-based livelihood solutions that reduce their economic dependency on fishing and are empowered to take active roles as stewards of coastal resource management**.**

AND IF local governments institutionalize and consistently implement policies on sustainable coastal resource management**.**

THEN these communities will transform into models of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient fisherfolk communities,

BECAUSE the diversification of income sources will enhance economic well-being and stability, while the sustainable management and conservation of fisheries will protect and restore the ecosystems they depend on, securing their long-term livelihoods.

Modeling fisheries-based livelihood solutions that support income diversification

Activity 1.1 Social preparation and organizing

This will involve conducting courtesy visits to local authorities and engaging community members to ensure readiness and foster local ownership of community-level interventions. An inception workshop will be undertaken, which will include an orientation on planned activities, key results, and the criteria for community selection.

Emphasis will be placed on inclusivity, ensuring the active participation of marginalized groups, including women, youth, and indigenous peoples. Since 90% of Basilan's population are indigenous people (IP)[1], the project will ensure the proper representation of the major IP groups living in the targeted communities. The marginalized groups shall be included as early as the planning and identification of livelihood solutions to the entire decision-making process to come up with a community-based and community-driven solutions to their desired development. The project will also promote gender responsiveness by addressing barriers to women's involvement in fisheries and ensuring equitable access to resources.

The organizing activities will also formalize community-based organizations (CBOs) as core beneficiaries that will receive capacity-building, material resources, and capital to initiate and implement identified livelihood solutions. The number of CBO members will be determined by the specific needs and scale of each livelihood initiative for optimal participation and sustainability. At least one women-led or women's organization will be organized from among the three target coastal communities.

Activity 1.2 Conduct of gender-responsive livelihood mapping and community-level value chain analysis of the fisheries sector

Local consultants will be engaged to map fisheries-based livelihood opportunities and conduct community-level value chain analysis (VCA). This activity aims to assess the current livelihoods, resources, and capacities within the community, while ensuring that both men and women's roles, contributions, and challenges are fully recognized. The community-level value chain analysis will

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help pinpoint areas for improvement or expansion in the local fisheries sector, highlighting opportunities for increased income. Consultations with local government units and relevant ministries, offices, and agencies (MOAs) such as MAFAR and MTIT will be undertaken as part of the process. Consultations with the BWC and MSSD may also be conducted to determine possible livelihood support for women and other marginalized sectors.

The analysis of livelihood opportunities will also focus on identifying the most viable options that offer the greatest potential for sustainability and profitability for fisherfolk communities. This will ensure that the selected livelihoods are not only feasible but also capable of delivering long-term economic benefits to small-scale fisherfolk communities.

Activity 1.3 Identification and community validation of fishery-based livelihood solutions for implementation

Following the livelihood mapping and community-level value chain analysis (VCA) in the three target coastal communities, a participatory, inclusive, and gender-responsive approach will guide the selection of prioritized livelihood solutions. Community consultations, together with a livelihood specialist, will actively involve diverse groups, including women, youth and IPs, to ensure that all voices are heard and that the solutions reflect the needs and aspirations of the entire community.

Government stakeholders from the local government and relevant Ministries, Offices, and Agencies (MOAs) will also be engaged to explore alignment with any existing policies and initiatives and to identify opportunities for collaboration and complementarity. This involvement ensures that the livelihood solutions are integrated with local development plans, enhances synergies with other programs, and leverages additional resources and support. Possible collaboration and complementarity with initiatives of civil society organizations, private sector, and academe may also be explored.

Several possible fishery-based livelihood solutions that support income diversification include the following *(noting that the* project *will focus on only 2-3 of these types of interventions)*:

- *Aquaculture and mariculture initiatives (e.g., fish farming, seaweed farming and trading, shellfish cultivation)*
- *Value-adding processing (e.g., fish processing, production of fish-based products for local markets)*
- *Eco-tourism ventures (e.g., mangrove boardwalk)*
- *Producing handicrafts from marine resources*
- *Alternative livelihood ventures (e.g., boat repair and maintenance services)*
- *Post-harvest and distribution (e.g., establishing ice production facilities, providing transport machinery such as motorcycles or boats, enabling fisherfolk communities to transport their catch to market)*

Activity 1.4 Capacity building support to community-based organizations to implement fishery-based livelihood solutions

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The project will engage a civil society organization as service provider to provide comprehensive technical and operational support in the implementation of capacity building support that will help organized CBOs adopt, implement, and sustain their identified livelihood solutions.

The capacity building package will offer foundational training in organizational development, business planning, and financial management to fisherfolk CBO members, equipping them with the essential skills to manage new livelihood ventures effectively. Additionally, values formation exercises will be conducted to strengthen community cohesion and ethical practices.

Depending on the specific livelihood solutions selected, targeted skills development training will also be provided to enhance the practical skills required for successful implementation and management of these solutions.

The UNDP will support the management of resource capital allocated to the three organized fisherfolk CBOs.

Activity 1.5 Provision of fisheries-based livelihood assets to support income diversification and enhance livelihood solutions

The project will provide the 3 CBOs with technical assistance to help them identify the alternative livelihood income projects tailored to their capacities and skills. UNDP shall assist in the procurement of inputs identified for the particular income-generating activities and logistical assistance to deliver these to the CBOs. UNDP will also facilitate the procurement of various assets necessary for the identified livelihood solutions. Some examples of equipment and materials related to fisheries-based livelihood are presented below:

- *Aquaculture and mariculture initiatives: seaweed cultivation equipment (e.g., ropes, nets), fish farming equipment (e.g., fish cages, water pumps, feed dispensers, nets, fish transport containers, breeding tanks, fish aggregating device, mudcrab fattening, seaweed farming)*
- *Value-adding processing: fish processing tools (e.g., filleting knives, scales), smoking and drying equipment, refrigeration units (e.g., cold storage), packaging machines, processing tables and workstations*
- *Eco-tourism ventures: construction materials for mangrove boardwalks, ecotourism circuits, establishment of MPA view decks, purchase of glassboats*
- *Producing handicrafts from marine resources: crafting tools (e.g., shells, weaving materials), workbenches and hand tools, packaging materials*
- *Alternative livelihood ventures: boat repair tools and equipment (e.g., welding gear, paint, and sealants), maintenance tools (e.g., engine parts, tools for mechanical repairs)*
- *Post-harvest and distribution: ice production facilities, transport machinery (e.g., motorcycles with sidecars, small boats), coolers and insulated containers, loading and unloading equipment*

The procurement of these items will adhere to UNDP's established procurement procedures, ensuring transparency, fairness, and accountability. All purchases will follow competitive bidding processes and comply with ethical standards, prioritizing cost-effectiveness and quality. Procurement activities will also align with UNDP's sustainability guidelines, promoting environmentally friendly and socially responsible sourcing. This ensures that the necessary

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equipment is acquired efficiently while upholding UNDP's commitment to integrity and best practices.

To ensure a sufficient pool of potential suppliers and vendors from Mindanao for the various procurement requirements of the project, 2 vendor forums will be organized. Additionally, pre-bid forums will be conducted to orient prospective bidders and suppliers on UNDP's procurement requirements and procedures.

Ceremonial turnover activities will be undertaken following the delivery of procured inputs and equipment to the CBOs. All assets will be formally and properly transferred to the CBOs through a structured handover process, ensuring clear ownership and accountability. This process will include the necessary documentation, asset verification, training, and capacity-building support to ensure that the CBOs can effectively manage and maintain the assets for the long-term sustainability of their livelihood initiatives.

Through the implementation of the above Output 1 activities, it is expected that fisherfolk CBOs from the target coastal communities will successfully adopt, implement, and sustain these new livelihood ventures that provide alternative income streams, benefitting them and their families.

Strengthening local capacities for coastal resource management

Activity 2.1 Assessment on coastal resource management with community and local government stakeholders and development of local CRM Situationer and community-level plans

A coastal resource management specialist will be engaged to provide technical assistance in the conduct of an assessment on coastal resource management (CRM) in collaboration with community members and local government stakeholders.

The assessment will evaluate the current state of coastal resources within the communities identify challenges and explore opportunities for sustainable management. It will also examine the existing knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) related to CRM within the community and among local government stakeholders. This will help identify gaps in understanding, areas for capacity building, and potential behavioural changes needed to improve CRM efforts.

Based on this assessment, a local CRM Situationer will be developed, providing a detailed overview of the coastal environment, resource use, and governance. This will guide the development of community-based CRM plans focused on promoting sustainable marine resource use, improving environmental conservation, and building community resilience.

Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment (PCRA) shall also be done by a service provider or CSO including but not limited to the following: 1. Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and tagging/ground truthing of fishponds (as Abandoned, Underutilized, Undeveloped (AUUs), illegal, with Fishpond Lease Agreements (FLAs), etc.); and 2. biophysical/suitability survey of prospective AUUs and other areas. Data collected and report written for the PCRA shall be turned over to the Project.

Activity 2.2 Capacity building of community and local government stakeholders on coastal resource management and risk proofing of fisheries-based livelihoods

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A civil society organization will be engaged as service provider to provide technical and operational support for implementing capacity-building activities on coastal resource management (CRM). This partnership will ensure tailored trainings for communities to manage coastal resources sustainably and "risk proof" their fisheries-based livelihoods against environmental and climate risks.

The capacity-building activities for fisherfolk communities will be open to all members of the community, not just those in the organized CBOs, to ensure inclusivity and broad participation. Special efforts will be made to engage underrepresented groups, including women and youth, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to benefit from the trainings.

Capacity building on coastal resource management (CRM) will also be conducted for local government stakeholders to enhance their understanding and strengthen their role in the sustainable management of coastal areas. This training will focus on equipping local officials with the technical knowledge, tools, and strategies needed to implement effective CRM policies, enforce regulations, and integrate CRM into local development plans.

Activity 2.3 Advisory support provided to local government stakeholders in the formulation and institutionalization of policies on coastal resource management

This support will include expert guidance from a CRM specialist on policy formulation aimed at creating effective CRM policies. Workshops and meetings will be organized to discuss policy needs, share best practices, and brainstorm solutions. These sessions will facilitate collaborative policy development and address specific local challenges. The sessions will be participated by relevant Ministries, Offices, and Agencies that have mandates on CRM such as the MAFAR, MTIT, and local tourism offices.

Examples of community-based policies on coastal resource management may include the following:

Revision or adoption of ordinance establishing marine protected areas, Policies that empower local communities to manage their own fisheries, including setting catch limits, regulating fishing gear, and establishing seasoning closures to prevent overfishing, Mangrove protection and restoration, Local fisheries regulations, Community-based tourism

Collaboration with relevant ministries, offices, and agencies will be ensured to align community-based policies with national and regional frameworks, enhance coordination, and leverage additional resources and expertise for successful CRM outcomes.

Activity 2.4 Implementation of community-level CRM plans

The project will support the implementation of community-level CRM plans developed under Activity 2.1, prioritizing actions that can be accomplished within the project's timeframe. Items that cannot be covered by the project will be shared with other stakeholders for potential complementation or support.

Examples of community-level CRM plans that may be implemented include (noting that the project will focus on only 2-3 of these types of interventions):

Inventory of marine protected areas (MPAs), Setting up community-based marine patrols, Beach clean-ups, Expansion of existing mangrove restoration projects, Reef restoration activities, Setting up basic waste management systems, Community monitoring programs, Ecotourism development

Social inclusion and gender responsiveness will be prioritized in implementing community-level CRM initiatives by engaging diverse groups, including women, youth, and IP members.

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Support for implementing community-level CRM plans will include capacity-building and provision of essential materials. For example, on mangrove reforestation, this will entail training on planting and maintenance, and supplying seedlings, planting tools, and monitoring equipment. For community-based marine patrols, support will involve guidance on monitoring strategies and legal aspects, providing equipment such as a patrol boat, communication devices, and surveillance tools, as well as training on surveillance, reporting, and conflict resolution.

The project will work closely with relevant agencies, such as MAFAR and MENRE, who can provide technical guidance and complementary support to effectively implement these initiatives.

The project shall support CBOs in implementing CRM plans through a low value grant/financial support not exceeding EUR 60,000. The activities allowed for this support could include one of the following:.

a. Capacity Building Training for CBOs to implement CRM plans (Organization Development Training) - This involves providing training and skill-building opportunities for Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to strengthen their capacity in coastal resource management (CRM). It can include workshops, seminars, or courses that help community leaders and members understand CRM principles, governance, and sustainable practices to effectively manage coastal resources.
b. Income generating/income-adding activities – provision of materials for income generating and value-adding activities aligned with the CRM plan. This supports projects that create sustainable income sources for communities while aligning with CRM plans. It may involve providing materials or resources for activities like aquaculture, eco-tourism, sustainable fishing, or handicrafts that add value to local products or services, promoting economic resilience.
c. Networking, advocacy and partnership with CSOs and government partners to strengthen the execution of the CRM plans in the communities. These activities focus on fostering relationships with civil society organizations (CSOs) and government agencies to advocate for and strengthen CRM initiatives in the community. It also includes community mobilization and awareness raising campaigns on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the collaborative efforts to ensure the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of CRM plans, through shared resources, policy advocacy, and joint actions.
d. Poverty reduction / climate action activities. Projects that directly address poverty reduction or climate resilience in coastal communities. These activities may include programs aimed at improving livelihoods, enhancing disaster preparedness, or promoting environmental sustainability to reduce the vulnerability of coastal populations to climate change impacts. Activities can include purchase of materials (e.g., buoys, boat fuel, etc) for implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPAN design, deployment of MPA markers (e.g. mooring buoys) and other signages, mangrove restoration, etc.
e. Innovative strategies. This refers to the implementation of new and creative approaches in CRM that can offer novel solutions to coastal management challenges. This could involve introducing advanced technologies, new methodologies, or unique community engagement models that contribute to more effective and sustainable coastal resource management practices.

The criteria and eligibility for the Low Value Grant/Financial Support to Third Parties is stipulated in a separate section below.

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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The overall objective (impact) of the Modelling Livelihood Solutions for Coastal Communities in Basilan project is to contribute towards an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient fisheries sector in the island province of Basilan that fosters economic empowerment of marginalized fisherfolk communities.

The specific objectives (outcome) are:

- Objective 1: To facilitate the establishment of viable models of livelihood solutions for identified coastal communities – benefitting both men and women – through income diversification that will lead to a measurable increase in fisherfolks' income and profitability.
- Objective 2: To ensure the long-term health and resilience of coastal communities dependent on fisheries resources through strengthening local capacities for sustainable coastal resource management.

Key results (outputs) expected by the end of the project include:

- Output 1: Three (3) fisherfolk community-based organizations modelling fisheries-based livelihood solutions that support income diversification
- Output 2.1: Three (3) coastal communities implementing their own community-driven coastal resource management initiatives
- Output 2.2: At least (3) coastal resource management policies formulated and instituted by local government units in target communities

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

Resources and funding from the European union will be utilized to implement and execute the project, in the amount of $1,475,880, based on December 2024 Euro to US Dollar exchange rate. UNDP will also contribute $163,986, so the total resource envelope will amount to USD 1,639,866.

Project resources will be used to hire a full-time project manager, who will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, leading a project management unit (PMU). The project manager will be supervised by a UNDP senior staff.

The project will also require several specialized resource personnel to assist in delivering the expected results for the project, including livelihood and fisheries experts.

Other resources will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation, project management and project office, and general management support or 7% of the total direct cost.

Partnerships

The project will be implemented in close coordination and collaboration with key BARMM ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), the Ministry of Trade, Investmenst, and Tourism (MTIT), and the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy

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(MENRE), as well as local government offices in the province of Basilan, from the barangay to provincial level. The engagements with these entities are further described in the below sub-section on *Stakeholder Engagement.*

The project will also entail the engagement of civil society organizations (CSOs) as service providers who will support the implementation of key activities. CSOs will be selected according to a competitive process which considers geographic scope of operations, thematic expertise and a proven track record of project management and implementation along the themes of community organizing, agri-fishery livelihood development, agri-fishery business development, environmental conservation, community-based natural resource management, coastal resource management, and other related areas of expertise.

Under Output 1 related to modeling fisheries-based income diversification livelihood solutions, the CSO partner will be engaged for implementing capacity building activities to assist community groups with their livelihood or income generating activities. The project will set up guidelines for the provision of equipment and livelihood inputs, aligned with UNDP and EU policies on procurement, and in ensuring proper management and accountability.

Under Output 2, the CSO partner will enhance CRM capacity and assist fisherfolk communities in implementing their CRM plans. This includes providing training and technical and operational support to strengthen local resource management capabilities and ensure effective execution of community-level CRM plans.

CBOs will be provided a maximum amount of $60,000 in low value grants to implement activities based on the CRM plans. The project will set up guidelines for the provision of resource capital to the CBOs, aligned with UNDP policies on sub-grants, ensuring proper management and accountability.

The criteria for providing financial support to third parties/low value grant are as follows:

(i) The financial support shall complement the attainment of Outcome 2 Long-term health and resilience of coastal communities are enhanced by building local capacities for sustainable coastal resource management, specifically Output 2.1 Three (3) coastal communities implementing their own community-driven coastal resource management initiatives.
(ii) Types of activities eligible for financial support should fall under at least one of the following:
    a. Capacity Building Training for CBOs to implement CRM plans (Organization Development Training) - This involves providing training and skill-building opportunities for Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to strengthen their capacity in coastal resource management (CRM). It can include workshops, seminars, or courses that help community leaders and members understand CRM principles, governance, and sustainable practices to effectively manage coastal resources.
    b. Income generating/income-adding activities – provision of materials for income generating and value-adding activities aligned with the CRM plan. This supports projects that create sustainable income sources for communities while aligning with CRM plans. It may involve providing materials or resources for activities like

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aquaculture, eco-tourism, sustainable fishing, or handicrafts that add value to local products or services, promoting economic resilience.

c. Networking, advocacy and partnership with CSOs and government partners to strengthen the execution of the CRM plans in the communities. These activities focus on fostering relationships with civil society organizations (CSOs) and government agencies to advocate for and strengthen CRM initiatives in the community. It also includes community mobilization and awareness raising campaigns on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and the collaborative efforts to ensure the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of CRM plans, through shared resources, policy advocacy, and joint actions.
d. Poverty reduction / climate action activities. Projects that directly address poverty reduction or climate resilience in coastal communities. These activities may include programs aimed at improving livelihoods, enhancing disaster preparedness, or promoting environmental sustainability to reduce the vulnerability of coastal populations to climate change impacts. Purchase of materials (e.g., buoys, boat fuel, etc) for implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPAN design, deployment of MPA markers (e.g. mooring buoys) and other signages, mangrove restoration
e. Innovative strategies. This refers to the implementation of new and creative approaches in CRM that can offer novel solutions to coastal management challenges. This could involve introducing advanced technologies, new methodologies, or unique community engagement models that contribute to more effective and sustainable coastal resource management practices.

(iii) Any community-based or people's organization, whether officially recognized by the local government (barangay-level at the least) or duly formed within or before the project period and operating within the geographical area, which consists of fisherfolk members and/or their family members, may be eligible to receive financial support

(iv) Entities will be selected based on their alignment with the project's goals and their capacity to implement proposed activities. Additional criteria include the involvement of fisherfolk members or their families, and the feasibility of the proposed activities in achieving measurable outcomes.

(v) The exact amount of financial support for each organization will be determined based on the specific activities outlined in their proposal, including the scope, feasibility, and expected outcomes related to the achievement of Output 2.1, including their operational expenses. The proposal will be assessed by the Project Board (or a delegated committee which may involve the UNDP Peace Programme personnel, PMU personnel, and others as may be deemed appropriate) to ensure cost accuracy, relevance, and alignment with the project's objectives.

(vi) The total support granted shall not exceed EUR 60,000, and the proposal’s budget must demonstrate clear justification for the requested amount.

Risks and Assumptions

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Initial risks and mitigation strategies are identified below. However, a social and environmental safeguards specialist will be contracted to conduct a comprehensive assessment of potential risks, including social and environmental impacts, and to design mitigation measures that ensure project compliance with safeguards policies and promote sustainable, risk-resilient outcomes.

Risks	**Mitigation**
Local governments may lack the capacity, resources, or political will to enforce sustainable coastal resource management practices.	Build local government capacity, provide technical support, and foster strong partnerships among communities, local authorities, and other stakeholders.
New income generating activities which the community might prefer may not be economically viable or have limited access to markets, failing to provide the expected income diversification.	Conduct assessments to ensure that alternative livelihoods are economically viable and sustainable. Technical handholding and accompaniment will be provided.
Electoral violence or violent conflict can disrupt project activities, delay implementation, or compromise the safety of community members and stakeholders.	Criteria for selection of community beneficiaries will target those with less exposure to violent conflict, to lessen the risk of disruption due to electoral violence or violent conflict. Close coordination with security forces and mechanisms will be undertaken.
The selection of target communities may be influenced by political interests, which can lead to bias, favouritism, and marginalization of deserving but politically unaligned communities.	Develop clear, data-driven, and transparent criteria for community selection are communicated to all stakeholders. These criteria should focus on vulnerability, needs, and potential for impact.

The proposed project assumes that:

- Fisherfolk communities will be willing and motivated to adopt new livelihood solutions and take on more active roles in resource management
- Local governments have or will develop the capacity, resources, and commitment to implement and enforce sustainable coastal resource management policies and programs effectively.
- Adopting sustainable practices will positively impact coastal ecosystems, leading to resource recovery and long-term livelihood protection
- Livelihood solutions to be implemented will be profitable and meet market demand

Stakeholder Engagement

Coastal communities in Basilan	- Community beneficiaries that will be engaged, organized, and empowered to adopt new livelihood solutions and take on roles as stewards of coastal resource management
Barangay, municipal, and provincial local government units	- Government stakeholders that will be engaged as beneficiaries and collaborative partners. They will receive technical support and capacity building assistance on CRM planning, policy formulation, and adoption - They will also be involved to promote local ownership, and ensure alignment and integration of project activities with broader development plans

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Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) (regional and provincial office)	- Technical expertise on sustainable fisheries practices, which can enhance the design and implementation of livelihood solutions - Assistance in aligning project activities with national/regional fisheries policies, and integrating projects with broader fisheries development plans (e.g., MAFAR's Fisheries Development Framework)
Ministry of Trade, Investments, and Tourism (MTIT) (regional and provincial office)	- Support in identifying market opportunities and expanding market access for fishery and eco-tourism products - Technical assistance in business planning and management to help community members establish successful livelihood ventures - Guidance and support in developing and promoting ecotourism ventures
Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE) (regional and provincial office)	- Technical expertise in environmental management and conservation practices to ensure sustainable use of natural resources - Assistance with compliance to environmental regulations and integration of best practices for natural resource management - Technical support in developing and implementing effective coastal resource management strategies, including monitoring and enforcement
Civil society organizations (CSOs)	- At least two (2) project partners to be engaged as service providers with proven operational capacity to implement livelihood and CRM projects in Mindanao, especially Basilan or other island provinces - One CSO will provide technical and operational support on capacity building and resource capital management for established CBOs - One CSO will provide technical and operational support on capacity building on CRM and implementation of community-level CRM plans
Local consultants / Subject matter experts	- Technical experts to be engaged for the conduct of gender-responsive livelihood mapping and community-level VCA on fisheries and provide support in the identification of viable and practicable livelihood solutions to be adopted by established CBOs - Technical experts to be engaged to assess the target communities' coastal resources and CRM knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAPs) among fisherfolk communities and local government stakeholders, develop a CRM Situationer, provide guidance in the development of community-level CRM plans, and advisory support to local government stakeholders in the formulation of CRM policies - Social and Environmental Safeguards Policy (SESP) expert to be engaged for a comprehensive assessment of potential risks, including social and environmental impacts,

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	and to design mitigation measures that ensure project compliance with safeguards policies and promote sustainable, risk-resilient outcomes - A gender consultant will be engaged to ensure that the project is inclusive and addresses the specific needs of both women and men. A comprehensive gender assessment report will be formulated that will serve as a basis for a gender-sensitive workplan and strategies and promote equality in project activities and outcomes A communications consultant will provide strategic guidance for the implementation of donor visibility materials, including but not limited to launches, success stories, activity documentation, and other related communications and media initiatives.

Digital Solutions[3]

This project will explore the use of digital technologies for livelihood solutions for coastal communities and agricultural and fishery production records, if appropriate and relevant to the context.

Knowledge

The project will document good practices and lessons learned throughout the project implementation. Additionally, the public will be informed of contributions and achievements through this project via UNDP social media and local media. It will conduct of Participatory Coastal Resources Assessment (PCRA) and produce a feasibility study on the community level livelihood mapping analysis. Moreover, a lessons learning workshop/after project review will be conducted to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of this project by reviewing progress towards project results based on the project document and annual work plan. It will likewise expound on the good practices for the pilot interventions, highlight strengths, weaknesses/gaps and good practices, and provide forward-looking recommendations for the design and implementation of future projects for peacebuilding in Bangsamoro.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

Project implementation will enhance impact and sustainability of results by facilitating meaningful engagement of key community, government, and non-government stakeholders. Alignment of project initiatives with existing development plans and frameworks at the local and regional level will be ensured. Counterpart resources will also be requested from partner institutions, where possible, to help strengthen ownership and integration of initiatives and follow-up support activities into their respective workplans and budgets.

Both project outputs focus on capacity building to strengthen skills and knowledge of local communities in adopting new livelihood solutions and stewardship roles in coastal resource management. This approach empowers them to independently manage and sustain project

[3] *Please see the Guideline "Embedding Digital in Project Design".*

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activities and initiatives. Fostering a sense of ownership among community beneficiaries will also enhance their commitment to maintaining outcomes.

Local government stakeholders will receive capacity building and technical assistance in planning, formulating, and institutionalizing CRM policies. Policy institutionalization (e.g., on local fisheries regulations, designation of marine protected areas, mangrove protection and restoration, climate change adaptation) will help to ensure continued allocation of resources and implementation.

Facilitating partnerships with other stakeholders will further enhance prospects for continued support, knowledge sharing, and collaboration. In addition, implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress, identify challenges, and make necessary adjustments, will help to ensure that project benefits are sustained over time.

The project initiatives also specifically aim to develop model communities that demonstrate effective fisheries-based livelihood solutions that diversify their income sources and lead community-level coastal resource management efforts to protect the resources essential for their fishing livelihoods. By establishing these model communities, the project not only enhances local resilience but also creates a framework for scaling up successful practices. This approach allows for the replication of effective strategies in other communities, fostering broader adoption of sustainable fisheries management and livelihood diversification among small-scale fisherfolk and similar vulnerable sectors across the region.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

All project interventions will be implemented in close collaboration with organizations with extensive knowledge of the complexities of political, cultural and gender dynamics of Muslim Mindanao. These organizations will also have established management structures and operational networks. Project implementation will also be reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure that the original theory of change holds, and any necessary adjustment of interventions will entail minimal costs. Moreover, the Project Management Unit will coordinate with other UNDP units who are also operating in the same areas to ensure complementarity and minimize costs.

Project Management

The project will be implemented through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), whereby UNDP takes on the role of Implementing Partner. Through DIM, UNDP has the technical and administrative capacity to assume the responsibility for mobilizing and applying effectively the required inputs in order to reach the expected ouputs. UNDP assumes overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation. Accordingly, UNDP must follow all policies and procedures established for its own operations.

Day-to-day management and operational decision-making will be the responsibility of a full-time Project Manager, who will work under the guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative and direct supervision of the Team Leader of the Peace and Stabilization Programme Team (PSPT). The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the Contribution Agreement, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of

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time and cost. S/he will also undertake M&E tasks to ensure that the implementation of activities is on track. The Project Manager will also be reporting to the BAEP Project Steering Committee and to the Project Advisory Board. The project manager will be supported by a project analyst, finance and admin associate, and a procurement associate. The PMU will operate from Zamboanga City, except for the procurement associate who will be based in the Philippine Country Office in Manila.

To help ensure progress towards project results, a multi-stakeholder Projact Advisory Board will be established, composed of representatives from UNDP, EU, MAFAR, the PLGU of Basilan and key partner organizations will be constituted to provide overall supervision, and to guide the trajectory of the project. It will be co-chaired by the EU Delegation and UNDP Resident Representative. The Project Board will meet at least once a year (or more often as needed) either physically or virtually to review implementation progress, address key strategic issues arising and provide detailed substantive guidance. Project Board agreements—particularly ones involving substantial modification or deviation from initial commitments under the Contribution Agreement and of which EU Delegation is Co-Chair—shall be duly documented to serve as reference in formally amending the Agreement. Details of the Project Board are further provided in Section VIII on Governance and Management arrangements.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[4]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: **CPD 2024-2028 OUTCOME 2:** By 2028, all people, benefit from a more integrated, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: **Output indicator 2.1.2** Number of people benefitting from employment and livelihood support (2024 Baseline: 0, 2026 Target: 300 individuals, to be disaggregated by sex and age)
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: **UNDP SP IRRF Output 3.3.** Risk informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, implemented at regional, national, and sub-national levels. **UNDP SP IRRF Output 4.1** Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Modeling Livelihood Solutions for Coastal Communities in Basilan (Quantum ID No. 01003750)

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
Impact: An inclusive, sustainable, and resilient fisheries sector in Basilan that fosters economic empowerment of marginalized fisherfolk communities.	***Impact indicator 1 :*** *Extent of access and participation of marginalized groups (e.g. women, youth, indigenous peoples) in agri-fishery value chain development (in line with BDP 2.2.1)* *Extent will be measured through the following levels:* *Level 0 = Marginalized groups have no access and participation in agri-fishery value chain developments*	BPDA report on progress of Bangsamoro Development Plan 2023-2028 indicators MAFAR data	Level 0 = Marginalized groups have no access and participation in agri-fishery value chain	2024		Level 2 = Marginalized groups have increased awareness and participation, but still not fully integrated into the value chain (25-75%	Level 2 = Marginalized groups have increased awareness and participation, but still not fully integrated into the value chain (25-75%	Risks may include social, cultural, and systemic barriers may limit the meaningful access and participation of marginalized groups in agri-fishery value chain development, Insufficient funding, local capacity, and stakeholder engagement may impede effective implementation of coastal resource management in agri-fishery communities

[4] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[5] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
	Level 1 = Marginalized groups have some awareness but participation is minimal and sporadic (less than 25% participation) *Level 2 = Marginalized groups have increased awareness and participation, but still not fully integrated into value chain (25-75% participation)* *Level 3 = Marginalized groups are actively involved and have significant influence in the agri-fishery value chain (Over 75% participation)*		develo pment			participatio n	participatio n	
	Impact indicator 2: *Extent of implementation of coastal resource management in agri-fishery communities (in line with BDP 2.2.3)* *Extent will be measured through the following levels:* *Level 0 = No CRM plans, policies, or project in place* *Level 1 = Draft CRM plans, policies, and/or projects in place* *Level 2 = CRM plans, policies, and/or projects institutionalized in local development plans*	BPDA report on progress of Bangsamoro Development Plan 2023-2028 indicators MENRE data	Level 0 = No CRM plans, policies , or project s in place	2024		Level 2 = CRM plans, policies, and/or projects institutional ized in local developmen t plans	Level 2 = CRM plans, policies, and/or projects institutional ized in local developmen t plans	

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
	Level 3 = CRM plans, policies, and/or projects implemented							
Outcome 1: Fisherfolk communities achieve a measurable increase in income through the adoption of viable fisheries-based livelihood models that support income diversification.	***Outcome 1.1*** *Number of individuals reporting an increase in income as a result of adopting the livelihood models (disaggregated by sex)*	Progress and Monitoring Reports Activity Reports Outputs from Lessons Learning Workshop/After Action Review	0	2024	--	At least 90	At least 90	Collecting qualitative insights on income changes and livelihood impacts, Data from project or monitoring reports Risks may include misreporting income, sampling bias, data integrity issues, cultural barriers affecting sex-disaggregated reporting
Output 1. Three (3) community-based organizations modelling fisheries-based livelihood solutions that support income diversification	***Output indicator 1.1:*** *Number of coastal community members engaged in participatory processes in the identification of fishery-based livelihoods solutions to be adopted that support income diversification (Disaggregated by sex and age)*	Project monitoring Documentation and attendance sheets of meetings Progress reports	0	*2024*	450 members *(150 per community)*		450 members	Data collection method includes project monitoring, attendance records, progress reports. Risks include inaccuracies in attendance records, potential exclusion of marginalized groups, and cultural or social dynamics limiting full engagement of target beneficiaries.
	Output indicator 1.2: *Number of individuals trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge*	Project monitoring Documentation and attendance sheets	0	2024	300 community members *(100 per community,*		300 community members	Data collection method includes project monitoring, attendance records, progress reports.

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
	and/or skills related to fisheries-based livelihood solutions that support income diversification (disaggregated by sex and age)	Progress reports			*inclusive of men, women, and youth)*			Risks may include self-reporting bias in measuring knowledge or skill improvement, inconsistent attendance records, and difficulties in attributing outcomes directly to the EU-funded intervention
	Output indicator 1.3: *Number of community-based organizations (including women's/women-led organizations) implementing their identified livelihood solutions with the assets provided*	Project monitoring Progress reports	0	2024	--	At least 3 CBOs (*1 per community, with at least 1 women's or women-led organization)*	At least 3 CBOs	Data collection method include monitoring project progress. Risks may include mismanagement or underutilization of provided livelihood assets, lack of organizational capacity, and unequal participation of women's organizations due to systemic or cultural barriers
	Output indicator 1.4: *Number of new income streams achieved by community-based organizations (CBOs) through implemented fisheries-based livelihood solutions*	Project monitoring reports (Back-to-office reports, CBO financial report, Programme Visits, Spot Check) Progress reports	0	*2024*	--	3 new income streams *(1 per CBO)*	3 new income streams	Data collection methods include observation reports, project monitoring and progress reports, checking of financial documents Risks may include inaccurate reporting of

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
								income streams and external factors impacting the success of new income streams.
	Output indicator 1.5: *Percentage of households with diversified sources of income from fishery-based livelihood solutions provided by the project*	Final progress reports Monitoring Reports Outputs from Lessons Learning Workshop/After Action Review LGU data	0%	2024	--	100%	*100%*	Data collection may include collection of information through group discussions and interviews, monitoring progress reports, and cross-checking LGU data Risks may include inaccuracy in reporting, difficulty in verifying income diversification, and external factors affecting the sustainability of income sources.
Outcome 2: Long-term health and resilience of coastal communities are enhanced by building local capacities for sustainable coastal resource management.	***Outcome indicator 2.1*** *Extent to which newly instituted coastal resource management (CRM) assured through the following levels:* *Level 0 = CRM policy not yet implemented* *Level 1 = CRM policy formulation and dialogues held* *Level 2 = CRM policy adopted and partially implemented*	Sangguniang Bayan/Lungsod Minutes of Meeting Progress and Monitoring Reports Final Report	Level 0 = No CRM plalns	2024	--	Level 2 = CRM policy adopted and partially implement ed	Level 2 = CRM policy adopted and partially implement ed	Data collection methods include checking of official government documents, monitoring progress reports Risks may include lack of compliance with CRM measures, inadequate monitoring systems, and external factors undermining resource management efforts.

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
	Level 3 = CRM policy fully implemented							
Output 2.1: Three (3) coastal communities implementing their own community-driven coastal resource management initiatives	***Output indicator 2.1.1:*** *Number of community members engaged in participatory processes for coastal resource management planning (Disaggregated by sex)*	Project monitoring Documentation and attendance sheets of events and activities (CRM trainings, Consultations, FGDs) Progress reports	*0*	*2024*	300 community members *(100 per community)*	--	300	Data collection methods include attendance tracking, consultations and group discussions with beneficiaries, checking of monitoring and progress reports Risks include potential exclusion of marginalized groups, over/under reporting of engagement levels, and cultural or social barriers limiting active participation in planning processes.
	Output indicator 2.1.2: *Number of community members who increased their knowledge and skills in implementing community-based coastal resource management (Disaggregated by sex)*	Project monitoring Documentation and attendance sheets Progress reports	*0*	*2024*	300 community members *(100 per community)*	--	300	*Data collection method may include attendance tracking, checking of monitoring and progress reports* *Risks may include inconsistent training evaluations, and challenges in sustaining knowledge application due to resource or capacity limitations.*

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
	Output indicator 2.1.3: *Number of nature-based solutions (coastal resource management) improved or established by supported coastal communities*	Project monitoring reports (Field Surveys, Programme Visits, Back-to-office reports, CBO financial report) Progress reports (also includes minutes of CBO meetings, records and reports of CBO implementation) Photographic Evidence	*0 CRM initiatives*	2024	--	3 CRM initiatives	3 CRM initiatives	*Data collection methods may include checking monitoring and progress reports, direct observation, checking of official documents* *Risks may include insufficient community capacity to maintain solutions and inadequate monitoring to assess improvements or establishment outcomes.*
Output 2.2 At least three (3) coastal resource management policies formulated and instituted by local government units in target communities	***Output indicator 2.2.1:*** *Number of local government stakeholders trained by the EU-funded intervention who increased their knowledge and/or skills on CRM planning and policy making (Disaggregated by sex and age)*	Project monitoring Progress reports Documentation and attendance sheets	0 government stakeholders	2024	60 government stakeholders	--	60 government stakeholders	*Data collection methods may include attendance tracking, checking of progress and monitoring reports* *Risks may include inconsistent training quality and challenges in translating training into effective CRM planning and policymaking.*
	Output indicator 2.2.2: *Number of local policies on coastal resource management formulated*	Project monitoring Progress reports Copies of policies	0	2024	--	3 local policies	3 local policies	*Data collection methods include checking of official documents, checking*

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EXPECTED OUTCOMES/ OUTPUTS	OUTCOME / OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)			DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	FINAL	
								progress and monitoring reports *Risks may include inadequate technical capacity to draft effective policies, and delays in policy approval or implementation due to bureaucratic or political challenges.*

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans. A more detailed monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed prior the inception phase of the project.

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of theproject in achieving the agreed outputs and outcome. A baseline and endline survey will be undertaken at the start and end of the project, respectively.	Every 6 months, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Every quarter	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project. At the end of the project a lessons learning workshop will also be conducted.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions, including adapting and planning.
Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	At least annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed, reviewed by the Project Management Team and by the project board and used to make course corrections, including adapting and planning.
Project Reports	Final report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, progress against results and outcome, the annual project quality	At the end of the project (final report)	The reports will support a result based adaptive management of the project

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
	rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.		
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [67]

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

Please see Annex 1 for the Multi-Year Work Plan.

[6] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

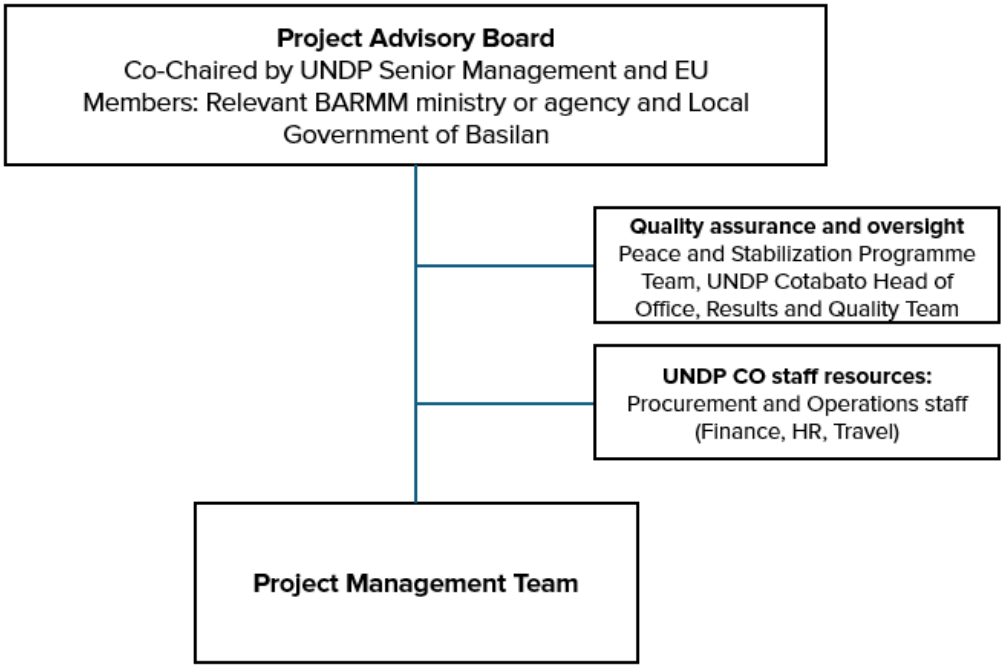
[7] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A Project Advisory Board, comprising of representatives from UNDP, EU, MAFAR, the PLGU of Basilan and key partner organizations will be constituted to provide overall supervision, and to guide the trajectory of the project. It will be co-chaired by the EU Delegation and UNDP Resident Representative. The Project Board will also review and endorse the selection of partner CSOs. The Project Board will meet at least once a year (or more often as needed) either physically or virtually to review implementation progress, address key strategic issues arising and provide detailed substantive guidance. Project Board agreements—particularly ones involving substantial modification or deviation from initial commitments under the Contribution Agreement and of which EU Delegation is Co-Chair—shall be duly documented to serve as reference in formally amending the Agreement.

Under the guidance of the Resident Representative, and under the direct supervision of the Team Leader of the Peace Programme Unit, a full-time Project Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day management and operational decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the Contribution Agreement, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Project Manager will also be reporting to the Project Advisory Board.



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, through the Peace & Stabilization Programme Team and Senior personnel from the Cotabato Office, with support from the Results and Quality Team, shall perform quality assurance and oversight support to the Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager as project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

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Country Office (CO) core staff, charged for the time directly attributable to the implementation of the project, will also provide oversight, quality assurance, and guidance, ensuring the project is executed in accordance with UNDP's rules and regulations. Complementation of roles is dictated by UNDP's Internal Control Framework (ICF), which ensures that requester, reviewer, and approval roles are distinct and separate.

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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and UNDP, signed on21 July 1977. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by UNDP ("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.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][8] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][9] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.
3. 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).
4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

[8] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[9] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. 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.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
   i. 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;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. 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 responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, 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, each sub-party 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, each sub-party, 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. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH

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may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (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, sub-parties will and will require that their respective 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 sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

   (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties 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. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties 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 relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party 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 relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering

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the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient 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.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', 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 it to find a solution.

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

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

   Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient 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 such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial

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irregularities, 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.

k. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient 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 it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
l. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, 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.
m. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. ANNEXES

1. Multi-Year Workplan (2025-2026)