



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



**United Nations Development Programme
Project Document template for projects
financed by the various GEF Trust Funds**

Project title: Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines		
Country(ies): Philippines	Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity): Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)	Execution Modality: National Execution (NIM)
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD) Country Programme Outcome 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable and sustainable development path for communities		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Medium risk	UNDP Gender Marker: GEN 2	
Atlas Award ID: 00100511	Atlas Project/Output ID: 00103437	
UNDP-GEF PIMS ID number: 6275	GEF Project ID number: 10079	
LPAC meeting date: 13 December 2020 (TBC)		
Latest possible date to submit to GEF: 17 July 2020		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: 14 November 2020		
Planned start date: 11 February 2021	Planned end date: 11 February 2027	
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: 12 February 2024	Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: 11 November 2026	
Brief project description: The project aims to strengthen the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (NP) in the Philippines by strengthening the national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) framework, building national and local capacities and developing critical experience in ABS agreements. The project seeks to increase economic opportunity and biodiversity conservation for local communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines stemming from fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits through three main components:		

Component 1: Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol: This component aims to: (1) update the current national ABS framework in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and (2) harmonize current policies on bioprospecting and scientific research and development on and commercialization of genetic resources and their associated traditional/indigenous knowledge. The project will enhance multi-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration with regard to on-going research up until its potential for commercialization to promote ABS agreements. Institutional mechanisms that inform and cross-check with other agencies any research undertaking and link these with the private sector for possible uptake will be established. Additionally, support information system such as developing a database on research on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge/ indigenous knowledge will be undertaken under this component.

Component 2: Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of the national ABS framework: A nation-wide information dissemination, education and public awareness campaign on ABS and its related policies and procedures will be undertaken under this component. The capacity building will include: strengthening capacities crafting and enforcing policies on ABS, strengthening national systems on intellectual property rights of researchers and indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs); improving capacities of national government agencies and IPLCs to engage with private sector with regard to ABS; strengthening capacities in assessing research proposals; monitoring and tracking bioprospecting of Philippine genetic resources and its associated traditional knowledge (TKs) after permits have been issued; strengthening capacities of IPLCs in using provisions of the Intellectual Property Right Act (IPRA), Cultural Heritage Act, etc. to ensure the recognition of their rights over their genetic resources (GR) and associated Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices (IKSPs) and TKs, including rights to full, effective and meaningful participation in decision-making processes; strengthening capacities of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation and protection of IKSPs/TKs associated with GRs so that they may sustainably enjoy its benefits; establishment of a model research and development practice that promotes ABS.

Component 3: Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements : Under this component, a key outcome is to facilitate the negotiation of at least one ABS agreement. The project will support the design and review of ABS agreements so that they are in line with the national ABS framework in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol. This component will also support community protocols of securing Prior Informed Consent and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (PIC/FPIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of both monetary and non-monetary benefits for the use of the genetic resources and its associated traditional/indigenous knowledge. Further under this component, conservation strategies of specific resource covered by the ABS agreement will be planned. To this end, the project will develop at least 2 bio-products from local genetic resources of *Pili tree (Canarium ovatum and Canarium luzonicum)* and *Banaba (Lagerstroemia speciosa)*.

Through the above components, the project seeks to increase economic opportunity and biodiversity conservation for local communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines stemming from fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits thereby contributing to the following impacts:

1. Increased wealth creation through safeguarding Philippines' biological resources and its genetic diversity from unfair exploitation;
2. Recognition, Respect, Protection and Promotion of Customary Law and Indigenous Knowledge and Practices System on access to genetic resources; and
3. Improved management and sustainable use of genetic resources and biodiversity.

(1) Financing Plan

GEF Trust Fund	USD 4,384,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 4,384,000
(2) Co-Financiers that will deliver Project Results included in the Project Results Framework	

Department of Environment and Natural Resources	USD 5,464,599	
Department of Agriculture Region 5	USD 2,752,600	
Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development	USD 907,692	
Local Government Unit-Province of Albay	USD 1,000,000	
Local Government Unit-Province of Sorsogon	USD 1,000,000	
Academic and Research Institutions (Sorsogon State College and Central Luzon State University)	USD 6,527,247	
Industry - Phil Pili Industry Board	USD 3,508,800	
Industry – Pharmalytics	USD 134,232.18	
Industry - Herbanext	USD 226,200	
UNDP	USD 110,417	
(3) Total confirmed co-financing	USD 21,631,787	
(4) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 26,015,787	
SIGNATURES		
Signature: Ernesto Pernia Director General National Economic and Development Authority	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year: 7 January 2021
Signature: Roy Cimatú Secretary, DENR	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year: 7 January 2021
Signature: Titon Mitra Resident Representative	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year: 7 January 2021
Key GEF Project Cycle Milestones: Project document signature: within 25 days of GEF CEO endorsement First disbursement date: within 40 days of GEF CEO endorsement Inception workshop date: within 60 days of GEF CEO endorsement Operational closure: within 3 months of posting of TE to UNDP ERC		

I. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Table of Contents	4
II.	Development Challenge	8
III.	Strategy	13
IV.	Results and Partnerships.....	23
V.	Project Results Framework	50
VI.	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan	53
VII.	Governance and Management Arrangements	55
VIII.	Financial Planning and Management.....	62
IX.	Total Budget and Work Plan	64
X.	Legal Context	70
XI.	Risk Management	70
XII.	Mandatory Annexes.....	74
	Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites	75
	Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan	78
	Annex 3: Monitoring Plan.....	84
	Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)	90
	Annex 5: UNDP Atlas Risk Register	107
	Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies	119

List of Acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ACB	ASEAN Center for Biodiversity
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASOF	ASEAN Senior Officials on Forestry
BD	Biological Diversity
BS	Benefit Sharing
BU	Bioprospecting Undertaking
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CC	Climate Change
CEO ER	Chief Executive Officer Endorsement Request
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CHIPI	Chamber of Herbal Industries of the Philippines Inc.
CO	Country Office
COA	Commission on Audit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DA-BAFS	Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards
DA-BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DA-BAI	Bureau of Animal Industry
DA-BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry
DA-FIDA	Fiber Industry Development Authority
DA-PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
DENR-ERDB	Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau
DENR-FASPS	Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service
DENR-FMB	Forest Management Bureau
DEPED	Department of Education
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOST-FPRDI	Forest Products Research and Development Institute
DOST-PCAARRD	Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research Development
DOST-PCHRD	Philippine Council for Health Research and Development
DRRM	Disaster Risk and Reduction Management
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ENGP	Enhanced National Greening Program
ENIPAS	Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems
FDA	Food and Drug Administration

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FORESPI	Forest and Natural Resources Research Society of the Philippines
FPE	Foundation for the Philippine Environment
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GR	Genetic Resources
GCSO	Gender and Cultural Sensitivity Orientations
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
ICC	International Criminal Court
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IKSP	Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IPC	Indigenous Peoples Community
IPLC	Indigenous peoples and local communities
IPOPHL / IPO Phil	Intellectual Property Office Philippines
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
IPRA	Intellectual Property Right Act
ISU	Isabela State University
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAT	Mutually Agreed Terms
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MTA	Material Transfer Agreement
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGP	National Greening Program
NP	Nagoya Protocol
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NTFP-EP	NTFP-Exchange Programme
NVSU	Nueva Vizcaya State University
OIC	Officer-in-Charge
OTS	Other Threatened Species
PAFID	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PBSAP	Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
PGR	Philippine Genetic Resources
PIA	Philippine Information Agency

PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report (GEF)
PITAHC	Philippine Institute for Traditional and Alternative Health Care
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PO	People's Organization
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PWPA	Philippine Wood Producers Association
RDC	Regional Development Council
RDI	Research Development Institutions
SMTA	Standard Material Transfer Agreement
STARRDEC	Southern Tagalog Agriculture and Resources Research and Development Consortium
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
R&D	Research and Development
S&T	Science and Technology
STAP	Scientific Technical Advisory Panel (GEF)
TAHC	Traditional and Alternative Health Care
TB	Technical Bulletin
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TKDL	Traditional Knowledge Digital Library
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UP	University of the Philippines
UPM	UP Manila
UPLB	UP Los Baños
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UST	University of Santo Tomas
WRD	Wildlife Resources Division

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Background

The Philippines is recognized as the tenth richest country in biodiversity in the world and ranks fifth in the world in terms of terrestrial ecosystems with the highest rate of discovery.¹ The Philippines is home to an estimated 53,500+ species of plants and animals. Recent reviews have recognized 105 species of amphibians (79% endemic) and 264 reptiles (68% endemic), while recent summaries of birds have recognized 593 species (32% endemic). Mammal diversity is currently estimated at 175 native terrestrial mammals (65% endemic). Total country estimates include as many as 15,000+ plants (and their relatives) and 38,000+ animals (vertebrates and invertebrates). These numbers are considered conservative considering that recent studies have shown that terrestrial biodiversity of the Philippines is substantially underestimated. As such the Philippines is both a hotspot and a mega-diverse country with among the top priority hotspots for global conversation.

The Philippines also has one of the highest rates of species discovery in the world (sixteen new species of mammals have been discovered in the last ten years alone). New species are being discovered at a remarkable rate and this pattern shows no sign of slowing. Current taxonomic estimates show that the Philippines has the highest level of endemism in the Indo-Malayan Realm on a per unit-area basis and the highest concentration of biodiversity on earth. This diversity of species and associated high degree of endemism is associated with a wealth of traditional knowledge from indigenous peoples and local communities, respectively, about the food, medicinal and other values of these genetic resources. Accessing this knowledge and subjecting it to scientific research and development and subsequent commercialization presents tremendous potential for wealth creation for indigenous peoples, local communities, scientists and the private sector.

The government of the Philippines takes its position as a mega-diverse country seriously and was one of the first countries to regulate access and benefit-sharing under art. 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) through the national Executive Order 247 enacted in 1995. This order was amended by the Wildlife Act (Republic Act 9147) in 2001 which dispersed the authority to grant access to three national agencies – the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). Other relevant acts include, the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (Republic Act 8371) enacted in 1997 to provide specific regulatory measures on access of genetic materials and associated indigenous knowledge and practices from Indigenous Peoples. Another law on cultural heritage (Republic Act 10066) which deals with the protection of the cultural heritage of ethnolinguistic communities of the Philippines which apply to both indigenous peoples and local communities (non-indigenous groups).

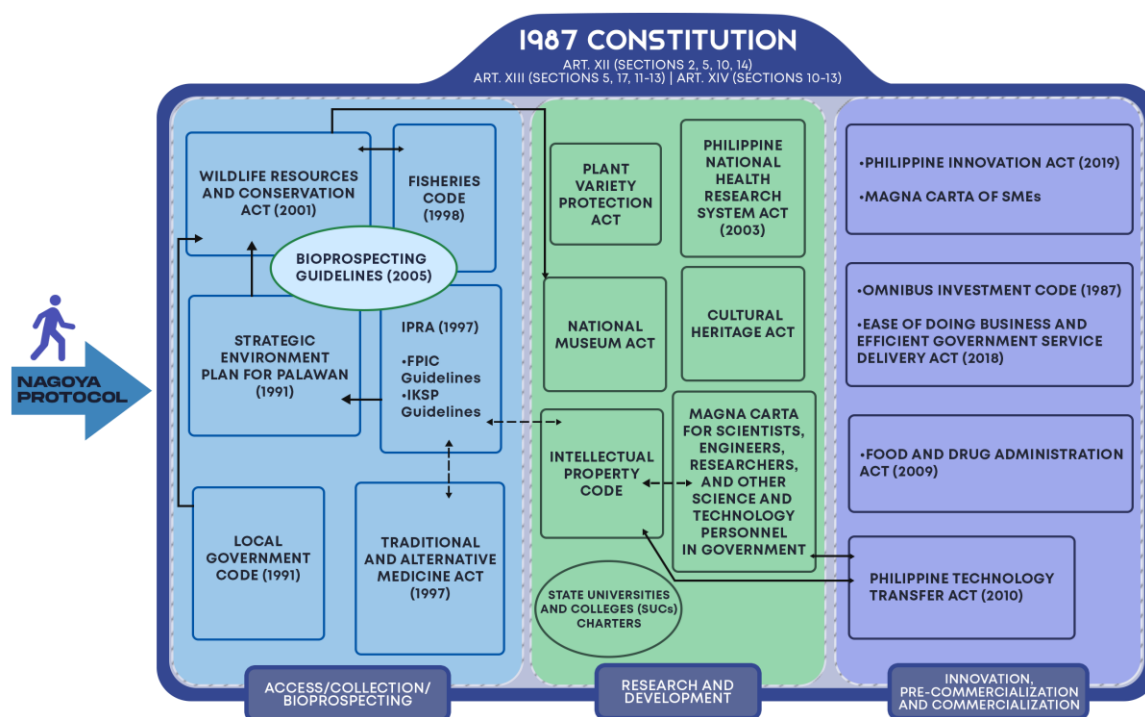
The Nagoya Protocol (NP), to which the Philippines acceded in 2015, seeks to advance the implementation of the third objective of the CBD² that concerns the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, by providing a strong basis for greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources.³ Figure 1 provides an overview of the current legislative and regulatory framework of the Philippines as it relates to the Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS) protocol.

¹ Source: BMB, 2015

² The Convention on Biological Diversity entered into force on 29 December 1993, to which the Philippines became a Party on 6 January 1994.

³ See Article 1, Objective, of the Nagoya Protocol

Figure 1. Current Legal and Policy Framework on ABS



Given the nature of ABS, implementing ABS requires collaborative work and a supporting mechanism across different agencies and offices, supported by an informed and engaged private sector, civil society and community provider groups. Collaborative mechanisms have set-up policy regimes but in practice the mechanisms have not been fully functional nor effective. More details of the history and evolution of these mechanisms is included in Annex 11. Situational Analysis.

Development Challenge

Based on 2010 satellite imageries, the total forest cover of the Philippines is estimated at 6,840 million hectares. Of the total forest cover, open forest⁴ accounted for an area of 4,595 million hectares.⁵ Similarly, the issue of mining claims and rights that overlap with defined areas for protected areas (PAs), ancestral domains and lands including those planned for conservation areas threaten important biodiversity and ecological sustainability. Since 2014, when the Supreme Court upheld key provisions of the Mining Code, there has been a heavy influx of mining investments and activities into biodiversity-rich areas.⁶ Several threats to the country’s biodiversity arise from the following key threats:

- **Short-term economic gain** – genetic resources are not considered economically important by local communities and development sectors. Economic actions that degrade or cause a loss of biodiversity are more profitable in the short-term.
- **Excessive exploitation and utilization** of wild species for subsistence and commercial use has resulted in the decreased abundance of many medicinal plants and wild animals.
- **Disappearance of Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices (IKSPs)** – TK of local communities and IKSPs associated with genetic resources are disappearing rapidly. A large

⁴ Term utilized by DENR “formations with discontinuous tree layer with coverage of at least 10% and less than 40%. They are either managed or unmanaged forests, in initial state of succession.” Definition from FAO. 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper No. 140. Rome.

⁵ Philippine Forestry Statistics, FMB, 2012

⁶ PBSAP 2015-2028

volume of TKs and IKSPs related to medicinal use of biological resources, farming methods and techniques, and cultures closely related with nature and biodiversity are being replaced by modern technology.

- **Extractive industries, expansion of agricultural plantations, rapid urbanization** – extractive industries logging, mining, establishment and expansion of agricultural plantations into the forest areas, and construction of housing projects significantly change the forest landscape.
- **Climate change risks** – exacerbating all of the other threats is climate risk. Currently, the patterns have changed in terms of timing, paths, and intensity of typhoons. Increased and more serious flooding have also been observed.

Despite ascending to the NP and initiating a number of relevant policies through the years (see background section), the country has yet to fully realize the potential economic benefits of its genetic resources. Data shows that global sales of pharmaceuticals are estimated to be USD 300 billion annually, of which the component derived from genetic resources accounts for between USD 75 billion and USD 150 billion.⁷ In the Philippines, in a study commissioned by UNDP Philippines, it is estimated that the bioprospecting value of recorded endemic species in a closed canopy forest is USD 39.8 million annually in perpetuity. It was also estimated that the country loses around USD 8.1 million annually in foregone potential royalty fees for just one pharmaceutical product that was not patented.⁸ This demonstrates that as a mega-diverse country, the Philippines has considerable untapped wealth which can be generated from sustainable management of its rich genetic resources.

The country has not significantly invested in studying these resources and their benefits. Investment in research and development (R&D) on the wealth creation potential of these resources as a basis for asserting benefit claims has been consistently low on the list of government priorities. The percentage of the country's R&D expenditure to GDP decreased by 3% from 14% in 2002 to 11% in 2008. Similarly, the Philippines ranked last among the ASEAN countries (excluding Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar) in government procurement of advanced technology products; second from last in university-industry collaboration in R&D and third from the last in the availability of scientists and engineers. Moreover, due to the foregone revenue from the depleted genetic resources, the capital that could have been used to trigger development through the private sector (pharmaceuticals and industries) to develop, produce, and commercialize medicines and industrial products out of the genetic plants and animals is also hindered, making the country dependent on medicines and industrial products from other countries.⁹ At present, the estimated drain in the genetic wealth in the Philippines due to piracy by other countries and illegal bioprospecting and patenting has involved up to 11 species to date. While these species are likely fragments of the biodiversity pool in the country's terrestrial and marine ecosystems, such genetic resources have already generated substantial revenues for those countries that discovered medicines and patented them without sharing it with the Philippines (DENR-FASPO, 2014), resulting in the erosion of the genetic wealth.¹⁰

Affected in the continuous reduction of genetic wealth are the 11.2 million Indigenous Peoples (IPs) living in ancestral domains which overlap with key biodiversity areas (KBAs), and who are economically poor due to lack of sustainable livelihoods. With no regular source of income and a per capita poverty threshold significantly below the average, these populations are forced to engage in illegal activities as alternative income sources that worsen the conditions of the genetic resources.

Competencies and capacities of the concerned institutions and sectors, including academia, have likewise not kept up with the rapid developments in this area. Similarly, protection of research and discoveries continue to be a weakness in the country. This is indicated by the status of patent applications and the issuance of patents. The Intellectual Property Office (IPO) reported that patent applications over a 3-year period decreased from 3,391 in 2010 to 2,784 in 2012. Moreover, of the total applicants, 94.6% are non-resident (foreign). Of the total patents granted, only 0.45% were granted for resident applications. According to the IP Report by the IPO, the patenting

⁷ Kerry ten Kate and Sarah A. Laird (2002), Biodiversity and business : coming to terms with the grand bargain, from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/articles/2002-/A-00473.pdf> , accessed 3 February 2019

⁸ UNDP commissioned study "Philippine Wealth Creation from Biodiversity Resources: The Economic Valuation Component, Sept 2016

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ UNDP, 2015, Philippines National Program on Wealth Creation from Biodiversity Resources

system in the country is still hounded by the following issues (i) low awareness on patent and patent information; (ii) scarce and expensive access to patent information and services; (iii) lack of appreciation among universities and research institutes on the relevance of patent information in their research and development work; and (iv) lack of appreciation among universities and research institutes on the relevance of patent protection in the commercialization of their research outputs. Specifically, academic and research institutions are facing a dilemma in patenting their research. In a round table discussion with select academic and research institutions (May 2013), participants from the research community pointed out that bureaucratic processes have discouraged them from undergoing the patenting process.

Another issue for intellectual property is the protection of IKSPs and TK of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). IPLCs have invested in knowledge management (KM), for centuries, on the cultivation and conservation of valuable species of plant and organism(s) upon which they remain dependent for food security and health. However, this KM process and its keepers, the IPLCs, are constantly at risk and this effective form of stewardship, which could result in greater gain for the country, is in danger of losing out. Hence, custodians of TKs and IKSPs and biological resources should receive protection and corresponding benefits if TKs and IKSPs are expected to lead to commercial gain.

Overall, the Philippines is losing out on the maximum potential benefits that it can derive from its rich natural resources. Examining the Philippine Constitution, its goals for national economy include “sustained increase in the amount of goods and services produced by the nation for the benefit of the people and expanding the productivity as key to raising the quality of life, especially the underprivileged” (Sec. 1 of the Philippine Constitution).

Over time, a number of significant issues have emerged that have hindered implementation of the NP including the following:

- 1. Cumbersome and lengthy processing for the PIC and FPIC:** Bioprospecting in the Philippines is allowed only when prior informed consent (PIC) from the concerned local communities is presented or in the case of bioprospecting in ancestral domains, once Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is secured and certified by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).¹¹ A PIC/FPIC Certificate is issued only after a sixty-day period has lapsed. Researchers are to bear all the expenses for the PIC/FPIC process. Prospective bioprospectors complain that complying with these requirements is too tedious, time-consuming and costly. Most research proponents view the sixty-day waiting period as too long and claim it adversely affects research schedules. The current PIC/FPIC Guidelines classified “Bio-prospecting and related activities” under Extractive, Intrusive, Large Scale activities, which are governed by a full-blown PIC/FPIC. This entails three community assemblies, posting of a cash bond with the NCIP and a Certificate Pre-condition (CP) to be issued by the NCIP Commission-En Banc, after due deliberation. This process is costly and takes around one year to complete.
- 2. Lengthy processing times and high costs for research agreements:** The process to obtain a formal research agreement lengthy. Application to final approval, including the PIC/FPIC and negotiation processes, requires at least five months. Most researchers and scientists find the process too long, to the detriment of both researchers and development aims. Most local researchers find the bioprospecting policy a barrier to research growth and development. Institutional arrangements are cumbersome with four agencies involved in issuance of permits and without a shared or centralized database; The Philippines has set up separate regimes for different uses and types of GR, such as terrestrial and aquatic resources differentiated under two different agencies (DENR’s Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB) and Department of Agriculture- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR) and differentiated rules for research and commercialization. Moreover, when the bioprospecting activity is to be conducted in the Province of Palawan, the Chairperson of the PCSD as authorized by the Council, shall be a co-signatory to the BU.
- 3. Fragmented knowledge and policies for IKSP and Benefit Sharing:** About 18 percent of the Philippine population, or 14-17 million, constitute indigenous cultural communities/ Indigenous Peoples(IPs). They

¹¹PIC is applicable when dealing with local communities FPIC when dealing with Indigenous Peoples (please see chart in Annex 11. Situational Analysis for a more detailed matrix of how these two terms are used within the Philippines context.

retain many of their indigenous worldview, indigenous knowledge and practices systems, and customary laws and governance mechanism including those that relate to land and natural resources use. The types of traditional and indigenous knowledge of IPs available, the scale of demand for it and the process by which it is accessed remains to be documented. A comprehensive and integrated database does not exist for TK and IKSPs information.

4. **Absence of clear policies to measure adequacy of shares between parties:** There is an absence of clear policies for benefit sharing with communities at the commercialization stage. Although there is an existing policy which stipulates the royalty payment and collection of fees for a bioprospecting undertaking (2% of global sales in the case of a commercialized product), there is ample room for discretion on how and what to provide for the community that may happen to host a bioprospecting activity

In addition to the above, there are other problems that contribute to the decline of genetic resources. These include: a) lack of an effective genetic resources management system; b) absence of an effective tracking and monitoring system of genetic plants and animals collections; c) lack of scientific knowledge on the medicinal and industrial uses of the genetic resources; d) declining number of scientists, researchers, and science graduates; e) lack of employment opportunities for scientists, researchers, and science graduates other than those in the State Universities and Colleges; f) limited research laboratories for the conduct of studies on genetic resources; g) insufficient incentive package for scientists and researchers on genetic resources; h) lack of incentives to Indigenous Peoples for partly protecting the biodiversity pool; and i) low budget allocation for genetic resources studies and human resources development. All these problems contribute to the decline of the genetic wealth of the country.¹²

A more detailed analysis of relevant laws, regulations, and provisions is included in Annex 11 Situational Analysis; Annex 11 also includes a matrix detailing on-going ABS related programs and initiatives and describes how the current GEF project will align or complement these on-going initiatives.

National policy alignment

The project aims to demonstrate how the provisions of the NP on ABS can be applied to the Philippine national context, which is one of high biodiversity alongside high ethnic and linguistic diversity that has resulted in a wealth of knowledge about plant and aquatic genetic resources and IPLCs. The project builds on twenty years of initiatives on the part of the Philippine Government to implement Article 15 of the CBD and, more recently, applying the NP on ABS that came into force in 2015. The project will provide the enabling administrative system including building the capacity of government to implement the proposed executive and legislative measures currently under consideration by the President and both Houses the Philippine Genetic Resources and Access and Benefit Sharing PGRABS Bill (for HB 2163) which has been approved at the level of the House Committee on Science and Technology at the committee hearing (August 2018). The PGRABS bill is “an act strengthening the national policy on wealth generation from access, benefit-sharing from the utilization of Philippine genetic resources and for other purposes.”

The project is also consistent with the country’s Philippine Development Plan 2016-2022, specifically Chapter 20 which specifies ABS as a strategy in developing and expanding resource-based industries. This is also consistent with the area-based convergence programme entitled “Sustainable Integrated Area-Based Development” of the DENR which began implementation in 2017. It identified priority areas including the sites that are nominated as pilot/demonstration sites for this proposal. Similarly, the project will contribute in the implementation of the key priorities defined in the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028, particularly the Roadmap for Realizing Access and Benefit-Sharing in the Philippines where close synergy among the various agencies for implementing Joint DENR-DA-PCSD-NCIP Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 2005 or the 2005 Guidelines for Bioprospecting under the Wildlife Act is called for. It will contribute to the goals and targets of the PBSAP through the strengthening of mechanisms for the assertion by the communities of their rights and the corresponding respect that must be given to such rights by interested stakeholders, particularly the research community and the private sector.

¹² UNDP, 2015, Philippines National Program on Wealth Creation from Biodiversity Resources

With the Philippines' ratification of the NP, the DENR has put forward proposed legislative measures to fully make ABS functional. A draft Executive Order on "Strengthening the National Policy on Wealth Generation from Access, Benefit- Sharing and Utilization of Philippine Genetic Resources" is also pending at the Office of the President. Included in these draft domestic policy measures are the institutional arrangements for implementing the NP. Annex 11. Situational Analysis includes a detailed description of current policy measures as well as a table that outlines the Philippine government intuitions' current role under the Nagoya Protocol

The project is consistent with UN Sustainable Development Goals. It will contribute to the achievement of many SG goals in particular the following: SDG 1 – End Poverty; SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities, SDG 12 – Consumption and Production; and SDG 15 – Life on Land. The project will also contribute to the following Aichi Targets: Target 14 -By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable; Target 16; By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation; and by 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

III. STRATEGY

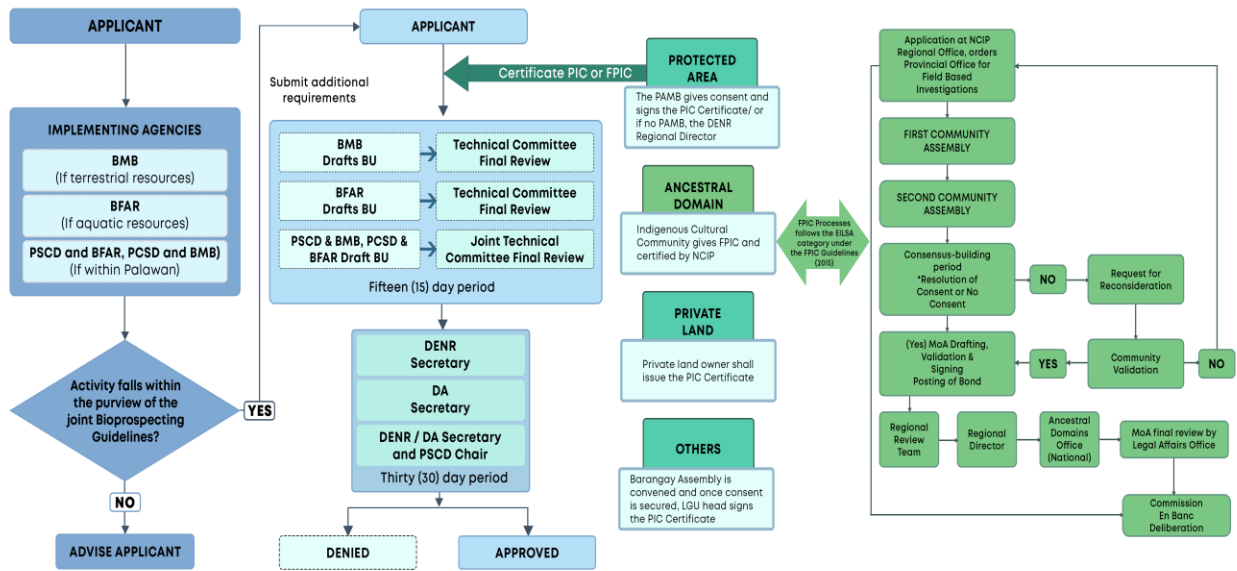
Long-term solution and barriers to be addressed

The long-term solution proposed by the project is to establish a comprehensive national legal, regulatory and institutional framework for ABS of the Philippines diverse genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge to generate social and economic benefits to local and indigenous communities, scientific institutions, business enterprises and the nation as a whole. It is anticipated that the additional benefits generated from conserving biodiversity and equitably sharing such benefits will result in local stakeholders placing more value on biological resources, resulting in increased conservation. This will ultimately involve the development of a national bio-prospecting industry. The establishment of a comprehensive national ABS framework will (i) ensure that the Philippines sovereign right to regulate access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge and practices is respected; (ii) improve capacities on R&D that can lead to discovery of new technologies and processes on developing medicines and industrial products from genetic resources; and (iii) lead to improved stakeholder partnership or buy-in of non-conventional stakeholders such as the private sector through incentive systems. This however is currently impeded by the following three key barriers.

Barrier 1: Inconsistent, uncoordinated application of policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks on ABS implementation: The granting of access is delegated to three government agencies: DENR, DA, and PCSD each of which implement separately the procedures and approval under the Wildlife Act and the Bioprospecting Guidelines. There is also a weak coordinating mechanism among these agencies, including the need to streamline and harmonize their processes and procedures. Furthermore, there is a need to harmonize ABS policy with the PIC/FPIC process. As illustrated below (Figure 2) once the activity falls under the Bioprospecting Guidelines, the applicant has to apply for the Bioprospecting Undertaking (BU) where the application includes a certification that PIC or FPIC has been secured with the resource providers. As depicted in Figure 2, the PIC procedures vary, depending on whether the area targeted for bioprospecting is within a protected area, private land, or ancestral domain. In addition, the procedure for FPIC for bioprospecting falls within the project category of Extractives Intrusive Large Scale Activities (EILSA), where, after the community consent is secured by a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), the process of certification involves various levels of approvals within NCIP up to the certification by its highest body, the NCIP Commission En Banc. The issuance of the BU is dependent on the timely issuance of PIC/FPIC. Moreover, BU is issued by the Secretary of DENR or DA or Chairman of PCSD which is the Governor of Palawan. To date implementation of the rules is mired with inefficiency and uncertainty, contrary to the goal of the NP to have more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources to ensure the sharing of benefits. There

is also inadequate monitoring capability to detect and thereby enforce illegal collection of genetic resources. A more detailed overview of the current permitting process is provided in Annex 11. Situational Analysis.

Figure 2. Procedure for application for Bioprospecting under the 2005 Guidelines interfaced with the FPIC procedure under the 2012 FPIC Guidelines



Barrier 2: Lack of awareness and weak capacity of key stakeholders on ABS implementation at the national and local level:

The academic community, local government units, and industry have limited appreciation of the basic rules and rationale of existing ABS policies resulting in poor compliance and indifference. As a result, very few have applied for access to genetic resources, negotiated bioprospecting agreements, or developed ABS products. Similarly, there is low appreciation on patent information by researchers and scientists which contributed to the low patent applications from local researchers in the country. There is also a lack of appreciation and awareness among universities and research institutes on the relevance of patent information in their R&D work and in the possible commercialization of their research outputs. Further, researchers and scientists often do not declare if the subject or source of their patent applications are related to or stem from local genetic resources or local traditional knowledge.

Capacities of research and academic institutions are also lacking in terms of facilitating Intellectual Property Right (IPR) applications, and in advancement of research into the next stages of product development and commercialization. In addition, the field offices of agencies in charge of implementing regulations, namely: DENR, DA and NCIP have weak capacities to assess research proposals, thus resulting in missed opportunities to secure benefits from further advance of bioprospecting research should these proceed to product development and eventual commercialization. At the national level, there is also a need to strengthen capacities for negotiating agreements, understanding industry business models, facilitating access to genetic resources, compliance monitoring and tracking of bioprospecting projects, handling cases related to implementation of the Nagoya protocol.

Other groups such as the private sector, lack access to information on genetic resource research projects that can be transformed into ABS products. IPLCs have limited capacities to manage their own genetic resources associated

with traditional knowledge, while ensuring the quality of their raw materials and links in the value chain leading to the development of ABS products. Their skills in negotiations and awareness of opportunities and benefits of engagement in bioprospecting agreements are also limited.

While there are existing mechanisms available for use by IPLCs to protect their cultural heritage relating to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, very few of them are aware of these provisions that will enable them to facilitate issuance of FPICs. Finally, there is no systematic documentation of TK pertaining to utilization of genetic resources nor a database of ongoing and pipeline researches resulting in inefficiencies in advancing genetic resources research towards commercialization. Documentation has been sporadic, and the absence of acceptable protocols for recognition and registration of these TKs has discouraged many IPLCs from sharing their information with a central registry. Such documentation does not come with assurances or protection of the IPRs of IPLCs, thus the reluctance to share information with the science community and private sector.

Annex 14. Capacity Assessment includes the detailed results of capacity score cards and presents the self-identified capacity building needs by ABS institutions.

Barrier 3: Absence of good practices on ABS implementation from the initial stage of bioprospecting to research and development, product innovation and commercialization: Since the passage of relevant ABS laws and issuance of policies to facilitate bioprospecting as early as 1995, there has not been a single case to cite as best practice that is compliant with the NP across the entire continuum of the ABS process from securing PIC/ FPIC to conducting of R&D up until the commercialization of research products and to the sharing of benefits down to indigenous peoples and local communities. This could be related to many factors including the inherent business risk of bioprospecting activities up through market introduction. There are government programs that encourage and provide funding for drug discovery yet not all private enterprises are enticed by this due to the shared patent ownership or profit sharing down the road.

There is however one case which shows the feasibility of developing a product out of research undertaking and how this was taken-up by the private sector. An herbal product, a cough syrup, was developed from *Lagundi* (*Vitex negundo*) leaves. This plant species underwent intensive studies in modern medicine led by the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). Recognizing the efficacy of *Lagundi* as a natural remedy for cough and asthma, Pascual Laboratories (PascualLab), a local pharmaceutical company, in collaboration with the National Integrated Research Program of Medicinal Plants (NIRPROMP) introduced ASCOF Lagundi as the first herbal medicine in the country in 1996.¹³ In terms of benefits, royalty payments go directly to the researchers, in this case – University of the Philippines Manila and nothing accrues to the national government. Providers of *Lagundi* leaves, on the other hand, benefit from the discretionary provision of livelihood from the company. This is optional because the private sector argued that the royalty payments, they give should benefit the communities with or without their livelihood assistance. Currently, under the law, this is not clearly spelled-out and there were no clear-cut guidelines especially on the distribution of benefits to the healers who gave evidence or initial indication of the benefits of *Lagundi*.

While the example above provides evidence that it is feasible to develop a product through the private sector with benefits voluntarily accruing in same fashion to local communities. The rights of IPLCs to their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is still however a big challenge that has not been fully demonstrated to be successful.

The project aims to address these three barriers through three interrelated fronts: The first will be the establishment of an enabling ABS framework and system to protect traditional knowledge on genetic resources, while making it accessible to scientists and bioprospectors in accordance with robust agreements that protect the rights and interests of all concerned parties. The second will be a capacity building programme to raise awareness and increase understanding about the status quo of existing mechanisms under customary rights law that can provide access to genetic resources, while also putting in place the necessary regimes and protocols for permitting for research and commercialization of IKSPs and TKs. The third will support the practical demonstration in for two species of how ABS

¹³ <http://filipinoinventionsanddiscoveries.blogspot.com/2013/06/ascof-lagundi-medicine-for-cough-and.html>

can be applied to the use of IKSPs and TKs in developing commercially viable products from genetic resources in sustainable and environmentally sound ways. This component will also include the implementation of detailed biodiversity management plans for the conservation of such genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Incorporating lessons from Experiences with ABS

Several studies have been undertaken to assess national and regional approaches to benefits sharing and ABS, these include the recently published GEF-funded [ABS is Genetic Resources for Sustainable Development](#) (2018), which highlights how 27 countries are “investing in biodiversity for people and planet,” a comprehensive paper *Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing 25 Years on: Progress and Challenges* (2018), which argues that there is evidence to suggest the need for a shift in the narrative on, and policy options for ABS that is adapted to a changing R&D landscape¹⁴, and an earlier study *Accessing Biodiversity and Sharing the Benefits: Lessons from Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity*, (IUCN, 2004). These papers and case studies demonstrate that many countries face similar barriers to implementing successful ABS. Twenty-five years after the promulgation of the CBD, several lessons can be drawn on the prospects for creating successful national ABS policies, including the following:

1. Determination of clear access procedures for ABS requirements are essential to expedite the approval of applications and the negotiation of benefits and flexibly in application can encourage greater private sector engagement.
 - a. No two ABS projects are exactly the same and will often vary in terms of objectives, partners involved, the scientific or the technological sector they pertain to, and the ways in which biodiversity and its components are accessed from *in situ* sources or an *ex situ* facility and thereafter utilized. These varying scenarios require that during policy, legal and regulatory drafting, flexibilities are allowed for, which can help regulators interpret and apply the laws and regulations. Regulators should be provided with clarity from the law, but at the same time, be able to manage and implement these frameworks with the necessary discretions to enable a facilitating environment for ABS to take place.
 - b. For the private sector, some degree of flexibility is needed as each business model is more or less sophisticated than others, and the phases and the type of R&D involved in each case vary. These diverse factors require particular attention from regulators when deciding which frameworks and specific rules to apply.¹⁵
2. There is a need to build local capacity to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of ABS laws and policies:
 - a. A lack of trained evaluators and negotiators results in delayed responses for project applications and can result in missed opportunities for benefit sharing.
 - b. Capacity needs to be transferred to local organizations that may be involved in the negotiation of benefits
3. Positive experiences where the primary users and stewards of biological diversity are clear beneficiaries of bioprospecting projects are likely to create a favorable political and social environment for accomplishing them.

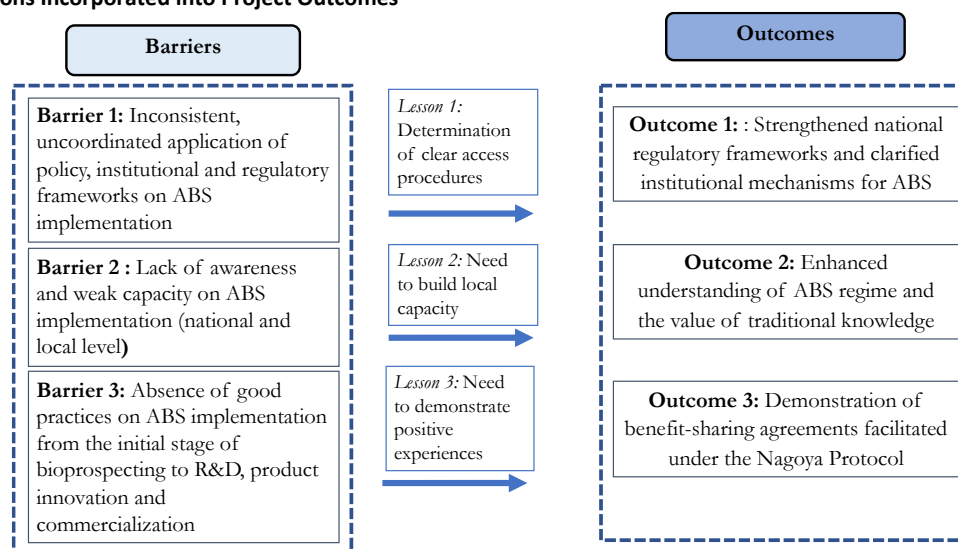
Theory of Change

The three key lessons outlined above correspond directly to the barriers highlighted in this project and the three project components identified seek to overcome these barriers through: (i) Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS; (ii) Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of the national ABS framework; and (iii) Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements facilitated. Figure 3 depicts how the lessons learned link the specific barriers faced by the Philippines to the outcomes selected for this project.

¹⁴ Ruiz Muller, Manuel. 2018. *Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing 25 Years on: Progress and Challenges*. Geneva: International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD).

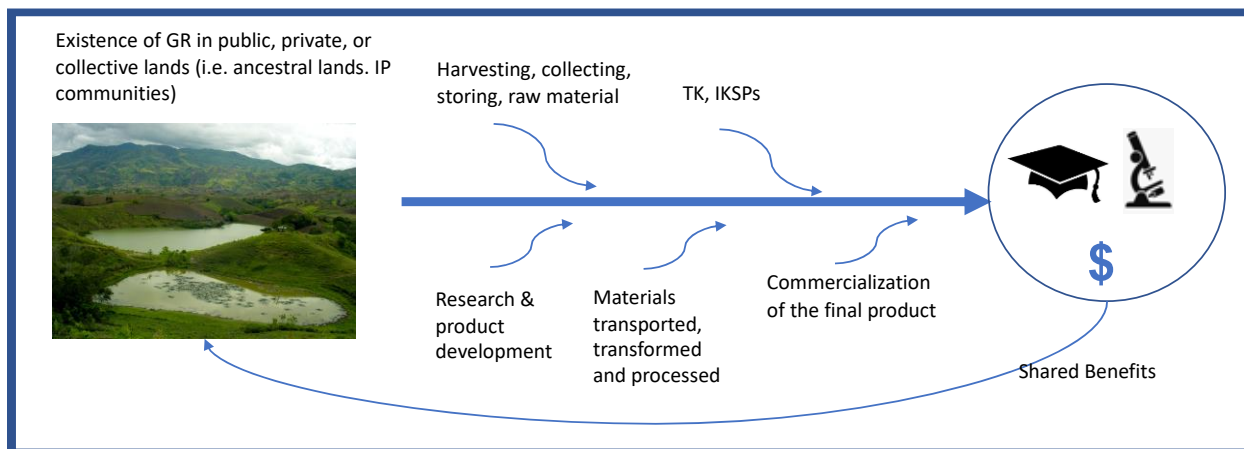
¹⁵ [BioTrade and Access and Benefit Sharing: From concept to practice A handbook for policymakers and regulators](#); UNCTAD/DITC/TED/2017/6 UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION; Last Accessed 03 March 2020.

Figure 3. Lessons Incorporated into Project Outcomes



The three inter-related components of the project incorporate the entire value chain from identification through to commercialization and consumption (Figure 4). In general, the principal parties in ABS are the owners of the biological resource (the State, IPLCs, be they private or collective) and those intending to access the resource for technological development (researchers, research centers, and private companies). The basic issue to be addressed is that each transaction among them must be known and fully understood by all parties and must involve a full recognition of the contribution of each. The knowledge, understanding, and trust that is needed to reach this level of communication between parties is not easy to achieve in a polarized political environment, and the transaction costs can be very high.

Figure 4. ABS Value-chain Recognizing and adding value.



Value of a product in the market is a reflection of multiple processes that involve traditional or “informal” innovation and labor (above the arrow) and “formal” contributions to the value of the product (below)¹⁶

Components 1 and 2 will work in tandem to create a more transparent, equitable system at each stage of the value change thereby reducing the transaction costs and better protecting the biological resource. Lessons from

¹⁶Figure adapted from: Carrizosa, Santiago, Stephen B. Brush, Brian D. Wright, and Patrick E. McGuire (eds.) 2004. Accessing Biodiversity and Sharing the Benefits: Lessons from Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK. xiv+316 p. 132

experience in India, Mexico and other countries demonstrate that as simple as it may seem, capacity building and awareness raising on the issue of genetic resource conservation, access, and prospecting has to be taken seriously so that a policy that deals with these problems with legitimacy can be built. Strong efforts in capacity building and awareness are needed to breach the gap.¹⁷ Component 2 seeks to address this barrier by providing training and building awareness across a wide-range of stakeholders from national and local governments to academics and researchers to IP communities and the private sector. This GEF project provides a unique opportunity to tackle these multiple barriers and provide the demonstration of a new paradigm agreement through Component 3.

As can be seen in the ToC diagram (Figure 5), the assumption is that that once communities are actively engaging with the research community and applying their customary laws and community protocols to bioprospecting opportunities, these types of research will become routine and efficiently administered. The ToC also assumes that having the following (i) an institutional framework in place to facilitate implementation of ABS; (ii) a broad-based understanding of the ABS regime and traditional knowledge exists; (iii) an improved roadmap for research and commercialization is in place; and (iv) selected ABS value streams are socially acceptable and economically viable then the project will achieve its objective to **increase economic opportunity and biodiversity conservation for local communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines stemming from fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits** thereby contributing to the following impacts:

1. Increased wealth creation through safeguarding Philippines' biological resources and its genetic diversity from unfair exploitation;
2. Recognition, Respect, Protection and Promotion of Customary Law and Indigenous Knowledge and Practices System on access to genetic resources; and
3. Improved management and sustainable use of genetic resources and biodiversity.

The project components will contribute to the achieving the overall project objective and address the key barriers as follows:

Component 1: Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol: This component aims to update the current national ABS framework in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and harmonize current policies on bioprospecting and scientific research on genetic resources and TKs and IKSPs associated with genetic resources. The project will enhance multi-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration with regard to on-going research up until its potential for commercialization. The institutional mechanism should be able to cross-check or inform other agencies of any research undertakings and link these with the private sector for possible uptake.

Component 2: Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of the national ABS framework: A nation-wide communication, education and public awareness campaign on ABS and its related policies and procedures will be undertaken under this component. The capacity building will include: strengthening the research sector by developing an integrated and comprehensive ABS road map on genetic R&D; strengthening national systems on intellectual property rights by the researchers and IPLCs; improving the capacities of national government and IPLCs to engage with private sector with regard to ABS; strengthening capacities in the assessment of research proposals including the monitoring and tracking of bioprospecting and related activities involving utilization of Philippine genetic resources and TKs; strengthening capacities of IPLCs in the use of mechanisms and provisions of the IPRA, Cultural Heritage Act, etc. to ensure their participation and recognition of their GRs associated TKs; strengthening capacities of IPLCs to manage their GRs associated TKs as well the benefits that come with it; establishment of a model research and development facility.

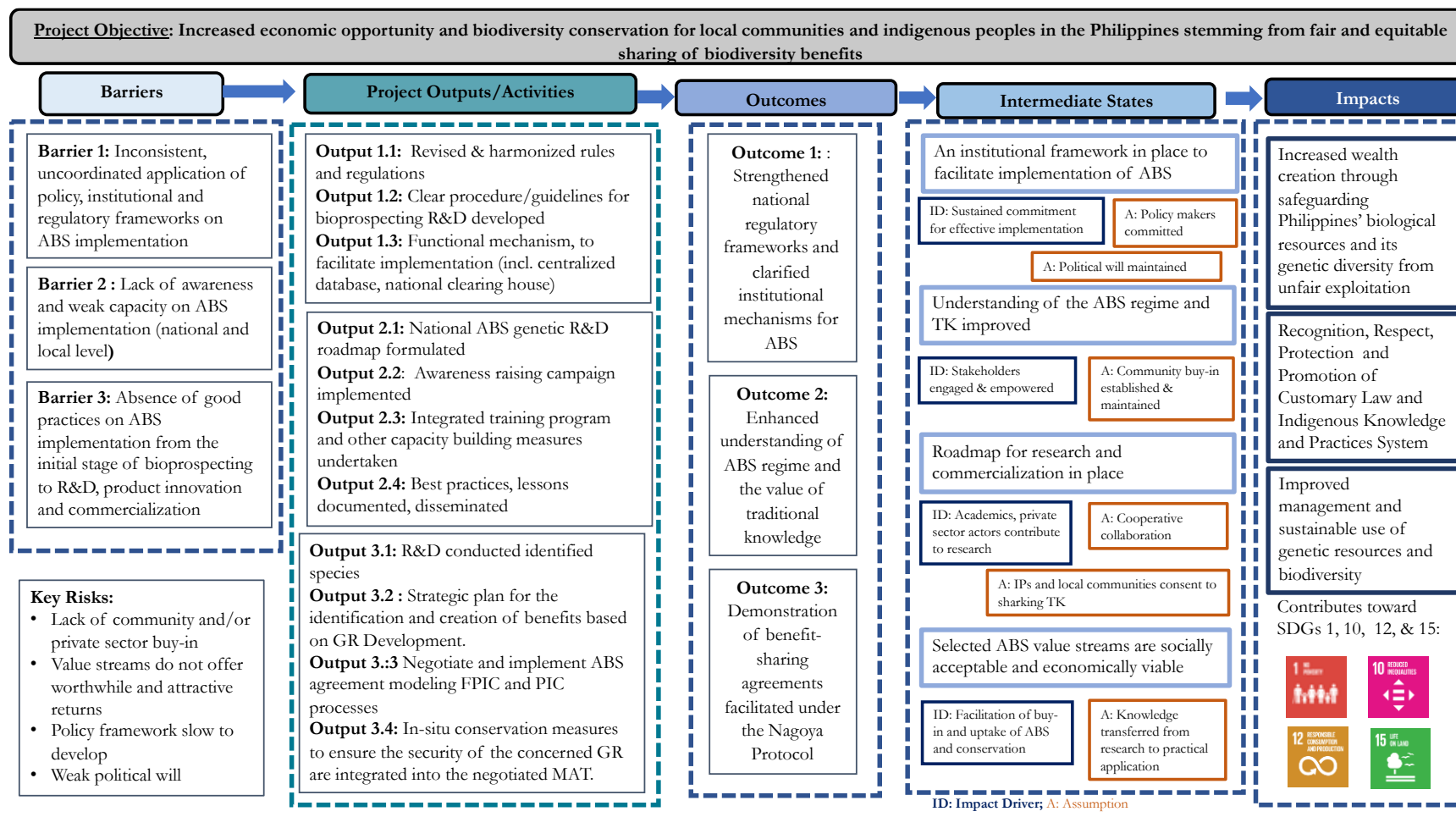
Component 3: Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements: Under this component, a key outcome is to facilitate the negotiation of at least one ABS agreement. The project will support the design and review of ABS agreements so that they are in line with the national ABS framework and the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. This component will also support community protocols of securing PIC/FPIC and MAT and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of

¹⁷ IBID. pp. 148-149

both monetary and non-monetary benefits for the use of the genetic material, products, and knowledge. Further under this component, conservation strategies of specific resource covered by the ABS agreement will be planned. To this end the project will develop at least 2 bio-products from local genetic resources of *Pili* tree (*Canarium ovatum* and *Canarium luzonicum*) and *Banaba* (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*).

Section IV (Results and Partnerships) provides additional detail on each of the components and their associated outputs.

Figure 5. Theory of Change

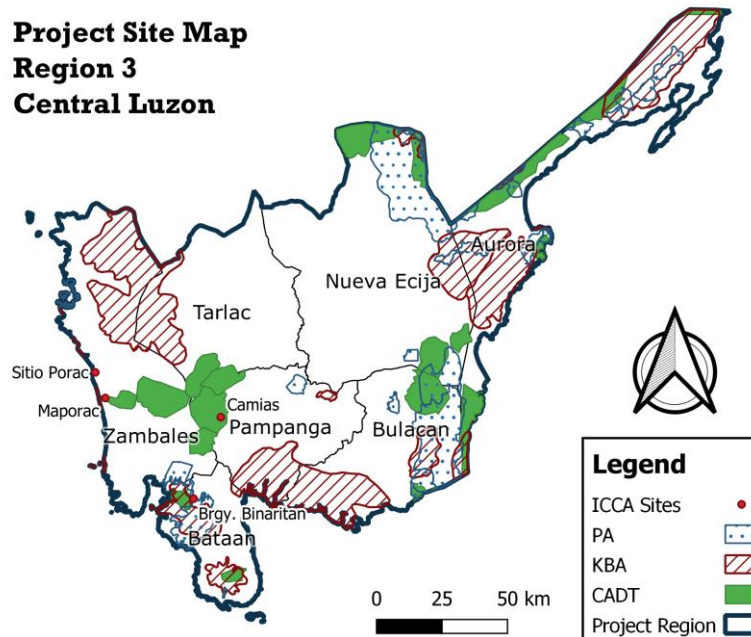


Site and Species Selection Process

During the PPG, based on deliberations with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)¹⁸, the lead implementing agency in this ABS development program and numerous stakeholder meetings (see Annex 7 for a summary of all stakeholder meetings and workshops), the species and site selected were *Pili* in Bicol and *Banaba* in Central Luzon. The selection was based on the following criteria: (1) the plant species being abundant and indigenous in the selected areas, while considering the possible effect on conservation status by the identified economic utilization; (2) the existing IKSP/TK, trade and other utilization in the market; (3) the available research and product development pointing to the potential of increasing the market value derived from such; and (4) the opportunity for greater local stakeholder inclusion in the value chain. Both species have existing industrial revenue streams derived from derivative food products. There are some initiatives towards non-food products (e.g. cosmetic, medicinal) yet they cannot be considered as widespread nor mainstream enough to establish its current impact to the industry and their regions.

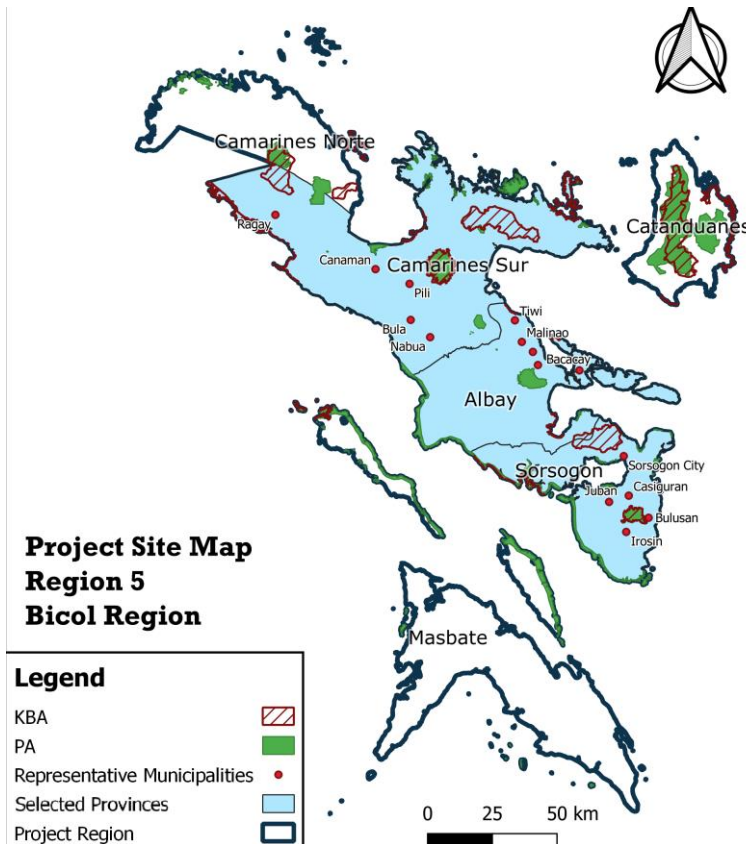
The location of these two species overlaps significantly with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). Region 3, Central Luzon includes approximately 408,131 hectares of terrestrial KBAs. In Bataan, *Banaba* has been surveyed within the ancestral domains that shares boundaries with the Bataan National Park and the Subic Forest Reserve. Region 5, Bicol includes approximately 211,760 terrestrial hectares (Map 1). *Pili* can also be found in the protected area of Mt. Isarog Natural Park (Region 5) (approximately 10,112 Ha) (Map 2). While the specific target communities may live within or around a PA, the pilot intervention will focus on IPs livelihoods and sustainable management of the selected species and will therefore not directly target or impact the PA's management effectiveness.

Map 1. Region 3 Central Luzon



¹⁸ A Technical Working Group (TWG) was created for this PPG phase with DENR as the Executing Entity of the Project

Map 2. Region 5 Bicol



For both species, the project will adopt a region-wide approach, but key demonstration interventions will be for selected municipalities and communities. In terms of specific target communities, during the PPG process, several meetings were held to identify potential communities to work with during project implementation. During consultations with stakeholders there was a consensus that the final selection should take place during project implementation to ensure local consultation and buy-in.

Annex 12. Site Selection provides additional details on *Pili* and *Banaba* and provides an overview of the species' distribution, threat level, R&D, value change as well as conservation and social benefits.

Alignment with the GEF Strategy: The proposed project is in line with Program eight of the Biodiversity Focal area strategy: Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing. The project activities will support national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The project specifically supports (i) Development and implementation of a strategy and action plan for the implementation of ABS measures. (e.g. monitoring of use of genetic resources, compliance with legislation and cooperation on trans-boundary issues); and (b) Building capacity among stakeholders (including indigenous and local communities, especially women) to negotiate between providers and users of genetic resources. The project will also build institutional capacity to carry out research and development to add value to the Philippines' genetic resources and their traditional knowledge.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results: As outlined in Section III, the current project aims to increase economic opportunity and biodiversity conservation for local communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines stemming from fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits. This is envisioned to be achieved through three interrelated components, detailed below. Indicative activities for each output are further elaborated and outlined in Annex 15. Indicative Project Activities.

In the baseline situation, updating the current national ABS framework in accordance with the NP and harmonizing current policies on bioprospecting and scientific research on genetic resources would take considerably longer, and it would be more difficult to achieve the international standards for best practice in ABS required by the CBD and NP. The lack of technical expertise towards the development of implementing regulations will affect the completion and quality of agreements. Inter-agency coordination for genetic resource development will remain weak, resulting in potential conflicts and confusion, which may adversely affect investor confidence.

Further, in a business-like-usual scenario, resources will not be adequate to support the level of capacity building needed to bring the DENR, checkpoint authorities and other stakeholders to implementation readiness in the short term, and local experience and information-sharing on the development of PIC/FPIC, MAT and benefit-sharing will remain inadequate. Bio-prospecting and use of traditional knowledge resources will continue to be weakly regulated, therefore IP communities across the country would remain at risk of losing out on the benefits associated with bio-prospecting and there will be little incentive for improving the security of biological resources at the local level.

Without the support of adequate resources, private investment would continue in its attempt to commercialize genetic resources, without the full help of the country's institutions and with confusion regarding legal and contractual requirements. The supply chain for products related to *Pili* and *Banaba* would mobilize limited resources through these companies to a limited number of beneficiaries in Regions 3 and 5. Local communities may not be able to realize the full expectation of increased income that has been created and the process would likely be at risk of failure as the viability of such ventures is questionable, given the uncertainty of the legal, permitting and benefit sharing procedures. The communities would therefore likely increase their extraction activities, which in turn would increase ecosystem deterioration. Lack of investment in this project would therefore lead to financial, social and environmental losses.

Government investments: The Government has not been remiss in recognizing the potential of the country to sustainably utilize its genetic resources, given its global mega-diversity status. There have been however, a number of on-going ABS related programs and initiatives of the Government that are ongoing or will be undertaking during the lifetime of this proposed GEF project these are described below:

Research and Development Programme on Medicinal Plants. The Department of Science and Technology, the PCHRD and Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research Development (PCARRD) are providing research and equipment grants to academic and research institutions focusing on discovery of novel compounds from indigenous/endemic terrestrial and marine species. In order to initiate this programme and encourage medicinal plant research in rural areas where the richness of Philippine biodiversity is evident, the government has established screening and extraction centers in various universities around the Philippines to study flora and fauna which are endemic and/or indigenous to the area. The DOST and its attached research councils have a **total annual allocation for research and equipment grant not lower than PhP1B (US\$20M)**. Through components 1 and 3 this project will identify the most advanced research which can be linked up with private sector.

Tuklas Lunas (Drug Discovery) Centers. The government has established at least **10 Tuklas Lunas (Drug Discovery) Centers** in several regions in the country housed in select State Universities. This aims to boost research in the regions and harness biodiversity. This programme promotes the scientific validation of traditional and locally used medicinal natural products. These centers are currently studying hundreds of plant species that are locally used by

local healers. Table below lists six of these centers with advanced research and the researches they are currently working on.

Tuklas Lunas Center	R&D Project	Status
Marcos Mariano State University	Phytochemical, Toxicologic Profiling and Anti-inflammatory Activity of Indigenous Medicinal Plants (Phase 1)	Screened 46 plant species used by local healers
Visayas State University	Molecular Discovery Project from Selected Philippine Indigenous Medicinal Plants for Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus	Covered 55 plant species with potential for anti-diabetic properties
Mindanao State University	Drug Discovery and Development from Indigenous Plants of Mindanao (Phase 2)	Combined biodiversity surveillance and pharmacological screening
Central Luzon State University	Mykoming of Wild Edible Mushrooms and Other Allied Species in Central Luzon for their Medicinal Properties	On-going
Central Mindanao University	Exploring the Potentials of Philippine Ferns and Lycopods as Source of Therapeutics for Chronic Inflammation and Cancer	Combined biodiversity surveillance and ethnobiological surveys of Philippine ferns and lycopods; Screened 28 species of ferns and lycopods
University of San Carlos	Identification, Isolation, and Characterization of Bioactive Metabolites from Terrestrial Plants and Marine Organisms Used by Herbalists in Cebu Province (Phase 1)	Extensive ethnopharmacological screening of indigenous plants in Cebu

New centers are added to the list each year, based on evaluation by the DOST. **Each center is given a budget of Php 20-50 Million per year (US\$ 400,000 to 1 Million).** Recently, the United Laboratories (UNILAB) – a local drug company, has been designated a Tuklas Lunas Center, and has committed Php 20 Million (US\$ 400,000) to establish a facility for drug research.

Research program of DENR’s Ecosystem Research and Development Bureau (ERDB). The DENR’s research arm is currently prioritizing research efforts on forest tree species with economic potential as well as medicinal value. They have estimated an **annual budget for R&D in the coming years of the current administration to be about \$1M.** Recently, the ERDB has developed a Roadmap for genetic research and development for 43 forest tree species for their potential for pharmaceutical, cosmetics, nutraceutical, industrial, and other values.

Other ABS related activities: In addition to the above several ABS related activities are on-going and planned. For instance, the DENR is undertaking policy review and development related to wildlife management and access and benefit sharing, protection and conservation of threatened species and their habitats, preparation of permits and agreements for the conduct of researches on wildlife. This has an **estimated annual budget of USD 250,000.** In addition, a roadmap on ABS under the Phil Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan from 2015 to 2028 has been prepared.

DENR-BMB’s flagship program on coastal and marine entitled “ Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program (CMEMP): This program aims to improve the management of coastal and marine ecosystem thereby increasing their ability to provide ecosystem services and goods including the provision of raw materials for pharmaceutical purposes. The CMEMP will run until 2028 with an estimated **annual budget allocation of PhP500M (USD 10M).**

USAID PROTECT Wildlife Project. USAID recently launched a **USD25 Million Project** aimed at among others, combatting illegal trade of wildlife. Slated to be implemented initially in Palawan and Zamboanga provinces, the Project will also develop capacities for apprehension, enforcement, and work with communities to protect wildlife

resources and conserve biodiversity, including genetic resources in critical sites. The Project started in 2016 and shall be implemented for the next five years.

GEF alternative to generate global benefits: Despite the resource investment in the baseline scenario, the impacts would not be competitive in comparison with other alternative uses of the land, which are currently better sources of income for the communities. The alternative of investing GEF resources is that it will help to break commercial, legal and institutional barriers, and give momentum to a process which would not otherwise be competitive. This will be achieved using the three components outlined above, which complement each other, and which, when combined, will improve access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, as a competitive alternative for the pilot sites, the target regions, and for the country in general.

The alternative GEF scenario will facilitate and speed up negotiation for ABS agreements. The GEF alternative will identify measures for compliance with NP provisions, including introducing a comprehensive ABS framework to enhance access and coordination of information for permitting and monitoring as well as support community protocols of securing PIC/FPIC and MAT and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of both monetary and non-monetary benefits for the use of the genetic material, products, and knowledge.

The GEF alternative will also strengthen the commercialization of two genetic resources (*Banaba* and *Pili*) and the generation of benefit-sharing and distribution for identified IP communities (see Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement). The resources will allow the development of final products, strengthen local producers' ability to sustainably manage the two identified genetic resources, improve the product material, increase supply capacity, promote commercialization, and validate a framework for benefit-sharing. The project will provide global environmental benefits through the sustainable use of *Banaba* and *Pili* and the successful implementation of the project will demonstrate that it is possible to create value chains with the sustainable use of these genetic resources. In addition, the project will build trust regarding the financial opportunity which the use of biological and genetic resources offers, as an economic alternative to unsustainable exploitation of biological resources.

A key global environmental benefit of the project is the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of *Banaba* and *Pili*. The project will improve the management of globally important biodiversity at the landscape level through the targeting of 41,662 Ha for pilot ABS initiatives. This will raise awareness among local communities of the importance of these landscapes for plant genetic resources and provide greater local support for strengthening the management and sustainable use of the genetic resources in these landscapes. At the species level, both *Banaba* and *Pili* will benefit directly from project interventions in terms of increased population viability as well as a greater understanding and appreciation of their medicinal and other values to society. Most importantly, the genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge will become more widely appreciated, all of which will strengthen conservation measures, given the high incidence of traditional lands/domains within KBAs that the pilot interventions will target.

Many of the Philippines' plants and genetic resources remain undiscovered, others are yet to be thoroughly studied and large numbers remain under-utilized. A number of these species are likely to be at risk from reductions in their gene pool and, in the case of rare and endemic species within the landscape, a few may be facing extinction. In the Philippines, in a study commissioned by UNDP Philippines, it is estimated that the bioprospecting value of recorded endemic species in a closed canopy forest is USD 39.8 million annually in perpetuity. It was also estimated that the country loses around USD 8.1 million annually in foregone potential royalty fees for just one pharmaceutical product that was not patented.⁸ This demonstrates that as a mega-diverse country, the Philippines has considerable untapped wealth which can be generated from sustainable management of its rich genetic resources. The project will seek to change these patterns, by streamlining the current regulations, facilitating inter-governmental coordination and demonstrating successful benefits sharing utilizing in situ conservation measures.

To carry out this work the GEF will invest USD 982,000 in strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (Component 1 of the project). The counterpart funding for the achievement of Component 1 of the project is USD 542,282. GEF will allocate USD 1,374,300 for raising awareness

and building capacity building for implementation of national ABS Framework (Component 2) with counterpart funding of USD 422,322. Finally, GEF will allocate, USD 1,652,940 for demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements (Outcome 3) with counterpart funding of USD 20,556,766.

The project's baseline finance has been assessed at approximately **\$187 million** (Table 1), with **USD 17.4 million** leveraged through this project.

Table 1. Project Baseline Finance

Baseline Investment (B) / Co-financing (C)	Total (USD)	In-kind co-financing (USD)	Leveraged co-financing (USD)	Total Co-financing (USD)
DENR	58,274,735	2,024,735	3,439,864	5,464,599
DA			2,752,600	2,752,600
DOST - PCAARRD	100,000,000		907,692	907,692
LGUs			2,000,000	2,000,000
Industry - Research	4,090,619	90,619	269,813	360,432
Industry - PhilPili		2,100,000	1,408,800	3,508,800
State Universities			6,527,247	6,527,247
Bilateral	25,110,417		110,417	110,417
				-
TOTAL	187,475,772	2,190,619	17,416,432	21,631,787

Table 2 below presents a summary of the baseline situation, the GEF alternative, and the incremental intervention.

Table 2. Summary of GEF Incremental Intervention and Benefits

Baseline situation (B)	GEF Alternative (A)	The Increment (B-A)
Conservation and Sustainable Management of Genetic and Biological Diversity		
<p>Conservation of genetic resources and biological diversity does not take account of their full economic value and benefits to current and future generations as well as the transfer of economic benefits to local communities as incentive for their conservation</p> <p><i>Including:</i></p> <p>(1) No functional mechanism established for BS at community and local levels; (2) No mechanism</p>	<p>An incentive mechanism in place that ensures economic benefits to IPs and local communities</p> <p>Incentive system for the private sector to include biodiversity conservation in their business models</p> <p>A system which plows back revenues derived from products and processes of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to local areas where the resource is endemic or indigenous</p>	<p>Improved management and sustainable use of <i>Banaba</i> and <i>Pili</i> (though pilot ABS agreements and biodiversity management plans for in-situ conservation and management introduced into pilot agreement)</p> <p>Competitive pressures between uses of biodiversity and forest and biodiversity degradation and destruction reduced.</p> <p>Establishment and institutionalization of mechanism to channel ABS monetary benefits to local communities</p>

<p>for investing monetary and non-monetary benefits derived from the negotiation of benefit-sharing agreements; (3) No clear policy on how benefits are allocated; (4) Rules or system of reinvesting part of benefits from GR and TK into biodiversity conservation and community development are not in place</p>		
National ABS Framework		
<p>Weak national regulatory and administrative system for ABS promotes overlapping and conflicting authorities for management of genetic resources and not in line with the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>Including:</p> <p>(1) ABS policies are in place (see Situational Analysis Annex 11) but not much progress has been made on bioprospecting and commercialization; (2) Access to GR has been highly bureaucratic with multiple agencies involved in issuing access and collection permits; (3) Processes for securing FPIC has been protracted; (4) Absence of coordination mechanism amongst ABS agencies at the national level and from local to national to promote compliance; (5) Absence of a systematic way to document and register TK has resulted in piracy of TK on medicines and industrial products developed by IPs and scientific research results of students, researchers and scientists; (6) No monitoring in place when gratuitous permits or its results are made commercial; (7) Current, ABS rules and regulations are not integrated in Research, Project Development plans</p>	<p>Enabling National ABS regulatory and permitting framework</p> <p>Streamlining the processes for clear procedures, protocols and guidelines for bioprospecting, research and development</p> <p>Functional mechanism, including administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism in place to facilitate implementation and compliance of the national ABS framework</p> <p>System for protection of local and traditional knowledge</p>	<p>Increased wealth creation through safeguarding Philippines' biological resources and its genetic diversity from unfair exploitation</p> <p>Improved knowledge and experience gained through the project contributes to global knowledge of ABS and international community of practice (through the integration of a KM platform established for on-going and pipeline researches, traditional knowledge of IPLCs, and access permits)</p> <p>Development of an inter-agency framework for monitoring and tracking GR</p>
Capacity		
<p>Weak institutional capacity of state agencies constrain the development and implementation of national and local ABS norms, weak capacity and awareness of IP and local communities who hold traditional knowledge undermine the value of the genetic resources and their benefit and weak or limited understanding and awareness from the private and research sector</p>	<p>Enhanced capacity and capability for the negotiation, implementation and monitoring of ABS</p> <p>Improved awareness and understanding of role and benefits of ABS</p> <p>A community of practice on ABS developed</p>	<p>Increased knowledge and awareness of values of biodiversity and steps to conserve and use it sustainably will improve conservation status of species</p> <p>Improved capacity and skills to manage biodiversity and genetic resources improved conservation outcomes (as measured by increase in UNDP ABS scorecard)</p>

<p>limits the opportunities to engage on ABS partnerships.</p> <p>In the capacity assessment scorecard, 15 ABS institutions assessed themselves as having zero to one (some capacities exist) in ABS under five core areas (refer to Annex 14. Capacity Assessment). At the local level in both regions, they have no knowledge on ABS and have almost none on capacities generate, access, and use information and knowledge on ABS</p>	<p>A national ABS KM platform/database linked with national biodiversity and genetic resources database</p>	<p>A better understanding of value of traditional knowledge on biological diversity enhances opportunity for its sustainable use and long-term conservation</p> <p>Improved financing for ABS related initiatives</p>
<p>Piloting of ABS Agreement</p>		
<p>Limited in-country scientific research capacity and experience with negotiation and implementation of ABS agreements constrains the capture of economic benefits of genetic resources</p> <p><i>Including:</i></p> <p>(1) Commercial GR developers would continue product development at their own pace and priorities due to limited incentives, support mechanisms and precedence to pursue ABS; (2) Drug development based on Banaba is on track based on government support via Tuklas Lunas. However, developing inclusive value chains may not be prioritized given the lack of grounding on ABS principles, and may be satisfied to comply with minimum bioprospecting laws; (3) Pili industry cohesion and product development efforts would be fragmented, with individual members racing to produce first to market with primary motivation of attaining market share and/or cost leadership. This mindset may not support the industry's vision of an equitable Pili value chain leading to sustainable inclusive development and preservation of wild Pili plantations.</p>	<p>Demonstration of 2 pilot ABS agreements compliant with national legislation and Nagoya Protocol</p> <p>Demonstration of TK registers and the development of bio-community protocols</p> <p>On the ground experience and demonstration and lessons that will inform future negotiation of fair benefit sharing agreements</p>	<p>Improved knowledge and experience gained through the project contributes to global knowledge of ABS and international community of practice</p> <p><i>In situ</i> conservation measures and improved management in place to ensure security of concerned species in pilot site targeting 41,662 Ha</p>
<p>Current baseline expenditure and investments at approx.:</p> <p>\$187 M, broken down as in Table 1, above</p>	<p>Alternative: Baseline + GEF + Co-financing net of baseline:</p> <p>\$192 M</p>	<p>The incremental costs: GEF</p> <p>\$4.38M</p>

The following section provides a description of the project’s outputs by component. As mentioned above, indicative activities are outlined in **Annex 15**. The annex also provides more detail about which specific agencies/organizations will be responsible for implementing each output.

Component 1. Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (Total Cost: USD 1,524,282; GEF project grant requested: USD 982,000; Co-financing: USD 542,282)

This component will be led by the DENR-BMB as the national focal point in coordination with the NCIP for GR from ancestral domains and associated TK. The component aims to update the current national ABS framework and system in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol and harmonize current policies and regulations on bioprospecting and scientific research on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with GR. The project will enhance multi-sectoral and inter-agency collaboration with regards to on-going research up until its potential for an ABS agreement for commercialization and conservation, and establish a functional mechanism, including an administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism to facilitate implementation and compliance of the national ABS framework with the Nagoya Protocol. This component also directly contributes to the strategic directions of the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) on Enhancing the benefits to all biodiversity and ecosystem services, with Target 16, that by 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Output 1.1. Revised and harmonized rules and regulations to facilitate access and research towards ABS agreements taking into account gender and environmental and social safeguards

Extending the Situational Analysis in **Annex 11**, under this output existing ABS laws and policies will be revisited, revised, and harmonized. As discussed above under the project strategy, one of the main barriers to implementing the NP is the inadequate and weak enforcement of policies, institutional and regulatory frameworks on. The first step under this output will be to identify and which rules, regulations, policies, laws, and acts will need to be harmonized.¹⁹ The rules for R&D are also diffused across several regulation and laws these will also be reviewed and those needing revision will be identified.²⁰ On the rest of the ABS value chain, Innovation, Pre-Commercialization up to Commercialization, these laws will also be checked for sufficiency²¹.

Once a complete review is conducted, a set of harmonized and gender sensitive rules and working protocols on an inter-agency institutional mechanism will be set-up with full stakeholder participation (see **Annexes 7 and 9**). The inter-agency mechanism will facilitate coordination and cross-checking with other agencies of any access and research undertakings, including the moment when change of intent occurs within research and gratuitous permits to bioprospecting and commercialization. The inter-agency mechanism will be based on an institutional study that will map out the roles and responsibilities of the four National Authorities (as well as any other relevant agencies, including key research institutions) and will identify appropriate checkpoints that are necessary to track the development across the ABS value chain (access, research and development, innovation, commercialization and benefit sharing).²² The inter-agency mechanism will also involve offices of NCAs at the local level. The institutional

¹⁹ Annex 11 Situational Analysis details the current baseline the initial review will ensure all relevant guidance, laws, regulations etc. are taken into account including the following: such as the Wildlife Act (Republic Act 9147), JAO No. 1, series of 2005 or Bioprospecting Guidelines, Fisheries Code of 1998, IPRA and its implementing regulations such as NCIP Administrative Orders 3 in 2012, the Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Related Processes, NCIP Administrative Order 1 Series of 2012 or the Guidelines on Research and Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices (IKSPs) and Customary Laws and the Local Government Code. The review will include PGRABS, EO on ABS, and relevant programs such as the [Philippines Wealth Creation Program](#) for Biodiversity and the Tuklas Lunas Program of the Department of Science and Technology.

²⁰ Examples: Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act (R. A. 8423) and its implementing rules, PITAHC Administrative Order No. 23 Series of 2000; Plant Variety Protection Act (RA 9168); Intellectual Property Code (RA 8293); National Museum Act (RA 8492); Cultural Heritage Act (RA 10066); Establishing IPB in UPLB (PD 729, amended PD 1046-a) and Fisheries Code (RA 8550).

²¹ Philippine Technology Transfer Act of 2009 (Republic No. 10055), the law makes research and development (R&D) institutions the default owner of intellectual property rights (IPR) arising from the results of government-funded research; Magna Carta for Small Enterprises (RA 6977, amended by RA 8289), Omnibus Investments Code (EO 226) and the most recent law, Philippine Innovation Act (Republic Act 11293) passed 6 August 2019 which seeks to provide MSMEs greater access to finance, market and technology, as well as comprehensive support program from incorporation to internationalization.

²² Checkpoints at research and development stages can be the Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care (PITAHC), Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD), Bureau of Plant Industry, National Museum and State Universities at

mechanism will likely be delineated through an MOU to provide agencies with time to practice working together under harmonized rules and have the flexibility of refining them at the operational and technical level to inform policy making well.

Indicative Activities

- 1.1.1 Full stocktaking and analysis of ABS related laws and regulations, identifying which will be updated, simplified and harmonized
- 1.1.2 Drafting of proposed policy measures on a.) streamlined access of the Competent National Authorities (CNAs), B.) tracking and monitoring of utilization, c.) an inter-agency mechanism d) benefit sharing
- 1.1.3 Develop a benefit sharing system unique for Pili and Bicol region in consultation with the LGUs, DA and DENR Regional Offices, farmers associations, private sector etc.

Output 1.2 Clear procedure, protocols and guidelines for bioprospecting, research and development

The revised rules and regulations under Output 1 require clear and simple supporting procedures, protocols and guidelines across all stages of the ABS value chain to generate ABS agreements under the NP, whether for commercialization of a product or process or for conservation and sustainable use of genetic resource, or both. Example of such a protocol will be joint evaluation procedures/guidelines by the DENR, DA, NCIP, PCSD on applications lodged with them to expedite processing. In addition, the inter-agency mechanism developed under Output 1.1 will include integrating ABS rules and regulations into the research, project development and implementation of R&D in State Universities and Colleges; research grants of the DOST, rules on intellectual property rights, technology transfer, traditional medicine regulations and the NCIP Guidelines on Documentation and Research on IKSPs, amongst others (see ESMF in **Annex 8** for details). Guidelines for integration will be developed under this output for the uptake of the various ABS support agencies, specifically guidelines for the recognition of community protocols, IKSP and customary laws on access and benefit sharing (See Indigenous People's Framework (IPF) in **Annex 13** for details).

The project also aims to enhance existing standards, procedures and process flow related to ABS, including patent approval and Food and Drug Agency (FDA) by integrating ABS standards on legal certainty, clarity, transparency efficiency.

The development of customized ABS community protocols and guidelines by local communities and indigenous peoples as potential providers of genetic resources and/ or associated TK will also be undertaken in this output and linked to Component 3. These guidelines will consider the situation (income, class, educational attainment, gender roles, etc.) of women and men community members to ensure their effective participation in the ABS process (see Gender Analysis and Action Plan in **Annex 9** for details). Finally, technical bulletins on access (harvesting rules, biodiversity management etc.) and benefit-sharing can also be developed by ABS institutions such as the DENR and the NCIP, if needed and appropriate.

Indicative Activities:

- 1.2.1 Development of office protocols supporting Output 1.3. to streamline the process.
- 1.2.2 Development of joint evaluation protocols between the 2 CNAs- DA and DENR
- 1.2.3 Integration of ABS measures into the research grants.
- 1.2.4 Mainstreaming ABS IPR regulations of SUCs, Government agencies
- 1.2.5 Assessment on the state of TK/ IKSP utilization related to ABS
- 1.2.6 Development of NCIP guidelines for undertaking community protocols for IKSP documentation, research, development and bioprospecting

innovation and commercialization stages can be the Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPHIL), Food and Drug Administration and Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) amongst others.

1.2.7 Development of community protocols in selected communities in the two sites

Output 1.3 Functional mechanism, including administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism in place to facilitate implementation and compliance of the national ABS framework

A key aspect of the ABS system is the monitoring of the utilization of the GR and associated TK and the negotiation and implementation of the MAT, particularly when the GR and associated TK leave the Philippines. Towards this end, a system of tracking such utilization and implementation of the MAT will be developed, and this system will be supported by a digital platform, the national ABS clearing house. This output will include a stocktaking activity of existing information systems as an initial phase to ensure the establishment of a unified and more accessible system. The goal is for all the databases on researches involving genetic resources to be interlinked in the national support information system that will be developed by the project and hosted by the DENR-BMB. The clearing house will be managed by the National Focal Point and Publishing Authority, the DENR-BMB and connected to designated Competent National Authorities and Checkpoints and supporting ABS institutions. A Joint Administrative Issuance of all concerned agencies is needed to mandate each ABS institution to share data and generate data links to their existing ABS information, if applicable. A digital platform opens up access to all parties, from national or local, and simplifies the system of reporting and monitoring. Parties to MAT, especially the providers will be required to report on the status of their implementation via the said platform. The platform will also provide space for matching GR providers and users such as but not limited to the private sector. The national ABS clearing house will also host the knowledge management system under Component 2

The National ABS Clearing House shall also explore the inclusion of a National Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) on Philippine Genetic Resources. This digital platform on genetic resources and its related scientific research and documentation of associated traditional and IKSPs shall be undertaken in close coordination and partnership with Philippine Institute for Traditional and Alternative Health Care (PITAHC) and Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD), both of which have an on-going collaborative project on Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Digital Library on Health. It shall also be developed in partnership with the NCIP, which has the mandate to develop a research center to serve as depository for ethnographic research involving IPs for monitoring, evaluation and policy formulation (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan in **Annex 7** as well as IPF in **Annex 13** for details).

The development of TKDL in the Philippines can be informed from the establishment of a similar platform in India,²³ Vietnam and other countries in the region. The project may also connect with other regional or global efforts (i.e. the European Cooperative Programme for plant Genetic Resources (ECPGR)) to further advance this area of work.

Indicative Activities:

- 1.3.1 Development of a simplified, harmonized and linked access procedures of 4 CNAs and the checkpoints within a digital platform.
- 1.3.2 Development of a centralized database on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
- 1.3.3 Database for associated traditional knowledge related to GR by local communities and indigenous peoples²⁴
- 1.3.4 Design and establish the National ABS clearing house

²³ GUPTA, Aman. Indian Traditional Knowledge: Leeway towards Sustainable Development. *Journal of Intellectual Property Rights Law*, [S.I.], v. 1, n. 2, p. 35-41, Feb. 2019. Available at: <http://lawjournals.stmjournals.in/index.php/iipr/article/view/145> . Date accessed: 04 Feb. 2020.

²⁴ The National Traditional Knowledge Digital Library on Philippine Genetic Resources shall catalogue and make accessible all studies on traditional knowledge of local communities and IKSPs of indigenous peoples on genetic resources. It will be a “one-stop-shop” on studies conducted in the past and their research results and listing of studies in the pipeline designed to help recognize, respect, protect, and promote the country’s traditional and indigenous knowledge over genetic resources. The database is also intended to protect intellectual property rights over TKs and IKPs on genetic resources from biopiracy and provide guidance for the regulatory requirements for patents, namely new and innovative application.

- 1.3.5 Development of an ABS financing system linked with the benefit sharing system agreed upon in Output 1²⁵

Output 1.4 Access and Benefits Sharing National Roadmap Developed

This output will develop a national road map that: (i) identifies genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge across the Philippines; (ii) details the taxonomy, ecosystem analysis, and other means to inventory and catalogue existing non-commercial knowledge about the GR and TK identified; and (iii) maps out the potential GR and TK commercial uses (e.g. drug development, personal care and cosmetics, industrial biotechnology etc.).

DENR in partnership with other government agencies, IPs and local communities, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), regional research consortiums, local governments, and industry partners shall develop this road map in the first two years of the project. Given the existing research on the two-target species the ABS roadmap on *Banaba* and *Pili* shall be included in the national roadmap as well as others identified through the Stakeholder Engagement process (see Annex 7).

Indicative Activities:

- 1.4.1 Review of literature, including existing roadmaps
- 1.4.2 Inventory of GR and digitized IKSP (such as PITHAC TK-DL) covered by any IPR etc.
- 1.4.3 Consultation & validation workshops at the regional and national levels
- 1.4.4 Preparation and publication of the ABS R&D Roadmap
- 1.4.5 National Scientific Conference
- 1.4.6 CEPA of the Roadmap to partners

Component 2. Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of national ABS Framework (Total Cost: USD 1,796,622 ; GEF project grant requested: USD 1,374,300; Co-financing: USD 422,322)

This component will be led by DENR – BMB in partnership with DA, NCIP, PCSD, Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOPIL) and DOST agencies, the component will endeavor to build and strengthen key stakeholders’ capacities on ABS policy processes, procedures, and mechanisms and its implementation. A gender-responsive Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) Plan shall be developed at the start of the project (see Gender Analysis and Action Plan in **Annex 9** for details). The CEPA shall include an analysis of the communication and education issue(s), description of target groups, communication targets, strategies and approaches, message and means, milestones, activities and timeframe, budgets, and monitoring and evaluation scheme. A gender-sensitive capacity building plan shall be developed to identify the goals, objectives, activities, timeframe, available resources, responsible partners, potential resource persons, and budget.

Output 2.1. Awareness campaign targeted to different ABS stakeholders implemented targeted to different ABS stakeholders (users, providers, research institutions)

A nationwide communication, education, and public awareness campaign shall be implemented on the NP and its related policies and procedures. The CEPA will target researchers, government agencies, IP and/or local communities, local governments and relevant industry players. The CEPA will not only target compliance but also seek to secure buy-in from the private sector in investing in ABS-related activities due to a deeper understanding of the economic and financial benefits. For academic and research institutions who play a crucial role in advancing the R&D element of maximizing GR resources, the CEPA is targeted to make ABS a part of their ethical practice.

²⁵ Under this output, the process of negotiation and implementation of the MAT will be linked to the development of a financing mechanism. As of now, fees accrue to the Integrated Protected Area Fund (IPAF) or the Wildlife Fund, if not within protected areas, and benefits accruing to resource providers are evidenced by a simple certificate of acceptance under oath that benefit is received, supported by a photo. No systematic process to know equitable distribution or the benefit of the researchers, communities, indigenous peoples and support conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. On the other hand, PBSAP has identified a billion pesos for ABS implementation until 2028, the project will work with BMB on how annual budget allocation from the General Appropriations Act (GAA) can concretely be allocated toward ABS activities.

A CEPA Plan shall be prepared and implemented. Prior to implementation, a study on the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) on the NP and ABS shall be conducted to establish a baseline on how many of the stakeholders targeted by the CEPA are aware and are complying with the national ABS law and regulations. The baseline study shall also be designed to have a meaningful situation analysis of the communication issue and target groups, help identify the message to focus on the most effective communication strategies, approaches, channels, and partners to communicate them with. Relevant Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies and materials that integrate human rights and gender principles targeting different audiences shall be developed and delivered to project partners. Results of this study will also serve as basis for developing the capacity-building plan (output 2.3).

Indicative Activities:

- 2.1.1 Conduct a Target Group Analysis including KAP on Nagoya Protocol and ABS
- 2.1.2 Development of a CEPA Plan
- 2.1.3 Implementation of the CEPA Plan
- 2.1.4 Mid-Project and End of Project Monitoring and evaluation of CEPA to improve communication design and implementation

Output 2.2. Integrated training program and other capacity building measures for staff relevant to ABS agencies and stakeholders undertaken.

A comprehensive and integrated training program and other capacity-building measures for staff from the national government agencies, IPLCs, academic and research institutions, local governments, and local industries shall be designed and implemented. Capacity building shall be designed for five capacity areas, namely: (1) Capacities for Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) institutions and stakeholders to engage in a Nagoya Protocol Compliant Network; (2) Capacities to generate, access, and use information and knowledge on ABS; (3) Capacities for policy and legislation development; (4) Capacities to manage and implement policies, legislation, strategies and programs and (5) Capacities to monitor, evaluate, report and learn on ABS (see **Annex 15** for more details on indicative training activities).

All training programs will engage both women and men experts, practitioners and community facilitators. As this is the first ABS Project in the Philippines, training manuals shall be prepared for all capacity-building activities. At the end of the Project, this shall be developed as the ABS Sourcebook for future R&D and bioprospecting as well as other elements that involve Philippine Genetic Resources and IPs, ancestral domains and IKSPs. These programs will be institutionalized through the creation of an online course that can be accessed via the DENR website and through which participants can obtain an online certificate of completion. **Annex 14**, Capacity Assessment highlights key areas identified for capacity building through the project.

South-South exchange and cross visits to other countries with successful business models, benefit sharing schemes, active bioprospecting programmers such as those in Malaysia and Indonesia shall be organized to expose the country's IPLCs, research community and government counterparts to establish benchmarks and learn from their experience.

Capacity building for communities, private sector, and researches may also include good agricultural and/or biodiversity management practices; preparing biodiversity management plans to ensure the security of genetic resources; sustainable harvesting and post-harvest practices; nursery establishment and management, resin tapping and oil extraction; product development and packaging; machine equipment operation and maintenance; marketing and entrepreneurship. These activities shall be made in partnership with mandated government agencies providing such services.

Indicative Activities:

- 2.2.1 Development of Capacity Building Plan for Staff relevant to ABS agencies
- 2.2.2 Development of Training Modules
- 2.2.3 Implementation of Training Activities

2.2.4 Adoption of Training Modules into Training Manuals for ABS

Output 2.3. Best practices and lessons of ABS documented and disseminated and traditional knowledge of IPLC catalogued and made accessible to all stakeholders

All the major activities of the project shall have a Process Documentation Research to document best practices, lessons and insights learned, including documenting the role of women and other marginalized groups. These processes may include policymaking, development of protocols and guidelines, **FPIC and PIC** process, developing, implementing and monitoring research roadmaps, negotiating and implementing ABS agreements and supporting in-situ biodiversity conservation efforts. Results shall be published through different types of knowledge products. Learning events will also be held where academic and research institutions as well as government agencies can share progress on ABS initiatives, lessons learned, and insights gained.

Indicative Activities:

- 2.3.1 Process Documentation Research on Best Practices on ABS and development of various Knowledge Products
- 2.3.2 Support to development of a Museum Display on ABS on Philippine Genetic Resources at the National Museum and Regional Museums, and local museums (i.e., Sorsogon museum) and/or travelling exhibits²⁶
- 2.3.3 Support to learning events (i.e., regional and national conferences, round table discussions, etc.)

Component 3: Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements (Total Cost: USD 22,209,706; GEF project grant requested: USD 1,652,940; Co-financing: USD20,556,766)

Under this component, a key outcome is to facilitate the negotiation of at least one ABS agreement. To this end the project will develop at least 2 bio-products from local genetic resources of *Pili* (*Canarium ovatum*, and *Canarium luzonicum*) and *Banaba* (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*) (see site and species selection above) – this will primarily be delivered by the project through targeted support provided to research and development initiatives for the development of new products. The project will also facilitate the process for obtaining the relevant bioprospecting permits in accordance with national and local regulations. Subsequently, the project will support the design and review of the ABS agreement so that it is in line with the national ABS framework and the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. This component will also support development of and/or enhancing community/IP protocols for securing PIC/FPIC and MAT and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of both monetary and non-monetary benefits for the use of the genetic material, products, and knowledge (see Situational Analysis in **Annex 11** and IPF in **Annex 13** for details). Process documentation of the lessons and best practices in the application of the **PIC/FPIC and MAT** processes will inform policy reforms planned under Component 1. The project will also support market analysis to identify opportunities including niche markets for products both in domestic and international markets. While this Component is intended to focus on demonstration sites, undertaking of the activities outlined under this Component will also be an opportunity to provide on the job training for ABS NCAs.

Section III above includes more details about the site and species selection. In addition, a more in-depth analysis for the two selected species including, the specific site profiles, traditional knowledge, R&D mapping, and industry analysis is provided in **Annex 12. Site Selection.**

Output 3.1 Research and development conducted for identified species (Pili and Banaba)

²⁶ In partnership with the National Museum of Natural History, an itinerant display on the Philippine's rights over genetic resources recognized by the Nagoya Protocol and the ABS implementation in the Philippines will be developed to communicate, educate, and create awareness on genetic resources and ABS.

The project, in partnership with regional research consortiums,²⁷ the Tuklas Lunas Centers, University of the Philippines, concerned Local Government Units (LGUs), government agencies, IPs and local communities, CSOs, and industry partners, will develop and implement a regional ABS roadmap for *Pili* and *Banaba* (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan in **Annex 7** for details). The roadmaps for *Pili* and *Banaba* will spell out the goals, objectives, research priorities and targets, strategies, responsible partners and partner communities, resources, governance, timeframes, performance accountability and financing schemes. They will be situated vis-à-vis the geographic, political, social, economic, and cultural contexts where it will be implemented and will identify the risks and risk mitigation to ensure that the research priorities and targets will be achieved within the Project timeframe. A summary of the utilized genetic resources and potential uses are included below. Additional details of the current R&D baseline for *Pili* and *Banaba* are outlined in **Annex 12** Site Selection.

With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts, Component 3 and particularly output 3.1 will contribute to prioritize and align project interventions with the Recovery Program of DENR that prioritizes sustaining environmental gains from its conservation programs and projects to avoid setbacks in achieving its targets, specifically those laid-out in PBSAP. Prioritized interventions identified in output 3.1, it will assist in sustaining livelihoods of vulnerable and at-risk communities, specifically the IP communities in Region 3 and agriculture-dependent farmers in Region V who are also vulnerable to climate change impacts due to the geographical location of the region.

Description of utilized GR, biotechnology, potential uses and partner R&D organizations

- Pili for cosmetic product development with PhilPILI

The Pili industry has been exploring alternative products derived from Pili nut processing to leverage against volatile nut prices. Pili pulp and sap have been used in various products namely, cooking oil, animal feeds and resin. The most promising in terms of higher market value is through the development of cosmetic products founded primarily on its antioxidant and antibacterial traits. Multiple research areas have identified the high bioactive constituents of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, saponins, sterols, tannins, terpenens²⁸, fatty acids in the pulp and terpineol, elemicine, elemol, dipentene, phellandrene and limonene²⁹ derived from the sap.

Pulp oil is commonly derived via crude press extraction which requires refining to eliminate impurities. While elemi oil is derived from the Pili tree's sap via steam distillation extraction. Early developers of these raw materials have various skin care products that are in the market introduction stage and current analysis show negligible market share and limited awareness for these products based on distribution and availability in modern retail channels. These brands are mostly members of the Philippine Pili Industry League (PhilPILI) who have pledged co-financing for this project. These early innovators and PhilPILI have expressed the support needed to standardize specifications to bolster claims, and improve the yield and purity of these extracts, in order to produce a globally recognized ingredient such as Argan oil which is used widely in cosmetic products.

- Banaba for antiviral drug development with Pharmalytics Corp under Tuklas Lunas program

²⁷ For example: Central Luzon Health Research Development Consortium (CLHRD) and Central Luzon Consortium for Agriculture and Aquatic Resources Research Development (CLCAARD) in Central Luzon, Bicol Consortium for Agricultural and Aquatic Research and Development (BCAARDD), Bicol Consortium for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development (BCIEERRD), and Bicol Center for Health Research and Development (BCHRD) in Bicol Region.

²⁸ Immunomodulatory properties of ethanol extract of *Canarium ovatum* (Burseraceae) pulp / Daile Meek Salvador-Membreve, Lilibeth A. Cajuday, Jocelyn E. Serrano, Diomerl Edward B. Baldo / Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research

²⁹ Villanueva, Ontengco, D.C., Torres, R.C., Santiago, R., & Salud, S.N. (1996). Anti-bacterial activity of Manila elemi oil.

Banaba has numerous researches establishing its antidiabetic effects due to its hypoglycemic³⁰ and glucose fat transport³¹ abilities. Most of these claims are based on its bioactive content, Corosilic Acid and Ellagtannins³², derived from its leaves. A relatively new area of research for product development is on its anti-viral properties³³ derived from its similar bioactives.

Currently, Pharmalytics Corp. is undergoing clinical study phase 1 for an anti-viral drug against dengue under the Tuklas Lunas program. To date, the study has not yet reached the stage to determine whether to use crude ingredients or synthesized isolates from Banaba in their final product formulation. To the extent that the process can be identified beyond their patent application, the preliminary step involves spray drying to powderize dried Banaba leaves. By extension, this project is trying to identify post-harvest protocols and raw material processing with Herbanext Corporation to secure quality and safety. This drug development project started in 2012 and has pledged co-financing to fulfill the timely completion of this innovative and urgent drug.

The table below provides a summary of the R&D profile for Pili and Banaba.

Table 3. Summary of R&D Profile for Pili and Banaba

	Pili (<i>Canarium ovatum</i> , <i>C. luzonicum</i>)	Banaba (<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)
Description of genetic resources and derivatives of Pili and Banaba	Bioactive alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, saponins, sterols, tannins, terpenens, and fatty acids found in pulp that support antioxidant and antibacterial claims. Terpineol, elemicine, elemol, dipentene, phellandrene and limonene derived from Pili sap that support antibacterial claims	Corosilic Acid, Ellagic Acid and Ellagtannins derived from dried Banaba leaves
Description of the biotechnology used to develop potential products from the genetic resources or derivatives of Pili and Banaba	Press extraction and refinement for pulp oil. Steam distillation for sap to become essential oil	Post-harvest drying then spray drying for raw material preparation. To be determined as crude formula or synthesized isolates in drug formulation
Potential Uses of projects developed from R&D	Cosmetic products with antioxidant and antibacterial benefits	Antiviral drug formulation

³⁰ Deocarís, Custer & Aguinaldo, R.R. & Ysla, J.L. & Ascencion, A.S. & Mojica, Elmer-Rico. (2005). Hypoglycemic activity of irradiated Banaba (*Lagerstroemia speciosa* Linn.) leaves. *Journal of Applied Sciences Research*. 1. 95-98.

³¹ Hayashi, Takeo & Maruyama, Haruko & Kasai, Royji & Hattori, Katsuji & Hazeki, Osamu & Yamasaki, Kazuo & Tanaka, Takashi. (2002). Ellagitannins from *Lagerstroemia speciosa* as Activators of Glucose Transport in Fat Cells. *Planta medica*. 68. 173-5. 10.1055/s-2002-20251.

³² Stohs, Sidney & Miller, Howard & Kaats, Gilbert. (2011). A Review of the Efficacy and Safety of Banaba (*Lagerstroemia speciosa* L.) and Corosilic Acid. *Phytotherapy research : PTR*. 26. 317-24. 10.1002/ptr.3664.

³³ Antiviral activity and possible mode of action of ellagic acid identified in *Lagerstroemia speciosa* leaves toward human rhinoviruses / Sang Wook Park, Min Jung Kwon, Ji Young Yoo, Hwa-Jung Choi and Young-Joon Ahn / *BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine (ISCMR)* 201414:171 / DOI: 10.1186/1472-6882-14-171

Names of private sector or public biotech/research organizations to carry out product development	Manufacturers under Philippine Pili Industry League Inc. (PhilPILI) who have pledged co-financing in this project	Pharmalytics Corp, and Herbanext Corp. under Tuklas Lunas national drug development program
---	---	---

For both Regions 3 and 5, the following have been identified as the common R&D outputs that need to be supported. The following output will include the following (i) a biodiversity surveillance and resource assessment of the 2-plant species – the assessment will include an understanding of the biology of the plant species, its ecology and location, DNA characterization, quantities, chemotype, ecotype and conservation measures as well as spatial mapping of the abundance of the two species and resource users or actors involved in utilization of *Pili* and *Banaba*; (ii) documentation of traditional knowledge associated with the target plant species for the development of prototype products for potential commercialization; (iii) a valuation study of the two species; (iv) a socio-economic survey to have a deeper understanding of the local economic situation and how it relates to local resource management systems, resource use and the relative importance of resources for households and villages; and (v) support to advance the R&D efforts for prototype product development and for the sustainable production of raw materials.

The above will involve studies on the IKSPs/ TK of target plant species by IPLCs and will be done in partnership with academic institutions. Research partners from IPLCs will be trained to conduct research (i.e., focus group discussion, key informant interviews, participatory rural appraisal methods, biological surveys and resource assessments, etc.) and work with academic researchers. IPLCs who shared their traditional knowledge and/or helped conduct the research will be recognized as co-authors in these studies (see ESMF in **Annex 8** and **IPF in Annex 13** for details).

Following the biodiversity surveillance and resource assessment, further evaluation testing will be done on the target plant species with regard to their performance under greenhouses or field conditions to select the lines or accessions with high yielding traits and adaptability test for other characters for resistance to pest and diseases. The selected GR species with high yielding traits and good characters will be conserved and maintained in tissue culture laboratories or greenhouses to serve as sources of planting materials and avoid the continuous collection of plant species from the wild. The propagation methods will be studied for the different species to achieve the volume required for product development. An overall summary of each species distribution, value chain development, conservation benefits, and social benefits are included in the table below.

Table 4. Summary Species Distribution, Value Chain, Conservation and Social Benefits

Species	Species distribution, reference to Map and level of threat	Research and Development	Value Chain Development	Conservation Benefits	Social Benefits
<i>Pili (Canarium luzonicum and Canarium ovatum)</i>	Distribution and characteristics: All provinces in Bicol region (Sorsogon, Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Masbate, Catanduanes), and adjacent provinces of Alabat and	The species' fruits (pulp and kernel) and resin are currently utilized for food and cosmetic use, respectively. Increased interest on Pili can be attributed when its superior	C. luzonicum and C. ovatum is a key industry and livelihood in the Bicol region. Despite the seasonality of Pili fruit harvesting, post-harvest facilities and processes have	Both species are classified as Vulnerable by the IUCN red list due to high risk of extinction in the wild when market prices forces farmers to maximize natural forest inventories. Pili associations and regional universities	By educating remote communities on propagation and proper harvesting techniques, these small farming groups can be assured of long-term participation in

	<p>Quezon in southern Luzon. Pili is primarily indigenous and is claimed to be endemic in Bicol. Increase in commercial value has spurred plantations in other provinces (e.g. Batangas, Romblon, Negros Occidental).</p> <p>Threat: Local Pili associations have reported tree mortalities in forest areas due to indiscriminate resin tapping for elemi oil production. Classified as <i>Threatened</i> under DENR DAO 2017-11 Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and Their Categories.</p>	<p>nutritional content (higher vitamin E and healthy fats) versus other nut varieties was established. Pili elemi oil's antioxidant, antibacterial and hydrating benefits have long been promoted in cosmetic product.</p> <p>Regional state universities and the Department of Agriculture in Region 5 (DA-5) have pursued various research to support the growing industry. Particularly in propagation, standardization (characteristics of varieties and products), and value-adding activities (post-harvest processes and exploration of biological benefits).</p>	<p>produced moderately longer shelf life for raw materials enabling year-long production into various products.</p> <p>Due to the industry's size and maturity, numerous trade associations have been formed. Such groups seek to coordinate R&D, market development and supply issues. A shared concern is their inability to monitor sourcing of small farmers from natural forest areas.</p>	<p>highlighted the threat of small farmers aggressively tapping from naturally grown Pili trees to extract as much resin as they can to meet market demand.</p> <p>DA-5 has supported the planting of Pili orchards to mitigate this threat of extinction. While DENR has included these species in their National Greening Program (NGP) to increase tree inventory for economic and environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>the Pili trade by acting as stewards of the natural pili trees they have access to.</p> <p>The promotion of orchard type plantations will help standardize the utilization and maintenance of Pili tree populations. This will likely result to best harvesting and monitoring practices, while reducing costs associated with access, maintenance and supply stability.</p>
<p><i>Banaba</i> (<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)</p>	<p>Distribution and characteristics: <i>L. speciosa</i> is considered as endemic and native by the National Museum of the Philippines and is found widely in the</p>	<p><i>L. speciosa</i>, has been widely known for its anti-diabetic properties with numerous traditional knowledge claims and international</p>	<p>The main component used is its leaves where corosolic acid is primarily found.</p> <p>Due to <i>L. speciosa's</i> wide availability</p>	<p>Despite not being currently classified as vulnerable/threatened, an increase in usage due to current and on-going product development will likely affect natural tree populations.</p>	<p>By identifying and educating existing Banaba communities, this can promote higher income through livelihood from 1.) tree</p>

	<p>provinces of Leyte, Mindoro, Palawan, Samar, Bataan, Zambales and other provinces in the island groups of Luzon and Mindanao.</p> <p>Threats: not assessed by IUCN nor included in DENR's DAO 2017-11 Updated National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and Their Categories</p>	<p>patents filed. There is local clamor to verify elite species and properties to regain competitive advantage over other countries claiming to have similar benefits from their <i>Lagerstroemia</i> species.</p> <p>Currently, there are 2 on-going drug development citing it as a component for potential anti-viral (anti-dengue) drug.</p>	<p>in the country and the relative abundance of its leaves, the value chain of Banaba is not highly visible nor firmly established.</p> <p>IP communities in Bataan and Zambales who have been supplying dried banaba leaves to intermediaries for over a decade, are not familiar with the manufacturers or brands who utilize their supply.</p>	<p>By improving the visibility of <i>L. speciosa's</i> value chain, this will help determine whether plantation type expansion is necessary to protect natural tree populations.</p> <p>Primarily due to its high adaptability, <i>L. speciosa</i> is frequently included in DENR's NGP tree species list in numerous regions.</p>	<p>maintenance and population management 2.) post-harvest activities (e.g. QA sorting, drying) 3.) opportunity to produce own Banaba based products (e.g. teas).</p>
--	--	--	---	--	--

Indicative Activities:

- 3.1.1 Development of a Regional ABS R&D Roadmap for Pili and Banaba³⁴
- 3.1.2 FPIC and PIC with IP and LCs for R&D
- 3.1.3 Application for Gratuitous Permit or Bioprospecting Undertaking
- 3.1.4 Training of IPs and Local Communities for involvement in R&D Activities
- 3.1.5 Presentation of R&D produced on pharma and non-pharma products for stakeholders' review
- 3.1.6 Application by researchers and partner communities for appropriate intellectual property rights (patent, trademark or any other intellectual property) that they may agree on for products developed with the support of the Project

3.2 Strategic Roadmap for the identification and creation of benefits based on genetic resource development.

To lay the foundation for a viable ABS agreement, a thorough industry mapping, including a gender analysis, will be developed. Through this roadmap an in-depth investigation and industry coordination process will be undertaken to identify high value product development (e.g. medicine, industrial, cosmetics) that is typically unnoticed in consumer markets.

³⁴ Participants at the Inception Workshop emphasized that research studies should not be limited to science but social sciences as well. There should be studies for example on gender, households, and livelihoods as well as gendered ownership, access, use and governance of plant genetic resources and how these will be affected by the Project especially if commercialization is considered. The R&D roadmaps for both regions need to be further developed, in partnership with the regional research consortium and academic, with wider stakeholder participation that includes the academe, concerned government agencies, industry, and IPLCs.

The output will include a market and gender-sensitive value chain analysis (see site selection in **Annex 12** and Gender Analysis in **Annex 9** for details). The market analysis will help assess the different market dimensions including size, both in volume and in value, market trends, market profitability, industry cost structure, the customer segments and buying patterns, the competition and understanding the barriers in terms of regulation and entry into the market of such bio-products. The value chain development will be helpful to identify the primary and secondary activities that could add value to the final product. The roadmap will also identify the role of different stakeholders especially women and men from local communities through the entire value chain. This will be a participatory model that will aim to maximize inputs and collaboration of communities and market actors without furthering gender stereotypes or widening gender inequalities.

For *Pili* in Region 5, the roadmap can be initiated with the Philippine Pili Development Board since this group has baseline studies and partial mapping done previously with the aid of various government agencies (e.g. DA, DTI). This project aims to update these studies and mapping and connect them with the collective industry's efforts toward product diversification and value adding. For *Banaba* in Region 3, the roadmap will initially focus on making the value chain transparent and facilitating greater collaboration among players.

With the current pandemic situation and the possibility of similar crisis occurring due to new zoonotic diseases rising because of biodiversity loss, and wildlife consumption and trade, the strategic road mapping for the two species will explore medicinal benefits and/or preventive and control uses that can be applied during a pandemic outbreak. The development of the R&D roadmap can also provide a space for public outreach on zoonotic diseases, i.e., improving public knowledge of the zoonotic disease linked to illegal wildlife trade and consumption, biodiversity loss and nature degradation.

Interventions under this output will also help support DENR's COVID-19 Recovery Program objective on strengthening investments or grant support for Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFEs), creation of green jobs and boost economic recovery through pro-nature incentives. Activities under this output will facilitate resilience building among community beneficiaries to cope with current and future shocks.

Indicative Activities:

- 3.2.1 Periodic multi-stakeholder conferences for finalization, alignment and updating of Pili & Banaba GR initiative
- 3.2.2 Value chain analysis and matching of roles, objectives and benefits between stakeholders
- 3.2.3 Case studies to inform policies (Outcome #1)

3.3 Negotiate and implement ABS agreement modeling FPIC and PIC processes

This output will include training and workshops on FPIC and PIC process for select stakeholders. The PIC process will be used as needed from resource providers who are **non-IP**. These are local communities, local governments, government agencies, private institutions who own/ have established rights over GR. Whereas the FPIC process will be utilized when targeting IPs.

The output will also facilitate negotiations on at least one ABS agreement. This type of facilitated negotiation that will include IP communities and other marginalized actors is a unique opportunity for enterprises and industries to participate directly in inclusive development. The traditional model of impact through Corporate Social Responsibility conditioned on profitability is no longer reliable especially for this project which may have varying and multiple development guideposts. Where necessary, opportunities to meet marginalized groups (e.g. IPs, women, etc.) in advance in order to facilitate their meaningful participation in bigger discussion groups will be planned and budgeted for (see ESMF in **Annex 8**, Gender Analysis in **Annex 9** and IPF in **Annex 13** for details). A menu of needs or requests would be initially collated to see what are beneficial, detrimental or critical in the pursuit of such development.

Since this agenda is not common practice in the private sector, DENR, NCIP, DTI and other relevant agencies (depending on the product type) will take the lead in establishing criteria to improve partner matching. Rather than

enticing participants through the commercial value or the prospective benefits, the goal is to strengthen ABS as a concept with relevant agencies serving as conduits for the mutual protection of all parties.

Aside from drafting requirements for access, an alignment on the commercial, social and environmental development objectives and timeline would be the main items needed for the MAT. Some examples of Access requirements and Benefits under an ABS agreement are included in **Annex 15**, indicative activities.

One of the activities that will be piloted/demonstrated is securing FPIC in sites where there are IP communities. This is particularly relevant in Region 3 where target communities are IPs. The names and locations of potential IP communities are included in **Annex 7**, Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Indicative Activities:

3.3.1 Training & workshops on FPIC and PIC process for select stakeholders

3.3.2 Facilitated negotiations on ABS agreement³⁵

3.4 In-situ conservation measures to ensure the security of the concerned genetic resources are integrated into the negotiated MAT

To tackle in-situ conservation of *Pili* and *Banaba* genetic resources, a multi-sectoral resource management plan is critical in ensuring the balance of economic, social, political and environmental perspectives rooted on the development of these Genetic Resources. This will initially focus on the current and expanded value chain and will cover various fields such as agriculture (e.g. propagation, plantation management, harvesting protocols), commercialization (processing, testing & validation of claims, employment generated) and inclusive development (training and capacity building for local stakeholders, quality of life indicators and gap-filling for participating communities) which GR development will likely influence. These species-focused plans will also include a gender analysis (see Gender Analysis and Action Plan in **Annex 9** for details) of the existing and potential roles and responsibilities of women and men along an ABS-compliant value chain.

The varying lenses and considerations above will provide a clearer picture on the priorities of various stakeholders upon various stages of GR utilization. Given that assumptions for GR development is neither assured nor fixed, a simplified and flexible resource management plan is essential to facilitate the initiation and succeeding review of the progress of GR development of *Pili* and *Banaba*. Examples of Resource Management Plan Components are further developed in **Annex 15**, Indicative Activities.

Indicative Activities:

3.4.1 On-site assessment of on-going or prospective utilization of *Pili* & *Banaba* GR in respect with MAT and ABS agreement

3.4.2 Trainings & workshops on effective resource management and community development plans.

This output will also include the development of production technology and technology transfer to selected communities. This will include trainings on how planting, harvesting, storage and transportation of raw materials should be done. This will also include supporting the establishment of necessary equipment and facilities such as drying machines, vacuum sealers to ensure quality of raw materials according to the standards. Part of the technology development is the setting-up of standards for production of raw materials following good agricultural practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing practices (GMP) as required by proper authorities like the DA's Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health (FDA DOH), respectively will be prepared through DA and DOH standards. This is to improve the traditional production

³⁵ The project may facilitate the integration of IP producers of dried *Banaba* leaves, such as the Boca Tribal Council from Botolan, Zambales, into the supply chain of manufacturers such as Leonie Agri Corp. Setting-up a consolidation mechanism for *Banaba* can be one good input to encouraging private sector to engage in *Banaba* ABS as this will provide a platform for matching *Banaba* producers and users, improving quality and handling of produce etc.

techniques by incorporating science-based technology and procedures. Under this activity, patent application will also be supported.

Partnerships: The project will build on the outcomes, best practices and lessons learned of the 2013 UNEP regional GEF-funded project on ABS entitled “Building Capacity for Regionally Harmonized National Processes for Implementing CBD Provisions on Access to Genetic Resources and Sharing of Benefits”, of which Philippines was one of the target countries. The said project identified the roadmap for revision of the country’s current access and benefit-sharing legislative and policy framework though it focused more on establishing tracking and monitoring mechanisms that are in implementation of the Nagoya Protocol’s tracking and monitoring provisions and mechanisms. The tracking and monitoring mechanisms that will be set up in one of the project’s activities – the revision of ABS guidelines - will complement the proposed tracking and monitoring mechanisms identified by the said concluded project. The project will also build upon the Philippines National Wealth Creation Program developed by DENR and UNDP in 2015.

DENR shall be the main executing entity for the project. The primary agency responsible for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country’s environment and natural resources, including plant genetic resources. In terms of wildlife management, the DENR has the responsibility over all terrestrial plant and animal species as well as wetland species. DENR also has the mandate over the licensing and regulation of all-natural resources to ensure equitable sharing of benefits derived therefrom for present and future generation of Filipinos.

DENR is the lead national competent authority in the implementation of the Guidelines for Bioprospecting Activities (otherwise known as Joint DENR-DA-PCSD and NCIP Order 1 series of 2005 or JAO 1 s 2005) in the country. The BMB is a Staff Bureau within the DENR shall have the primary responsibility of managing the Project. It shall enter into MOAs with various national government agencies, local government units, academic and research institutions, NGOs and community organizations to implement the major components and activities of and mobilize the required funds to co-finance the Project. It shall also create and convene the Interagency Working Group to ensure the delivery of the outputs of the Project within its approved timeframe.

BMB may engage the services and support of experts from other agencies of the government or employ private experts and consultants as may be required in the pursuit of the Project objectives, subject to auditing rules of the Commission on Audit. It shall promote exchange of information about the agency’s respective process in reviewing R&D and bioprospecting activities, including those that involve IPs/ICCs to help the Project develop the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol.

Regarding partnerships within and between government institutions and with other sectors, this project will promote an integrated environmental management approach with the associated local government agencies (DENR, DA and NCIP Regions 3 and 5) through Component 3. Collaboration within and between different entities in government as well as with NGOs, technical experts and the private sector will be enabled through the project’s Steering Committee and Technical Working Group to lead the development of specific outputs. Linkages and collaboration will be strengthened through consultations, networking, inter-sectoral platforms, training, technical advice, information sharing and joint strategic planning and implementation to ensure the delivery and achievement of project goals and objectives.

The Project Steering Committee and the Project Management Office will play a key role in ensuring that these partnerships work effectively. UNDP, as both the GEF Agency and a development partner to DENR, will play a central role in oversight of these partnership mechanisms, and will liaise at the highest level of government to ensure that the project fully delivers against its work plan and targets and is well integrated with other ongoing and future GEF financed projects in the country. The UNDP Country Office (CO) will assign a Programme Officer for project oversight, and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor located in Bangkok will also provide technical support to the CO for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.

The project will contribute towards the UNDP Country Programme UNDP Country Programme Outcome 2 (Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable and sustainable

development path for communities The Project will build on UNDP's long-term partnership with DENR which has included a number of successful related projects, including the following:

- The UNDP – GEF New Conservation Areas Programme facilitated the documentation and registry of six Indigenous Peoples 'communities, including one in Zambales Province in Region 3. These IP communities were also assisted in preparing their Community Conservation Plans (CCP). In Zambales, the CCP was later on used by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples in helping the community formulating their Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP).
- The UNDP-GEF National ICCA Project facilitated documentation and registry of Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in 10 Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities, including one in Bataan Province in Region 3. These IP communities were likewise provided technical and financial assistance on developing their Conservation Plans, and partially funding the biodiversity friendly livelihood activities that the communities identified. In two of these communities, the ICCA documentation were used to strengthen the documentary requirements for securing their Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs). This ABS Project will be able to demonstrate the significance of documenting ICCAs and securing property rights as critical factors that can serve as incentives for the private sector to work with communities on ABS. *Banaba*, one of the tree species targeted by this Project, is known to be abundant in ancestral domains and some IP communities are already involved in selling dried *Banaba* leaves. With these, the Project can provide assistance to these IP communities through documentation of their traditional knowledge on medicinal plants, building partnerships with research institutions for product development, protecting community intellectual property rights, building capacities in negotiating for access and benefit sharing, improving their capacity on market linking, enterprise management, and reinvesting in biodiversity conservation
- The UNDP-GEF SGP where different models of community-based conservation areas are being established. This could help inform best practices in establishing in-situ conservation areas under this Project.
- The UNDP-GEF SMARTSeas Project supports the strengthening of marine protected areas and MPA networks. These MPAs are natural gene banks and their protection is crucial in conserving the genetic pool of key marine resources which are yet to be explored or researched on.
- The UNDP-GEF Biodiversity Corridor Project aims to strengthen Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures, including ICCAs. This ABS Project can complement technical assistance to be provided to IP communities being targeted by the BD Corridor Project on strengthening conservation measures, registry of their ICCAs and setting-up sustainable livelihoods.

The private sector and academia have also been actively engaged during the PPG process including committing 3.87 M USD and 6.53 USD in co-finance, respectively. Industry will continue to be actively engaged throughout most project outputs including awareness raising on the ABS framework; capacity-building; preparation of the ABS R&D Roadmap; preparing and using policies, guidelines and protocols; resource providers and value chains; demonstrating PIC/FPIC and MAT, direct investments, facilitated access to genetic resources, using R&D results, and practicing ABS. Among the industries that have been initially identified that the Project will work with include: Philippine Pili Industry League, Inc. (PhilPili), Herbanext, Pharmalytics, Leonie Agri Corporation, Chamber of Cosmetics Industries of the Philippines (CCIP) and Chamber of Herbal Industries of the Philippines (CHIPI).

Research institutions will be engaged to work with and benefit from the project's support to research as well as communication, education and public awareness, and capacity building activities for the implementation of national ABS framework to ascertain that their respective policies, plans, strategies, and programs involving genetic resources are compliant with the Nagoya Protocol. They will participate in product development towards ABS agreements and its related studies like IKSP and TK documentation, Ethnobotany studies, biodiversity surveillance and resource assessment (i.e., abundance and species richness, vegetation, structure), biogeography (identification of locations, ecological factors) characterization (morphological and molecular identification), bioassays, prototype product development, sustainable production technology and use of raw materials, technology transfers, and market and value chain analysis. and, and related activities to support in-situ conservation. They will also participate in reviewing existing policies, formulating harmonized rules and regulations as well as procedures, protocols and guidelines for bioprospecting, and creating structures, processes, mechanisms, and financing to facilitate the implementation and compliance of the ABS framework.

Under the leadership of BMB, sharing of lessons and experiences will be made to fine tune the approaches and avoid duplication. Coordination shall also be established with other NGOs active in the sector and have operations in the sites, to maximize collective impacts. See **Annex 7**, Stakeholder Engagement for further information and details related to key project partners.

Risks: The identified project risks, their overall rating and the mitigation actions required during project implementation are given in **Annex 5**. The assumptions on which these project risks depend are listed in the project's Theory of Change (Figure 5), with assumptions applied to the project indicators also described in the Monitoring Plan for project indicators (**Annex 3**). Risks are only shown if their rating is considered to be Moderate or High, with the exception of risks identified in the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP, **Annex 4**) which are all described. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk register (**Annex 5**). 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.

The SESP was finalised during project preparation, as required by UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The SESP identified eight risks for this project that could have potential negative impacts in the absence of safeguards, six of these risks were rated as Moderate and two as Low. Therefore, the overall SESP risk categorization for the project is Moderate. Depending on further revision to assessments of risks, detailed assessments and management plans may be required. The following safeguards are triggered: Human Rights; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management; Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; Cultural Heritage; and Indigenous Peoples. The Moderate risks are as follows.

Risk 1 (Moderate): The Project could potentially discriminate against local communities and other indigenous peoples from other parts of the Philippines who share the same TKs/ IKSPs associated with the species selected in the Project in ABS agreements. For ground level activities, the project has developed an ESMF (**Annex 8**) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (**Annex 7**). Per the Philippine's government's preference an issue specific management plan for IPs has also been developed (**Annex 13**). All aforementioned plans fully consider IPs rights and standards under the Nagoya Protocol, other international laws and agreements, and national laws and regulations. The Project will mitigate this risk at the National Level by policy proofing through a process that follows Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles.

Risk 2 (Moderate): The Project could potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits if gender roles, relations, and capacities in the Project area are not clearly understood and gender is not mainstreamed across all Project components and the implementation of the Gender Plan is inadequate. At the policy level, gender will be strategically mainstreamed in the revised and harmonized rules and regulations for ABS, as well as in the functional mechanisms that will be put in place to operationalize it. In the work related to building awareness and capacities around ABS, women and men stakeholders will be provided with equal opportunities to be engaged in the various aspects (research and development or R&D, science, business, conservation, etc.) of ABS. In particular, local and indigenous stakeholders will be capacitated to communicate and negotiate more effectively for the conservation of biodiversity and access to both monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from ABS agreements. At the target site and species level (*pili* and *banaba*), the Project will specifically address the lack of gender-smart and ABS-compliant value chain models in the Philippines.

Risk 5 (Moderate): Typhoons and other climate change exacerbated phenomena could affect the achievement of outputs and outcomes of the Project, especially under component 3. Currently, the timing, paths and intensity of typhoons do not follow previous patterns. Increased and more serious flooding have also been observed in recent years. Climate change resiliency measures and analysis will be made integral to ABS processes and reflected in partner community/ LGUs local plans. The Project will also support data gathering on community resilience, climate change impacts including indigenous/ traditional indicators will be generated and analyzed for informed decision making.

Risk 6 (Moderate): The Project proposes to access and develop genetic resources and associated IKSPs for commercial purposes. Exploitation of genetic resources in ancestral domains and associated IKSPs of IPs, including issues of authorship and ownership of intellectual property rights may arise. The Project recognizes IPs rights to GR and associated IKSPs in accordance with UNDRIP, UNCBD Nagoya Protocol, and IPRA and will mitigate the issue through FPIC Processes, MAT as well as policy proofing. The Project will ensure that the issues of democratization of knowledge production, authorship, and intellectual property issues are thoroughly discussed during the FPIC Process and are resolved in the MOA that will be signed between and among parties.

Risk 7 (Moderate): The Project could potentially restrict access/use of natural resources by IPs. In consideration of the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS) Act, the Project will recognize IP rights to govern, maintain, develop, protect, and conserve such areas, in accordance with their customary law and IKSPs, with full and effective assistance from the NCIP, DENR and other concerned government agencies. The Project will also recognize and respect indigenous governance and leadership structures and work with the established coordination and complementation structures and mechanisms between and among the IP leadership, NCIP, DENR, LGUs and civil society. Furthermore, following the IPRA, restrictions of access which have impacts to IPs, whether positive or negative, also have to comply with the FPIC requirements of the law.

Risk 8 (Moderate): Indigenous, community-owned land arrangements and indigenous-claimed resources might be affected by commercial cultivation, threatening traditional cultural socio-economic dynamics and potentially generating conflict within indigenous communities. Overall, the Project is designed to strengthen the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the access, use, and commercialization of genetic resources, through both ABS pilots and other systemic measures. However, experience from other business endeavors indicate that negative cultural change as well as tensions and divisions among IP communities arise with the influx of money from royalty payments. As described in the IPF, the Project will mitigate this with a range of capacity building activities (i.e. community organization, financial management).

In addition to the above moderate risks identified in the SESP, Annex 5 highlights a risk on COVID-19 or Similar Crises: COVID threats are prevalent during the project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety, and economic conditions. COVID-19 or similar crises are expected to result in delays of project implementation, affecting health of beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site-specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The Implementing Partner, together with the Project Board, should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. Alternative access technology/communication tools that can be utilized during Project implementation will also be explored by the Implementing Partner, together with the Project Management Unit. WhatsApp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups, specifically the communities with which the Mutually Agreed Terms (MATs) will be signed. The Communications Strategy will also include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances.

Stakeholder engagement and south-south cooperation: Throughout the project development process stakeholders from national government, local government, the private sector, indigenous communities, academia and others have been actively engaged. This is evidenced by the overall consensus reached during the project's validation workshop as well as the level of co-financing secured. Stakeholders participation will continue to be a top priority for the project and will be sustained throughout implementation. The formulation of the stakeholder engagement plan aims to: (a) identify the basic roles and responsibilities of the Project partners and stakeholders in relation to

the three components of the Project; (b) ensure their participation in project activities; and (c) build strong partnerships and collaboration to maximize their knowledge and skills to achieve measurable results. Ultimately, the stakeholder engagement plan aims to ensure long-term sustainability of the project achievements, based on transparency and the effective participation of the key stakeholders. A comprehensive gender-responsive stakeholder engagement plan is included in **Annex 7**.

In terms of south-south cooperation, in addition, to bringing 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 Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS). This project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on ABS in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in the Philippines.

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: According to the UNDP gender marker standards, the project has UNDP **GEN2** gender marker. Key gender-disaggregated indicators and targets in the project results framework and monitoring plan will be tracked throughout project implementation. The project has set targets to engage women in project activities at a rate that is greater than the percentage of women in the agencies. These targets mean that the project will preferentially target women for involvement in related project activities to proactively encourage the engagement and empowerment of women in the participating communities and ensure that women are key beneficiaries of the project. A Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist will be appointed in the PMU, and the project focal points at the target regions will have responsibility for local gender mainstreaming and implementation of the Gender Action Plan (**Annex 9**).

At the project onset, efforts will be made to ensure that gender-differentiated roles and practices in relation to natural resource use and access and benefit sharing of the two target species are defined. This will be done through a gender-smart, ABS-compliant value chain analysis of *Pili* and *Banaba* in Regions 3 and 5, respectively, which will especially focus on the PIC/FPIC and MAT, and commercialization and conservation stages of the chain, which have been identified as gender gaps that need to be addressed.

The project will ensure that wealth is created and shared among Filipino women and men as a result of sustainable use of genetic resources and its associated traditional knowledge. As part of the effort to strengthen the national ABS framework, current ABS policies will be enhanced so that rights, roles and responsibilities of women and men are recognized and clearly defined and their legal access to genetic resources is facilitated. Similarly, awareness and capacity building on ABS shall empower women and men from different ABS-related fields and sectors – regulatory, science and research, business development and innovation, community development – to meaningfully participate in ABS; challenges such as the lack of confidence and skills of indigenous and local communities to communicate and negotiate ABS-related concerns shall also be addressed. The pilot ABS agreement targeted by the project shall also ensure equal access to business and other economic opportunities by women and men, mindful not to further gender stereotypes nor widen inequalities, and addressing socio-economic concerns such as unpaid care work so as not to add to the burden of women. Some key gender mainstreaming approaches are summarized in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Gender Mainstreaming Approaches by Project Component

<p>Component 1. Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender will be strategically mainstreamed in the revised and harmonized rules and regulations for ABS • Women and men stakeholders and communities will meaningfully participate in bio-prospecting research and development processes • Functional mechanism shall be managed by a dedicated inter-agency working group on ABS with gender expert agencies (Note: This is a PBSAP indicator) • Gender-balance for membership in national coordinating mechanism • Collection of gender-disaggregated data through the national ABS clearinghouse
<p>Component 2. Awareness raising and capacity building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and men will benefit from a national roadmap on ABS, which will include a recognition of their important roles in safeguarding biodiversity species conservation.

for implementation of national ABS Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEPA plan will deliberately target women to encourage their participation in the various aspects (R&D, science, business, conservation etc.) of ABS • Gender balance will be achieved in all capacity building programs and activities through equal opportunity for women and men trainers/resource speakers and participants. • ABS IEC and capacity building materials convey gender sensitivity and use of gender-fair language • Local knowledge (IP and non-IP) shall be validated, documented and disseminated to women and men stakeholders. • Gender balance for participation in any South-South Exchange • Documentation of good practices and lessons learned with gender perspective
Component 3: Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The R&D output shall include socio-cultural aspects, including the roles of women, men and children, in the natural resource use of <i>Pili</i> and <i>Banaba</i> • Women and men will benefit from the commercialization of <i>Pili</i> and <i>Banaba</i> and possible issues such as gender biases in the business and scientific community and gender pay gaps will be analyzed and addressed • The model ABS agreement will provide opportunities to address gender inequalities and empower women such as by increasing women’s access to technology and participation in generating traditional and scientific knowledge, and securing livelihood opportunities for women and men along the <i>Pili</i> and <i>Banaba</i> value chains • The conservation measures that will be put in place will also allow women and men to save their time and gain and apply new knowledge and skills on sustainable <i>Pili</i> cultivation and <i>Banaba</i> harvest, including health and safety practices

Further details are captured in the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see **Annex 9**) which includes a brief review of international and national commitments, plans and legislation related to gender and biodiversity; details on the status of rural women and men in the Philippines, particularly their productive roles across the value chain of the project’s two target species; recommended gender actions per project component, including appropriate gender baselines, indicators and targets to measure changes in the roles and relations between women and men in a certain policy areas, programs or activities; and a list of relevant GAD tools and resources that the project implementation team may review further.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up

Innovation: This is the first project on ABS that intends to demonstrate the full stream of compliance with Nagoya Protocol, from bioprospecting to R&D to product innovation and commercialization. Specific innovations of the project include the following: Enabling on-the-ground institutional mechanisms, customary laws as well as the community protocols of indigenous peoples and local communities, to be operationalized in line with a specific legal provision in Section 35 of the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act. This innovation is already covered by the law but very few are aware of it, other than some civil society organizations working with indigenous peoples and the Biodiversity Management Bureau who have been using it for quite some time. This institutional mechanism will complement the existing regulatory framework of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, especially in areas where it is the community that decides to use their customary laws and community protocol to deal with a specific bioprospecting application. In this sense, it is a supplementary institutional mechanism, which also serves to remedy the usual bottlenecks in administrative decision-making on access to biological and genetic resources concerns that are typical of national agencies with far-flung regional service centers. The use of customary laws and community protocols in securing fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is one innovation that has not yet been implemented and documented, at least in the Philippine setting.

Unlocking the full potential of both target GRs will be done by reinforcing and corroborating the established benefits from traditional knowledge, current usage and R&D. For *Pili*, it will capitalize on the growing recognition of it being the healthiest nut by advancing its fatty acids, antioxidant and other micro-nutrient content into useful medicinal, cosmetic and functional food. Most of its by-products (e.g. pulp, discarded kernels, leaves) have existing R&D whose commercial feasibility will be pursued by applying suitable technology with an eye towards market competitiveness. *Banaba* on the other hand, can rely on its inclusion in other drug formulations as a means of overcoming the

numerous patents on anti-diabetic claims. Ultimately, the innovation is further made more profound by the multi-benefit arrangement of ABS.

The wildlife, biological and traditional knowledge research sectors in the Philippines are largely unaware of this decentralized mechanism and, for the first time, may be able to secure free and prior informed consent directly from the communities using customary laws and community protocols whereby they can be active partners with them in designing the research goals and objectives from the outset of the project through to completion. The application of the various monitoring and tracking mechanisms (checkpoints and the internationally recognized certificate of compliance), of the Nagoya Protocol is a first for a megadiverse country that affirms the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Sustainability – The basis for the environmental sustainability of the project’s outcomes lies mainly in the improved capacity of national and local stakeholders to utilize the ABS mechanism to support biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. The project will support pilot initiatives to develop products derived from the utilization of genetic resources, which will generate monetary and non-monetary benefits to be used to support conservation efforts in the areas with KBAs. In addition, the project will consolidate a local base that will be essential for the long-term conservation of the biological and genetic resources present in these areas. This will be achieved by working closely with the local communities and IPs, who have a significant amount of traditional knowledge about these areas, and through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources.

- Institutional sustainability will be achieved through the improved capacity of the stakeholders associated with ABS across the Philippines (government agencies, public and private research organizations, the private sector and key industries, and local communities/IPs) to effectively manage access to genetic resources and ensure the distribution of benefits. The establishment of fundamental and functional institutional arrangement for ABS management with involvement of national and local institutions associated both with access to biological resources and related traditional knowledge will provide an institutional structure that will be expected to provide the backbone for future ABS in the Philippines. At the national level, strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the NP will greatly contribute to change the way access and sharing benefit of genetic resources is managed in the Philippines, leading to a more equitable, fair and sustainable use of genetic resources. After the completion of the project, awareness and capacity of all stakeholders on implementation, compliance, monitoring and tracking of the national ABS framework will be significantly enhanced. Providers will better understand the value of genetic resources they own and become more capable of negotiating with the user on benefit sharing in accordance with the ABS principles. Users will be more aware of their responsibility to share benefits of genetic resources with the providers, thus creating a legal MAT for clarification and transparency related to use of genetic resources for commercial and research purposes, as well as ensuring benefits from utilization of genetic resources are shared equitably and fairly between the state and communities. This provides the basis for ensuring the sustainability of the public-private community partnerships in genetic resource use and management of ABS related concerns that overall contribute to biodiversity conservation and social security at the household and community levels.
- Social sustainability: The social sustainability of the project will be achieved by developing capacities among local communities and IPs regarding ABS and the Nagoya Protocol, including the negotiation of ABS agreements, obtaining PIC/FPIC, establishing MAT, and the sharing of benefits. Through the implementation of pilot initiatives on ABS, the selected communities will have direct experience in implementation of ABS and will be aware of the multiple derived benefits. Additionally, there will be capacity-building for other stakeholders such as private businesses and key industries and researchers to generate awareness of the benefits associated with biodiscovery and ABS agreements.
- Financial sustainability will be achieved through the development of a clear and transparent permit system, the project will contribute to encourage private investments in bioprospecting and lead to future benefits for other communities and ecosystems. Moreover, at the pilot scale, when products are successfully produced and sold, the value chain and the distribution of benefits derived from it will be maintained. The increases of financial flow from users of genetic resources will not only directly benefit target pilot sites but

also the broader communities living in genetic resource diversity areas due to increased opportunities for income from activities such as collecting, cultivating, harvesting and transporting the targeted species for commercialization products. Outcomes from Component 3 will demonstrate the various approaches to increased financial and economic sustainability. Through policy support for ABS, including delineating clear and accountable institutional arrangements and financing for ABS implementation, the project will also work to unlock available financing for ABS through the national budget.

Potential for scaling-up: The government is committed to replicating and scaling-up project results to other sectors and species and is committing national resources to ensure project success. Several strategies for replication are embedded in the project design including in improved capacities of GR producers to negotiate based on increased ABS awareness as well as improved capacities of NCAs to implement NP ABS compliance through the use of a digital national clearinghouse, which should lead to additional agreements.

Upscaling comprises enabling existing markets to expand once enterprises have consolidated their supplies of TK-based products and then mainstreaming models of best practices across other regions of the country. Given that there are at least 110 indigenous peoples in the Philippines scattered in recognized ancestral lands that are very often in or near to KBAs, upscaling of this project has every chance of being successful provided the management of genetic resources is shown to be demonstrably sustainable based on rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures. Upscaling of traditional knowledge-based enterprises is also a key component of the Philippine Wealth Creation Program and, therefore, will be an important contribution towards the attainment of the Program's objectives.

V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): Goal 10: Reduce inequalities – By developing ABS frameworks the project is supporting Goal 10 targets, specifically sustaining income growth and reducing cross border exploitation of resources. Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns – ABS and sustainable use of biodiversity helps support Goal 12 targets of improving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources in value chain and building awareness in local communities of life in harmony with nature Goal 15: Life on Land – By contributing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use this project is contributing to achieving Life on Land Biodiversity targets, specifically, targets for sustainable management of forests, preventing degradation of habitats and loss of biodiversity, curbing demand for illegal biodiversity products, and especially increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.</p>				
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): UNDAF Outcome statement and CPD Outcome 2.3 Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities. CPD Output statement: Partnerships strengthened, and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact</p>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
<p>Project Objective: Increased economic opportunity and biodiversity conservation for local communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines stemming from fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits</p>	<p>Mandatory Indicator 1: Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people, No.)</p> <p>1.1 Female (35%) 1.2 Male (65%)</p> <p>GEF Core Indicator 11</p>	<p>1.1 0 1.2 0</p>	<p>1.1 1,060 1.2 1,969</p>	<p>1.1 2,120 1.2 3,938</p>
	<p>Mandatory Indicator 2: Area of landscapes under improved management (hectares; excluding protected areas)</p> <p>2.1 Hectares Region 3 (Central Luzon) 2.2 Hectares Region 5 (Bicol)</p> <p>GEF Core Indicator 4 (Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity)</p>	<p>2.1: 0 2.2: 0</p>	<p>2.1: 15,000 Hectares 2.2: 2,500 Hectares</p>	<p>2.1: 35,828 Hectares 2.2: 5,834 Hectares</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Gender-responsive harmonized rules and regulations in place for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol</p> <p>3.1 Bioprospecting guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations 3.2. NCIP FPIC guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations</p>	<p>Rules and regulations for ABS exist but are uncoordinated, inconsistent, and not followed</p>	<p>3.1 Bioprospecting guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations updated and harmonized 3.2. NCIP FPIC guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations updated and harmonized</p>	<p>3.1 Bioprospecting guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations adopted 3.2. NCIP FPIC guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations adopted</p>
	<p>Indicator 4: ABS Agreements negotiated (No.)</p>	<p>No ABS Agreements have been concluded and approved in compliance</p>	<p>At least 1 draft agreement completed</p>	<p>At least 1 ABS Agreement successfully concluded</p>

		with Nagoya Protocol		
Project component 1	Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol			
Project Outcome 1 Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	Indicator 5: Mechanism for national implementation of ABS improved 5.1 Inter-agency framework for monitoring and tracking the use of GR and ABS transactions developed (No.) 5.2 Mechanism to channel ABS monetary and non-monetary benefits to local communities and IPs and support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (No.)	No formal monitoring and tracking framework exist	5.1: 1 initial draft framework for monitoring and tracking GR developed 5.2: 1 draft mechanism to channel ABS monetary benefits to local communities developed and tested	5.1: 1 inter-agency framework for monitoring and tracking GR in place 5.2: 1 mechanism to channel ABS monetary benefits to local communities established and institutionalized
	Indicator 6: Integrated knowledge management platform to capture ABS documentation including cataloging of TK (No.)	No single place to find centralized and curated information on genetic resources/ABS	1 Beta version of Integrated knowledge management platform for ABS in place for trial and fine-tuning	1 integrated knowledge management platform established and institutionalized for on-going and pipeline researches, traditional knowledge of IPLCs, and access permits
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1 Revised and harmonized rules and regulations to facilitate research and promote ABS agreements 1.2 Clear procedure, protocols and guidelines for bioprospecting research and development 1.3 Functional mechanism, including administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism in place to facilitate implementation and compliance of the national ABS framework 1.4 Access and Benefits Sharing national roadmap developed			
Project component 2	Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of national ABS framework			
Outcome 2 Enhanced understanding of the ABS regime and the value of traditional knowledge associated with genetic and biological resources for improved policy making and on the ground conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable sharing of benefits	Indicator 7: Improved capacities of relevant agencies and stakeholders for ABS implementation as measured by an increase in UNDP ABS capacity development scorecard 7.1 National government 7.2 Local government Region 5 7.3 Local government Region 3	Limited capacity of relevant agencies for ABS implementation as shown by UNDP ABS capacity development score of 7.1 46%/(1.4/3) 7.2: 46% (1.4/3) 7.3: 20% (0.6/3)	10% increase in agency capacity 7.1 56% 7.2: 56% 7.3 30%	At least 30% increase in agency capacity as measured by UNDP ABS scorecard 7.1 76% 7.2: 76% 7.3 50%
	Indicator 8: Gender-responsive Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) plan (No.) 8.1 CEPA 8.2 Change in knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of target groups	8.1 None 8.2 None	8.1 One CEPA developed and tested 8.2 One KAP carried out and initial survey results	8.1 One CEPA fully deployed 8.2 One Final KAP survey results assessed

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 Awareness raising campaign implemented targeted to different ABS stakeholders (user, providers, research institutions, etc.) 2.2 Integrated training program and other capacity building measures for staff of relevant ABS agencies and stakeholders undertaken 2.3 Best practices and lessons of ABS documented and disseminated and traditional knowledge of IPLC catalogued and made accessible to all stakeholders			
Project component 3	Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements			
Outcome 3 At least one ABS Agreement negotiated and finalized that demonstrate PIC and MAT and with clear provision on fair and equitable benefit sharing	Indicator 9: Number of potential ABS products identified and tested for potential commercial application (No.) 9.1: <i>Pili</i> (<i>Canarium ovatum</i> and <i>Canarium luzonicum</i>) 9.2: <i>Banaba</i> (<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)	Several products identified but not through ABS processes: 9.1 <i>Pili</i> (6): cooking oil, animal feeds, biofuel, industrial component (in thinner, paints, sealant, waterproofing), essential oils, cosmetic, medicinal ointment 9.2 <i>Banaba</i> (3): herbal teas, supplements, anti-dengue drug in clinical study	9.1 At least 1 ABS product identified <i>Pili</i> 9.2 At least 1 ABS product identified <i>Banaba</i>	9.1 At least 1 ABS product tested for potential commercial application <i>Pili</i> 9.2 At least 1 ABS product tested for potential commercial application <i>Banaba</i>
	Indicator 10: Biodiversity management plan for in-situ conservation and management of biological resources integrated into pilot agreement (No.) 10.1 Region 3 10.2 Region 5	10.1 No such plan in place under ABS 10.2 No such plan in place under ABS	10.1 Region 3: 1 Draft management plan for in-situ conservation developed 10.2 Region 5: 1 Draft management plan of in-situ conservation developed	10.1 Region 3: 1 Management plan for in-situ conservation integrated into pilot agreement 10.2 Region 5: 1 Management plan for in-situ conservation integrated into pilot agreement
	Indicator 11: Gender-smart and ABS compliant value chain for identified genetic resources mapped (No) 11.1 Region 3 11.2: Region 5	11.1 Several potential markets identified but not analyzed across the entire value chain 11.2 Several potential markets identified but not analyzed across the entire value chain	11.1: 1 Draft value chain <i>Banaba</i> mapped with strategic development road map 11.2: 1 Draft value chain <i>Pili</i> mapped with strategic development road map	11.1: 1 Value chain <i>Banaba</i> mapped with strategic development road map 11.2: 1 Value chain <i>Pili</i> mapped with strategic development road map
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1 Research and development conducted for identified species (<i>Pili</i> and <i>Banaba</i>) 3.2 Strategic Roadmap for the identification and creation of benefits based on genetic resource development 3.3 Negotiate and implement ABS agreement modeling FPIC and PIC processes 3.4 In-situ conservation measures to ensure the security of the concerned genetic resources are integrated into the negotiated MAT			

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

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 3** details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

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](#)³⁶. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in **Annex 3**, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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 during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, 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 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.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

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. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

³⁶ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

The GEF core indicators included as **Annex 16** will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and 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](#). If relevant to the project: The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METTs) have been prepared and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators.

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired 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.

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/GEF Directorate.

The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 12 February 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report’s completion.

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](#).

The evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The evaluators that will be hired 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.

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/GEF Directorate.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 11 November 2026. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report’s completion.

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.

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 proper

acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy³⁷ and the GEF policy on public involvement³⁸.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	8,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
M&E of GEF Core Indicators and Project Results Framework	36,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None <i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of ESMF See ESMF Annex 8 and related management plans	<i>Covered above under monitoring of project results framework</i>	On-going.
Supervision missions	None ³⁹	Annually
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	48,000	12 February 2024
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	48,000	11 August 2026
Total Indicative Cost	140,000	

VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of the project’s governance mechanism

The Project will be implemented following UNDP’s National Implementation Modality (NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and Government of the Philippines and the Country Programme.

Implementing Partner. The Implementing Partner for this Project is the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). As the Implementing Partner, DENR-BMB is the accountable agency for managing this Project, including the monitoring and evaluation of Project interventions, achieving Project outcomes, and for effective use of UNDP resources. DENR-BMB is the primary accountable Office that will ensure execution of the Project in accordance with government priorities, as well as with the Project Document and the UNDP Guidelines.

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.

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

³⁷ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

³⁸ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

³⁹The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit’s participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

- 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.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- 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.

Responsible Parties: For Regions 3 and 5, the Responsible Partners will be identified to assist in the Project implementation activities. Potential responsible partners are Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academic institutions and research consortia. Specific implementation activities will form part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that will be signed by BMB and each Responsible Partner. Engagement of the Responsible Partners, through development of Terms of Reference (TOR), will be contingent on the appropriate work packages as well as their current and ongoing initiatives.

The PMU will develop project-level annual workplans with Responsible Partners. These annual workplans will be reviewed and endorsed by the National Project Director for approval by the Project Board. Responsible Partners are to prepare reports for review, endorsement and approval by the National Project Director.

Project stakeholders and target groups: A whole of government approach will be facilitated during Project implementation. Below are key stakeholders and target groups of the Project:

- National Competent Authorities (NCAs). The DENR, DA, NCIP and DA-BFAR will be significantly involved in setting-up the national coordinating mechanisms and corresponding guidelines, procedures and tools. Being the catalytic agents of ensuring the country's compliance with the Nagoya Protocol, the NCAs will be the decision-makers on appropriate policy support, institutional arrangements and procedures .
- Other National Government Agencies (NGAs). Compliance with Nagoya Protocol entails collaboration from other key government agencies, including the DOST (PCAARRD, PCHRD and FPRDI), DOH-PITAHC, DOH-FDA, National Museum, IPOPHIL, DTI and NEDA. These agencies are involved in scientific and technological efforts, health researches, biodiversity and genetic researches, researches on traditional and alternative health care, development and implementation of health standards, administration of policies related to intellectual property rights and market and product development, among others.
- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs). IPLCs are the primary target beneficiaries of this Project. They will be consulted on project planning and implementation activities. The Project will ensure securing of FPICs from IPs and PICs from local communities.
- LGUs. Provincial and municipal/city LGUs will be involved in policy making and enhancing governance mechanisms to mainstream ABS framework in local development and conservation planning processes.
- Academic and research institutions. These institutions will provide support to the Project on research, communication, education and public awareness and capacity-building.
- National Inter- Agency Technical Working Group (TWG). The national TWG that has been created for the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase of this Project Document will be sustained and expanded for the whole Project implementation period. Members of this TWG include the DENR Central Office (Policy and Planning Service, Foreign Assisted and Special Project Service), Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), Forest Management Bureau (FMB), Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), Department of

Agriculture (DA)-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD), Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD), Forest Research Development Institute (FPRDI), Department of Health (DOH) – Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care (PITAHC), NCIP, Intellectual Property Office of the Philippines (IPOP), National Museum of the Philippines, University of the Philippines – Manila and University of the Philippines – Diliman, and UNDP. Private sector representative and technical experts are on call, whenever necessary.

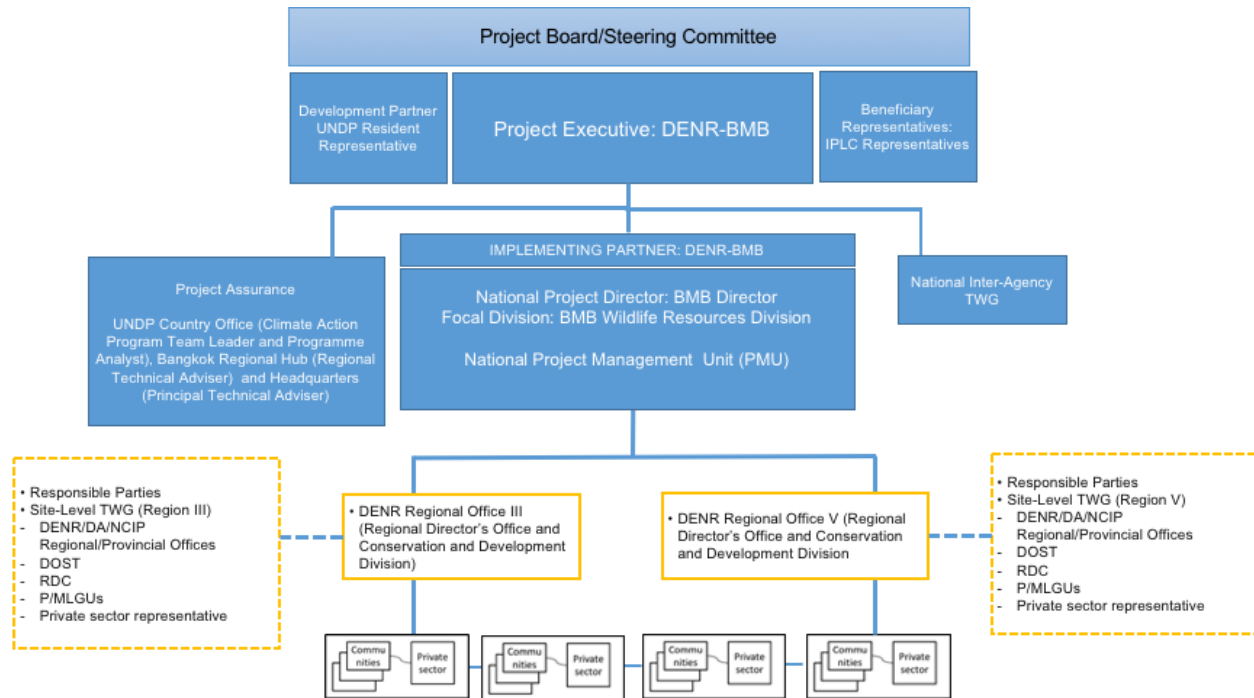
This TWG will assist the IP, the Project Board and the PMU on information critical to decision-making processes, including:

- Providing available information on updated and ongoing and future ABS-related researches;
 - Providing updated, ongoing and future ABS-related policies, guidelines and protocols
 - Providing recommendations on necessary policy support, national coordination mechanism, procedures and protocols, potential private sector and local/IP community partnerships, ABS related guidance notes and templates, among others
 - Providing feedback to Project's progress milestones and implementation concerns and issues
 - Providing a platform for processing lessons learned, improving sustainability mechanisms and replication strategy
- Site-Level TWG: Site-level TWGs in Regions 3 and 5 will be formed to ensure that site-level approach are well-coordinated following the Project-wide interventions and strategies. Collaboration among Regional DENR, DA, NCIP, DA-BFAR, DOST, the Regional Development Council (RDC) of NEDA, key Provincial Local Government Units (PLGUs), municipal LGU representatives and private sector representatives .

This TWG intends to provide a multi-sectoral platform for the following:

- Development of a common approach and understanding of regional strategies for ABS given the selected species, and current and potential ABS related initiatives
- Facilitation of ABS-related processes, including securing GR-access related permits, PICs and FPICs and signing of MATs
- Development and adoption of species-specific R and D roadmap
- Identification of roles for concerned agencies to achieve regional ABS targets
- Conduct of M and E activities given site-specific targets, including site-level MATs and implementation of BD Management Plans, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, social and environmental safeguards indicated in ESMF and Gender Action Plan
- Provision or mobilization of a region-wide platform for lesson sharing and awareness on expectations from local ABS stakeholders
- Launching of region-wide ABS advocacy campaign to achieve regional ABS targets and, sustain and scale-up Project interventions
- Development/setting-up of appropriate incentive systems, policy support and institutional arrangements for local ABS stakeholders

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.



Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. 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. It will provide overall direction and oversight in the delivery of project outcomes. Through a consensus decision-making process, the Project Board will provide guidance to the National Project Manager on critical management decisions, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses; and
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The Project Board will be composed of representatives from the following agencies: DENR-BMB, FMB, ERDB, DENR Central Office (Office of the Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs, GEF OFP), NEDA, DA, NCIP, DA-BFAR, DILG, a representative from IP communities (in Region III) and a representative from IP communities (in Region V) and a private sector representative. BMB, as the Implementing Partner for this Project, will serve as the Chairperson of the Project Board.

a. Project Executive. The DENR-BMB Director will act as the Project Executive with BMB as the National Implementing Partner for the Project. Representing the Government of the Philippines (GoP), The National Project Director will closely work with DENR Regional and Provincial Offices on Project implementation at the site level. The National Project Director will closely work with UNDP and PMU staff in all aspects of planning, implementation and management of the Project.

Within DENR, periodic meetings among concerned Offices, including DENR Central Offices (Office of the Undersecretary for Policy, Planning and International Affairs, GEF OFP, FASPS), BMB, FMB, ERDB and DENR Regional and Provincial Offices in Regions III and V, undertaken as part of M and E system and to discuss adaptive management strategies as necessary.

b. Beneficiary Representatives. The Senior Beneficiaries are the local/IP community representatives. During Project implementation, IP/local representatives will be identified from each region. The Senior Beneficiaries are responsible for ensuring that the target recipients' needs are met by the Project given the Project implementation design and constraints of the Project. The Senior Beneficiaries, as part of the Project Board, will provide feedback on Project implementation effectiveness, timeliness and quality of Project outputs delivered. Senior Beneficiaries will reflect beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes; ensure specification of the Beneficiaries' needs are accurate, complete and unambiguous; and provide a viewpoint on the impact of potential changes and risks to beneficiaries.

c. Development Partner. Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The UNDP Resident Representative will sit as the Development Partner in the Project Board.

d. Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Execution.

e. Project Management Unit. The National Project Management Unit will be based in the Wildlife Resources Division of BMB, reporting to the National Project Director, i.e., the BMB Director, and will be composed of a full-time Project staff to ensure effective and efficient day to day Project operations. The PMU will support the BMB Director on the Project's day to day operations. Specifically, the PMU will be in-charge of the following: (i) preparation of agenda and documentation of Project Board meetings, including consolidation of TWG recommendation on key concerns and issues; (ii) preparation and facilitation of approvals of Work and Financial Plans, Terms of References (TORs),

facilitation of discussions of partnership agreements and contracts and deployment of consultants; and (iii) monitoring and facilitation of evaluation and learning.

The PMU will be headed by a National Project Manager and will consist of full-time staff, including: (i) Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer; (ii) Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist; (iii) Enterprise Development Specialist; (iv) Communications Officer; and (v) Administrative and Finance Specialist. The PMU will also engage short-term/interim Consultants, including, a Policy Specialist, Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist and an ABS technical expert, who will assist the PMU and National Project Director on key technical concerns which are beyond the Scope of Work (SOW) of the PMU staff. Additional staff and Consultants can also be engaged as deemed necessary and in consultation with UNDP and DENR Central Office and subject to fund availability.

The National Project Manager will be responsible for overall management and administration of the Project under the guidance of the National Project Director. S/he will serve as the Project Board Secretary. His/her key responsibilities will include: (i) with the Policy Specialist, lead and manage dialogues among government agency partners on policies, institutional arrangements, national coordination mechanism and administrative and financial related systems and procedures; (ii) provide over-all guidance on Project approach, strategies and interventions at the site-level; (iii) ensure mainstreaming of ABS-related policies, capacity-building, lessons learned, good practices and knowledge management in key agency programs; (iv) setting-up and leading implementation of feedback mechanisms among IP divisions/units, Project Board and TWG members and Project partners; and (v) provide oversight for SESP risk management, gender mainstreaming, stakeholder engagement processes and, consolidation and monitoring of results indicators both at the national and site levels.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Manager will include:

- Manage the overall conduct of the project.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, trainings, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.
- Prepare the GEF PIR;
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.

- Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.

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 only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; 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 UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **USD 26,015,787**. This is financed through a GEF grant of *USD 4,384,000* in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and additional support of *USD 21,631,787*. 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.

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board.

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF:

- a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more;
- b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

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

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.

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.

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 with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

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. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file⁴⁰. The transfer should be done before Project management Unit (team) complete their assignments.

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

⁴⁰ See

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

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).

The project will be financially completed **within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation**. 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 UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF Trustee.

IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00100511	Atlas Output Project ID:	00103437
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines		
Atlas Business Unit	PHL10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6275		
Implementing Partner	Department of Environment and Natural Resources Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)		

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 2021 (USD)	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														
COMPONENT 1	<i>Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol</i>	DENR	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	64,000	48,000	32,000	-	-	-	144,000	1
					71300	Local Consultants	51,600	51,600	51,600	46,800	30,000	30,000	261,600	2
					72500	Supplies	1,500	3,300	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,800	11,100	3
					71600	Travel	39,400	44,500	12,000	8,400	7,500	4,000	115,800	4
					75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	79,450	84,950	36,950	27,250	26,250	23,250	278,100	5
					74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	6,000	5,400	900	1,000	700	500	14,500	6
					72100	Contractual Services-Companies	95,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	125,000	7
					74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	800	800	300	-	-	-	1,900	8
					72800	Information Technology Equipment	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	9
					72800	Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment	-	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	10
					Total Outcome 1	347,750	280,550	137,250	86,950	67,950	61,550	982,000		
COMPONENT 2														
COMPONENT 2:	DENR	62000			71300	Local Consultants	51,200	99,200	99,200	91,200	51,200	73,200	465,200	11
					72500	Supplies	4,000	3,500	2,850	2,500	2,400	2,250	15,250	12

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 2021 (USD)	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:
Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of national ABS Framework			GEF	71600	Travel	16,000	28,000	48,000	38,000	8,000	8,000	138,000	13
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	47,000	148,000	147,000	92,000	53,500	35,000	522,500	14
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	15,000	26,500	5,000	55,000	-	25,000	101,500	15
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	16
				72400	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	11,250	17
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000	18
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,450	1,150	1,600	1,500	1,200	1,200	6,900	19
				Total Outcome 2	196,900	308,600	305,900	297,450	118,550	146,900	1,374,300		
COMPONENT 3													
COMPONENT 3: Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements	DENR	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	78,000	78,000	109,200	109,200	92,400	72,400	539,200	20
				72500	Supplies	-	2,500	10,000	7,500	8,000	3,000	31,000	21
				71600	Travel	9,000	19,000	59,000	57,540	40,000	10,000	194,540	22
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	33,250	48,650	101,250	76,250	73,250	39,250	371,900	23
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	3,000	10,500	7,500	10,500	3,000	34,500	24
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	-	90,000	230,000	140,000	-	-	460,000	25
				72200	Equipment & Furniture	3,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	6,000	26
				73400	Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment	-	700	700	700	700	3,000	5,800	27
				74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	1,200	1,000	10,000	28
				Total Outcome 3	124,250	244,350	523,150	400,490	226,050	134,650	1,652,940		
COMPONENT 4													

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 2021 (USD)	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 4: Project Monitoring and Evaluation	DENR	62000	GEF	71200	International Consultants	0	0	26,500	0	0	26,500	53,000	29
				71300	Local Consultants	0	0	21,500	0	0	21,500	43,000	30
				75700	Travel	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	36,000	31
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conferences	12,000	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	34,500	32
					Total Outcome 4	18,000	10,500	58,500	10,500	10,500	58,500	166,500	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT													
Project Management Unit	DENR	62000	GEF	71800	Contractual Services	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	72,000	33
				72500	Supplies	300	300	300	300	300	300	1,800	34
				72800	Information Technology Equipment	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	35
				74100	Professional Services	20,000	20,000	20,000	29,460	20,000	20,000	129,460	36
					Total Management	37,300	32,300	32,300	41,760	32,300	32,300	208,260	
PROJECT TOTAL						724,200	876,300	1,057,100	837,150	455,350	433,900	4,384,000	

Summary of Funds:

	Amount (USD) Year 1	Amount (USD) Year 2	Amount (USD) Year 3	Amount (USD) Year 4	Amount (USD) Year 5	Amount (USD) Year 6	Total
GEF grant	724,200	876,300	1,057,100	837,150	455,350	433,900	4,384,000
Co-financing	4,167,996	4,105,891	5,313,038	3,633,981	2,721,922	1,688,959	21,631,787
TOTAL	4,892,196	4,982,191	6,370,138	4,471,131	3,177,272	2,122,859	26,015,787

Budget note number	Comments:
Component 1 Annex 3	
1	71200 International Consultant: Nagoya Protocol and ABS Expert will be mainly supporting outputs of Component 1, but work will serve as inputs to remaining components. The Consultant will work closely with the National Policy Specialist to deliver outputs of Component 1. Specific duties include: (i) provide expert guidance on the efficient translation of NP into national policy measures and mechanisms; (2) advise on the setting up an ABS administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism in place to facilitate implementation and compliance of the national ABS framework; and (3) lead in the preparation of a model ABS agreement. 180 days over 3 years [Year 1 = 80 days, Year 2 = 60 days, Year 3 = 40 days] (USD 800 per day) Total: USD 144,000
2	71300 Local Consultant: Policy Specialist will be mainly supporting delivery of outputs under Component 1. The Consultant will work closely with the Nagoya Protocol and ABS Expert. Specific duties among others include: (i) review and assess all relevant laws and policies to the project; (ii) develop a simplified, harmonized and linked ABS mechanism; (iii) draft relevant policies and model ABS agreement; (iv) develop a menu of options for benefit sharing under revised and updated rules and regulations on ABS; (v) lead in all activities related to ABS policy; (vi) lead in securing PIC/FPIC for the project. 60 months days 6 years [Year 1-4 = 12 months; Year 5-6 = 6 months] (USD 2800 per month) Total: USD 168,000 ; Project Chief Technical Advisor supporting all outputs under Component 1 (3 months per year for 3 years; USD1600 per month) Total: USD 14,400 ; Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist supporting all outputs under Component 1 (3 months per year for 6 years; USD2200 per month) Total: USD 39,600; Communications Officer supporting all outputs under Component 1 (3 months per year for 6 years; USD2200 per month) Total: USD 39,600; Total: USD 261,600
3	72500 Supplies: Cost of office supplies in the implementation of activities and workshops such bond papers, kits, printing supplies, etc. Total: USD11,100
4	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. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. Total: USD 115,800
5	75700 Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Costs of venue, food and accommodation of participants during workshops, meetings, trainings, consensus building relevant to the development of revised rules and regulations to strengthen the national framework for implementing ABS in the country. Initial meetings, workshops and trainings identified are: TWG meetings, sectoral meetings, policy reviews and development workshops, monitoring system development workshops, among others. Total: USD 278,100
6	74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: Cost related to the development and printing of knowledge materials Total: USD 14,500
7	72100 Contractual Services-Companies: Technical assistance by research institutions, consultancies, companies or other service providers for the following outputs: (i) Development of digital platform - ABS National Clearing House. The firm or institution engaged for this output will be working with the Nagoya Protocol and ABS Expert and Policy Specialist to deliver the output; (ii) Development and packaging of the ABS National Roadmap. Total: USD 125,000
8	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses: Project-related expenditures that do not fall on the categories cited above. Total: USD 1,900
9	72800 Information Technology Equipment: Cost of IT equipment that will be used to establish the ABS National Clearing House. Total: USD 20,000
10	73400 Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment: Includes maintenance costs and insurance requirement for the IT equipment needed for the digital platform. Total: USD 10,000
Component 2	
11	71300 Local Consultants: Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist will be mainly supporting delivery of outputs under Component 2. Specific duties among others include: (i) support all capacity development activities under Outcome 2 and 3; (ii) help in the conduct of KAP assessment, capacity assessment and identify training needs of all the stakeholders of the project in consultation with other technical staff; (iii) provide the gender lens by ensuring alignment and application to project implementation of applicable laws and standards. 72 months (engaged throughout the implementation duration) (USD 2800 per month); Total: USD 201,600; Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist supporting all outputs under Component 2 (4 months per year for 6 years; USD2200 per month) Total: USD 52,800; Communications Officer supporting all outputs under Component 2 (4 months per year for 6 years; USD2200 per month) Total: USD 52,800 <i>b. Conduct of trainings would need services of the following consultants:</i> (i) Workshop Facilitator - USD2000 for a 3-day training with preparatory activities with estimated of 30 trainings for this component Total: USD60,000; (ii) Documenter - USD 1200 for a 3-day training with preparatory activities with estimated of 30 trainings for this component Total: USD36,000

	<p>c. <i>Development of CEPA materials would need services of the following consultants:</i> (i) Consultant for the Training Manual - The consultant will consolidate and prepare a report on all training modules done for Component 2. Total Contract Amount USD 15,000; (ii) Consultant for the ABS Sourcebook - The consultant will prepare a report that will serve as a reference material for all ABS related initiatives. Total Contract Amount USD 15,000; (iii) Layout Artist for the Training Manual and Sourcebook Total Contract Amount USD 10,000; (iv) Consultant for the ABS Process Documentation Research - The consultant will prepare a report on all of the project's best practices. Total Contract Amount USD 15,000; (v) Layout Artist for the ABS Process Documentation Research Total Contract Amount USD 7000</p> <p>Total: USD 465,200</p>
12	72500 Supplies: Cost of office supplies in the implementation of activities and workshops such bond papers, kits, printing supplies, etc. Total: USD17,500
13	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. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. Total: USD 146,000
14	75700 Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Cost of venue, food and accommodation of participants during workshops, meetings, trainings, consensus building relevant to the improvement of the awareness and capacity of stakeholders on ABS and its implementation. Initial meetings, workshops and trainings identified are: TWG meetings, sectoral meetings, policy reviews and development workshops, monitoring system development workshops, Nagoya Protocol and ABS-related matters in the country, among others. Total: USD 522,500
15	74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: Cost related to the development and printing of CEPA materials. Total: USD 126,500
16	72100 Contractual Services-Companies: Technical assistance by research institutions, consultancies, companies or other service providers for the development of CEPA Plan and production of IEC strategies and materials (i.e., audio visual and print). Total: USD 60,000
17	72400 Communication and Audio-Visual Equipment: Cost of communication during pre, actual and post conduct of activities such as workshops, trainings, (e.g., prepaid cards, e-mail subscription, etc.) Total: USD 13,500
18	72800 Information Technology Equipment: Cost of IT equipment that will be used to establish and pilot test Centers of Biodiversity and Genetics in project sites (USD10,000) and cost of IT equipment to be procured for use of project staff at the national level PMU (laptops, printer/scanner, LCD projector (USD5,000) Total: USD 15,000
19	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses: Project-related expenditures that do not fall on the categories cited above. Total: USD 8,100
Component 3	
20	71300 Local Consultant: Enterprise Development Specialist will be mainly supporting delivery of outputs under Component 3. The Consultant will assist in the development of viable ABS agreement(s) based on experience and mapping of best practices and risks from existing ABS agreements globally. Specific duties among others include: (i) coordinate with R&D institutions and monitor business development activities of participating stakeholders; (ii) qualify inclusion in private-public partnerships, regional investment plans, and community assistance programs that can supplement GR development in targeted regions; (iii) to guide and facilitate the preparation of a localized community resource management plan that would uphold the principles of conservation, responsible use & operations, inclusivity, and equitable sharing of benefits derived from GR development; (iv) lead in the finalization of an ABS agreement and the activities that will lead to its actualization. 64 months (engaged throughout the implementation duration) (USD 2800 per month); Total: USD 179,200; Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist will be working closely with the Project Manager in ensuring that the project is implementing the UNDP SES policy. The Consultant will provide overall guidance on developing/implementing the project safeguard related plans. 60 months days 6 years [Year 1-4 = 12 months; Year 5-6 = 6 months] (USD 2800 per month) Total: USD 168,000; ABS Research Expert. A Consultant may be engaged to assist and provide technical guidance to an ongoing research or product development. Total Contract Amount: 60,000; Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist supporting all outputs under Component 3 (5 months per year for 6 years; USD2200 per month) Total: USD 66,000; Communications Officer supporting all outputs under Component 3(5 months per year for 6 years; USD2200 per month) Total: USD 66,000. Total: USD 539,200
21	72500 Supplies: Cost of office supplies in the implementation of activities and workshops such bond papers, kits, printing supplies, etc. Total: USD31,000
22	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, partners, and consultants to project sites to organize, participate and/or monitor activities. Activities related to securing of PIC/FPIC will be charged under this component. Costs include domestic air tickets, bus and local rental of vehicles, if required and DSA. Total: USD 194,540

23	75700 Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Costs of venue, food and accommodation of participants during workshops, meetings, trainings, consensus building relevant to the finalization and actualization of an ABS agreement. Initial meetings, workshops and trainings identified are: TWG meetings, sectoral meetings, policy reviews and development workshops, monitoring system development workshops, securing PIC/FPIC, among others. Total: USD 371,900
24	74200 Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs: Cost related to the development and printing of knowledge materials Total: USD 34,500
25	72100 Contractual Services-Companies: Technical assistance by research institutions, consultancies, companies or other service providers for the following activities: 1. Conduct of any of the selected research (one per GR) as stipulated in the possible areas of study in the Project Document 2. Industry Mapping for the Banaba and Pili 3. Undertake inventory of target GR species and area inclusions for pilot ABS agreement(s). 4. Conduct conservation measures (including in-situ methodology coupled with technical training and capacity building activities) to protect concerned biological resources at the pilot area) 5. Other needed research for project implementation Total: USD 460,000
26	72200 Equipment & Furniture: These are equipment and furniture to be procured for use of project staff at the national level project management units (e.g. Office tables, chairs, conference tables, etc.). Total: USD 6,000
27	73400 Rental and Maintenance of Other Equipment: Includes maintenance costs and insurance requirement for the PMU IT equipment. Total: USD 5,800
28	74500 Miscellaneous Expenses: Project-related expenditures that do not fall on the categories cited above. Total: USD 10,000
Component 4	
29	71200 International Consultant: Midterm review consultant, including travel costs (Total contract amount: USD26,500) and Terminal evaluation consultant, including travel costs (Total contract amount: USD26,500). Total: USD 53,000
30	71300 Local Consultant: Midterm review consultant, including travel costs (Total contract amount: USD21,500) and Terminal evaluation consultant, including travel costs (Total contract amount: USD21,500) Total: USD 43,000
31	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, partners, 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 36,000
32	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 34,500
Project Management Cost	
33	71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partn: Cost of Project manager for the overall management of the project (USD1,000 per month for 6 years). Total: USD72,000
34	72500 Supplies: Cost of office supplies amounting to USD300 per year for 6 years of implementation. Total: USD 1,800
35	72800 Information Technology Equipment: These are costs of IT equipment to be procured for use of project staff at the national level PMU (laptops, printer/scanner, LCD projector). Total: USD 5,000
36	74100 Professional Services: Financial NIM audit and spot-checks during the course of the project implementation; HACT Assessment for IP and/or partner agencies during Year 4 Total: USD 129,460

X. 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 Philippines and UNDP, signed on 21 July 1977. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the DENR-Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) (“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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

- 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.
- c) 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>).

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

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.

6. 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.

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.

7. 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.
8. 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.

9. 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 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

Annex 1 Project Map and geospatial coordinates of the project area

Annex 2 Multiyear Workplan

Annex 3 Monitoring Plan

Annex 4 Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Annex 5 UNDP Atlas Risk Register

Annex 6 Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts

Annexes included as Separate Documents

Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Annex 8 Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)

Annex 9 Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

Annex 10 Procurement Plan

Annex 11 Situational Analysis

Annex 12 Site Selection

Annex 13 Indigenous People's Framework

Annex 14 Capacity Assessment

Annex 15 Indicative Activities

Annex 16 GEF Core indicators

Annex 17 GEF-7 Project Taxonomy

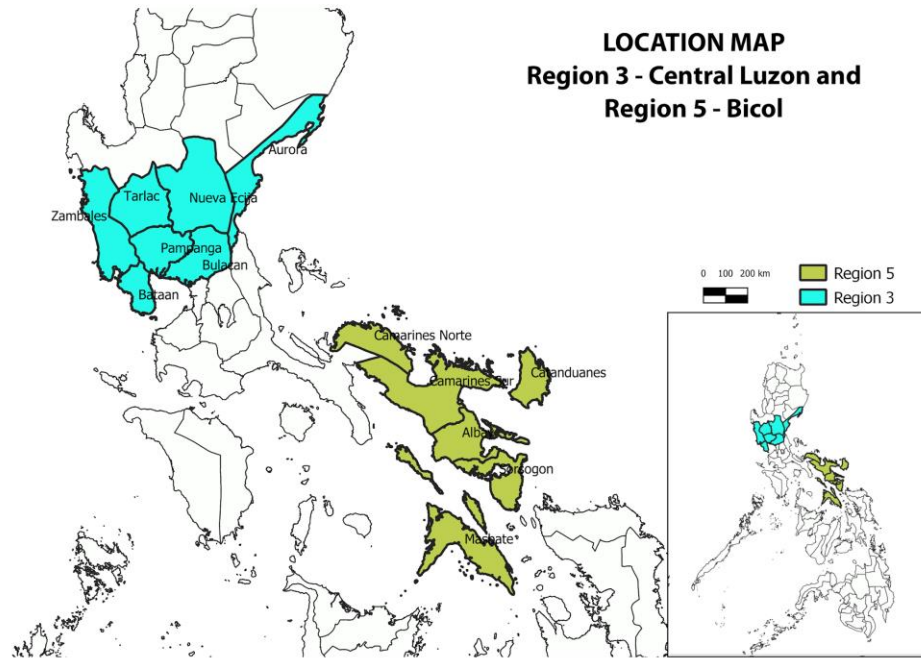
Annex 18 Co-finance letters

Annex 19 Indigenous Peoples Resolutions

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Figure 1 includes a map of all of Region 3 and Region 5, the regions where the pilot sites will be selected.

Figure 1. Location of Regions 3 and 5



Tables 1 and 2 below provide the geospatial coordinates of the potential pilot sites for this project. The final selection will be made during the first year of implementation.

Table 1. Region 3 Potential Sites Geospatial Coordinates

Area	Latitude	Longitude
Maporac	15.1558416	120.061468
Sitio Porac	15.2466	120.026
Camias	15.088	120.4704
Villa Maria	15.089425	120.484529
Barangay Biniritan	14.799945	120.374007

Table 2. Region 5 Potential Sites Geospatial Coordinates

Local Government Unit	Latitude	Longitude
Sorsogon		
Casiguran	12.840319	124.041847
Sorsogon City	12.980654	124.02398
Bulusan	12.761898	124.112203
Gubat	12.81816	123.97204

Juban	12.81816	123.972
Albay		
Tabaco City	13.350259	123.702029
Bacacay	13.284593	123.866835
Malilipot	13.303637	123.719937
Malinao	13.385597	123.662965
Tiwi	13.462066	123.638417
Camarines Sur		
Canaman	13.643598	123.14459
Pili	13.591516	123.265126
San Gabriel, Pamplona	13.5664	123.095
Nabua	13.40238	123.338181
Iriga City	13.41667	123.4167

Figure 2 depicts the target provinces in the Bicol region (i.e., Sorsogon, Albay, Camarines Sur). Identified indicative sites per province are also shown which are represented by red points on the map. The potential sites were determined using the information provided by the Department of Agriculture Region 5 on the top recipients of pili sapling distribution.

Figure 2. Indicative Project Sites in Region 5

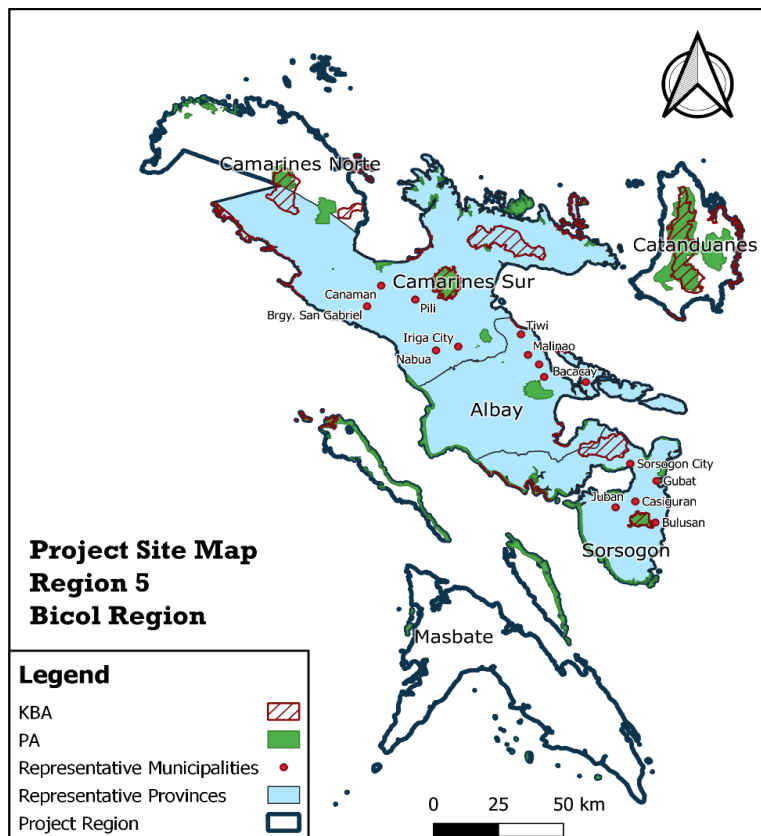
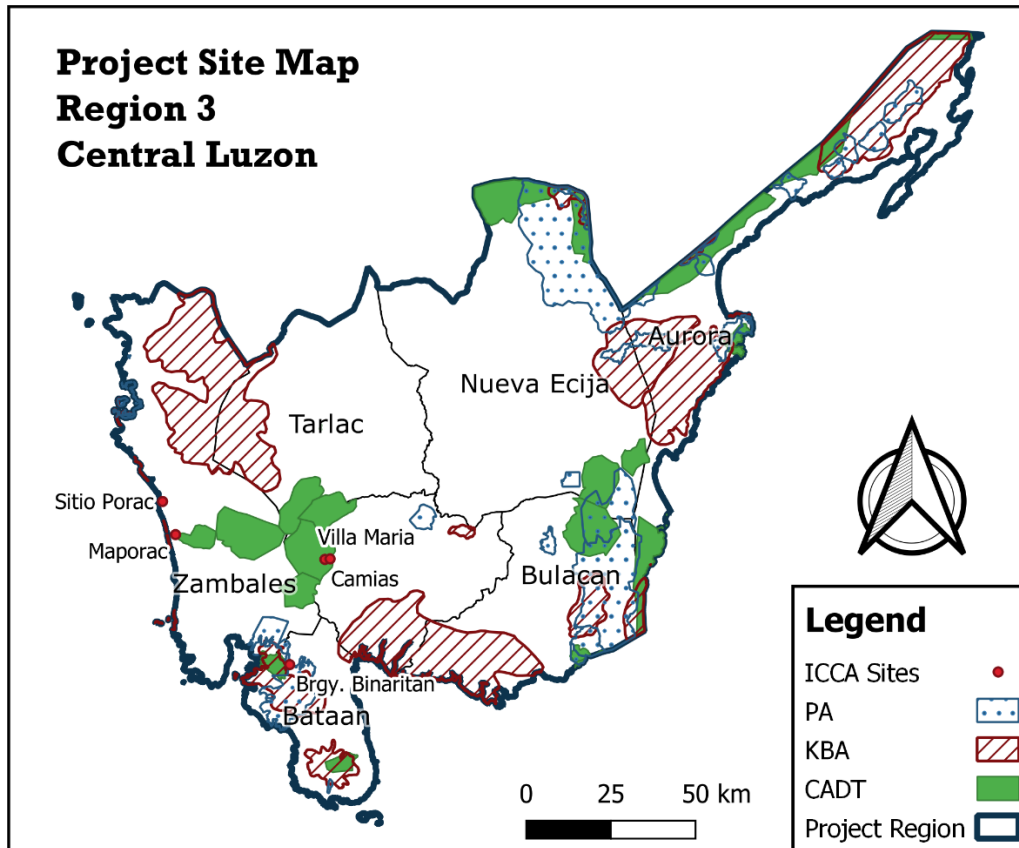


Figure 3 depicts the potential sites in the Central Luzon Region. Four of the identified sites (i.e., Maporac, New San Juan, Cabangon, Zambales; Villa Maria and Camias, Porac, Pampanga; and Brgy. Biniritan, Morong, Bataan) were declared as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) while the remaining one (i.e., Sitio Porac, Botolan, Zambales) is under a Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Figure 3. Potential Project Sites in Region 3



Annex 2: Multi Year Work Plan

Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				Year 6			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 1. Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	Output 1. Revised and harmonized rules and regulations to facilitate research and promote ABS agreements	1.1.1 Full stocktaking and analysis of ABS related laws and regulations such as all the access and benefit sharing rules, technology, research and development and innovation laws, incentive system for government scientist, researchers and projects, identifying which will be updated, simplified and harmonized to facilitate access and research towards ABS agreements and establish a fully functional ABS system.																								
		1.1.2. Drafting of proposed policy measures such as joint administrative orders covering the streamlined access of the Component National Authorities (CNAs), tracking and monitoring of utilization, an inter-agency mechanism, benefit sharing																								
		1.1.3 Develop a benefit sharing system unique for Pili and Bicol region in in consultation with the LGUs, DA and DENR Regional Offices, farmers associations, private sector etc.																								
	1.2 Clear procedure, protocols and guidelines for bioprospecting research and development	1.2.1 Development of protocols supporting Output 1.3. to streamline the process																								
		1.2.2 Integration of ABS measures into the research grants, development and implementation of government funded research; Workshop on																								

Annex 3: Monitoring Plan

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/ Collection Methods ⁴¹	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: Increased economic opportunity and biodiversity conservation for local communities and indigenous peoples in the Philippines stemming from fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits	Indicator 1 Direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people) effectiveness 1.1 Female (35%) 1.2 Male (65%) <u>GEF Core Indicator 11</u>	Mid-term: 50% EOP 1.1 1,060 1.2 1,969 EOP: 6,058 direct beneficiaries 1.1 2,120 1.2 3,939	Direct Beneficiaries targeted at pilot sites	For Pili: # and names of farmer recipients of Pili planting materials from 2010-2019 from Department of Agriculture Region 5 High Value Crops Development Program. Agricultural field offices of LGUs are responsible for validating names and monitoring progress. For Banaba: # of households declared by participating communities. household.	Baseline validation; Mid-term EOP	DA	DA statistics, LGU field offices	<i>Assumption:</i> Prior to commercialization one active/participating farmer per household
	Indicator 2: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas): 2.1 Hectares Region 3 (Central Luzon) 2.2 Hectares Region 5 (Bicol)	Mid-term: 2.1- 15,000 Hectares 2.2 2,500 EOP: 2.1- 35,828 Hectares 2.2- 5,834 Hectares	HA from Top 5 municipalities in 3 provinces in Region 5 and approved IP land areas in Region 3	Data from DENR-BMB	Baseline validation Mid-term EOP	DENR-BMB	Physical evidence in the field (pictures, notes, etc.); DENR-BMB Official records	<i>Assumption:</i> Communities selected fall within regions identified

⁴¹ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

	<u>GEF Core Indicator 4</u>							
	<p>Indicator 3: Gender-responsive bioprospecting rules and regulations updated and adopted for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, indicated by:</p> <p>3.1 Bioprospecting guidelines 3.2: NCIP FPIC guidelines</p>	<p>Mid-term: Gender-responsive guidelines, rules and regulations for the implementation of the NP updated and harmonized, indicated by:</p> <p>3.1 Bioprospecting guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations</p> <p>3.2. NCIP FPIC guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations</p> <p>EOP: Gender-responsive guidelines, rules and regulations for the implementation of the NP adopted, indicated by:</p> <p>3.1 Bioprospecting guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations</p> <p>3.2. NCIP FPIC guidelines and relevant supporting rules and regulations</p>	<p>EOP the Bioprospecting guidelines (2005) and the NCIP FPIC guidelines (2012) along with supporting documents and other legal instruments to support implementation of NP and that provide instructions for implementation of a system for the protection of TK and procedures for PIC/FPIC/MAT</p>	<p>Officially updated and adopted Bioprospecting and NCIP FPIC guidelines</p> <p>Official correspondence and government notices</p>	Annually	PMU	<p>Project annual progress reports, Government notices, DNR-BMB website</p>	<p><i>Assumption:</i> Political willingness and commitment for setting-up an administrative system for implementation of NP</p> <p><i>Risk:</i> Institutional rivalries preventing the guidelines from being adopted</p>

	Indicator 4: ABS Agreements negotiated (No.)	Mid-term: At least 1 draft agreement completed EOP: At least 1 ABS Agreement successfully concluded	EOP is a successfully negotiated ABS agreement in place that is in keeping with the principles of fair & equitable benefit sharing	A signed and legally binding document between the user and producer of GR	Annually	PMU	Signed ABS Agreement	<i>Assumption:</i> Willingness of the concerned community/IP to reach an agreement with the user <i>Risk:</i> Lack of agreement on the terms of contract
Project Outcome 1 Strengthening the national framework for implementing ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	Indicator 5: Mechanism for national implementation of ABS improved as indicated by: 5.1 Inter-agency framework for monitoring and tracking the use of GR and ABS transactions developed (no) 5.2 Mechanism to channel ABS monetary and non-monetary benefits to local communities and IPs and support biodiversity conservation and sustainable use	Mid-term: 5.1: 1 initial draft framework for monitoring and tracking GR developed 5.2: 1 draft mechanism to channel ABS monetary benefits to local communities developed and tested EOP: 5.1: 1 inter-agency framework for monitoring and tracking GR in place 5.2: 1 mechanism to channel ABS monetary benefits to local communities established and institutionalized	EOP: 5.1: Measures to institutionalize permits, access, benefit-sharing and compliance, for monitoring GR and ABS transactions to ensure adequate benefit sharing among stakeholders in place and competent authorities designated at national and sub-national level to check ABS information/permits; 5.2: Mechanism and supporting documents that provide instructions for implementation of monetary and non-monetary benefits for reinvestment of proceeds from ABS Agreements toward conservation and sustainable use	5.1: Existing legal frameworks and information related to agencies formally involved in NP; 5.2: Existing mechanisms available for use by IPs	Annual	PMU	5.1: Inter-agency coordination meeting reports; official government correspondence; annual progress reports; evaluation; 5.2: Guidelines/manual for establishing a financial mechanism; progress	<i>Assumption:</i> Enough political willingness to support framework <i>Risk:</i> Institutional rivalries preventing coordination mechanism being effective <i>Risk:</i> Lack of adequate time for generation of adequate benefits and uncertainty in revenue flows
	Indicator 6: Establish integrated knowledge management platform to capture ABS documentation	Mid-term: Beta version of integrated KM platform in place for trial and fine-tuning	EOP: National platform for ABS established and linked to Philippine TK and Digital Library on Health	PITAHC and PCHRD's on-going Philippine Traditional Knowledge and Digital Library on Health	Annual	PMU	Formal website hosted by DENR-BMB; Progress reports; evaluation	<i>Assumption:</i> Holders of TK are willing to share and contribute to platform

	including cataloging of TK	EOP: 1 integrated KM platform est. and institutionalized for on-going & pipeline researches, TK of IPLCs, and access permits						
Project Outcome 2 Awareness raising and capacity building for implementation of national ABS Framework	Indicator 7 Improved capacity of relevant agencies and stakeholders for ABS implementation as measured by an increase in UNDP's ABS Capacity Development Scorecard 8.1 National government 8.2 Region 5 Stakeholders 8.3 Region 3 Stakeholders	Mid-term: Capacities of existing agencies & other relevant stakeholders for ABS implementation improved by at least 10% 8.1 56% 8.2 56% 8.3 30% EOP: Capacities of existing agencies & other relevant stakeholders for ABS implementation improved by at least 30% 8.1 76% 8.2 76% 8.3 50%	EOP: Figures are broken down by National Government; Region 5 (DENR-Region 5, DA regional office, LGU-Sorsogon, & Private Sector); and Region 3 (DENR-Region 3, DA regional office, LGU-Zambales, Pampanga, & Academic/Research Institutions	Annex 14 contains the UNDP Capacity Scorecard and all baseline scores undertaken during the PPG process	Mid-term EOP	PMU	UNDP Capacity Scorecard; training evaluation reports; project annual reports; evaluations	<i>Assumption:</i> target audiences for training and awareness raising and other capacity building activities are committed to participate in project activities
	Indicator 8: Gender-responsive Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA) plan 9.1 CEPA 9.2 Change in knowledge,	Mid-term: 9.1 One CEPA developed and tested 9.2 KAP carried out and initial survey results	EOP: Researchers, government agencies, IP and/or local communities, local governments and relevant industry players targeted by the CEPA are aware of the national ABS law and regulations	UNDP Capacity Scorecard; Interviews/ workshops during PPG (see Annex 7. Stakeholder engagement)	Mid-term EOP	PMU	Evaluation forms completed and interviews conducted of participants at the beginning and end of awareness campaign to	<i>Assumption:</i> target audiences for training and awareness raising and other capacity building activities are committed to participate in project activities

	attitudes, and practices (KAP) of target groups	EOP: 9.1 One CEPA fully developed 9.2 Final KAP survey results assessed	as well as of the CBD and NP provisions related to ABS and Customary Law and IKSP				check whether objectives were achieved; Results summarized in project reports	
Project Outcome 3 Demonstrating benefit-sharing agreements	Indicator 9: Potential ABS products identified and tested for potential commercial application (No) 10.1 Pili (<i>Canarium ovatum</i> and <i>Canarium luzonicum</i>) 10.2 Banaba (<i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>)	Mid-term: 10.1 At least 1 ABS product identified <i>Pili</i> 10.1 At least 1 ABS product identified <i>Banaba</i> EOP: 10.1 At least 1 potential ABS product tested for potential commercial application <i>Pili</i> 10.2 At least 1 potential ABS product tested for potential commercial application <i>Banaba</i>	EOP: R&D of products in line with NP's definition of utilization of genetic resources of Philippines successfully leads to product development for the two targeted species	Biodiversity surveillance and resource assessment	Mid-term EOP	PMU to request from regional research consortiums and other stakeholders involved	Research and laboratory reports	<i>Assumption:</i> Selected GR species with high yielding traits and potential commercial application will be determined in within project timeframe <i>Risk:</i> Coordination mechanisms among relevant research/academic groups not generated
	Indicator 10: Biodiversity management plan for in-situ conservation and management of biological resources introduced into pilot agreement (no) 11.1 Region 3 11.2 Region 5	Mid-term: 11.1 Region 3 1 Draft management plan for in-situ conservation developed 11.2 Region 5 1 Draft management plan for in-situ conservation developed EOP: 11.1 Region 3 1 Draft management plan for in-situ	EOP: Measures for in-situ conservation of selected plant species (Pili/Banaba) agreed with local communities at pilot site	Site Selection Annex 12 details the proposed pilot sites and their conservation potential. Final site selection to be undertaken during 1 st year of implementation	Baseline validation Mid-term EOP	PMU	Management Plan and status report of management actions	<i>Risk:</i> Reluctance and lack of awareness of communities to conservation

		conservation introduced 11.2 Region 5 1 Draft management plan for in-situ conservation introduced						
	<p>Indicator 11: Gender-smart and ABS compliant value chain for identified genetic resources mapped (no)</p> <p>12.1 Region 3 12.2 Region 5</p>	<p>Mid-term: 12.1 One draft value chain <i>Banaba</i> mapped with strategic development road map 12.2 One draft value chain <i>Pili</i> mapped with strategic development road map</p> <p>EOP: 12.1 One value chain <i>Banaba</i> mapped with strategic development road map 12.2 One value chain <i>Pili</i> mapped with strategic development road map</p>	EOP: Value chains developed for <i>Banaba</i> and <i>Pili</i> support ABS-compliant plant species to identify the primary and support activities that could add value to the final product	Reports and notes from researchers and academic institutions	Mid-term EOP	PMU	Project annual reports; draft and final documentation	<i>Assumption:</i> Value chains will be completed in timely fashion to lay the foundation for a viable ABS agreement

Annex 4: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines
2. Project Number (PIMS)	6275
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines

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

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

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

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) who attended consultations during the PPG stage perceive that the Project recognizes, respects, and promotes their rights to: 1) genetic resources; 2) community intellectual property rights; 3) sciences and technologies; 4) cultural integrity; 5) livelihoods; and (6) environment and biodiversity conservation. In their view, the Project provides them opportunities to develop these through capacity strengthening (*dagdag na kaalaman*), building partnerships with organizations based on mutual trust and respect, and institutionalizing mechanisms for access and benefit sharing of genetic resources and biodiversity conservation. Aside from its potential economic benefits, they see the Project as recognizing, validating, and promoting the importance of their Indigenous Knowledge and Practices Systems (IKSPs) in development and biodiversity conservation. Currently, their genetic resources and IKSPs are undervalued: these are harvested and sold to intermediaries for additional cash-holdings at low prices. They are also threatened by unsustainable resource use (e.g., charcoal making). During the PPG, a wide series of consultations were conducted (see Annex 7 Stakeholder Engagement). Two communities have submitted Community Resolutions after community-initiated discussions declaring a desire to be considered as part of the pilot sites.⁴²

By putting in place legal certainty, clarity, as well as fair and non-arbitrary rules for access and benefit sharing over the use of genetic resources and their associated Traditional Knowledge (TKs) and IKSPs, the Nagoya Protocol, implemented in a mutually beneficial manner with other relevant international instruments mainstreams the human rights-based approach to development, science and technology development, business and biodiversity conservation in the country.

⁴² A third community has also initiated the drafting of a Community Resolution however, the process has been delayed due to the Luzon-wide lockdown following the COVID-19 outbreak. Technically, these processes already constitute community-initiated FPIC. But under Philippine Laws, the FPIC process is a longer and more tedious process, initiated by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

The Project integrates these principles in its design. If implemented, the Project will greatly benefit the and Local Communities (LCs) and IPs --- its most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

First, the Project recognizes, respects, protects, and promotes the contribution of the LCs and IPs TKs and IKSPs to conservation of genetic resources, sustainable use of its components, and sustainable livelihoods. This positive change of the Project is in consonance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), particularly Articles 22 and 27. For IPs, this is in line with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), particularly Article 20. Second, by establishing clear rules and procedures for Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for LCs and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for IPs the Project supports the exercise of these peoples' rights to self-determination to pursue their economic, social, and cultural development as guaranteed in Article 1.1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and Article 1.2 of the Declaration of Rights to Development. Meanwhile, by putting in place rules and procedures for mutually agreed terms for access and benefit sharing, the Project guarantees LCs and IPs to get fair and equitable share in the benefits derived from the access of these genetic resources and their associated TKs and/or IKSPs as guaranteed in Article 1.2 of ICESCR. For IPs, this key feature of the Project is in accordance with Articles 19, 23 and 31 of UNDRIP. Meanwhile, capacity building measures supported by the Project will empower IPs in decision-making and help ensure their full and effective participation.

The Project helps protect the rights of peoples to participate, enjoy, and share in scientific advancement and its benefits as enshrined in Article 27 of UDHR by supporting partnerships between LCs and IPs, scientists from the academe and private research institutions, Department of Science and Technology, regulatory agencies, and the private sector on i) R&D on genetic resources and associated TKs and/or IKSPs; ii) development and commercialization of products derived therefrom; and iii) negotiating agreements for fair and equitable sharing. Meanwhile, the Project's support to the development and application of appropriate intellectual property rights policies that recognizes the co-authorship of LCs and IPs for research and product development derived from access to genetic resources and its associated TKs and/or IKSPs is in consonance with Article 28.2 of the UDHR. Research and development for value adding to the products derived from genetic resources and their commercialization will create jobs in the bioprospecting sector. By targeting vulnerable social groups as potential employees, the Project will contribute to improving the economic status of LCs and IPs who will provide the resource and TKs and/or IKSPs. Furthermore, the capacity building measures will boost the professional skills of the targeted groups, help secure their economic and social well-being, and indirectly contribute to ensuring fair and equal pay for work for them.

IPs have the right to biodiversity conservation and the protection of the capacity of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources, as per Article 20 of UNDRIP. By providing support and rallying IPs, research and development community, government, and business to include in situ conservation in the negotiations for mutually agreed terms and fair and equitable sharing, the Project ensures the recognition, respect, protection and promotion of this right.

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

The Project, as designed, recognizes, protects and promotes the rights of women as guaranteed by the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This Project aims to contribute to reduced gender discrimination by promoting increased recognition of the role of women in the bioprospecting sector. The Project strategy includes a strong gender action plan to ensure that implementation of project interventions incorporates aspects of gender equality and empowerment throughout. The Project will aim for gender balance across all project components, outputs, and activities. A complete gender analysis and associated action plan is included in Annex 9.

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

This Project has a strong biodiversity conservation aspect, aiming to ensure environmental sustainability mainstreaming into the bioprospecting sector of Philippine economy. The envisaged long-term solution for the Project highlights the environmental benefits that it will generate and ensure that environmental and economic sustainability are mainstreamed into the bioprospecting sector.

The Project is designed to include in-situ conservation measures to ensure the conservation and sustainability of the genetic resources. To ensure its institutionalization, these measures will be integrated into the negotiated Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT). Among others, the Project will support conducting resource inventories including geotagging activities to determine species abundance and availability. LCs and IPs will be supported in preparing resource management plans and strengthening of their cultural practices in plant propagation, nursery development, planting and harvesting protocols. The Project will work with Local Government Units (LGUs) from the barangay, municipal and provincial level to enforce and monitor conservation of genetic resources. At the National Level, a system of tracking such as utilization and implementation of the MAT will be developed, and this system will be supported by a digital platform, the National ABS Clearing House.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses).</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
--	---	--

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
<p><i>Risk 1: The Project could potentially discriminate against local communities and other indigenous peoples from other parts of the Philippines who share the same TKs/ IKSPs associated with the species selected in the Project in ABS agreements.</i></p> <p><i>Principle 1, Human Rights.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>This risk was initially identified during the PPG Inception Workshop in Region 3 and raised again during the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting with Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic, and Natural Resources Research Development</p>	<p>The Project will mitigate this risk at the National Level by policy proofing through a process that follows Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) principles. Furthermore, the Project will support the conduct of a policy study on LCs and IPs’ concepts on ownership of GR and their associated TKs/IKSPs to ensure that the IPLC’s knowledge and practices on the ground are captured in the harmonized policy that will be proposed for the Project. At the ground level, the Project will support conducting a survey/ assessment on the Project site as</p>

			(PCAARRD). The probability of this risk to take place is minimal as Article 11.2 (Transboundary Cooperation) of the Nagoya Protocol already provides guidance on how to resolve this issue.	<p>part of site or area development planning to further examine how the Project will affect local communities and indigenous peoples.</p> <p>For ground level activities, the project has developed an ESMF (Annex 8) and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 7). Per the Philippine's government's preference an issue specific management plan for IPs has also been developed --- see the IP Framework (Annex 13). All aforementioned plans fully consider IPs rights and standards under the Nagoya Protocol, other international laws and agreements, and national laws and regulations.</p>
<p><i>Risk 2: The Project could potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits if gender roles, relations, and capacities in the Project area are not clearly understood and gender is not mainstreamed across all Project components and the implementation of the Gender Plan is inadequate.</i></p> <p><i>Principle 2, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	Moderate	<p>The gender situation and potential issues and concerns were discussed by various stakeholders during the National and Regional Inception Workshops using guide questions. By design, the Project aims to improve the lives of 2,120 women and 3,938 men as direct Project benefits.</p>	<p>A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been prepared to address issues of lack of understanding of gender roles, gender relations in resource governance and capacities in the Project Areas that will potentially result to lack of participation of women, and consequently lead to their disenfranchisement in access and benefit sharing from genetic resources and its associated TKs/IKSPs.</p> <p>At the policy level, gender will be strategically mainstreamed in the revised and harmonized rules and regulations for ABS, as well as in the functional mechanisms that will be put in place to operationalize it. In the work related to building awareness and capacities around ABS, women and men stakeholders will be provided with equal opportunities to be engaged in the various aspects (research and development or R&D, science, business, conservation, etc.) of ABS. In particular, local and indigenous stakeholders will be capacitated to communicate and negotiate more effectively for the conservation of biodiversity and access to both monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from ABS agreements. At the target site and species level (pili and banaba), the Project will specifically address the lack of gender-smart and ABS-compliant value chain models in the Philippines.</p>

				By the second PIR or MTR, if the Project is right on track to meet the target, the SESP can be revised to remove the risk.
<p><i>Risk 3: Monocropping of pili in plantation type development might develop new pests and diseases. It might also erode genetic variation in a population.</i></p> <p><i>Standard 1, SES 1.6.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Risk identified at PPG stage. This risk was identified in two separate discussions: 1) by various participants during the Inception Workshop in Bicol; and 2) by the DENR Region 5 Office in a comprehensive discussion with them using the Stakeholder Profile Template.</p> <p>The Project will involve plantation development and reforestation of pili and banaba as they are part of DENR's National Greening Program and DA's High Value Crops Program. The two government agencies already have mitigation measures in place to support diversification and integrated farming practices, respectively. Thus, these issues are already being mitigated successfully by the DENR and DA in the implementation of their regular Projects. As an incentive in NGP sites, the DENR has committed to support farmers in planting coffee and cacao. The DENR</p>	

			will continue to support planting of pili trees from seeds. Meanwhile, DA supports the development of integrated farming systems.	
<p><i>Risk 4: Project activities involving utilization of genetic resources, including collection, harvesting, and commercial development may inadvertently support genetic resources related malpractices.</i></p> <p><i>Standard 1, SES 1.9.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 3 Probability: 1</p>	Low	<p>Utilization of genetic resources, under this Project has the explicit purpose of promoting fair and equitable access benefit sharing and ensuring biodiversity conservation through putting in place legal certainty and clarity in access rules and mechanisms. The Project will pilot Free/Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and existing international agreements and national legal frameworks.</p>	

<p><i>Risk 5:</i> Typhoons and other climate change exacerbated phenomena could affect the achievement of outputs and outcomes of the Project, especially under component 3. Currently, the timing, paths and intensity of typhoons do not follow previous patterns. Increased and more serious flooding have also been observed in recent years.</p> <p><i>Standard 2, SES Req. 2.2</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The risk was discussed by stakeholders during the Stakeholder Engagement Workshop after Typhoon Kammuri (Tisoy) hit Bicol on December 1-2, 2019.</p>	<p>The potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change. Currently, the timing, paths, and intensity of typhoons have shifted due to climate change.</p> <p>Climate change resiliency measures and analysis will be made integral to ABS processes and reflected in partner community/ LGUs local plans. The Project will also support data gathering on community resilience, climate change impacts including indigenous/ traditional indicators will be generated and analyzed for informed decision making.</p>
<p><i>Risk 6:</i> The Project proposes to access and develop genetic resources and associated IKSPs for commercial purposes. Exploitation of genetic resources in ancestral domains and associated IKSPs of IPs, including issues of authorship and ownership of intellectual property rights may arise.</p> <p><i>Standard 4, SES 4.2.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Risk identified at PPG stage. The Project proposes the utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes, but with the explicit purpose of protecting traditional knowledge promoting fair and equitable sharing of benefits thereof derived through ABS pilots and systemic measures.</p>	<p>An Indigenous Peoples Framework (Annex 13) has been prepared to address issues associated with IKSPs, this is also contemplated in the project’s ESMF (Annex 8). During Project implementation, the specific activities related to IPs to be identified in Region 3 will undergo the Environmental and Social Safeguard screening, assessment and management defined in the ESMF (Annex 8) . Further, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (LAPs) will be developed (where/if relevant) following the Site-Specific screening results.</p> <p>The Project recognizes IPs rights to GR and associated IKSPs in accordance with UNDRIP, UNCBD Nagoya Protocol, and IPRA and will mitigate the issue through FPIC Processes, MAT as well as policy proofing.</p> <p>The Project will ensure that the issues of democratization of knowledge production, authorship, and intellectual property issues are thoroughly discussed during the FPIC Process and are resolved in the MOA that will be signed between and among parties.</p>
<p><i>Risk 7:</i> IPs are present in select Project areas in Region 3, and most of these areas are located in ancestral domains</p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Representatives of IP communities who participated in during the</p>	<p>As provided by the IP Framework (Annex 13) and ESMF (Annex 8), this risk will be managed by enhancing the positive impacts of ABS in IPs lives. Note that the specific</p>

<p>and lands within and/or adjacent to protected areas already declared and recognized Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA). The Project could potentially restrict access/use of natural resources by IPs. <i>Standard 1, SES 1.2.</i> <i>Standard 6, SES 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.5 and 6.9.</i></p>			<p>Pre-Inception Meeting and Inception Workshop discussed this issue extensively and articulated that the Project recognizes, respects, and promotes their rights to: (1) genetic resources; (2) community intellectual property rights; (3) sciences and technologies; (4) cultural integrity; (5) livelihoods; and (6) environment and biodiversity conservation because it provides them an opportunity to develop these through capacity strengthening (<i>dagdag na kaalaman</i>), building partnerships with organizations based on mutual trust and respect, and putting in place mechanisms for access and benefit sharing and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Note that the ICCA that overlaps with a National Park and a Forest Reserve proposed for the ABS Project already has a Community Conservation Plan which was formulated with technical and financial support from DENR-UNDP-GEF's Philippine ICCA Project.</p>	<p>recommendations from IPs are already integrated in the Project design, this has been documented through PPG consultation minutes.</p> <p>Also, in consideration of the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS) Act, the Project will recognize IP rights to govern, maintain, develop, protect, and conserve such areas, in accordance with their customary law and IKSPs, with full and effective assistance from the NCIP, DENR and other concerned government agencies. The Project will also recognize and respect indigenous governance and leadership structures and work with the established coordination and complementation structures and mechanisms between and among the IP leadership, NCIP, DENR, LGUs and civil society.</p> <p>Furthermore, following the IPRA, restrictions of access which have impacts to IPs, whether positive or negative, also have to comply with the FPIC requirements of the law.</p>
---	--	--	--	---

			The Plan has a comprehensive assessment of the health of the ecosystem based on community resource inventory and using this data and documentation of customary law and IKSPs determined sustainable resource use and governance.	
<p><i>Risk 8:</i> Indigenous, community-owned land arrangements and indigenous-claimed resources might be affected by commercial cultivation, threatening traditional cultural socio-economic dynamics and potentially generating conflict within indigenous communities.</p> <p><i>P1 Human Rights Standard 5, 5.4 Standard 6, SES 6.8.</i></p>	<p>Impact: 4 Probability: 1</p>	Moderate	<p>Risk identified at PPG stage.</p> <p>Some of the Project sites include land inhabited by the IPs and their ancestral domains and ancestral lands. They have been purposively selected so that rights-based and culturally appropriate ABS policies and guidelines on FPIC and MAT can be designed for them and with them.</p>	<p>As identified in the IP Framework, the Project will ensure that IP rights (including land rights) are respected and commercial cultivation of tree species will not negatively affect traditional livelihoods. Customary law and IKSP in resource management and biodiversity conservation will be promoted and adapted. Additionally, the Project will contribute to improving the economic well-being of IPs in the value chain by securing a fair and equitable sharing of financial returns from bioproducts.</p> <p>Overall, the Project is designed to strengthen the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the access, use, and commercialization of genetic resources, through both ABS pilots and other systemic measures. However, experience from other business endeavors indicate that negative cultural change as well as tensions and divisions among IP communities arise with the influx of money from royalty payments. As described in the IP Framework, the Project will mitigate this with a range of capacity building activities (i.e. community organization, financial management).</p>
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	

Low Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Moderate Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Eight potential risks are identified, six as MODERATE and two as LOW. All potential risks at this stage have been duly identified and have been scoped in time and scale with a reasonable degree of certainty. For each risk that can be avoided, reduced, or mitigated through project design, appropriate measures have been taken and reflected in the Project Document. Hence, the project's social and environmental risks exist, but these can be managed within proposed project activities, standard best practices. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was developed to guide SES considerations during project implementation (see Annex 8), together with a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 7), a Gender Analysis and Action Plan (see Annex 9), and Indigenous Peoples Framework (See Annex 13).</p> <p>During Project implementation, the specific activities related to IPs to be identified in Region 3 will undergo the Environmental and Social Safeguard screening, assessment and management defined in the ESMF (Annex 8) . Further, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs) and Livelihood Action Plans (LAPs) will be developed (where/if relevant) following the Site-Specific screening results.</p>
High Risk	<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Principle 1: Human Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 1
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 2
1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risks 3 and 4
2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 5
3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Cultural Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 6
5. Displacement and Resettlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risk 8
6. Indigenous Peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Risks 7 and 8
7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		
QA Approver		
PAC Chair		

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ⁴³	Yes
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	Yes
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes

⁴³ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to “women and men” or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	Yes
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>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</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? <i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	Yes
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ⁴⁴ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	No

⁴⁴ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
<i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>		
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect, and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	Yes
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ⁴⁵	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	Yes
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No

⁴⁵ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	Yes
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts ?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 5: UNDP Atlas Risk Register

#	Description	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner
1	The Project is perceived as another layer of bureaucratic regulation that will stifle research of academe and industry.	Regulatory	Impact: 3 Probability: 3 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will work towards harmonizing policies to facilitate research towards ABS agreements and develop clear procedure, protocols and guidelines for bioprospecting, research, product development, and commercialization • Academic researchers and research grant-providing institutions, industry shall be engaged to ensure that their problems, issues, and recommendations are considered • Project will establish a functional mechanism, including an administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism to facilitate implementation and compliance with NP . • Project will support capacity development of various institutions to ensure strict enforcement of harmonized policies • Will sensitize both providers and users of genetic resources including international and national companies about the new policies and procedures put in place 	Project manager
2	The gestation required to realize clear benefits from genetic research to product commercialization may be too long and may serve to diminish the interest of stakeholders.	Other – Nature of Research Process issues	Impact: 3 Probability: 3 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to focus only on those which have significant potential to demonstrate early benefits. • Establish a clear pipeline of programmes around specific species and products so that a more targeted and integrated approach can be taken to bring these to maturity and eventually commercialization. 	Project manager

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivize community stakeholders to engage meaningfully and sustain their interest⁴⁶ 	
3	Private companies accessing and commercializing genetic resources and associated traditional/ IKSP will not support the Project so that they could continue developing and commercializing genetic resources from the wild and/or selling them at a vast profit, with little or no profit going back to country of origin and IPs and LCs concerned	Regulatory	Impact: 3 Probability: 4 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure the fair sharing of benefits throughout targeted value chains mainstream, within the bioprospecting segment, ABS compliant practices (i.e., obtaining FPIC and PIC from IPs and LCs) in addition to developing variety of mechanisms for equitable ABS - put in place appropriate arrangements to prevent private companies from excluding IPs and LCs from the value chains and to disable the situations where the IKSPs and TK are commercialized, without any profits going back to the community. - conduct extensive consultation and advocacy campaigns targeting commercial stakeholders to create awareness and political will to take up the proposed ABS regulatory framework. - give incentives and identify sanctions in harmonized policy 	Project manager
4	Difficulty in sustaining institutional convergence, partnerships, collaboration.	Organizational	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR will sign MOA with key partners to formalize the responsibility and accountability in Project implementation. 	Project manager
5	FPIC of industry for Bioprospecting Undertaking will take too long for stakeholders to enter into a MAT as bioprospecting is considered an extractive,	Regulatory	Impact: 4 Probability: 3 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate FPIC for BU undertaking as continuation of FPIC for ABS Project • Ensure completeness and transparency in disclosure of information following NCIP AO 3 series of 2012 FPIC Guidelines 	Project manager

⁴⁶ (i.e., Funding preparation and implementation of community conservation plans and supporting biodiversity-friendly livelihoods as soon as FPIC/PIC is given).

	high impact, intrusive activity			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare materials on the Project in local language and manner that IPs/ICCs will understand • Learn from the experiences of the FPIC on bioprospecting activities done in Region 3. • Commitment to prescribed timelines in the Guidelines by all parties • Industry to ensure fair and equitable ABS from use of genetic resources and IKSP • Regular communication and coordination with the concerned NCIP Regional Office • Site and National IATWG to closely monitor status of FPIC Process to ensure that requirements are complied with and problems and issues are promptly addressed. 	
6	Failure to achieve commercial viability, due to internal and external factors, that will limit the opportunity to accrue benefits to GR stakeholders. These factors may include intense competition from rival products and GR utilizers who do not support ABS, and failure to progress in product development particularly clinical trials and safety monitoring in drug development.	Others – Nature of Research Process	Impact: 5 Probability: 2 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing team to diversify and rank product development strategies for commercialization to minimize risk and opportunity costs • Invest and develop marketing strategies to ably support the market entry of GR products. • Assess the capabilities and credibility of GR developers in terms of drug development experience and FDA compliance. 	Project manager
7	Project Timing - The harmonized policies for ABS may no longer be	Political	Impact: 3 Probability: 3 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments for active participation and political will to pass policies will be 	Project manager

	relevant, out of date and redundant in six years because of the speed of technology development in science and society in ABS signatory countries. Policy harmonization, and approval by concerned government agencies also takes a long period of time. Exponential change in technological innovations outpaces policy development and approval.			<p>sought from agencies within 3 years of the Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A National Inter-Agency Technical Working Group with official permanent and alternate members from concerned agencies will be created within the first two years of the Project. • The agencies will jointly identify milestones in policy review, harmonization, and complementation. • Progress on the milestones will be regularly monitored and reported to the Project Board. • IAWTG will anticipate trends in the development of science and technology here and abroad and how they are being discussed in relation to NP. 	
8	Changes in elective and appointive positions in government. The 2021 national and local elections will include a Presidential election. The New President is expected to bring in his or her own people in the cabinet as well as in key government agencies. The new government officials may not see ABS as a priority policy program.	Political	Impact: 1 Probability: 4 Risk Level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies' technical and other support staff are generally career personnel and are not appointive. • Project to continue working with them during Project implementation up to the election period so that they are fully capacitated to make new officials understand the concept of ABS and the objectives of the Project. 	Project Manager
9	Commercial confidentiality restrictions may limit information sharing on development process. This issue is critical especially that the species selected are only indigenous but not	Regulatory	Impact: 3 Probability: 3 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify system and procedure for disclosure and management of information on R&D during project design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation during Project implementation stage • Make confidentiality restrictions for projects that will be co-funded with R&D 	Project manager

	endemic in the Philippines.			and product development grant-giving institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify immediately appropriate IPR application needed with the technical support from Intellectual Property Office. 	
10	Unclear policies in NGP sites of the DENR (i.e., if partner communities can harvest <i>pili</i> from NGP sites). Moreover, the sites planted to <i>pili</i> are too far and remote and difficult to monitor. They are also far from potential markets. Sustainability issues after the NGP Project is finished have yet to be addressed.	Regulatory	Impact : 2 Probability: 2 Risk Level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR need to address the gaps of sustainability after the NGP Project. It was suggested that DENR should issue a policy concerning graduated NGP sites to offer harvesting of <i>pili</i> fruits as an incentive for local communities to care for reforested sites. While harvesting permits are not needed for harvesting <i>pili</i> nuts, a protocol on harvesting shall be developed and implemented. 	Project manager
11	Lack of data sharing on where <i>pili</i> materials are sourced, hence the lack of traceability if SMEs source their <i>pili</i> materials backdoor. Meanwhile, buying and selling of <i>pili</i> , including raw materials within the region is very fluid as it depends on market prices.	Regulatory	Impact: 4 Probability: 3 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR and DA should have clear policies on harvesting <i>pili</i>, have mechanisms for data sharing, and have a stronger cooperation and coordination to address the issue of traceability Incentivize registration of <i>pili</i> farms (i.e., meeting on registration of farms conducted, registration period with timelines, ease of getting permits for thinning activities). 	Project manager
12	Potential shift in commodity and high valuation of products will consequently lead to increased valuation of land and will cause land tenure issues and landlord - tenant relationship.	Social	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DENR sees this as an opportunity to issue appropriate tenurial instruments in open-access areas and giving appropriate support system. 	Project manager

13	Reorganization within government institutions will result in Project delays.	Operational	Impact: 1 Probability: 4 Risk level Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR will sign Memorandum of Agreements with key government partners. • Regular communication and coordination activities as well as reporting on the Project will be instituted 	Project manager
14	Changes in elective and appointive positions in government. The 2021 national and local elections will include a Presidential election. The New President is expected to bring in his or her own people in the cabinet as well as in key government agencies. The new government officials may not see ABS as a priority policy program.	Political	Impact: 1 Probability: 4 Risk Level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies' technical and other support staff are generally career personnel and are not appointive. • Project to continue working with them during Project implementation up to the election period so that they are fully capacitated to make new officials understand the concept of ABS and the objectives of the Project. 	Project manager
15	Fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates may result in fluctuations on the budget due to a decrease in total pesos available. The threat of a global economic recession may also impact the delivery of co-financing commitments for project implementation	Financial	Impact: 4 Probability: 3 Risk level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget will need to be reviewed during project inception and any necessary measures taken to address any shortfalls due to exchange rate fluctuations between the GEF approved budget and project start up. • Annual budget reviews should track and respond to subsequent fluctuations. • Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. • The Project Board should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. 	Project manager
16	Impacts of ongoing or new human disease	Operational	Impact: 4 Probability: 3 Risk level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will comply with government directives in order to reduce health risks to project staff and 	Project manager

	outbreaks on project implementation			<p>stakeholders. Implementation may be paused if necessary, in affected areas while government disease prevention or control measures are implemented and resumed at a later time if feasible. The Project Steering Committee will guide project responses through email correspondence for ongoing situations, as required. Revision of the project workplan may be necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with local stakeholder groups will be strengthened to ensure sustainability of interventions during periods of community lockdown, specifically those concerning capacity-building activities. Online platforms will also be explored as alternative avenues for discussions and coaching during periods of community lockdown. 	
17	Eruptions of skirmishes between state and non-state actors arising from existing armed conflict may disrupt Project schedules	Operational	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project already avoided selecting areas where security issues are high during the PPG Stage. Project to maximize the internal monitoring mechanisms of IPLCs and proper coordination with LGUS will be done to ensure safety and security of Project partners. 	Project manager
18	COVID-19 or similar crises: Delay of project implementation, affecting health of beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that	Social and Operational	Impact: 4 Probability: 3 Risk level: Moderate	<p>COVID-19 or similar crises is expected to result in delay of project implementation, affecting health of beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology. Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be</p>	Project Manager Project Board

	have limited access to resources and technology			considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site-specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The Implementing Partner, together with the Project Board, should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. Alternative access technology/communication tools that can be utilized during Project implementation will also be explored by the Implementing Partner, together with the Project Management Unit. WhatsApp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups, specifically the communities with which the Mutually Agreed Terms (MATs) will be signed. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness, and exchange of information under these circumstances.	
Risks from Social and Environmental Screening Procedure					
1	The Project could potentially discriminate against local communities and other indigenous peoples from other parts of the Philippines who share the same TKs/ IKSPs associated with the species selected in the	Social and environmental	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Moderate	The Project will discuss and address the issue at the policy level. A policy study on IPLC ownership of GR and associated TK/IKSP will be supported to ensure that IPLC's knowledge and practices on the ground are captured in harmonized policy.	Project manager

	Project in ABS agreements.				
2	The Project could potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits if gender roles, relations, and capacities in the Project area are not clearly understood and gender is not mainstreamed across all Project components and the implementation of the Gender Plan is inadequate.	Social and Environmental	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan prepared (Annex 9) • Gender Action Plan has been prepared to ensure an understanding of gender roles and relations in resource governance and capacities across the project areas. • At the policy level gender will be strategically mainstreamed in the revised and harmonized rules and regulations for ABS • At the target site and species level the project will specifically address the lack of gender-smart and ABS-compliant value chain models in the Philippines 	Project manager
3	Monocropping of pili in plantation type development might develop new pests and diseases. It might also erode genetic variation in a population	Social and environmental	Impact: 3 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR supports diversification in the selection of tree species for reforestation (in NGP sites, DENR committed to support farmers in planting coffee and cacao). DA promotes integrated farming system practices. 	Project Manager
4	Project activities involving utilization of genetic resources, including collection, harvesting, and commercial development may inadvertently support genetic resources related malpractices.	Social and environmental	Impact: 3 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of genetic resources, under this Project has the explicit purpose of promoting fair and equitable access benefit sharing and ensuring biodiversity conservation through putting in place legal certainty and clarity in access rules and mechanisms. • The Project will pilot Free/Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) in compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and existing international agreements and national legal frameworks. 	Project manager

5	Typhoons and other climate related events could affect the achievement project results. Currently, the timing, paths and intensity of typhoon patterns have changed due to climate change. Increased and more serious flooding have also been observed.	Operational	Impact: 4 Probability: 2 Risk level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change resiliency measures and analysis will be made integral to ABS processes and reflected in partner community/ LGUs local plans. Project will support data gathering on community resilience, climate change impacts including indigenous/ traditional indicators that can be used for analysis 	Project manager
6	The Project proposes to access and develop genetic resources and associated IKSPs for commercial purposes. Exploitation of genetic resources in ancestral domains and associated IKSPs of IPs, including issues of authorship and ownership of intellectual property rights may arise.	Social and environmental	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project designed to include in-situ conservation measures to ensure the security of the genetic resources; these measures will be integrated into the negotiated MAT. Project will support the conduct of resource inventory of resources including geotagging of the resources to determine species abundance and availability of resources for bioprospecting. IPLCs will be supported in preparing resource management plans and strengthening of their cultural practices in plant propagation, nursery development, planting and harvesting protocols. To work with LGUs for better monitoring at the barangay, municipal, provincial level At the National Level, a system of tracking such as utilization and implementation of the MAT will be developed, and this system will be supported by a digital platform, the national ABS clearing house. 	Project manager
7	The project could potentially restrict	Social and Environmental	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IPF (Annex 13) and ESMF (Annex 8) detail how this risk will be managed through enhancing the positive impacts 	Project manager

	access/use of natural resources by IPs.			<p>of ABS in IPs lives. Note that the specific recommendations from IPs are already integrated in the Project design, this has been documented through PPG consultation minutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consideration of the Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS) Act, the project will recognize IP rights to govern, maintain, develop, protect, and conserve such areas, in accordance with their customary law and IKSPs, with full and effective assistance from the NCIP, DENR and other concerned government agencies. The Project will also recognize and respect indigenous governance and leadership structures and work with the established coordination and complementation structures and mechanisms between and among the IP leadership, NCIP, DENR, LGUs and civil society. <p>Following the IPRA, restrictions of access which have impacts to IPs, whether positive or negative, also have to comply with the FPIC requirements of the law.</p>	
8	Indigenous, community-owned land arrangements and indigenous-claimed resources affected by commercial cultivation, threatening traditional socio-economic dynamics and potentially generating conflict within indigenous communities.	Social and environmental	Impact: 4 Probability: 1 Risk Level: Moderate	<p>The Project will ensure that indigenous communities' indigenous rights (including land rights) are respected and commercial cultivation of tree species will not negatively affect traditional livelihoods. Customary law and IKSP in resource management and biodiversity conservation will be promoted and adapted. Additionally, the Project will contribute to improving the economic well-being of indigenous communities in the value chain by securing a fair and equitable sharing of financial returns from bioproducts.</p>	Project manager

Annex 6: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
For Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
<p><i>Project Manager</i></p> <p>Rate: USD 3,850 monthly</p>	<p>72 months / over 6 years</p>	<p>The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.</p> <p><u>Duties and Responsibilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manage the overall conduct of the project. ● Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan. ● Execute activities by managing personnel, goods and services, training and low-value grants, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work. ● Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required. ● Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits. ● Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the FACE form. ● Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports. ● Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results. ● Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed. ● Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities. ● Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis. ● Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log; ● Capture lessons learned during project implementation. ● Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required. ● Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. ● Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR. ● Prepare the GEF PIR; ● Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF; ● Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, indigenous peoples, and environmental and social management framework; ● Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Mid-term review and Terminal Evaluation process.
<i>Professional Services for financial NIM auditor</i>	<i>Annual service contract</i>	<i>See UNDP standard TOR for this service.</i>
Outcome 1		
Local / National contracting		
<i>Local Consultant Policy Specialist</i> <i>Rate: USD 2,800 /month</i>	<i>60 months / over 6 years</i>	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Mainly supporting delivery of outputs under Component 1. The Consultant will work closely with the Nagoya Protocol and ABS Expert. Specific duties among others include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and assess all relevant laws and policies to the project; Develop a simplified, harmonized and linked ABS mechanism; Draft relevant policies and model ABS agreement; Develop a menu of options for benefit sharing under revised and updated rules and regulations on ABS; Lead in all activities related to ABS policy; and Lead in securing FPIC for the project.
<i>Nagoya Protocol and ABS Expert</i> <i>Rate: USD 800/day</i>	<i>180 days / over 3 years</i>	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide expert guidance on the efficient translation of NP into national policy measures and mechanisms; Advise on the setting up an ABS administrative system, institutional arrangements, monitoring and financing mechanism in place to facilitate implementation and compliance of the national ABS framework; and Lead in the preparation of a model ABS agreement
Outcome 2		
Local / National contracting		
<i>Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Specialist</i> <i>Rate: USD 2,800 monthly</i>	<i>72 months / over 6 years</i>	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support all capacity development activities under Outcome 2 and 3; Help in the conduct of KAP assessment, capacity assessment and identify training needs of all the stakeholders of the project in consultation with other technical staff; Provide the gender lens by ensuring alignment and application to project implementation of applicable laws and standards; Monitor progress in implementation of the project Gender Action Plan ensuring that targets are fully met, and the reporting requirements are fulfilled; Review the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement annually, and update and revise corresponding management plans as necessary;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the M&E officer and Safeguards Officer to ensure reporting, monitoring and evaluation fully address the gender and stakeholder engagement issues of the project; and • Assist the PMU, ESS Specialist and Enterprise Development Specialist in implementing the IP framework
Workshop Facilitator Rate: USD 2,000/ 3-day training	30 trainings/ over 6 years	Facilitation for trainings and workshops with preparatory activities
Documenter Rate: USD 1,200/ 3-day training	30 trainings/ over 6 years	Documentation of all training and workshops
Outcome 3		
Local / National contracting		
Enterprise Development Specialist Rate: USD 2,800/ month	64 months/ over 6 years	<u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> Enterprise Development Specialist will be mainly supporting delivery of outputs under Component 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the development of viable ABS agreement(s) based on experience and mapping of best practices and risks from existing ABS agreements globally • Coordinate with R&D institutions and monitor business development activities of participating stakeholders; • Qualify inclusion in private-public partnerships, regional investment plans, and community assistance programs that can supplement GR development in targeted regions; • Guide and facilitate the preparation of a localized community resource management plan that would uphold the principles of conservation, responsible use & operations, inclusivity, and equitable sharing of benefits derived from GR development; • Lead in the finalization of an ABS agreement and the activities that will lead to its actualization
Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist	60 months / over 6 years	The Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist will be working closely with the Project Manager in ensuring that the project is implementing the UNDP SES policy and in implementing the EMSF. The Consultant will provide overall guidance and facilitation in developing/implementing the project's safeguard related plans, including the implementing the IP framework.
Across Outcomes (1,2, and 3)		
International contracting:		
Project Chief Technical Advisor	9 months / over 3 years	The Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) provides technical advisory support to the PMU and Implementing Partner <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise on program level outcomes and impacts towards compliance with the Nagoya Protocol and contextualizing implementation of access and benefit sharing mechanisms

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide strategic inputs on project implementation, including adaptive management measures. • Provide input to the Project Manager and Implementing Partner on strategic approach to stakeholder engagement with governmental and non-governmental partners in best practices on access and benefit sharing. • Assist in project risk management, through identifying critical issues, helping to troubleshoot problems and developing mitigation measures. • Participate in project meetings, on an as-needed basis. • Work with the PMU to develop clear messaging for project stakeholders. • Strengthen partnerships with leading provincial, national and international institutions and expert groups.
<p><i>Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer</i></p> <p>Rate: USD 2,200/ month</p>	<p>72 months/ Over 6 years</p>	<p><u><i>Duties and Responsibilities (as M&E Officer)</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards; • 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; • 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; • Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan; • Oversee and guide the design of surveys/ assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; • Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses; • 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 <p><i>(as Planning Officer)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of work plan and budget • Ensuring alignment of activities in the approved workplan • Risk management and addressing bottlenecks and issues in implementing activities • Partnership building • Participation and monitoring of activities • Review of project progress and capturing the outputs and accomplishments
<p><i>Communications Officer</i></p>	<p>72 months/ over 6 years</p>	<p><i>The Communications Officer, with the guidance from the Project Manager, will lead in all communications-related activities of the project. Specific areas of concern are as follows: development of CEPA plan, development of project knowledge products, preparation and finalization of reports, among others.</i></p>

<i>Rate: USD 2,200 monthly</i>		
------------------------------------	--	--