



Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10123

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT

NGI

Project Title

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines

Countries

Philippines

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Foundation for the Philippine Environment, FPE

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Biodiversity

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Small Island Developing States, Disaster risk management, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Climate resilience, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and

Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Seascapes, Productive Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Tourism, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Grasslands, Coral Reefs, Rivers, Mangroves, Sea Grasses, Species, Invasive Alien Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Sustainable Land Management, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Drought Mitigation, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Forest, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Agriculture, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Fire Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Income Generating Activities, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Communications, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Education, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

9/1/2020

Expected Implementation Start

8/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

8/31/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

421,440.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	4,436,210.00	9,214,359.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,436,210.00	9,214,359.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To build socio-ecological and economic resilience in four (4) selected landscapes and seascapes on the Eastern Seaboard of the Philippines - (1) Catubig Watershed Samar Island, (2) Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre, (3) Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) Calamian Islands in Northern Palawan - through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems.</p> <p>1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.</p> <p>1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages</p>	<p>1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)</p> <p>1.2.1. Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management</p>	GET	2,939,546.00	6,303,495.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency.</p> <p>2.2 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network</p>	<p>2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products; and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management;</p> <p>2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects</p> <p>2.2.1 Landscape Learning</p>	GET	1,116,416.00	2,100,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
M&E	Technical Assistance			GET	169,000.00	350,146.00
Sub Total (\$)					4,224,962.00	8,753,641.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		211,248.00		460,718.00	
Sub Total(\$)			211,248.00		460,718.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,436,210.00		9,214,359.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	692,376.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,615,544.00
Recipient Country Government	Department of Tourism	Grant	Investment mobilized	40,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Province of Aurora	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	35,026.00
Recipient Country Government	Province of Aurora	Grant	Investment mobilized	80,012.00
Recipient Country Government	Province of Northern Samar	Grant	Investment mobilized	59,183.00
Recipient Country Government	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	197,885.00
Recipient Country Government	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff	Grant	Investment mobilized	535,021.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for Philippine Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	300,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for Philippine Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Forest Foundation of the Philippines	Grant	Investment mobilized	400,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Haribon Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	150,374.00
Civil Society Organization	Culion Foundation, Inc.	Grant	Investment mobilized	40,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	92,750.00
Recipient Country Government	Province of Palawan	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	60,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Province of Palawan	Grant	Investment mobilized	80,000.00
Civil Society Organization	NSC on behalf of CSOs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,988,878.00
Civil Society Organization	NSC on behalf of CSOs	Grant	Investment mobilized	157,310.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.	Loans	Investment mobilized	800,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc.	Equity	Investment mobilized	120,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				9,214,359.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. As such, investments have been mobilized by several umbrella civil society organizations such as the Foundation for Philippine Environment, Forest Foundation of the Philippines, Foundation for a

Sustainable Society, Haribon Foundation and Culion Foundation, mobilizing investments of USD 2,090,000. These contributions will be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance, as appropriate. The Forest Foundation of Philippines mobilized investments through the agency's Forest and Landscape Grant for 2020-2021; the Foundation for Philippine Environment mobilized funds through its endowment funds; the Foundation for Sustainable Society will mobilize funds through its budget for 2021-2025; the Culion Foundation mobilized investments through the Assistance to Small Enterprises Programme. The investments mobilized required discussions on the scope of SGP, the needs and barriers in various landscapes, and the kind of value addition that co-financiers could provide. This has resulted in increased commitment of co-financing. Of particular relevance are the funds committed by the Local Government Units of the proposed landscapes, whose financial commitment reflects their investment in the CSO-based landscape planning. The listed investments for both government and CSO partners come from their current and upcoming confirmed projects. The financing is linked to projects that include components relevant to SGP projects. For instance, provincial governments have provided co-financing from their projects on livelihoods, organic farming and biodiversity-friendly initiatives. For government partners, funds for projects and programmes come either from their institutional budgets or from grants/loans from funders. These are reflected in their annual investment plans, which are mandatory annual workplans for government offices. Most of the funds are allocated from their programmes on wildlife management, improved forest management, ecotourism development, community-based monitoring and building climate resilience. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources mobilized investments through the Biodiversity Management Bureau budget as well as through regional offices (Caraga, MIMAROPA, Regions 2 and 8). The Department of Tourism (DOT) mobilized investments through their 2020-2024 budget; the Government of Aurora mobilized investments through the Environment Development Management Programme, the Mineral Management Programme, the Forest Management Programme, and the DBP Forest Programme. The Palawan Government mobilized investments through its regular budget as well as through the Wildlife Management Fund: 2020 Palawan Environmentally Critical Areas Network Management Programme (ECAN). The SGP National Coordinators were instructed to differentiate co-financing commitments between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP to apply to project grants, as grantee contributions in kind and in cash, or mobilized to support project objectives but not managed by SGP. These funds are aimed at community-based forest management, capacity building and social enterprise development. Co-Financing is sourced from three groups of co-financiers - (1) Philippine Government Agencies; (2) Civil Society Organisations which have complementary conservation and social mobilisation programs in the priority sites and (3) UN agency.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Philippines	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,436,210	421,440
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,436,210.00	421,440.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

130,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

12,350

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Philippine s	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	130,000	12,350
Total Project Costs(\$)					130,000.00	12,350.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	0.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,500.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	0.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,500.00		

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10000.00	65000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9,000.00	40,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00			

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,000.00	25,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00			

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
10,000.00	30,000.00		

Indicator 5.1 Number of fisheries that meet national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Number of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollutions and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE
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Indicator 5.3 Amount of Marine Litter Avoided

Metric Tons (expected at PIF)	Metric Tons (expected at CEO Endorsement)	Metric Tons (Achieved at MTR)	Metric Tons (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	0	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	8,000	10,000		
Male	8,000	10,000		
Total	16000	20000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

describe any changes in alignment with the project design of the original pif

1a. *Project Description.*

The thrust of the project, the main components and outcomes have remained the same. During the PPG, a clearer, more detailed understanding was obtained of the types of activities CSOs will be carrying out and the kind of beneficiaries they will be supporting. The PPG also provided an opportunity to understand more fully the current threats and barriers, as well as opportunities for synergies, and innovations; these are described more fully in the attached project document. PPG consultations also yielded improved understanding on the kind of collaborations and partnerships government and civil society can develop to achieve broader landscape-level impacts. In general, minor changes were made from the PIF, primarily as a result of extensive consultations and additional information. These are captured in the table below:

At PIF stage	Change at CEO Endorsement
Output 1.2.1. Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.	The text in red has been added to increase emphasis on the importance of sustainable natural resource management and to ensure an approach to support non-timber forest products, which provide promise in the Philippine context : Output 1.2.1. <i>Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture</i>

<p>Output 2.2.2 Knowledge from community project innovations is identified during participatory evaluations, codified and disseminated to multiple audiences.</p>	<p>Output 2.2.2 was rephrased to <i>Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform?</i>; the rationale for this is that knowledge is not just to be disseminated following evaluations, but should be an ongoing part of the very structure of multi-stakeholder platforms?knowledge management should be a continuous process throughout the life of the project, and establishment of a clear mechanism devoted to that as part of the multi-stakeholder platform will ensure that the platform uses and disseminates the knowledge gleaned.</p>
<p>No target for hectares of land restored.</p>	<p>Target of 25,000 hectares of land restored? was added. This target was increased following an analysis of the types of activities CSOs are planning to use grants for, which include restoration of degraded areas to increase habitat and corridors for biodiversity through reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded eco-systems. This includes the restoration of mangroves, gallery forests and biodiversity corridors between vulnerable sites.</p>
<p>Target for <i>Area of landscape under improved practices?</i> changed.</p>	<p>The target for <i>Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)?</i> has been changed to 65,000 hectares. The number has been enhanced to include the area that will be covered by landscape strategies, environmental governance instruments, and agricultural production landscapes that were previously left out. It is anticipated that there will be 20,000 hectares (approximately 4 municipalities) covered in Samar; 10,000 hectares (approximately 2 municipalities) in Aurora; 15,000 hectares (approximately 3 municipalities) in Calamianes Group of Islands and 20,000 hectares (approximately 3/4 municipalities) in Siargao).</p>
<p>Target for Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) has been changed.</p>	<p>The target <i>Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)?</i> has been increased to 30,000 hectares. It takes into account the coastal zones covered by planned interventions. SGP-07 anticipates 10,000 hectares of seascape covered in Samar, 8,000 hectares in the Calamianes Group of Islands; 10,000 hectares of seascape in Siargao and 2,000 hectares in Aurora.</p>

<p>Number of direct beneficiaries was estimated at 16,000 (8,000 women, 8,000 men)</p>	<p>The number of target beneficiaries was increased to 20,000 (10,000 women, 10,000 men). This was based on analysis of population figures in the barangays that will be covered by the project, an improved understanding of areas covered, as well as capacities of CSOs to directly reach beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Original Total Co-Financing Budget: USD 5,430,000</p>	<p>There has been an increase in the overall co-financing figures (from USD 5,430,000 to 9,214,359) and a change in committed co-financing figures. The National Steering Committee has committed USD 3,146,188 on behalf of CSOs; There has been an increase in co-financing from FPE, and a new co-financier was engaged. There has been a slight decrease in co-financing from some of the government departments such as the Department of Tourism, along with a withdrawal of commitment from the Department of Agriculture?this can be in part attributed to the financial pressures posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and a reorientation of funds. There have, however, been new commitments of co-financing from local government units in the landscapes thereby offsetting the decreases in part and fostering engagement at the more regional and local levels.</p>
<p>Original duration of the project 4 years</p>	<p>Project duration extended to five years based on lessons learned from other SGP initiatives, particularly the time it takes for CSOs to submit adequate project proposals, conduct activities; and to provide more time to see results accrue from initiatives. The proposal writing and application process from CSOs takes time, and a five-year time frame is more favorable to production of global environmental benefits.</p>

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

There are no significant changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF. The Project target landscapes remain the same; project preparation activities provided greater clarity on where the locus of activity will be in each landscape, and what the key synergies will be to achieve results on scale.

The detailed context and issues in each landscape are described in the attached project document. As an overview, the following environmental problems and barriers in the areas targeted by the project, are summarized below:

Drivers of Biodiversity Loss and Habitat Degradation	Samar-Catubig	Sierra Madre-Aurora	Palawan - Calamian Islands	Siargao island
DIRECT DRIVERS				
Timber poaching	P	P		
Kaingin / slash and burn production	P	P		
Charcoal production (Uling)		P	P	
Wildlife hunting	P			
Unsustainable farming practices	P	P	P	
Unsustainable fishing/ destructive fishing / overharvesting		P	P	P
Siltation		P		
Land and mangrove conversion		P		P
Climate change vulnerability				
? <i>Coral bleaching</i>	P	P	P	P
? <i>Strong typhoons destroying habitats</i>				
? <i>Sea Level rise and flooding</i>				
INDIRECT DRIVERS	P	P	P	P
Poverty	P	P	P	P
Lack of security among some communities	P	P	P	P
Tourism& Urbanization including infrastructure programs	P	P	P	P
Lack of environmental awareness of community				P

Poor Natural Resource Management (NRM) and agriculture governance				
? <i>Unorganised and obsolete data sets for planning</i>				
? <i>Lack of alignment between nationally conceived programs and site-specific needs in fragile landscapes</i>				
? <i>Lack of integration of sectoral plans / programs</i>				
? <i>Local land use plans not harmonized with conservation outcomes</i>	P	P	P	P
? <i>Weak law enforcement by both national and local governments</i>				
? <i>Difficult to sustain ecosystems oriented , inter- lgu collaboration</i>				
? <i>Weak implementatoin of citizen participation mechanisms in planning and resource allocation</i>				
? <i>Weak mechanisms for social learning of lessons from various interventions</i>				

Some of the broader barriers specifically addressed by the project design, include the following:

Barrier 1: Community organizations in the target landscapes and seascapes **lack a larger, more long-term vision and strategy** for ecosystem and resource management and suffer from **weak adaptive management capacities** exemplified by the proliferation of unsustainable livelihood practices and the lack of know-how in pursuing alternative sustainable livelihoods which contribute to conservation.

Communities, in general, engage in unsustainable farming and fishing practices. The pressures of poverty and lack of know-how to engage in alternative sustainable farming and fishing is an impediment to carrying out more sustainable practices. Local stakeholders may believe that sustainable farming and fishing are more expensive, generate lower yields and/or are inaccessible to the poorer segments of communities. This lack of know-how makes quick profits generated from unsustainable practices (timber and wildlife poaching) more attractive to engage in as the returns are relatively large and have a quick turnaround.

There is also a lack of access to tools, methodologies, and technologies, and best practices which could empower NGOs, CSOs and CBOs. There is poor knowledge management or sharing of lessons learned, which prevent the organizations from learning from one another and evolving to better improve their adaptive capacities. The project will address this barrier by supporting organizations to craft landscape strategies, the focus being on the process of coalescing around a shared vision, through engagement, participation and input of various organizations.

Barrier 2: Community organizations in the target landscapes and seascapes have **insufficient capacities and voice** to efficiently and effectively advocate policy changes at the local and national levels to support landscape and seascape resilience. This is particularly relevant for women, as most of the community organizations are headed by men.

On the part of CSOs, there is lack of skills and resources to analyze and critique local and national policies which adversely affect the sustainability of community efforts in protection and restoration. Without the necessary policy change, community efforts in landscape and seascape protection will be weak and ineffective. Community organisations need to increase their capability to analyze and critique policy and advocate reforms to challenge land and mangrove conversion, raise questions regarding the potential incompatibility of development and conservation policies, and reform generally poor or weak governance over natural resources. In remote rural areas, CBOs dominate and focus on immediate livelihood needs; the stronger NGOs tend to concentrate in the provincial/regional cities. At the municipal levels, there are limited convergence opportunities among CBOS and NGOS for cross pollination of programmes and project as well as for social learning and knowledge sharing. There are little to no mechanisms to feed back community experiences into broader policy changes. The project will address this barrier, by establishing and strengthening multi-stakeholder mechanisms, which will provide the space and the structure for such organizations to voice their issues and achievements. The project will also support the piloting of interventions and initiatives that are not necessarily immediately livelihood-based but can provide impacts in the long-run, and ensure that lessons learned from these initiatives are fed back into both government and CSO structures.

Barrier 3: **Community organizations lack sufficient financial resources and technical knowledge to link with the private sector to lower the risks** associated with innovating land and resource management practices and sustaining or scaling up successful experiences.

The target areas are predominantly inhabited by poor and marginalized communities. Introducing changes in livelihoods and production systems would require resources that are not present in the communities. There is a need for communities and their organizations to generate the necessary financial resources. However, they generally lack access to financing and mainstream markets to realize more viable sustainable livelihood approaches. Communities also currently have low knowledge and capacity to relate to and partner with the private sector who could support the building of their livelihoods into social enterprises. The project will challenge this barrier by supporting priority access to funding and support; capacity development and training; and learning, sharing, and networking. It will also promote the active participation of local communities in developing, testing and applying innovative solutions to play a catalytic role for transformational change. Particular consideration will be paid to include women's voices, both as participants and leaders, and as sources of traditional knowledge and information. Grantees will be requested to demonstrate the gender

dimensions of their initiatives. Smaller women's groups as well as indigenous communities will be supported in developing proposals?peer guidance relationships between groups will be fostered so that some of the more established community organizations can support some of the smaller ones to develop the organizational and administrative skills necessary to apply for funding.

Barrier 4: Community groups tend to be disparate, at geographical distances or operating in silos without a coherent approach. Many community groups may be facing similar challenges, but given the geographic distances, or the fact that they are on different islands, may limit communication, exchanges and sharing of best practices. Forums that promote exchanges would help mitigate against duplicative work, and help disseminate knowledge and expertise to those who need it most. While the project cannot erase geographic distances, it can support mechanisms which bring together different actors and organizations, and facilitate their exchanges.

Barrier 5: Skepticism toward NGOs. While the NGO sector is well-established in the Philippines; by the year 2000, there were 45,000 registered NGOs and just as many community organizations[1]¹, and the sector faces declining support from government and the donor community for institutional strengthening. There is also a perceived view of NGOs being associated with the far left which further enhances distrust. While the growth of non-state sector actors can be perceived as a response to the lack of domestic and international institutions to tackle social, economic and environmental issues, at times, this can cause a tension between state and non-state entities. Part of tackling this barrier is to enhance collaboration, cooperation, foster trust, and allow entities to act according to their comparative advantage so that they may yield joint benefits for both non-state and state institutions. Multi-stakeholder processes and joint-learning initiatives with local governments are key to surmounting this barrier.

Barrier 6: Weak environmental governance, institutional capacity and inter-governmental and multi-stakeholder collaborations. Weakness in environmental governance at the national level can have impacts at the local level and vice-versa. Without clear mandates, programmes and policy support, there is a lack of coordinated and coherent local-level action. There are gaps between non-government and local government units, which prevent both the consolidation of a shared vision, but also of knowledge. In particular, results from ad-hoc projects conducted in the country, are often not centralized and collected results in ways that they can be upscaled and shared. Inter-local government unity (LGU) relations also vary; some LGUs are more successful than others at implementing sustainable actions and hiring personnel staff devoted to environmental and social considerations. The lack of resources at the local government levels, enforcement and integrated approach in local development planning and budget create hurdles in implementing sustainable actions at the local level. This also prevents the fulfillment of broader national-level mandates.

On the part of government, the Local Government Code provides mechanisms for participatory governance. However, compliance with this mechanism is generally weakly implemented and poorly monitored. For instance, Rules for Accreditation of NGOS to participate in LGU cross-sectoral

planning processes are perceived as cumbersome, creating added challenges for NGOs? meaningful participation. Information on government programs and events and opportunities are scarce and unclear. The Government has recently launched a Freedom of Information (FOI) program in the Executive Branch of government, for clearer communication, but this is still in the process of development. Invitations to participate in events are sometimes not sent to appropriate local organizations or are unclear. On the part of sectoral agencies like the Department of Agriculture (DA), mechanisms for stakeholder participation through the Agriculture Fishery Councils (AFC) are not optimized. AFCs are often used as channels for implementing nationally set priority commodities with currently limited opportunities to tackle unique location specific needs.

The lack of relevant national and local programs as well as cross sectoral integration of such programs on the ground, have prevented addressing location-specific needs for natural resource management and agricultural development options for communities in fragile landscapes. For instance, until recently, the National Commission for Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) rights focused on ancestral land rights and not so much on livelihood support services to communities to address their immediate needs. The National Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) program (for upland migrants in production forests) lack resources to provide for upland agriculture needs of its client communities; national agricultural programs tend to be oriented to lowland agriculture. Some LGUs promote the use of GMO corn in upland watersheds areas using herbicide as part of quick response disaster recovery programs, which can at times go against other sustainability goals. There is lack of capacity among national agencies to document and analyze local knowledge of indigenous communities limiting effective development interventions.

The project will address this barrier by supporting bottom-up knowledge management, as well as multi-stakeholder approaches that bring different entities together to coalesce around a shared vision, in a participatory manner. The project will also provide opportunities for joint learning by both CSOs and government agencies so that information and learnings from project interventions can be used to strengthen the location specific relevance of government programs. The project will especially ensure that knowledge gleaned is fed back into government and non-government institutions.

These barriers contribute to a negative feedback loop resulting in continued practice of unsustainable farming and fishing, poor coordination among stakeholders in the landscapes, inadequate training and skills, lack of awareness and information, inadequate funding and incentives and poor infrastructure. Fostering community-driven development with a vision for integrated landscape management, would aggregate the efforts of multiple actors working towards sustainability, and challenge the barriers and gaps which impeded results at a larger scale. Integrated landscape management would support enhanced socio-ecological resilience i.e. human well-being, food security, climate change mitigation and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services at community level and replicated at a larger landscape scale.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

There are no significant changes from the PIF. Greater information is in the attached Project Document in Section 2.3. For specific information on baseline projects in each landscape, please refer

to the Project Document. The Section on National Plans and Priorities below highlights the different policies and initiatives the project is anchored in.

The Philippines GEF SGP Country Programme- Programs supported by SGP-05, focused on three major biogeographic region in the country ? Samar Island, Sierra Madre and Palawan. Within the biogeographic regions, the program supported 52 projects implemented in 120 communities across 13 sub-regional landscapes and seascapes of high biodiversity relevance. This support has led to the establishment or enhancement of at least 10 community managed protected or conservation areas encompassing at least 100,000 hectares and the rehabilitation and protection of at least 1,000 hectares of mangrove and/or seagrass areas within the 100,000-ha community managed protected or conserved areas. The SGP-05 projects directly and indirectly reduced threats to biodiversity in some 400,000 hectares of production landscapes and/or seascapes through community management or co-management arrangements which mainstreamed biodiversity conservation objectives. There were also at least 30 community-based land use plans or indigenous peoples? ancestral domain plans which incorporated biodiversity and ecosystem services valuation, and at least 30 communities produced and marketed biodiversity-friendly agriculture, fisheries, forestry and ecotourism products.

SGP-07 will be based on the lessons learned from this phase and forms the backdrop against which SGP-07 is designed. The key experiences that previous SGP phases have delivered include work in the areas of community-based forest management, community-based coastal resource management; community-based sustainable tourism mechanisms, and protected area community-based resources management. These yielded experience and knowledge on community initiatives working on tenure security; evolving community networks, forging partnerships with local and national government agencies to cover landscapes such as upland agriculture landscapes, community woodlots, mangrove forest patches, community watersheds, and coastal areas. These offer several insights, entry points and guidance to form the strategy of the SGP-07 initiative; in particular how to foster community-driven initiatives, and long-term government-community collaborations, and how to instill public awareness of natural resources and how to protect them.

In a related development, in 2018 a consortium of funding institutions in the Philippines was formed to optimize the resources, investments, and expertise in addressing the socioeconomic-political and climatic drivers underpinning the degradation of critical key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in the country. The Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE), Foundation for a Sustainable Society, Inc. (FSSI), and Peace and Equity Foundation (PEF) have collaborated and supported the program ?Catalyzing Investment for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development? in northern mainland Palawan. The program is commonly called ?Star Trek Program? in reference to the spaceship ?ENTERPRISE? of interstellar travel. As conservation trade-off (trade-off between biodiversity and livelihoods), the ?Star Trek Program? underscores the strategic role of developing climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production systems and social enterprises in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the country. The Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc. (PTFCFI) joined the ?Star Trek? consortium in 2018, and focuses on San Vicente-Taytay-Roxas Forests and Cleopatra?s Needle KBAs which connect the three protected areas under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 (RA 7586 of 1992)-- El Nido Managed Resource Protected Area, Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape, and Puerto Princesa

Subterranean Natural Park. Encompassing 185,000 hectares of forestlands that provide a lifeline to 46 communities (17,734 households), San Vicente-Taytay-Roxas Forests and Cleopatra's Needle KBAs form a biodiversity conservation corridor that primarily maintains connectivity among KBAs in northern Palawan under the NIPAS system. This can be an example of how the small grants programs can leverage various organizations' resources to support particular landscapes. SGP-07 will not be carrying out activities in the exact locations covered by these institutions but will expand the coverage initiated by them and replicate and leverage results achieved.

The project will also build upon the results from the World Bank funded: "Transforming Communities toward Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism" project, which has strong linkages to SGP-07 and seeks to green tourism activities. The World Bank project aims to (i) improve access to infrastructure services; (ii) promote local tourism development; and (iii) strengthen capacity for disaster and crisis preparedness in select tourism destinations in the Philippines[1]. Of the sites included in the World Bank project, Siargao is common to SGP-07. While the World Bank project will work on a greater infrastructural level, SGP-07 will seek to improve biodiversity protection considerations, enhance sustainability of natural resources being used by tour operators and industry. The multi-stakeholder platform in Siargao will include partners from this project, so that there is alignment and coherence among the projects.

[1] Project Information Document, Transforming Communities toward Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism,

<http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/722661600247421323/pdf/Concept-Project-Information-Documents-PID-Philippines-Sustainable-Inclusive-and-Resilient-Tourism-Project-P171556.pdf>

3)The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The relevance and feasibility of the proposed outcomes and outputs have been refined through extensive consultations during the preparation phase of the project, and expert review. The Project Components and Outcomes remain the same as in the PIF, however, Outputs, Activities, Indicators and Targets to achieve these have been further refined through a series of stakeholder consultations and field visits, and considering the findings of the Gender Action Plan.

The Project Objective, Components and Outcomes are as follows:

The project objective is to build socio-ecological and economic resilience in the (1) *Catubig Watershed Samar Island*, (2) *Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre*, (3) *Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape* - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) *Calamianes Group of Islands in Northern Palawan* - through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

The GEF-funded alternative to the baseline will address the barriers to community-based biodiversity conservation and reduction of land degradation. In doing so, the project will support measures to

improve community-based capacities and resources to promote and build ecosystem resilience through resource management planning at the landscape level and concrete measures to improve biodiversity conservation and reduce land degradation. The initiatives will be identified and implemented in support of landscape level strategies formulated by multi-stakeholder groups comprised of representatives of landscape communities, local government authorities, NGOs and the private sector.

By focusing on targeted communities in the aforementioned landscapes, the project seeks cost-effective delivery of community-level investments, processes and tools, within a measurable, limited geographic scope. The project also seeks to build synergies and linkages among various community-level interventions, so as to harmonize them, increase value-added of existing initiatives, promote social cohesion and generate greater impacts and results on the landscape through cumulative interventions. This project's strategy is to consolidate past gains in community-based conservation and scaling-up efforts to reach more communities across the landscapes.

The essential strategy of the project is the following: the project will seek to empower and support local community organizations, NGOs and CBOs, so that they may pilot and effect sustainable interventions that support livelihoods and reverse biodiversity loss and land degradation. A landscape approach, reinforced through multi-stakeholder collaborations, will help achieve a cohesive and coherent vision, under which development actors, local partners and governments will execute synergistic and complementary activities to achieve a tipping point in adoption of sustainable development measures in each landscape. The project will facilitate capacity building, sharing of technical expertise, the dissemination of resources through small grants, and opportunities for networking and knowledge sharing. The lessons learned from this project will yield to an upscaling of best practices, so as to inform policy development (both at local and national levels), improve baseline data in the country, and provide models to be replicated elsewhere. The underlying theory of change for the project is [appended to this document](#).

The project will support the Biodiversity Focal Area and interventions are dedicated to mainstreaming biodiversity, with the aim of internalizing the goals and principles of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of biological resources into economic sectors and development interventions, policies and programmes. The activities described below will contribute to:

- Improving and changing production practices in key sectors specifically in agriculture and tourism, to decrease and reverse degrading impacts on biodiversity and with inputs into the development/construction sector to prevent encroachment onto vulnerable areas; this will be addressed by activities covered under Component 1.

- Land-use planning, with an eye to integrating biodiversity into municipal and barangay decision-making to ensure landscape connectivity. These will be addressed in large part by activities planned by multi-stakeholder platforms under Component 2. One of the key features of the activities is to foster greater collaboration between CSOs and government to ensure alignment among objectives, lack of duplication or counter-acting practices, and to develop a shared vision of what the vulnerable hotspots

of each landscape are, how they are to be protected, how to mitigate negative impacts from buffer zones and other zones of commercial activity.

There will also be an eye to strengthening and providing policy-relevant recommendations, and upscaling of lessons learned into regulatory frameworks and policies. The multi-stakeholder mechanisms under Component 2 will provide the coordinating mechanism that can potentially provide strategic inputs into environmental governance mechanisms for ecological considerations and conservation planning in a land use context at a landscape scale. Recommendations of critical ecosystems that need to be covered by regulatory frameworks will also be made

The GEF-funded alternative will be delivered through two Components:

? Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection

? Component 2: Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

GEF-supported individual small grants, strategic grants, project partner support, and project outputs/activities will deliver the following concrete outcomes:

? **Outcome 1.1-** Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes and Seascapes and Calamianes Group of Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems

? **Outcome 1.2-** The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.

? **Outcome 1.3-** Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages

? **Outcome 2.1-** Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency

? **Outcome 2.2-** Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems

Under Outcome 1.1, the project recognizes that one of the effective means of engaging various levels of community and government is through improved and integrated land use, while ensuring connectivity. This involves both strategies and rehabilitation/restoration activities to contribute to improved and sustainable land use. There is one output planned to deliver this outcome:

Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)

Under this output, targeted community projects will carry out restorative, rehabilitative and sustainable activities to improve biodiversity conservation and reverse land degradation. Priority activities under this output identified by local level partners include the following:

? *Establishing community-based land-use strategies to prevent further encroachment into other Effective-Area Based Conservation-* As national support for protected areas grows, local level understanding needs to increase as well on what areas are protected, why and what type of activities can be carried out in each zone, including ancestral domains and Local Government Unit (LGU) led conservation areas. Activities under this output will also seek to support the establishment of community-identified local conservation areas, with confirmation/synergy from local government plans.

? *Supporting community-based watershed restoration (in partnership with LGUs)-* Watershed restoration has been identified by numerous communities as a priority, particularly in two landscapes. These activities will employ a ridge-to-reef approach, and carve out responsibilities for the various community organizations based on their expertise and geographic location.

? *Establishing community-based fire-management strategies-* This is essential given the tendency to slash and burn, with widespread risk. Building a community-based fire prevention strategy will put the community's needs, practices at the heart of the prevention plan, considering why fires are set to begin with, thereby disseminating alternative practices, and identifying community strategies which can be integrated effectively into practices.

? *Identifying key biological corridors and implementing strategies for small-scale rehabilitation-* In order to rehabilitate the appropriate corridors that have been lost between protected areas and have had devastating impacts on some of the wildlife (as noted under the GEF biological corridor project PPG), corridors have to be identified, and the appropriate species for restoration need to be used.

? *Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests-* This will support the connectivity between protected areas and support biodiversity corridors. Reforesting riverbanks will also mitigate against the negative impacts of climate change; the heating of the river water has negative impacts on the quality of water and river fish species. Reforestation of riparian zones will both combat degradation and provide greater shade to rivers, thereby mitigating against increasing temperatures.

? *Establishing and strengthening community-based enforcement and monitoring approaches-* Given the lack of enforcement in many areas, communities have to design and partake in their own monitoring, suitable to their management process, in order to maintain their biodiversity resources. There is a particular need for the establishment of and capacity-building of enforcement systems in

coastal and marine systems, which can be synergized with local MPA establishments; and in forestlands, particularly in upland areas.

? *Supporting MPA management and network strengthening*- MPAs and MPA networks when well designed and management effectively, can be powerful tools for fisheries management, biodiversity protection and climate change adaptation. This work may entail local policy development and enforcement, community monitoring and assessment that is science-based, and public education and awareness. This activity will also support community-based marine ecosystems (coral, mangrove, seagrass, beach forest, etc.) protection. Given that all of the landscapes can be considered as being part of their own small island ecosystem, terrestrial initiatives will be coordinated with coastal interventions to promote biodiversity.

? *Establishing bio-fencing of protected areas with native species*- This has been piloted by various local level communities in the Philippines, and has served as both demarcating protecting areas, and of rehabilitating zone through forest/plant fencing.

? *Advocacy work and educational environmental campaigns in selected landscapes involving the youth*- Lack of knowledge on how to conserve biodiversity, reverse land degradation, and the importance of maintaining ecosystems both for livelihoods and sustainable use, is a major problem in all of the landscapes in question. For that reason, interventions will be conducted with an information-dissemination and advocacy approach to enhance the understanding among a greater number of people within the landscape, and will be conducted in local languages/dialects with the appropriate medium.

? *Carry out small-scale, site-specific resource assessments* that help to identify rehabilitation needs, formulate strategic interventions required for rehabilitation and establishing protected areas.

Under Outcome 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices. The focus under this outcome is to improve agricultural practices so as to increase livelihoods, ensure food security, while protecting biodiversity and decreasing land degradation. There is one output under this outcome:

Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture. The activities under this output seek to identify ways to render sustainable agriculture more practical, accessible, and viable for the purposes of biodiversity protection and land rehabilitation. The activities under this output allow for the sharing of traditional knowledge, best local practices, improving production processes so as to allow for greater yield and quality of products. The specific activities under this output include the following:

? Trainings on climate-resilient agroecological production to interested communities so that they may adopt new biodiversity-friendly agroecological and agroforestry practices to optimize ecosystem function and conserve biodiversity on farm and in the overall landscape while producing products for market with a green value chains perspective.

? Sharing indigenous knowledge as a source of participatory innovation development for natural resource conservation across the landscape. Different indigenous groups across landscapes will share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling. This will also involve supporting traditional agricultural practices and establishing large genetic pools of native crop varieties, recognized as locally important agricultural heritage areas (LIAHS), and documenting traditional agro-ecological systems.

? Supporting agriculture systems that retain moisture and nutrients in the ground in adapting to climate change conditions, while continuing to promote agroecology principles. This will also involve strategies of protecting soil and micro-organisms from erosion from heavy rainfall and extreme heat.

? Identifying community options in the harvesting, sustainable use and management of non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

? Supporting the management of traditional forest-based food production systems

? Establishing/supporting tree farming in production areas using native species

? Promoting indigenous food sources for agro-ecological production. This activity will also be carried out in conjunction with generating awareness and support for the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples; as food production and knowledge of Indigenous areas are intrinsically connected.

? Supporting agroecological production of products identified as ?Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture? by the Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture.

? Integrating public, unused, brushland areas into the sustainable farm management system

? Establish links between communities and research and development (R&D) institutions to develop and demonstrate innovations in agricultural production technologies that tap into and combine local /traditional knowledge and science

? Support development of community-based farm extension services to analyze and share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling, across the landscape

? Facilitate collaboration with Government for obtaining other support services such as crop insurance, quality planning materials supply , small credit, crop protection, small farm machinery , certification of organic products, technical assistance for value addition of farm products.

Under Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages; the project seeks to support local communities to develop viable sustainable enterprises. Many community level organizations have innovative ideas and an interest to launch their sustainable initiatives into businesses or replace their current ways of operating, but require resources to do so. This project will support those organizations that are in line with the ?biodiversity friendly enterprises?, and help them scale up beyond subsistence levels. There is one output meant to deliver outcome 1.3:

Output 1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; eco-processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.

The activities under this project are the following:

? Supporting community groups producing food products (terrestrial and marine-based) to learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding relevant legal and sanitary regulations, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, distribution and other aspects. This is particularly the case for commodities with high productivity and competitive advantage, which have the potential to be produced agroecologically such as pili, calamansi, coffee, cacao, organic vegetables, in Samar, mud crab and grouper in Siargao, coffee and cacao in Aurora.

? Supporting the development of alternative products to plastic which will help reduce pollution and pressures on the natural environment, such as bamboo, non-timber forest products, coconut coir, coconut vinegar and abaca, textile and handicrafts.

? Lobbying and negotiating the establishment of collaborative arrangements with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism for inclusion of community partners/areas in these agencies? annual work and financial plans (at the Regional level)

? Establishing community-based eco-tourism guidelines, build private sector partnerships and champions for promoting the guideline

? Piloting eco-tourism initiatives (agrotours, reef-friendly diving, community-based water watershed, river and coastal clean-ups, mangrove tours, hot springs)

? Providing gender-specific gender-appropriate training and technical assistance to women and youth to participate in biodiversity-friendly production

? Strengthening multisectoral collaborations on issues of tourism

? Strengthening market support systems in each landscape and establishing market linkages, and establishing clear product requirements and criteria to level-up product quality and quantity

? Facilitate joint learning between communities, LGUs and the DA and DENR to develop practical business models for agroecological production of products identified as ?Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture? as espoused by the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources and Agriculture.

Under **Component 2 - Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication**, there are two anticipated outcomes:

? Outcome 2.1- Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency

? Outcome 2.2- Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

Under Outcome 2.1- Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency, the project recognizes that without collaborative and mutually-reinforcing structures the project will not be able to achieve its aims. Multi-stakeholder platforms are perceived to be spaces which bring together representative stakeholders that can coordinate their visions and activities to ensure better coverage and complementary efforts. It is also a mechanism by which information can be fed back to government and best practices can be shared.

At inception, the National Steering Committee will strike up Landscape Round Table Committees (LTRC), in each landscape, made up of NGOs/CBOs, government institutions, Indigenous groups, and academia. Each LTRC will be composed of regional/provincial experts and practitioners from government and non-government sectors.[2]² Each LTRC will aim to understand the needs and opportunities of the targeted landscape and build multi-stakeholder consensus on directions and priority actions that strengthen synergy among ongoing efforts to improve the socioecological resiliency of the landscape. The LTRCs will provide inputs and recommendations to the NSC with regards to the landscape strategy development as well as help identify the priority interventions required in each landscape, and propose a portfolio of small grants to be supported. Each LTRC will periodically review overall progress of the portfolio of supported grants, towards agreed priorities and vision. Ultimately these will evolve to full and institutionalized multi-stakeholder platforms that provide opportunities for different sectors to share their expertise, best practices, and offer opportunities for knowledge-sharing.

There are two outputs intended to deliver this outcome. These include:

? 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products; and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management

? 2.1.2- A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects

Under ***Output 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products;*** the following activities are planned to strengthen the role and implementation capacities of multi-stakeholder groups:

Survey and map all potential stakeholders conducting activities in each landscape and key value chains to ensure inclusion, particularly among the most marginalized.

Establish and formalize mechanisms to channel information from local communities to government, as well as create collaborations within the landscape among different groups

Harmonize/contribute to the various networks and community groups to avoid duplicating work, i.e. protected area management boards (PAMB), watershed management councils, etc.

Liaise with governmental departments/agencies, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Commission for Indigenous Peoples as well as, mandated participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms (Local Development Council, ENR council AGRIFisheries Council), to promote an integrated approach to landscape planning in the multi-stakeholder platform

Promote joint learning processes between communities, NGOs and LGUs to strengthen capacity for resource assessments, landscape planning, implementation and monitoring, using pilot sites as demonstration sites

Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples? groups and those involved in Community-based marine resource management (CBMRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voice in the multisectoral forum

Identify and follow-up on the expansion of protection mechanisms of KBAs, PAs or Critical Habitats

Under **Output 2.1.2 - A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects**; the multi-stakeholder platforms established under Output 2.1.1, take a participatory approach to establishing landscape strategies. The specific activities include the following:

Establish participatory landscape strategies that define priority areas of intervention (protection, restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable use, agriculture, livestock, residential etc.) and a typology of potential projects to achieve strategic objectives and priorities for funding.

Map existing and pipeline initiatives and identify/support synergies, and map organizations? reach to attain the most vulnerable and marginalized communities

Identify expertise that can be shared within the landscape itself to upscale best practices

Support collaborations between CSOs, and national and local government representatives/offices to ensure coherence with local planning objectives (LGU based processes mandated by law to prepare land use plans, comprehensive development plans and LGU sectoral plans, PA plans, forest, coastal, biodiversity), share updated baseline information and good practices

Establish participatory monitoring systems and indicators for measuring adherence to and progress of landscape strategies

Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples' groups and other non-IP communities involved in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voices in multisectoral fora and enhance public understanding of custodial roles in forest and coastal protection

Harmonize landscape strategies with LGU initiatives to incorporate strategies into local land use plans, development, plans, local executive legislative agenda and other local sectoral plans

Ensure that a knowledge mechanism for grantees is part of the multi-stakeholder platform, which includes experts such as academia, learning hubs and other key stakeholders

Identify which zones of PAs, KBAs, CH's and vulnerable ecosystems should be included under environmental governance frameworks, and which areas should be expanded for increased protection under environmental regimes

Outcome 2.2- Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network is to be delivered by the following three outputs:

? 2.2.1 Landscape/ seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning

? 2.2.2 Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform;

? 2.2.3 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues

Under ***Output 2.2.1 Landscape/ seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning***, the project will build on the Learning Hubs which were established under SGP-05. These entities have been identified by stakeholders as being central hubs for technical guidance, information gathering, and knowledge dissemination. They are viewed as places where local communities can seek support for technical advice or expertise on specific issues. These are the technical arms of multi-stakeholder platforms, where concrete advice and recommendations can be provided to community organizations, based on the more policy-oriented recommendations provided by the multi-stakeholder platform. Specific activities under this output includes:

? Provide research, analytical tools and support proposal development for small local organizations

? Establish community-based monitoring tools, including gender assessments and gender-related indicators, to assess results

? Identify and help facilitate regular self-assessments, and external assessments and sharing of best practices across participating organizations

? Catalyze partnerships between private sector and communities particularly in the area of tourism, bringing sustainable production to market (agricultural goods and handicrafts)

? Customize learning hubs to support Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to accelerate self-learning, where applicable link this with the IP Education program of the NCIP and Dep of Education and the School of living traditions of the National Commission of Culture and Arts

? Provide venues for CSOs, LGUs and national government agencies to discuss emerging themes, opportunities for scaling-up of interventions to non-SGP areas, using pilot sites as demonstration sites

Output 2.2.2- Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform, was originally not in the PIF but was added during the PPG. During the project preparation phase it was determined that one of the gaps is that project results, accomplishments, innovations and data are often not collected or disseminated in a usable way. A large number of lessons learned and best practices are, thus, left underused and unshared. To make this project more relevant for the long-run, it was deemed necessary to have this output specifically targeting knowledge management. A core aspect of this is to centralize the lessons learned to ensure that they reach the appropriate target groups. Given the frustration on the part of local governments? of not receiving information from individual projects, lessons learned and best practices will be packaged with a view to feed content into government mechanisms as well as those in CSOs, CBOs and NGOs. Practically speaking, there will be a knowledge management component to each multi-stakeholder meeting, where broad lessons can be highlighted, with a follow-up of appropriate documentation. A central Facebook group can act as costless, repository where initial communications can be held. The minutes of each multi-stakeholder meeting can include a knowledge-management agenda item which prioritizes which findings need to be funnelled to which local-level audiences. The following activities will be carried out under this output:

? Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices

? Conduct learning sessions and exchanges with the GEF-CSO network

? Collaborate with other relevant NRM and agriculture-oriented Grants Facilities (e.g. Forest Foundation Philippines, Foundation for Philippine Environment) to enhance knowledge, share lessons learned and build on documentation/research

? Develop user-friendly policy briefs that can be sent to government ministries/agencies to promote upscaling of best practices analysis of the SGP project portfolio to identify the most cost-effective and sustainable technologies and practices on efficient land (and water) management, and biodiversity conservation to be upscaled

? design appropriate methodology (how-to-guideline) for each identified and prioritized technology/practice to systematize the experience and practical knowledge

? Support school-based learning programs to support early understanding of key issues in landscapes

? Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogue on landscape level initiatives and share experience e.g. annual conferences of national or regional chapters of National NGO networks on NRM, climate change etc (e.g. Professional networks/societies on biodiversity, forestry, watershed managers, agroforestry; Regional research consortia university networks; League of Development Planners, League of Agricultural Officers, League of Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENRO); Local chambers of Commerce)

•Establish partnership with similarly oriented projects to promote cross pollination of innovations e.g. GEF-funded: Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors

Under Output 2.2.3- Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues; these will be funded through strategic grants. The following activities are planned:

- ? Establish market access for community products beyond landscapes
- ? Conduct wider watershed reforestation, across communities to addressing pressing issue of water shortage
- ? Conduct coastal rehabilitation on highly vulnerable KBA sites

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are given in UNDP Project Document Section IV (Results and Partnerships) for each project component, and Section IX (Financial Planning and Management). There are no changes from the PIF in the incremental reasoning or the expected contributions from baseline. **The project has been designed with the expectation that with GEF financing, the five outcomes will be achieved in each landscape. The manner in which, and the form that some of the interventions may take, will differ based on the individual landscape context, the baseline, and the kinds of CSOs that will receive grants from SGP-07. The following table highlights some of the specifics anticipated per landscape.**

Landscape	Business-as-usual[1]	SGP-05 Achievements	With GEF financing (incremental cost)
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Siargao

- Decreasing mangrove forest cover
- Illegal fishing and overfishing
- Water pollution from farming and improper waste practices
- Focus on coconut-based agriculture and monoculture
- Unsustainably high levels of tourism
- Water shortages and limited water supply
- Food insecurity; food supply prioritized for tourism industry.
- Relatively low LGU and private sector participation natural resources management and conservation
- Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) are helping an LGU conduct a food security study;
- A project on Tourism will be conducted by the World Bank ?Transforming Communities toward Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism?.
- The Agriculture Office of Del Carmen municipality is currently promoting a program meant to attract the local youth to work on agriculture.
- The Siargao State College of Technology, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and University of the Philippines Los Banos (UPLB) is working on identifying production strategies that can help adapt to impacts of climate change in agriculture.

There were no interventions under SGP-05

- CSOs and municipalities able to strengthen agroforestry development, conservation agriculture, diversification of production, and find alternative means for livelihoods from coconut-based production.

- Improved youth engagement strategy The Del Carmen project best practices for engaging youth will be replicated to different municipalities.

- Sustainable tourism and eco-tourism guidelines, practices put in place; pilots with private sector partners transforming to sustainable practices initiated; clear alternatives developed to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity while examining links with sustainable food production, food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods. Clarify and mainstream awareness of the environmental and social limits of the landscape to manage tourism. Build partnerships with the World Bank project to obtain greater coverage and coherence and ensure that biodiversity principles are appropriately applied by the guidelines.

- Reduction of monoculture, biodiversity-friendly drought measures (e.g. planting coconut husks in trenches in soil adjacent to plants, mulching, diversifying vegetation), rehabilitation of watersheds and riparian zones; informed and improved use of water by tourism industry, will decrease pressures on water supply. The research conducted by Siargao State College of technology can be upscaled and applied.

- Multi-stakeholder platform established, with concrete landscape strategy around which stakeholders can organize their activities, share knowledge and practices.

<p>Catubig Watershed in Samar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly degraded watersheds in Northern Samar - Low level of participation of CSOs in Local Development Councils; low levels of alignment between government and CSO activities - High level of awareness of biodiversity due to GEF Samar Biodiversity Project for the Samar Island Natural Park - A strong push for organic agriculture and decrease of chemicals pesticides use. - Northern Samar NGOs recently forged a Biodiversity Agenda which outlines strategies for each ecosystem in the ridge-to-reef continuum. 	<p>There were no interventions under SGP-05</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration and rehabilitation of key watersheds in Northern Samar, through extensive collaboration of CSOs and local government units?this will build on the high level of awareness fostered by previous projects. Capacity building provided through learning-by-doing approach. - Enhancing participation of environmental CSOs in development processes, so that biodiversity protection achieved through ongoing participation in multi-stakeholder platforms struck by the project. Key role of SGP is to support alignment and collaboration between local governments and NGOs. - Alternatives provided to unsustainable agricultural practices, given demand for organic agriculture. Capacity developed and pilots initiated to convert to biodiversity-friendly agriculture through use of conservation agriculture, agroforestry etc? - Sustainable value chains promoted and marketed to a growing clientele that is aware of benefits to biodiversity. - The Biodiversity Agenda forged by Northern Samar NGOs will be a starting place for the landscape strategy; SGP will support government and private sector buy-in. SGP-07 offers an opportunity to put into practice activities that will fulfill this agenda.
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Calamianes Group of Islands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) established on Palawan mainland, through other GEF funding. - Multi-sectoral watershed restoration discussions underway - Duplicative, overlapping a times contadictory environmental interventions underway from numerous CSOs and LGUs. - Unsustainable levels of tourism putting pressures on biodiversity, water and food security. Erratic development/construction underway in vulnerable sites. - Unregulated and erratic agriculture near vulnerable ecosystems; watersheds increasingly under agricultural use - Strong demand by communities for climate-resilient agriculture - Increasing degradation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems - Evidences of run-off sediments, siltation, pollution, eutrophication, fish kills and coral bleaching - Lack of governance platforms where Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) has adequate representations - Lack of community participation - Non-recognition of indigenous people rights; lack of tenure security - Following typhoon Haiyaan (and possibly Typhoon Goni which has just hit Philippines), much of the aid funds have focused on relief and recovery - USAID Fish Right program instrumental in establishing MPAs and fostering inter-LGU connections - The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) maintains a local support office to monitor the implementation of the Palawan Strategic Environmental Plan and the Wildlife Act. - Calamianes Resilience Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved tenure security through formulation of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP)s of the four clusters of 14 indigenous communities in the municipalities of Coron, Culion and Busuanga and securing of requirements for Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) applications with the National Commission in Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) - Capacity-building on product development, processing, packaging and marketing as well as business management - Consolidation, product development and marketing of biodiversity-friendly products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable indigenous, agricultural practices upscaled to areas beyond ICCAs, and inform biodiversity planning in the landscape. - Additional ICCAs and traditional agrobiodiversity systems identified and documented - Watershed restoration underway, while building on existing community partnerships. Leveraging lessons learned, capacity development carried out by FSSI, FPE and PEF to the sites where SGP-07 will be carried out. - Landscape strategy including sustainable land use is created to harmonize overlapping, duplicative biodiversity-related measures and practices - Biodiversity considerations folded into tourism planning. Partnerships created with resorts and tourism operators for sustainable practices. Guidelines developed with clear objectives to support alignment among different practitioners. - Vulnerable ecosystems mapped and protected under regulations to avoid further encroachment of agriculture into vulnerable zone; planning conducted in alignment with the Fish Right programme to support the implementation of MPA management plans and to reduce terrestrial pressures on MPAs. - Capacity fostered on climate resilient and biodiversity friendly agriculture. - The Calamianes Resilience Network's activities are coordinated with government interventions to ensure coverage across the landscape, inclusion of both
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<p>Aurora</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing deforestation resulting from imber poaching, wildlife hunting, charcoal making, unsustainable practices of harvesting wildlife and other non-timber - Subsistence agriculture, changing farming systems, cash crop economies and destruction of vital food endowing ecosystems - Poor environmental governance mechanisms - Civil Society highly active on environmental front particularly on watershed, indigenous practices - Strong demand for resilient and sustainable agriculture, but low capacity. - Agriculture perceived to be the weak link in the ridge to reef approach. - Haphazard development infringing on vulnerable biodiversity - Provincial version of the biodiversity action plan is under development - One of the municipality LGUs (San Luis) is a recipient of Good Agricultural Practices Award. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a Provincial Local Conservation Area covering the municipalities of Quezon, Bayombong, Bambang and Kasibu - Strengthening of Peoples? Organizations on enforcement system - Supports to livestock and poultry raising, mushroom production and organic vegetable farming and processing - Establishment and delineation of three Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas ICCAs - Establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and MPA Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upscaled knowledge from environmental and indigenous groups on watershed rehabilitation; policy-relevant recommendations made for improved watershed management. - Capacity fostered amongst those in the agriculture in how to transition to sustainable, resilient, and biodiversity-friendly agriculture. - Policy-relevant recommendations on agriculture and its impacts on biodiversity made to enhance development planning; specific inputs made to the provincial biodiversity action plan. - Policy-relevant recommendations made to the Municipal Strategic Agriculture and Fishery Development Zone (SAFDZ), particularly on managing agricultural land conversion which will be developed during the project.
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[1] This is a snapshot of the business-as-usual scenario. For greater detail of the circumstances in each landscape, kindly refer to Section 2.2 in the Project Document.

In terms of overall alternative scenario, without GEF financing, there will continue to be a disconnect among stakeholders with an ad hoc approach to development interventions; initiatives from different communities, organizations, and local governments will not be coordinated around a shared agenda or vision, with a view to attain larger landscape impacts.

Biodiversity threats will remain as usual; the project seeks to change the business-as-usual scenario by supporting initiatives that reverse negative impacts of current behaviours in landscapes, and restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems while promoting livelihood activities that promote sustainability. Without these, it is foreseen that degrading practices will continue, particularly on the agriculture, tourism and wildlife exploitation ends.

Smaller community organizations will not be able to pilot, advance their innovative and sustainable practices thereby remaining at a small-scale without having a larger impact. For those associations that require project grants to advance their socially responsible, sustainable and biodiversity-friendly enterprises, they may not be able to pursue their initiatives, or obtain capital to do so, thereby, impacting their livelihoods and possibility of increasing sustainable products on the market.

There will be a lost opportunity for greater government and CSO-partnerships. On the local level, LGUs are on the verge of receiving larger budgets and therefore increased mandates at the local level. There is an opportunity for CSOs and LGUs to collaborate, and build effective partnerships which can be supported with leveraged resources in the future. On the national level, there will be a lost opportunity for DENR and the CSO community to test and develop effective partnership modalities. Another value-added of SGP-07 is providing demonstration models where on the ground best practices are documented and will be used to inform national policies and interventions for larger scale of impacts and replication.

CSOs will not receive the kind of organizational capacity building that they receive when participating in the SGP process. CSO skills will remain marginally improved based on previous SGP cycles, but the opportunity to attain new organizations, and to advance those that have begun their capacity building processes will remain stunted. This is particularly on the administrative side of applying gender analysis, developing effecting indicators and monitoring and evaluation approaches; applying and leveraging other resources, and improving enforcement.

There will be a lost opportunity of sharing best practices and lessons learned, and of generating greater knowledge amongst communities. This also loses opportunities for upscaling lessons learned at the policy level. Individual groups will continue to generate results, lessons learned and best practices in ways which are not centralized or collected, thereby losing opportunities for replication as well.

There will be a lost opportunity to test and pilot initiatives. These are crucial to ensure innovativeness, advancing on previous technologies, identifying what the best methods are with particular livelihood/restoration activities.

Indigenous Peoples networks will continue to have limited voice in various local stakeholder fora. Their knowledge, experience, and practice will not be integrated in a holistic landscape approach.

Gender will not be integrated as a vital consideration to landscape development. Unequal access to resources, unequal participation will continue; opportunities to mainstream gender considerations into the activities of CSOs will be lost.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The SGP Philippines Upgrading Country Programme (UCP) during SGP-07, will support community-driven planning and management of critical selected landscapes aimed at achieving global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. Community organizations will enhance their adaptive management capacities, cultivate resilience by strengthening their capacities for innovation across the landscape and throughout the local economy, and privilege no-regrets actions and initiatives. The SGP UCP will support community organizations in the most vulnerable and least developed areas of Philippines to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from innovative livelihoods producing local and global environmental benefits.

The SGP UCP aims to address challenges to biodiversity loss through strengthened community structures and institutions that lead to enhanced landscape governance for resilience and global environmental benefits. The programme focuses on food and livelihood security of the local community by promoting agro-ecological practices and cropping systems, participatory land use planning and forest conservation-based livelihoods of the local communities. There are associated benefits on reversing land degradation and mitigating climate change emissions by investing in restoration and agroecological activities.

The Philippines SGP is aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy as it engages communities in landscape strategies that ?mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes? and addresses the ?direct drivers to protect habitats and species?. The SGP Country Programme will also work with community organizations to ?enhance on-the-ground Implementation of SLM? for the protection of biodiversity.

The strategy for the Philippines SGP UCP in GEF-7 is fully aligned with the strategy and spirit of the GEF *Impact Program on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration* in that its core approach promotes ?a sustainably integrated landscape that simultaneously meets a full range of local needs, including water availability, nutritious and profitable crops for families and local markets, and enhanced human health; while also contributing to national economic development and policy commitments; and delivering globally to the maintenance of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provision of food, fiber, and commercial commodities to international supply chains.?

The project is expected to deliver significant global environmental benefits: 5,000 hectares of land restored; 65,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas); 30,000 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity. The targeted areas under this project provide spatially explicit geographies defined on the basis of their global importance for ecosystem services and food production (see Section 2, Development Challenge in Project Document for ecological relevance of site selection). These investments will support the conservation of globally significant biodiversity, support healthy ecosystems, and promote sustainable use of natural resources.

In terms of concrete activities that the project will undertake to support the conservation of globally significant biodiversity, these include the following:

Contribution to Global Environmental Benefit (GEB)	Examples of Activities Conducted to Contribute to GEB
5,000 hectares of land restored;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests -Identifying key biological corridors and implementing their small-scale rehabilitation -Supporting community-based watershed restoration
65,000 area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sustainable use of plant and animal genetic resources through biodiversity-friendly production -Transitioning to agroforestry and conservation agriculture -Establishing community-based land-use strategies to prevent further encroachment into areas under Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) -Expansion of protective mechanisms covering areas within key biodiversity areas and critical habitats. -Establishing community-based fire-management strategies -Setting up bio-fencing of vulnerable areas and ecosystems with native species to prevent encroachment -Promoting inclusive conservation: upscaling sustainable practices carried out by indigenous groups, women and youth

<p>30,000 area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity.</p>	<p>-Supporting mechanisms, activities and activities required for MPA establishment and strengthening management</p> <p>-Transitioning to sustainable marine eco-tourism practices and guidance (reef-friendly diving, coral/coastal clean-ups, mangrove tours; maintenance of natural hotspots)</p>
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6) *Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up*

Innovativeness- Under SGP-07, one of the crucial aspects that the project will promote is building strong alignment between Local Government Units and civil society actions. The goal is to integrate activities so as to improve environmental governance and achieve greater results at the landscape-level. This will require technological innovations to pilot mapping of various interventions to avoid duplication and reinforce activities being carried out. This will also require innovative logistical arrangements and partnerships in delivery in biodiversity protection actions.

With the emerging 'new normal' as a result of the COVID19 pandemic disaster, digital solutions in the conduct of multi-stakeholder platform consultations will be explored as an adaptive measure when physical meetings cannot be undertaken. Electronic monitoring for activities will also be initiated if in-person activities cannot take place. Drones, photographs and use of GIS will be piloted by multi-stakeholder platforms to keep track of interventions.

Philippine NGOs and CBOs working on natural resources management have limited experience in promoting sustainable agriculture innovations as part of overall natural resource management and governance. Appropriate technology-based marketing systems will also be undertaken to improve market linkages and distribution channels involved in agricultural production activities. The social enterprises fostered under SGP, which will be producing biodiversity-friendly products, will pilot a digital presence, due to COVID. The possibility of mobile payments will be explored for increasing the commercial viability of working with small scale BDFP producers.

Hubs, initially piloted in SGP-5, will evolve in this phase to serve as a hub for *technical guidance*, repository of information and providing access to technical expertise. The CSOs identified that this is a gap that the hub can perform well. This will allow NGOs to provide technical services through the hub, and be used by others that may not have those capacities, thereby pooling resources and strengthening the sector. The Hubs could also serve as enterprise hubs or centers providing clearing house services for products coming from the communities as well as providing market intelligence and guidance in identifying appropriate markets for community products. Opportunities will also be sought with partner projects and initiatives, e.g. using solar powered equipment for biodiversity-friendly production processes and using graywater for agricultural activity.

Sustainability:

The SGP Country Programme, through the landscape approach, seeks to foster sustainability in the long-term through the following means:

- *Promoting the learning-by-doing approach:* CSOs/CBOs and NGOs put their work into practice with supervision from the Country Program. This allows them to test practices, achieve results and develop capacities in implementing their work. Through learning-by-doing they are able to build capacities that can be utilized in the long-run, especially in regard to adaptive management. Without funding of a following phase, it is anticipated that the skills and capacity developed during this phase will remain; the lessons learned will be incorporated into CSO practices with or without a future SGP grant. It is anticipated that by putting work into practice, CSOs will tangibly learn the lessons they need to sustain their activities.

- *Knowledge management systems in place:* This phase of the project will formalize best practices and lessons learned to develop training modules from successful interventions, develop case studies, promote peer-to-peer learning for knowledge-sharing purposes. Knowledge-sharing with a wide variety of stakeholders will increase chances that sustainable practices will be replicated. The repository of knowledge products developed will remain beyond the duration of the project. During the project, strategic partners will be identified that can take over the management of knowledge products to ensure a long shelf life and that appropriate beneficiaries can benefit from the products as needed even without future grants.

- *Promoting the livelihoods approach:* The project recognizes that there will be little uptake of sustainable practices unless and until beneficiaries can see socio-economic benefits as a result. For that reason, the SGP is anchored in principles to enhance livelihoods whether it is through demonstrations, trainings, alternative livelihood opportunities or access to markets and loans. The project will support initiatives that seek to increase the economic viability of communities, such as the biodiversity-friendly enterprises, which are anchored in Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)'s banner program on Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises. BMB, DENR local offices and regional and provincial partners can further sustain these initiatives through their programmatic approach. CSOs are made aware that grants are not ongoing beyond the project duration; grants will thus be guided to be used as investments in improving livelihoods over the long-term.

- *Landscape-level Multi-stakeholder policy platforms:* The SGP will inform the policy environment of its successes and ventures in increasing sustainable practices. By including national government representatives and the private sector, information will be upscaled to a national level and may inform higher-level decision-making. The sustainability of SGP-07 beyond its project life will depend on how the principles, processes and benefits of landscape management and planning have been interwoven and mainstreamed into the development and governance framework, plans and processes of government at the barangay, municipal, provincial, regional and national levels. It is anticipated that institutions will see value in these mechanisms beyond the project duration, as they will facilitate partnerships, avoid duplication, promote coordination for joint activities and provide opportunities for networking, to exist beyond project duration and without future funding, although in an evolving format based on needs and national resources. The primary intent of the multi-governance platforms is to strengthen sustainability, scale-up and replicate project interventions, identify new partnerships and resources to be used in the future.

- *Including local-level practitioners:* The SGP is grounded on action at the local level. This means that it is directly working with farmers, fisherfolk, and technicians to contribute to their processes of

innovation and action. In addition to working at a higher level, the day-to-day interventions are focused on the actual work that requires transformative changes. There are higher chances for sustainability if the project can directly influence, impact and provide demonstrations on the ground. **The learning gleaned in this phase is not dependent on future SGP funding.**

•*Trainings and concrete capacity building:* The project will promote capacity building activities that respond to the specific need of local communities. Some of these include surveying, mapping, land use planning; monitoring and enforcement; sustainable agroecology; biodiversity-friendly transformation of raw materials; establishing ecotourist practices; enhancing marketing of sustainably-produced products; identifying GMO-alternatives. **This learning will seek to enhance skills and knowledge of beneficiaries?capacity building that will not be dependent upon future grants, but useful in of themselves when provided.**

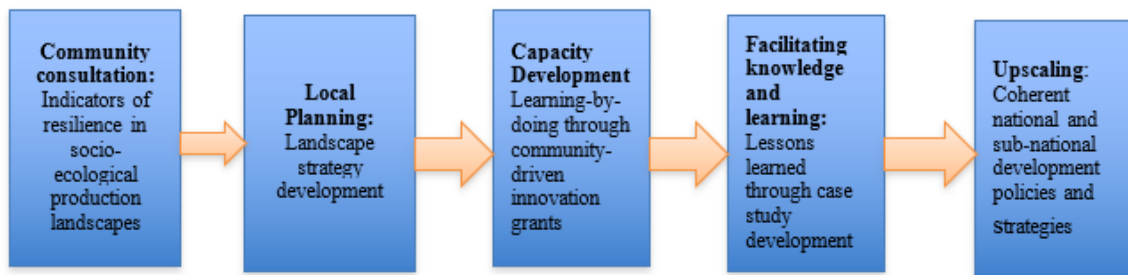
•*Partnerships with Academic Institutions:* Engagement with academic institutions can act as means for ensuring sustainability as they can incorporate results, fold them into their own research and development, and provide technical inputs for long term sustainability. **They are not dependent on future phases of SGP, but can utilize data, results and lessons learned for their own interventions and programming.**

Upscaling: Project funding has been set aside for potential ?strategic projects?, in line with SGP?s global guidelines. Strategic projects aim to bring broader adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector. These projects will be defined in the first year of implementation, as feasible. Case studies highlighting the process, obstacles to and opportunities for upscaling through the strategic projects will be produced with the costs of external experts and participatory analysis workshops incorporated into each strategic project?s budget.

The project is also likely to be scaled up with the involvement of national government agencies and local multi-sectoral governance mechanisms. Involvement of local, provincial and national partners will ensure collaboration at different levels, increasing the chances of scale-up. On coastal issues, scaling-up can be supported through collaboration with BMB?s Coastal and Marine Environment Management Program (CMEMP) for NIPAS areas, and through DA BFAR?s coastal programs for non-NIPAS areas.

The project will apply the COMDEKS process. This process highlighted in the figure below highlights how the iterative and adaptive management process leads to up-scaling over the long-term:

Fig. 3: Upscaling in the COMDEKS process



Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes



As mentioned SGP-07 will support strategic projects, some of which may support biodiversity-friendly enterprises. These may include, but are not limited to, the following initiatives, which were generated from various consultations with civil society and government representatives in each landscape:

- ? Development of multi-level handicraft enterprises ? starting from the protection/conservation of Non-Timber Forest Products, to propagating of dwindling raw materials; establishing marketing units with links to niche institutional high-end markets
- ? Consolidation of community-managed trading centers for seaweed and cashew
- ? Establishing enterprises related to integrated rice duck pest management and duck egg production
- ? Establishing educational forest ecotourism, or marine/MPA ecotourism initiatives
- ? Community labeling and marketing of organic vegetable produce
- ? Composting/conducting innovative practices in plastic collection
- ? Producing organic fertilizers

[1] Reyes, J.A. Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours in the *Philippines*, *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, Vol. 4, No. 6, Rome, 2015

[2] The Landscape Round Table Committee (LRTC) will be initially convened by the DENR Regional/Provincial Office in consultation with Provincial Government and the Indigenous Peoples who are also core members. Other key member are MLGUs, subnational offices of DA, NCIP, DILG , NEDA and equal number (plus one) of civil society representatives coming from the IP, women farmers and fishermen sectors.

[3] This is a snapshot of the business-as-usual scenario. For greater detail of the circumstances in each landscape, kindly refer to Section 2.2 in the Project Document.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Please note that the GEF portal does not offer technical capacity to send all maps. The complete information can be found in the Prodoc Annex 1, and as a separate document in the library.

Region	Province	Intervention Landscape District	Midpoint geocoordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar	Catubig Watershed	12°06' ? 12°34'N	124°52' ? 125°10'E
Central Luzon	Aurora	Sierra Madre Mountain Range	15°31'02" ? 16°31'00"N	121°31' 02" ? 122°01'30"E
CARAGA	Surigao del Norte	Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape	9°3' ? 10°05'N	125°50' ? 126°05'E
MIMAROPA	Palawan	Calamian Group of Islands: Busuanga	12°08'00"N	119°56'10'E
		Calamian Group of Islands: Coron	11°59'56"N?	120°12'22'E
		Calamian Group of Islands: Culion	11°53'26"N?	120°01'19'E
		Calamian Group of Islands: Linapacan	11°29'28"N?	119°52'06'E

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Fig. 1 Location of targeted landscapes

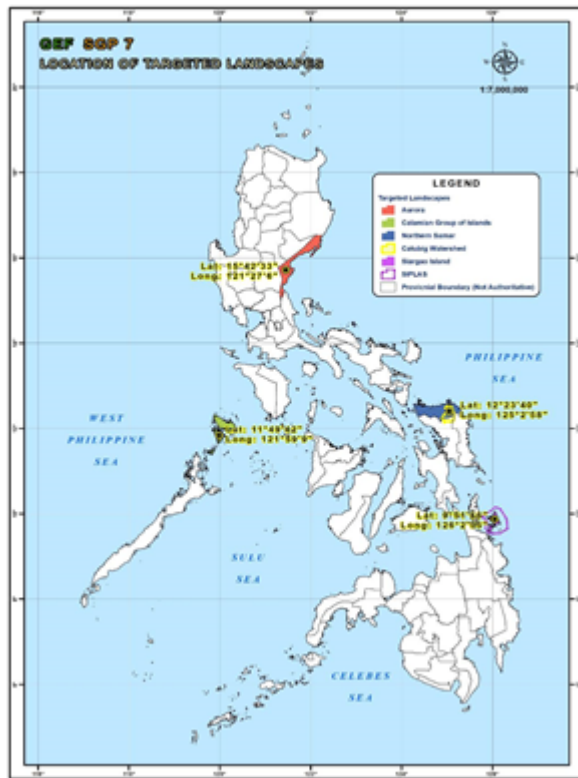


Fig. 2.1 Aurora Province ? Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

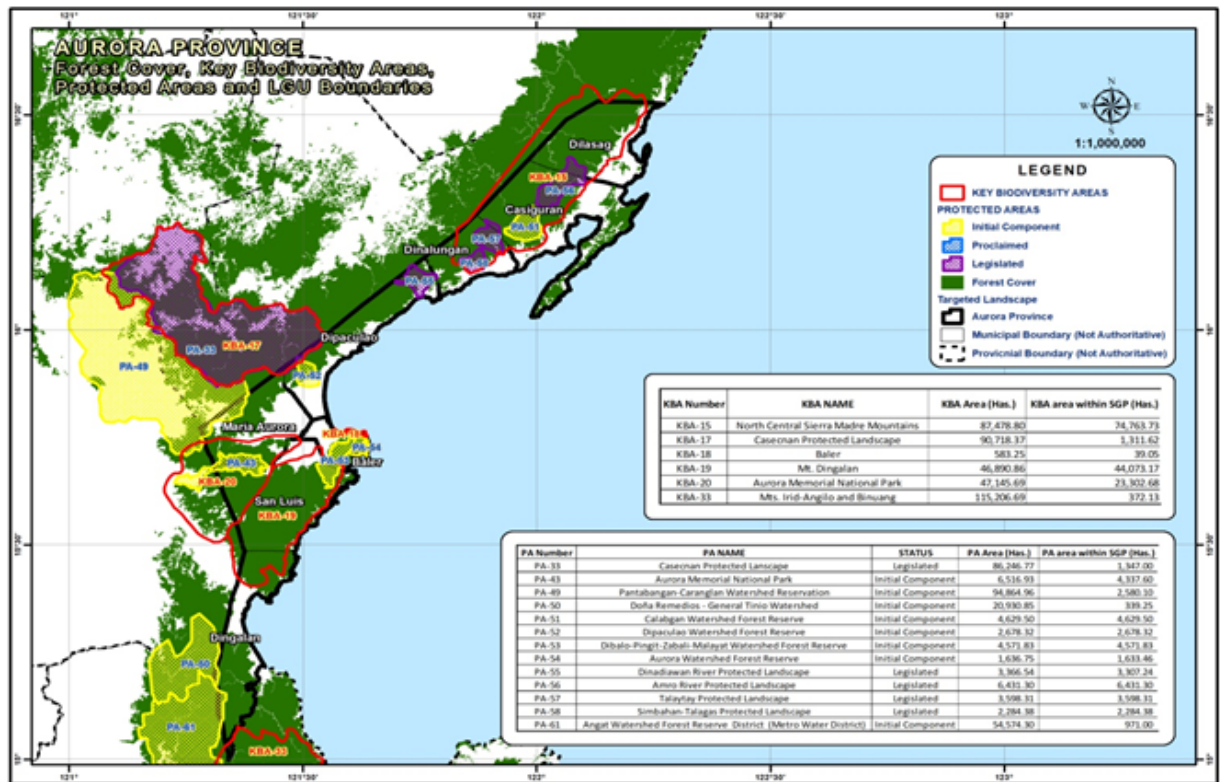


Fig. 2.2 Aurora Province ? KBAs, PAs and Other Effective Conservation Mechanisms

Fig. 2.3 Aurora ? CCI study - Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)

Fig. 3.1 Calamianes Group of Island ? Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

Fig. 3.2 Calamianes Island Group ? KBAs, PAs OECMs and potential focal areas

Fig. 3.3 Calamianes Island Group ? CCI study- Indication of Species Congruence or overlay of habitats for various species (CCI, 2019)

Fig. 4.1 Northern Samar - Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

Fig. 4.2 Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas, LGU Boundaries, & CBFM

Fig. 4.3 Catubig ? Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)

Fig. 5.1 Siargao- Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

Fig. 5.3 Siargao - Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)(CCI, 2019)

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholder engagement plan for SGP-07 is based on two essential elements: consultation and participation, at all levels and with all relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and landscape level and is presented in the attached Project Document. The focus of the stakeholder engagement plan is to have a multi-stakeholder approach and to ensure that the project leverages work that is already being done so as to best use resources and to create the kind of synergies and partnerships that achieve impacts. The PPG process entailed extensive consultations at the local government and CSO levels to understand the types of activities planned and being designed, to ensure that this project mutually supports other initiatives that will support landscape resilience.

The attached project document includes details on the process of stakeholder identification and the rationale for collaborating with different categories of stakeholders. The summary Table below highlights the key stakeholders and their role in the project; further details are provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4) appended to the Project Document:

Cluster	Specific entities	Objective of Engagement
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<p>SGP National Steering Committee</p>	<p>The National Steering committee (NSC) is the principal decision making and resource allocating body of the Project. It consists both of government agencies and representative NGOs including the NGO Executing Agency.</p>	<p>The project facilitates the development of NSC capacity to increasingly expand its purview beyond that of supporting individual projects to supporting a complex mix of SGP assisted projects and non SGP assisted programs of partners in order to deliver long term conservation outcomes at the landscape level. It also serves as mechanism through which individual experts can upscale some of the knowledge, results and case studies emerging from SGP-07 into their own networks. The NSC will also serve as a platform where a consolidated approach of culling-out lessons learned from SGP7 can be facilitated to inform national policy-making and formulation of strategic interventions.</p>
<p>Regional offices of National agencies directly involved in resource management</p>	<p>Selected key agencies at the national level who are members of the NSC (Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) are cited as critical partners under the Section on Partnerships. The regional offices of above agencies as well as other selected national agencies are entered here as stakeholders.</p> <p>Sub regional offices of the DENR</p> <p>Provincial Environment Natural Resources Offices (ENROS/PENROS)</p> <p>Community ENR office or CENRO (covers several MLGUs)</p>	<p>Regional and local offices of the DENR, DA and National Commission on Indigenous People to establish the regional, provincial and local programs that influence land use trend in agriculture and natural resources sectors. The regional and local office of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) are key to help enable LGUs apply mandated mechanisms to strengthen LGU?civil society collaboration. Regional Offices of the national government will also provide feedback to Central national government agencies on progress of SGP-07 milestones, including good practices and lessons learned useful for national policy-making and strategy formulation.</p> <p>The project will engage the regional and provincial offices of NCIP to ensure that Indigenous Peoples? concerns are embedded in the development of landscape level portfolio and the conduct of FPIC processes are timely.</p> <p>In the Calamianes Group of Islands in Palawan, the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD) a national agency dedicated to the implementation of Environmental Critical Areas Network (ECAN), will be engaged, and landscape strategies to be developed will build on the ECAN framework. Project experience will contribute to the finetuning of the ECAN to make more relevant to location-specific needs.</p>

Regional offices of agencies on governance and economic development	Regional offices of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	DILG regional offices will be engaged to capacitate LGUs to comply with, and benefit from mandatory participatory governance processes. Strategies for engaging youth will require DILG support as they are the new oversight agency of the National Youth Council). DILG will also help inter LGU best practices- learning processes where needed (i.e. Aurora and Siargao). NEDA regional offices will be engaged to advise and facilitate incorporation of landscape plans in regional development priorities.
Agencies working on commerce	Department of Tourism (DOT) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Department of Science and Technology (DOST)	DOT: to contribute to the development of local eco-tourism strategies and collaborate to undertake carrying capacity studies on areas that have high tourism potential DTI: for programmatic advice that ensure technical environmental and economic viability of BDFE enterprises. DTI can also conduct capacity building activities such as skills training for BFDE enterprises. DOST: technology transfer and training and provision of scientific and technology information and advice on value-addition processing and joint venture facilities for small scale manufacturing/processing enterprises
Agencies working on social welfare, education and cultural heritage	Regional offices of Department of Social Welfare Department (DSWD) of Education (DepEd) National Commission on Culture and Arts (NCCA) Culture-based Tourism Associations in the landscapes	DSWD will be engaged to explore opportunities to incorporate natural resources management concerns in its social protection programs. The DepEd will be engaged to collaborate on opportunities to strengthen implementation of Indigenous Peoples education curriculum including the value of biodiversity and mainstream it into rural and urban communities in landscape integrity. The NCCA will be engaged to advise on inclusive heritage conservation opportunities that would include the heritage value of natural resource management and agriculture. The project will maintain communication with the local peace and order councils to safeguard the security of project partners

Local governments	Provincial Local Government (PLGU) Municipal Local Government (MLGU)	<p>NGO Landscape Hubs will engage PLGUs and MLGUs in accordance with the design of respective grants. NGO grantees belonging to sub-landscapes will collaboratively engage LGUs that are common to them. The landscape level portfolios will target the incorporation of project aspirations in landscape level planning instruments such as Comprehensive Land Use Plans, development plans and thematic plans such as Forest Land Use Plans, as well as inter LGU watershed and coastal resource management plans. Counterpart support will be provided to planning sessions of mandated participatory mechanisms for land use planning (local development council and respective sectoral committees including Agriculture and Fishery Councils (AFCs) and Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) councils. The project will work with key LGU offices for planning, ENR, Agriculture, gender and development and Indigenous Peoples? affairs and encourage joint learning processes in pilot sites with LGU staff. Learnings and innovations will be shared with local chapter of associations of LGU professionals (planners, agriculturists, foresters etc.) in order to build constituencies for transforming local programs to support shared landscape objectives.</p>
Civil Society	Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Community based Organization (CBOs) Network of Indigenous Peoples Tribes CBO networks associated with government consultative /participatory mechanisms	<p>The project will directly engage self-selecting CBOS and NGOs or networks of NGO /CBOS who will undertake small grants to support discrete initiatives. Engagement will be defined by Project guidelines. At the same time, the Project aspires (through its partner grantees) to find common ground with the larger civil society networks who can serve as broader, long term constituencies for the transformative innovations that SGP-07 will help nurture. Such broader networks include formative network of Indigenous Peoples? tribes in the locality (if existing), as well as voluntary federations or networks that are linked to government programs and resources such as community-based forest management networks (linked to DENR), AFCs and irrigators associations (linked to DA) and Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council FARMCs.</p>

<p>Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>Women and Youth</p>	<p>Indigenous Peoples in Aurora</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples in Calamianes</p> <p>Women groups</p> <p>Youth Groups</p>	<p>IP groups are present in two sites (Aurora and Calamianes Island). Relevant proponents intending to work with IP groups will be encouraged to facilitate initiation of concept by the IP communities. This is to enhance the implementation of FPIC. Proposals will reflect consultation not only with Indigenous-CBOs but also with traditional indigenous structures. As a general rule, the grants will be required to ensure that indigenous communities are incrementally enabled to participate effectively in larger multisectoral planning processes.</p>
<p>Business sector</p>	<p>Philippine Business for the Environment;</p> <p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Foundations present in the localities</p> <p>Local Chambers of Commerce</p> <p>Sectoral Business associations</p> <p>Federation of Micro Small and Medium Scale Enterprises</p>	<p>The business sector (including local chapters of business associations and federation of micro and medium scale enterprises) will be invited in the landscape portfolio planning and midterm assessment workshops. Cooperative grants supporting undertakings between CSO and business to promote biodiversity friendly enterprises will be encouraged. The business sector will be tapped for strengthening market linkages for the biodiversity-friendly enterprises established through SGP-07 enterprises.</p> <p>Partnerships on eco-tourism will be sought especially with hotels, diving companies, restaurateurs. Issues on biodiversity conservation, waste management, improved water resources management are pressing to be foster a landscape vision around.</p>

Science community	<p>Dept of Science and Technology (DOST) Regional Office</p> <p>The key local institutions are: Aurora ? (Aurora Science & Technology or ASCOT); Calamianes ? (Palawan State University [PSU] and Western Philippine University [WPU]; Samar ? (University of Eastern Philippines [UEP]); and Siargao- (Siargao State College and Technology or SSCT).</p>	<p>The project will collaborate with the DOST regional office to enable technical advice for biodiversity-friendly enterprises. The DOST Regional Offices and academic institutions will also be tapped for capacity building activities related to biodiversity and natural resource assessments, forest and SLM-related technologies and community-based monitoring practices.</p> <p>The project will engage both local and national education and research and extension institutions to be part of the landscape discussions as well as be part of grantee network through their respective foundations. The Project will collaborate with these institutions to combine the body of evidence from field work that can be communicated to inform policy.</p>
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A revised Stakeholder Engagement Plan will also be developed at inception as part of the ESMF. This will be to ensure that the project takes into account the latest information with regard to stakeholder engagement, capacities, nature of interest, participation methods, associated costs, and timelines. This is particularly relevant as the project consultations took place before the COVID-19 pandemic, whose impacts are yet unknown and changing. A revised comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan at inception will allow the project manager to take stock of the roles different stakeholders can play, and how their engagement may differ or change than identified during the PPG.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

As participants in the landscape governance platforms

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender has been considered throughout this project's design and implementation. The main priorities of this project is to ensure that women benefit equally from the project, that women occupy positions of leadership, and that the project takes into account the intersectional barriers that may affect women differently than men. The project will also seek to enhance gender monitoring skills so that throughout the life of the project, the project management team monitors impacts on women, to ensure that project results do not discriminate or entrench any barriers that women already face; these skills will also be disseminated with participating CSOs and NGOs so that gender analysis is built into their programming. The Country Programme team will work with the gender focal point on the National Steering Committee to identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups. CSOs that have relevant experience will be engaged to support women's/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities. Women's/girls' groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations. A Gender Action Plan is appended to the project document.

In particular, the following gender-related actions are planned for this cycle of SGP-07:

- ? Design monitoring tools that collect and report sex and age-disaggregated data, as well as qualitative information (best practices, case studies, success stories) that feature women;
- ? Ensure the equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes that affect the management and restoration of protected areas;
- ? Map out indigenous knowledge held and transmitted by women and men; these are often different because of the different roles they play (this may best be done by meeting/consulting women and men separately);
- ? Ensure landscape strategies contain projects and targets that are gender-responsive;
- ? Ensure trainings are accessible to women, considering location, timing, transportation issues, household responsibilities, permission from male family member(s) in very traditional communities which may affect their availability to attend/participate;

- ? Ensure stakeholder mapping for multi-stakeholder platform includes rural poor, women, other vulnerable and marginalized groups, and that their interests are adequately represented in the platform.
- ? Build the capacity of project staff and partners, including learning hubs, in gender-responsive project design, analysis, implementation and reporting
- ? Establish monitoring tools, including gender assessments and gender-related indicators, to assess and report results; Ensure equal representation of women and men in monitoring teams, including a gender expert
- ? Provide gender-specific, gender-appropriate training and technical assistance to women and men, the youth and the elderly to participate in biodiversity-friendly livelihood and enterprise development
- ? Provide equal opportunity to women and men to participate in reforestation activities and provide them with the appropriate tools, i.e. personal protective equipment (PPE), to perform these tasks safely and efficiently
- ? Map out regional/local Gender and Development (GAD) networks and expertise that can be tapped, i.e., GAD resource pool, GAD learning hubs, etc to support gender-sensitive landscape governance (see Annex on Gender information in target landscapes for an initial list)
- ? Conduct an analysis of gender-differentiated needs, vulnerabilities, and key issues by affected communities and groups that are relevant to enhance marine ecosystems protection; Engage sectoral gender experts to highlight how climate change impacts women and men differently
- ? Prepare and apply checklists for assessing gender responsiveness of proposed community-based initiatives
- ? Ensure advocacy and educational materials are gender-sensitive and use gender-fair language
- ? Analyze gender roles (how women and men participate and benefit) along the value chains of NTFP commodities; understand the gendered dynamics of forest management and food security in local communities, including the social position of women and men which is determined by their class, ethnicity, geographic location and age
- ? Include men in discussions related to food, health and nutrition to dispel the supposed norm that this is the domain of women
- ? Lobby for the integration of strategies to address unpaid care work in government livelihood and enterprise development programs
- ? Develop gender-sensitive eco-tourism guidelines, recognizing that women perform a large amount of lower or unpaid, unskilled work in family/ community-based eco tourism businesses; collect and use sex and age disaggregated data as part of eco-tourism site profiling and designing/curating efforts; collaborate with stakeholders to address issues like gender pay gaps in the tourism industry

? Consider linking with global platforms such as Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN), an international network which focuses on addressing policy gaps and other barriers to women's leadership roles in the agricultural and natural resource management sector

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

x closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

x improving women's participation and decision making; and or

x generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes x /no)

SGP Philippines strongly believes in fostering a gender-responsive approach. In order to ensure that these are built in to the project, a series of gender-sensitive indicators are part of the results framework. These include the following:

? Indicator 1: Number of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)

? Indicator 2: Number indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)

? Indicator 5: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting biodiversity conservation, marine protection and sustainable development methods and techniques

? Indicator 8: Percentage of projects that improve the participation of women in natural resource management

? Indicator 9: Number of farmers and fisherfolk (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting appropriate agro-ecological/marine/coastal eco-systems-based technologies and systems

? Indicator 12: Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women

? Indicator 13: Number of multi-stakeholder platforms operational in each sub-landscape, with at least 40% participation of women

? Indicator 14: Number of landscape strategies produced through a multi-stakeholder governance platform with specified gender considerations and targets

? Indicator 16: Number of gender-responsive communication strategies

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The Project plans to support community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses, including ecotourism, non-timber production and conversion, green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains and micro-processing through value chain strategies and leveraging support from a range of actors, including the private sector. During the PPG, consultations revealed that the strategic entry points for private sector are in (1) Tourism?especially because tourism has exploded in many vulnerable coastal areas, which did not previously have that kind of tourist traffic. As hotels, restaurants, waste management and other infrastructure pop up, there is a need for greater alignment among community groups, government institutions and private sector on sustainable development principles; and in (2) Value chain development for sustainable products (biodiversity-friendly products), in particular bringing sustainable production to market (agricultural goods and handicrafts).

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Identified risks, consequences, risk rating, mitigation measures and risk category.

<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>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Alternative livelihoods in agriculture and fisheries to be promoted by the project could reinforce existing discriminations against women. Women are underrepresented in agriculture in the target region, as well as decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. A few women's groups are already challenging those norms, with some difficulties. (Q 2.2)</p>	<p>During project design, a Gender Analysis was undertaken and a Gender Action Plan was prepared to mitigate negative findings of the assessment. The Project will prioritize work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups; the national coordination team will formulate a strategy to engage women/girls' groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert. There will be a pocket of funds allocated towards the advancement of female-led initiatives and innovations. The project will also support CBOs and NGOs to incorporate a gender-based approach in their activities and proposals, so that the capacity at the local level for considering impacts on gender are improved.</p>
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<p>Risk 2: Project may affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples present in project areas.</p>	<p>I=3 P=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)</p>	<p>As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards were ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation.</p> <p>Consultations were carried out with indigenous community leaders during the PPG phase. Furthermore, prior to the selection of project proposals from Indigenous Peoples, a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment will be carried out to ensure that human, environmental, land and customary rights are respected and safeguarded within the potentially affected communities and that inclusive decision-making processes are upheld to guarantee the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within them.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Philippines that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. Indigenous groups have benefited from SGP grants in the past, and the SGP process will continue to include IP groups in multi-stakeholder platforms, consultation groups and the NSC to give them a voice in the direction of SGP.</p>
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<p>Risk 3: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Due to the fact that the target landscapes include areas of importance to biodiversity, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas such as parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape, as well as small-scale sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products. In such activities, women's involvement will be encouraged (50%), given that studies show that women play a major role in the use of non-timber forest products, such as the fabrication of medicinal plant remedies.</p> <p>Supporting landscape connectivity and protection of environmental services are key concerns of the project, so results should be positive in this regard. Part of the selection process for small grants involves screening out projects that have potential for negative environmental impacts. The projects proposed under this programme are by their very design aimed at mitigating and/or reversing the impacts of environmental degradation. The goal of establishing and operationalizing multi-stakeholder platforms is to mainstream the principles and aims of landscape resilience with other stakeholders that may not otherwise be carrying out sustainable activities.</p> <p>During the development of the PPG those communities close to critical habitats were involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects' potential impacts on critical habitats was undertaken.</p> <p>Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the Project Management team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs members</p>
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<p>Risk 4: Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of floods in the project area, potentially impacting the project's activities in pilot sites before they are completed.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The Philippines is in the path of typhoons, visiting various parts of the country more than 20 times per year. The Eastern Seaboard is usually the first to be impacted by storms. Similarly, the Calamianes Group of Islands in Palawan is usually in the path of storms. Communities possess indigenous/local knowledge for coping.</p>	<p>The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems.</p>
				<p>The project will support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, through revegetation and reforestation with native species. The planting of native species and supporting restoration work will support both greater climate resilience and carbon sequestration. The recovery of soil through revegetation with diverse, native species, will support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem function, including carbon sequestration. The assumption is that restored landscapes sequester more greenhouse gases than degraded ones, and the native and diverse vegetation will be more climate-resilient. It is anticipated that this will primarily happen in coastal zones to further buffer communities, as well as in watersheds particularly in Catubig Watershed and Siargao; other sites will depend on the proposals submitted.</p>
				<p>During project development, local/indigenous knowledge for coping with strong climatic extreme events shall be part of the data gathering/consultation process. All projects will be designed to incorporate disaster risk management and adaptive and resilience building elements.</p>
				<p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee to ensure that proposals will consider climate vulnerability of proposed actions and outputs. The overriding purpose of this project is to</p>

<p>Risk 5: COVID-19 may delay 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</p>	<p>I=5 P=5</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>COVID threats are prevalent during the project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety and economic conditions.</p>	<p>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 National Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that can be shared. 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. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to review the ESMF until inception to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. It is worth noting that the recent Typhoon Goni has had negative impacts which need to be further considered in the draft ESMF. A grievance redress mechanism for</p>
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<p>Risk 6: Tensions or security threats posed by those engaged in illegal wildlife/natural resource trade/extraction in more remote communities, against those that are part of community monitoring and enforcement, may delay project implementation or cause social conflict.</p>	<p>I=3 P=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Users of illegal natural resources may not be in agreement with sustainability objectives identified and monitored by communities.</p>	<p>This threat can be mitigated by maintaining strong relationships with the government and agencies that are responsible for enforcement. This includes apprising the government of locally determined ?protected? areas, and of vulnerable sites. This also means harmonization between local government and local community plans to ensure a strengthened front against security threats. Some local communities have already piloted bio-fencing as a means of demarcating vulnerable areas, and anecdotally this has served them well. Others are planning to pilot such under SGP-07. The more cohesive the vision and the adherence to landscape strategies, the more likely there can be a united pressure from different stakeholders. The project will also include local law enforcement representatives in multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure they are apprised of any threats smaller community groups are facing, and can collaborate on a shared approach in managing risks. In communities where there is community monitoring and enforcement, there will have to be clear public awareness campaigns conducted to clarify what the social/environmental protocols are. The multi-stakeholder platforms will play a key role as mechanisms through which this information is shared with private sector. Law enforcement/government agencies may be invited as part of the awareness campaigns to legitimize community monitoring and management. High risk areas will not have community monitoring and instead partnerships will be established with law enforcement agencies, in line with national laws. In other lower-risk areas, public awareness campaigns will be established to ensure community buy-in, and shared understanding of what areas are to be protected and why. Monitoring protocols will be</p>
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<p>Risk 7: Project proposes utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes.</p>	<p>I=2 P=2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Indigenous communities will design their own projects and initiatives to protect their sustainable practices and celebrate their traditional knowledge. In particular, there is great interest on the part of indigenous communities to share their agroecological practices and elements of their diet/recipes, which are a part of their cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Given that indigenous communities will be the authors of their own proposals, the project does not foresee indigenous cultural heritage being exploited by aspects of the project for commercial gain.</p>
<p>Risk 8: Project may fund waste-related projects in efforts to better manage pollution, by supporting improved use of waste-water, composting, agroecology and decreasing pressures on biodiversity.</p>	<p>I=1 P=2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project does not intend to produce additional waste or pollution, rather intends to incentivize the re-use and management of waste for improved biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>Project proposals will require grantees demonstrate how they will manage waste, for waste-related projects. No mitigation strategy required.</p>

An Environmental and Social Management Framework will also be carried out during inception to ensure the safeguarding of vulnerable communities, sites and livelihoods, and to establish mitigation strategies that will be followed throughout project duration. This is included in the M&E Budget and Plan and will include a grievance redress mechanism.

The *Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples* in the Philippines, provides the basis against which project activities can take place to limit risks on indigenous communities. A draft ESMF **has been developed** clearly outlining how the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples will be applied and respected. To further ensure

that the project is conducted in a spirit of partnership with indigenous peoples, with their full and effective participation, the project will secure their free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) where their rights, lands, resources, territories, traditional livelihoods may be affected. The FPIC will be carried out at inception for full engagement and ownership of indigenous communities while minimizing risk. The ESMF will be revised until inception, during which it will be presented to stakeholders for feedback and endorsement.

Please also see Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure conducted during the PPG development in the ProDoc.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

This section discusses how the project will be governed and managed, taking into account the protocols of the SGP Operational Guidelines.

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Implementing Partner (IP): The Implementing Partner (Executing Agency) for this project is Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE).

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:

- 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,

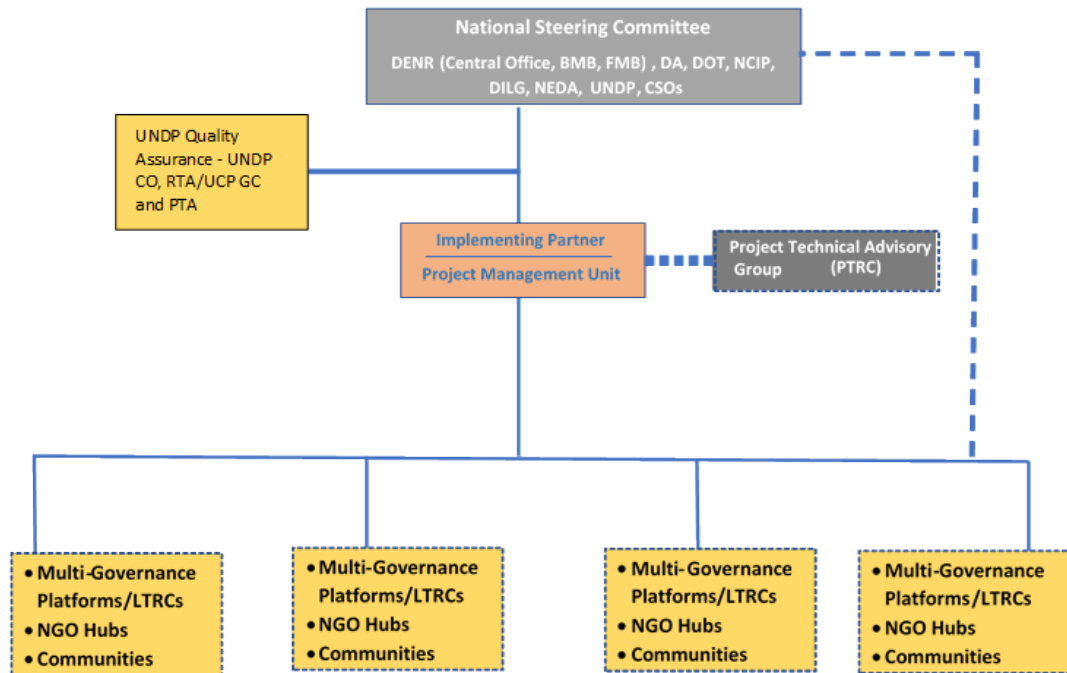
? Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

UNDP (Implementing Agency): 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 responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/SGP National Steering Committee.

UNDP will provide overall Programme oversight and take responsibility for standard GEF project cycle management services beyond assistance and oversight of project design and negotiation, including project monitoring, periodic evaluations, troubleshooting, and reporting to the GEF. UNDP will also provide high level technical and managerial support from the UNDP GEF Global Coordinator for the SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, who is responsible for project oversight for all SGP Upgraded Country Programme projects[1].The SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) will monitor Upgraded Country Programmes for compliance with GEF SGP core policies and procedures.

The UNDP **Country Office** is the business unit in UNDP for the SGP project and is responsible for ensuring the project meets its objective and delivers on its targets. The Country Office will make available its expertise and will also provide other types of support at the local level such as infrastructure and financial management services, as required. UNDP will be represented in the NSC and will actively participate in grant monitoring activities. The Country Office will participate in NSC meetings, promoting synergies with other relevant Programmes, and support the design and implementation of the SGP strategy, among other things.

Fig. 3 SGP-07: Management and Governance Structure



Project Board (National Steering Committee (NSC)): The Project Board 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 for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. Establishment and operations of SGP National Steering Committee are carried out in accordance with the SGP Operational Guidelines which will be the basis of the Manual of Operations that will be drafted by the Implementing Partner and, reviewed and approved by NSC at the start of Project implementation.

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 (National Steering Committee) 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 (also called SGP National Coordinator);

? 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;

? Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

? Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

? 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;

? Review any budget revisions and adaptations in activities;

• Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

|

Project Assurance: UNDP performs the quality assurance role 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 project execution.

|

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the BPPS/GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extensions. All extensions incur costs, and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis 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.

In accordance with the global **SGP Operational Guidelines (Annex 13)** that will guide overall project implementation in the Philippines, and in keeping with past best practice, the UNDP Resident Representative will appoint the **National Steering Committee (NSC)** members, based on recommendations from the Operational Focal Point and the NSC. The NSC, composed of government and non-government organizations with a non-government majority, a UNDP representative, and individuals with expertise in the GEF Focal Areas, is responsible for grant selection and approval and for determining the overall strategy of the SGP in the country. NSC members serve without remuneration and rotate periodically in accordance with its rules of procedure. The Government is usually represented by the GEF Operational Focal Point or by another high-level representative of relevant ministries or institutions. The NSC assesses the performance of the Country Programme Manager with input from the UNDP RR, the SGP UCP Global Coordinator, and the Implementing Partner. The NSC also contributes to bridging community-level experiences with national policymaking.

Technical Advisory Group (Project Technical Review Committee)- In accordance with the global SGP Operational Guidelines, the NSC may also establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) with a pool of voluntary experts on call to serve as a technical sub-committee, for review of proposals and in relation to specific areas of programming and partnership development. The TAG can also be tasked by the NSC to provide specific technical guidance in specialised areas of work, such as carbon measurement, payments for ecosystem services, marketing and certification of products, transboundary diagnostic analysis, and other relevant fields. In addition, the TAG may also be formed in response to donor and co-financing requirements mobilised for the SGP country programme. The TAG will provide technical guidance with regards to project selection and the quality of project proposals, prior to final review and approval by the NSC. In such cases, minutes from TAG meetings will be a pre-requisite and fully report on the review process and recommendations made to the NSC. In certain cases, and depending on the area of technical specialization required, the NSC may decide to invite other organisations or individual experts to assist in project review.

The **Country Programme Management Unit**, led by the Country Programme Manager and lodged within the Implementing Partner, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the project. This includes supporting NSC strategic work and grant selection by developing technical papers, undertaking ex-ante technical reviews of project proposals; taking responsibility for monitoring the grant portfolio and for providing technical assistance to grantees during project design and implementation; mobilizing cash and in-kind resources; preparing reports for UNDP, GEF and other donors; implementing a capacity development Programme for communities, CBOs and NGOs, as well as a communications and knowledge management strategy to ensure adequate visibility of GEF investments, and disseminating good practices and lessons learnt. Please refer to the ToRs for the members of the Country Programme Team annexed to this document.

Tasks and membership - The SGP National Steering Committee provides overall project implementation direction and oversight with input from the UNDP CO, and the SGP UCP Global Coordinator. It is composed of government, civil society, academia, UNDP and the Implementing Partner, as per SGP Operational Guidelines. As per the recommendations in the Terminal Evaluation of SGP-05, the SGP National Steering Committee will be jointly chaired by DENR and a Civil Society Representative, who will change on a rotating basis; this will allow greater accountability, separation of powers and promote collaboration between civil society and government.

The NSC will seek to bridge community-level experiences with national policy making and programs. It is responsible for taking corrective action, as needed, to ensure the project achieves the desired results. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, NSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Landscape level NGO Hubs: In each of the four targeted landscape, an area-based NGO will be selected and be provided with a small grant to assist candidate grantees in proposal preparation and grant implementation. They will coordinate the plans and actions of grantees and manage partnerships with government agencies and other actors in the landscape to support overall direction and priorities set by the NSC (as recommended by the multi-stakeholder platforms) for each landscape.

Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF financed projects and other initiatives.

The SGP since its inception in the Philippines has worked collaboratively with both government-financed and donor-funded projects in the country. For GEF-7, SGP will endeavor to collaborate with the following on-going GEF-financed projects:

1. UNDP/GEF *Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories* (Philippine ICCA Project) ? this project aimed to strengthen the national systems to support the establishment and recognition of Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas (ICCAs). Completed in December 2019, the project worked on enhancing the tools for ICCA documentation and conservation planning. The SGP can adapt and disseminate these tools which can be used by the IP communities to be supported in the targeted landscapes. It can also build-on the BDFEs established in Aurora Province, one of SGP's target sites.
2. UNDP/GEF *Strengthening the Marine Protected Areas to Conserve Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (SMARTSeas Project)* ? this project aims to strengthen management of marine protected areas and marine

protected area networks. This also looks into innovative financing schemes to cover the recurring costs of effective management of locally-managed marine protected areas.

3. UNDP/GEF project on SLM titled *Implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought* from which useful lessons and strategies can be adopted to promote landscape level sustainable agriculture practices.

4. UNDP/GEF Integrated Approach in Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines ? Recently approved by GEF, this project aims to operationalize integrated management of biodiversity corridors to generate multiple benefits, including effective conservation of globally threatened species and high conservation value forests, reduced deforestation and degradation, and enhance local BDFEs. SGP7 can work with this Project on identifying approaches towards development of landscape strategies as well as improved biodiversity management, SLM and BDFE sustainability.

The SGP will also ensure coordination with the following non-GEF funded on-going and future programs and projects:

1. *Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Programme (CMEMP)* ? This a government-funded program aims to improve management of coastal and marine ecosystems and will run until 2028. This program has a component supporting community-based biodiversity friendly enterprises within protected areas and key biodiversity areas.

2. *Enhanced National Greening Program* ? This a government-funded reforestation program that aims to increase forest cover, enhance biodiversity and provide livelihood to communities inhabiting the forest with tenurial instrument. This provides support to community-based forest management agreement holders by providing funds for agro-forestry and reforestation activities.

3. *Biodiversity Financing Initiative* ? this is a UNDP-managed global partnership with funding support from the Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU of the Federal Republic of Germany, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD), which aims to increase and mobilize financing for biodiversity conservation. It also includes the localization of biodiversity and strategy action planning in which communities will participate. It will also help local governments and communities mobilize resources to support local initiatives on biodiversity conservation.

4. *Coastal Resilience Project* under the Green Climate Fund ? this is a proposal submitted to GCF which aims to increase adaptation capacity of communities and ecosystems in disaster prone areas along the Eastern seaboard of the Philippines.

5. *Fish Right* ? this is a project funded by USAID (implemented by the University of Rhode Island) which aims to improve the management and climate resilience of fisheries and coastal resources as well as increase the resilience and improve livelihoods of coastal and marine resource-dependent communities in three priority sites, one of which is the Calamianes Group of Islands in northern Palawan.

[1] GEF/C.54/05/Rev.01 *GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7*, approved by GEF Council.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The **National Poverty Reduction Plan** as embedded in the Philippine Development Plan employs the concept of Community Driven Development (CDD) approach, currently supported by World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, as a key mechanism for addressing poverty including those in disaster-prone areas such as the eastern seaboard. This is very much in line with SGP-07 which aims to empower local communities to address their environmental challenges. The project also supports the **Philippine Development Plan for 2017-2022**, particularly Chapter 20--Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment. The project also supports the objectives Chapter 8 "Expanding economic opportunities for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, due to the project's livelihood focus. It supports the National Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Agenda, particularly in support of key basic sectors involving farmers, fishermen and Indigenous Peoples.

The **Philippine decentralization law** (Local Government Code, 1991) espouses the application of participatory governance, including in governing agriculture and natural resources management. It requires local governments (LGUs) to support citizen participation in formal planning and budgeting processes of Local Development Councils and other relevant sectoral committees. Sectoral programmes and laws also require varying forms of citizen participation in the planning and monitoring of programs at the LGU level.

The **Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028 (PBSAP)** includes the following main themes as areas of priority: urban biodiversity; agricultural biodiversity; and cross-cutting themes which includes: key biodiversity areas; Invasive Alien Species management; REDD+; land use; and gender. Among the major achievements toward the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, of the implementation of the PBSAP, is the extension of the terrestrial protected areas network, along with 1,169 marine protected areas in the form of reserves, sanctuaries and parks, and improvement in management effectiveness of these sites, which rose from 10-15 percent in 2000 to 20-30 percent in 2007. In addition, threatened flora and fauna were given further protection through various species conservation programs and executive and administrative issuances (with positive trends recorded for marine turtles and mangroves); the number of confiscations of illegally traded wildlife species regulated under the Convention on International Trade of

Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) increased from 513 in 2005 to 11,124 in 2012. Measures such as fish farming and ecotourism in PAs are being implemented to promote sustainable use and benefits for local livelihoods, but have not expanded to desired levels. Indigenous knowledge and the practices of 16 tribes were documented by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and access and benefit-sharing have been institutionalized through the process of free and prior informed consent (FPIC) from indigenous and local communities. Several biodiversity monitoring tools have been developed but sustaining the effort remains a challenge. In 1999, the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) introduced the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) as a tool to collect data on priority species and resource use and to guide decision-making. This was institutionalized through policy. For a time, monitoring efforts yielded promising results and resulted in management interventions. In some PAs, the BMS was sustained through local efforts but, in general, monitoring ceased due to lack of funds.

The PBSAP also requires government and citizen partnerships for its goals to be realized. In the case of agriculture, Agriculture and Fishery Councils are an example of these shared spaces. They are established by law at every level of local government to support national agricultural programs. The government structure at the local level is well-poised to support the landscape approach, and benefit from multi-stakeholder mechanisms. There is also a political process underway to increase the budgets of these local level government entities, which offers opportunities for greater collaborations at the local level.

The project supports international commitments of the Philippine Government to Multilateral Agreements. With regards to the **Convention on Biological Diversity**, it supports Aichi Targets Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity, including in areas outside of PA areas. It supports Goal D: ?Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services?, because it supports communities to benefit directly from the landscapes they manage. Goal E: ?Enhance implementation (of NBSAP) through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.?, is supported through Outcome 2 which involves participatory landscape governance.

The project supports the Philippine commitment to the **UN Convention to Combat Desertification** (UNCCD) as expressed in the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (NAP DLDD) particularly in sustaining the integrity of watersheds. This will also be reinforced through restoration activities including reforestation, agroforestry, and rehabilitation of degraded lands.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, administrative etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience.

Knowledge Management is crucial to SGP as it supports wider adoption of the innovative solutions in its portfolio at national and global levels. The SGP project will incorporate training and capacity building components to improve the capacities and skills of CSOs and communities, and ensure that lessons learned and knowledge gleaned from activities are disseminated appropriately to relevant audiences.

All SGP-supported projects will integrate knowledge management as an important component. At the portfolio level, SGP provides support through strategic training on key areas for the successful implementation such as through stakeholder workshops and knowledge dissemination means (such as knowledge fairs and network aggregation of grantee networks). This will be folded into the organizational accompaniment, and within the activities of the multi-stakeholder group.

The objective of the knowledge management portion of the project is to facilitate knowledge transfer, from one community to another, from one CSO to another and to upscale information to policymakers and development practitioners, as well as feed into other project development processes (the successes and best practices). One of the weakness of previous phases of the SGP is that lessons learned were not centralized or captured in ways that are easily accessible by other stakeholders. This phase of the project will ensure that the repository of lessons learned is collected in an accessible manner and fed back into local government structures. It is encouraged that cross-landscape relationships are fostered, for peer learning opportunities and sharing of best practices. Collaborations with academic institutions will also be sought for technical expertise and puts.

There will be several levels of knowledge management under this project:

- ? Technical inputs for grantees
- ? Lessons learned from project-supported initiatives
- ? Data/research for policy development
- ? Case studies for future development initiatives
- ? Awareness-raising for broader audiences
- ? Public engagement strategy

The lessons learned, best practices will be disseminated through the SGP National Steering Committee, strategic partnerships and their networks, Learning Hubs and globally through the SGP global network of SGP Country Programs and UNDP's knowledge management system. At the global level, the SGP innovation library will continue to be updated with knowledge products from the experience of the SGP Upgrading Country Program.

SGP will use several strategies to ensure knowledge exchange and networking of its grantees and partners, such as:

- ? Strengthening grantee networks

- ? Connecting grantees with capacitated NGOs
- ? Promoting peer to peer exchanges
- ? Providing training on communication and audience identification
- ? Connecting NGOs and CSOs with government agencies, extension services, LGUs, academic institutions, cooperatives, private sector partners and other relevant partners
- ? Establishing a website with a list of grantees and their activities to promote exposure and partnerships
- ? Codifying guides, fact sheets, reports, in a usable way
- ? Promoting South-South partnerships, when relevant
- ? Identifying private sector champions that can play a key role on disseminating information in corporate circles; organizing marketplace sessions among grantees and identified private sector players
- ? Ensuring that information and knowledge shared for replication and upscaling is accessible to both women and men equally
- ? Using appropriate languages and technologies for selected audiences

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

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 . The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, 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.

Capacity-building activities related to compliance with UNDP fiduciary standards, HACT provisions and GEF policies will be carried-out by the UNDP Country Office to ensure that the Implementing Partner can comply with the required processes and tools related with HACT and GEF policies, and UNDP fiduciary standards. Annex 19 of the Project Document describes in detail the duties and responsibilities of the Implementing Partner in on-granting, which will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office. The Global

SGP Operational Guidelines, approved by Council, will serve as the primary reference for guidance on administrative, financial and implementation protocols and procedures for the SGP Country Programme.

Please refer to Section VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan in the UNDP Project document for further details.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget		
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in the Results Framework and TBWP.		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	9,000	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	45,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August
Environmental and Social Management Framework	25,000	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	6,500	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	6,500	On-going.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget		
This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in the Results Framework and TBWP.		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Supervision missions	None	Annually
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	31,000[1]	March 2023
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	46,000[2]	August 2025
TOTAL indicative COST	169,000	

[1] The cost includes travel costs for evaluator?s travel.

[2] This cost includes evaluator?s travel costs.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

The GEF SGP Philippines will address the root causes of biodiversity loss in selected landscapes, and is so doing, anticipates resulting in several benefits to landscapes as well as the country at large. These include:

- o **Improved biodiversity values-** Through biodiversity-friendly agriculture, conservation practices, restoration and improved use of biological resources, reforestation of native, climate-resilient species, there is the expectation that biodiversity values will improve in the landscape and seascapes identified by the project.

o ***Improved synergies and opportunities of joint learning between government and civil society***- during the PPG, it became apparent that there is great opportunity and interest in aligning some of the local government planning tools, with the execution and activities from CSOs and smaller community groups. This project anticipates increasing collaborations and leveraging government capacity with local level expertise to achieve impacts at a larger scale.

o ***Improved socioeconomic circumstances/strengthened livelihoods***- Many small community groups do not often have the luxury of start up capital to put some of their sustainable enterprises into operation. The SGP approach will allow some of these groups to enhance their production, distribution of their biodiversity-friendly products and support their socioeconomic conditions. SGP funds will also strengthen civil society organizations that are working to enhance social conditions for the most poverty-stricken. The project will also test and pilot innovative technologies that could decrease labour, support more efficient production and improve peoples' quality of life.

o ***Resilient agriculture and food security***- The focus on agroecology and sustainable agriculture is to have food production that makes best use of natural resources without destroying said resources, so that there can be long-term supply and sustainable use. The project will seek to support CSOs to have lower cost of inputs, and create a farm ecosystem that is more resilient to climate change and variations in rainfall. Additional project interventions which serve to improve the collection and use of water resources, will also assist in ensuring successful production and a decrease in food insecurity.

o ***Strengthening civic culture***- The project's landscape approach seeks to aggregate the actions of individual groups and communities, with the common objective of having a beneficial impact on the landscape as a whole. This will involve engagement, participation, the collaboration of many, and is anticipated to enhance civic culture and foster trust. Groups that have not worked together yet will have the opportunity to work together; people will learn about successful initiatives carried out, and it is expected that the civil society community, as well as its collaborations with government, academia and the private sector will be improved.

o ***Upscaling women's achievements and creating opportunities for youth***- This SGP project was designed to support women overcome the barriers that they face, and provide them opportunities for partnership and leadership. The project also will seek to increase youth participation and ownership in sustainability measures so as to make sure that knowledge is transmitted to the young.

o ***Benefits for Indigenous Peoples (IP)***- The project seeks to support Indigenous communities that use a communal way of governing natural resources. Lessons learned from these communities will be upscaled, innovations that they wish to test will be supported. The project will also support advocacy and communications interventions to maintain the protection from these lands. In particular, indigenous knowledge on resilient food production will be upscaled, and opportunities for IP leadership in the multi-stakeholder platforms will be sought.

o ***Accompaniment***- Many civil society groups and organizations have specialized talents and expertise, but may not have the organizational or administrative capacities. SGP Philippines will support these entities to strengthen their organizational capacities so that they may be more financially resilient, more adept administratively and can leverage funds from other donors in the future.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of Small Grants Programme of the Philippines
2. Project Number	PIMS 6254
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Philippines

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

Social and Environmental Sustainability?

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

The project design shall ensure human rights shall be recognized, respected, promoted and protected through the following:

- ? The rights guaranteed by the Philippine Constitution of 1986, the commitments of the Philippines under international law and agreements, relevant domestic laws and applicable governmental regulations shall be observed and not violated, nor shall any action in the process of preparing the project design or content of the project document be interpreted in such a way that they shall result in the diminution or denial of human rights, especially those pertaining to indigenous peoples, small farmers and fishers, women, children, youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities whether they are in conflict with law or not. The project design shall give primordial consideration to the recognition by the Constitution that NGOs and the above-mentioned vulnerable sectors and groups play critical roles in national development. True to the spirit of GEF-SGP, the project design shall provide a concrete vehicle for the realization of this recognition.
- ? Additionally, the project design shall recognize that the poor and vulnerable sectors of Philippine society, especially those that live off its natural resources, are the first and worst affected by the destruction of biodiversity. By supporting their biodiversity conservation initiatives, the project shall provide a vehicle for the assertion of their Constitutionally-guaranteed right to a healthful and balanced ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature, which is inseparable to the right to life.
- ? All the rights of Indigenous Cultural Communities to their ancestral domains, self-governance and self-determination, Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices, Free and Prior Informed Consent and governed by their customary laws, as guaranteed by the UNDRIP and the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA; Republic Act No. 8371) shall be underlying principles of the project design. As such, the project design shall ensure that projects required to undergo the FPIC process, as required by the IPRA and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, satisfy such requirement before they are implemented.
- ? Individuals, NGOs, People's Organizations and government agencies that represent the well-being, rights and interests of indigenous peoples, women, children, youth and small fishers and farmers in the target sites and the national level shall be consulted in the process of designing the project.
- ? As is the design of GEF-SGP, the project shall support the biodiversity conservation initiatives of NGOs, People's Organizations and Community-Based Organizations. As such, the project design shall ensure that the projects to be supported are determined by these organizations in consultation with their respected communities. The project design shall put mechanisms in place (information dissemination, application guidelines, technical review, proposal evaluation) to ensure that initiatives to be supported are in pursuit of community aspirations.
- ? The project design shall ensure that the National Steering Committee (the Project's governing body), the Project Technical Review Committee and the project management staff shall have members who represent the interests of marginalized/vulnerable sectors, particularly indigenous peoples, women, farmers, fishers and forest dwellers.

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

The project design shall ensure that the Project shall likely improve gender equality and women's empowerment through the following measures:

- ? A Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan has been prepared. In addition, every grantee shall be required to do a gender analysis as an indispensable element of its project, including its M&E.
- ? Gender indicators are included in the results framework and monitoring and evaluation plan
- ? Project design included consultations with women to identify specific challenges faced by women.
- ? The project design shall ensure that the Project shall not be gender blind; instead, the roles of women and men in biodiversity conservation, and the economic and social empowerment of women shall be important considerations in pursuing the work of the Project in landscapes and seascapes. This shall ensure that the Project scores at least 2 pursuant to the ATLAS Gender Marker.
- ? The project design shall ensure that data on age and sex are disaggregated in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the initiatives to be supported. Incidentally, this is also a requirement of the Philippine Government (through the National Economic Development Authority or NEDA) under its Gender and Development strategy.
- ? The project design shall ensure that the National Steering Committee (the Project's governing body), the Project Technical Review Committee and the project management staff shall have members who represent the interests of women and/or specialize in gender mainstreaming.

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

The Project shall mainstream environmental sustainability through the following:

- ? The Project shall be designed in such a way that its targets are aligned with the UNDAF, the Country Strategy, the Aichi Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals, and national targets, particularly the Philippine Development Plan (2016-2022), the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.
- ? The Project shall support initiatives that can contribute to the development, formulation or fulfillment of local environmental targets and global environmental benefits.
- ? The project has a long-term approach to build the synergies, complementarities and connections among different development initiatives so as to foster an aggregate long-term impact on landscape resilience.
- ? The Project shall be designed so that livelihood aspects of initiatives promote biodiversity-friendly enterprises as a means of building social and economic resiliency of communities in the target landscapes.
- ? All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation is monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs may be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 ? Risk Screening Checklist (based on any ?Yes? responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note ?No Risks Identified? and skip to Question 4 and Select ?Low Risk?. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?</p> <p><i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>			<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>

<p>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>I = 4 P = 1</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Alternative livelihoods in agriculture and fisheries to be promoted by the project could reinforce existing discriminations against women. Women are underrepresented in agriculture in the target region, as well as decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. A few women's groups are already challenging those norms, with some difficulties. (Q 2.2)</p>	<p>During project design, a Gender Analysis was undertaken and a Gender Action Plan was prepared to mitigate negative findings of the assessment. The Project will prioritize work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups; the national coordination team will formulate a strategy to engage women/girls' groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development. All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert. There will be a pocket of funds allocated towards the advancement of female-led initiatives and innovations. The project will also support CBOs and NGOs to incorporate a gender-based approach in their activities and proposals, so that the capacity at the local level for considering impacts on gender are improved.</p>
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<p>Risk 2: Project may affect rights, lands, natural resources, traditional livelihoods and cultural heritage of indigenous peoples present in project areas.</p>	<p>I=3 P=2</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on Indigenous Peoples' rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.1, 6.2, 6.3)</p>	<p>As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards were ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation.</p> <p>Consultations were carried out with indigenous community leaders during the PPG phase. Furthermore, prior to the selection of project proposals from Indigenous Peoples, a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) assessment will be carried out to ensure that human, environmental, land and customary rights are respected and safeguarded within the potentially affected communities and that inclusive decision-making processes are upheld to guarantee the equal consideration of the various perspectives held within them.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Philippines that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval for financing. Indigenous groups have benefited from SGP grants in the past, and the SGP process will continue to include IP groups in multi-stakeholder platforms, consultation groups and the NSC to give them a voice in the direction of SGP.</p>
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<p>Risk 3: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Due to the fact that the target landscapes include areas of importance to biodiversity, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas such as parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas.</p>	<p>The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape, as well as small-scale sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products. In such activities, women's involvement will be encouraged (50%), given that studies show that women play a major role in the use of non-timber forest products, such as the fabrication of medicinal plant remedies.</p> <p>Supporting landscape connectivity and protection of environmental services are key concerns of the project, so results should be positive in this regard. Part of the selection process for small grants involves screening out projects that have potential for negative environmental impacts. The projects proposed under this programme are by their very design aimed at mitigating and/or reversing the impacts of environmental degradation. The goal of establishing and operationalizing multi-stakeholder platforms is to mainstream the principles and aims of landscape resilience with other stakeholders that may not otherwise be carrying out sustainable activities.</p> <p>During the development of the PPG those communities close to critical habitats were involved and engaged, and an assessment of their projects' potential impacts on critical habitats was undertaken.</p> <p>Furthermore, all GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields including</p>
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<p>Risk 4: Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of floods in the project area, potentially impacting the project's activities in pilot sites before they are completed.</p>	<p>I = 3 P = 4</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>The Philippines is in the path of typhoons, visiting various parts of the country more than 20 times per year. The Eastern Seaboard is usually the first to be impacted by storms. Similarly, the Calamianes Group of Islands in Palawan is usually in the path of storms. Communities possess indigenous/local knowledge for coping.</p>	<p>The risk of climate change is one of several reasons that the project has chosen to emphasize landscape-level management and coordination in productive landscapes. The project will promote a variety of adaptive biodiversity and land resource planning and management actions in forests, pastures and other agroecosystems.</p> <p>During project development, local/indigenous knowledge for coping with strong climatic extreme events shall be part of the data gathering/consultation process. All projects will be designed to incorporate disaster risk management and adaptive and resilience building elements.</p> <p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee to ensure that proposals will consider climate vulnerability of proposed actions and outputs. The overriding purpose of this project is to build the capacities of communities to enhance social and ecological resilience to climate change.</p> <p>-</p>
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<p>Risk 5: COVID-19 may delay 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</p>	<p>I=5 P=5</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>COVID threats are prevalent during the project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety and economic conditions.</p>	<p>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 National Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that can be shared. 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. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during the first months of project implementation. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to</p>
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<p>Risk 6: Tensions or security threats posed by those engaged in illegal wildlife/natural resource trade/extraction in more remote communities, against those that are part of community monitoring and enforcement, may delay project implementation or cause social conflict.</p>	<p>I=3 P=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Users of illegal natural resources may not be in agreement with sustainability objectives identified and monitored by communities.</p>	<p>This threat can be mitigated by maintaining strong relationships with the government and agencies that are responsible for enforcement. This includes apprising the government of locally determined ?protected? areas, and of vulnerable sites. This also means harmonization between local government and local community plans to ensure a strengthened front against security threats. Some local communities have already piloted bio-fencing as a means of demarcating vulnerable areas, and anecdotally this has served them well. Others are planning to pilot such under SGP-07. The more cohesive the vision and the adherence to landscape strategies, the more likely there can be a united pressure from different stakeholders. The project will also include local law enforcement representatives in multi-stakeholder platforms to ensure they are apprised of any threats smaller community groups are facing, and can collaborate on a shared approach in managing risks. In communities where there is community monitoring and enforcement, there will have to be clear public awareness campaigns conducted to clarify what the social/environmental protocols are. The multi-stakeholder platforms will play a key role as mechanisms through which this information is shared with private sector. Law enforcement/government agencies may be invited as part of the awareness campaigns to legitimize community monitoring and management. High risk areas will not have community monitoring and instead partnerships will be</p>
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<p>Risk 7: Project proposes utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes.</p>	<p>I=2 P=2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Indigenous communities will design their own projects and initiatives to protect their sustainable practices and celebrate their traditional knowledge. In particular, there is great interest on the part of indigenous communities to share their agroecological practices and elements of their diet/recipes, which are a part of their cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Given that indigenous communities will be the authors of their own proposals, the project does not foresee indigenous cultural heritage being exploited by aspects of the project for commercial gain.</p>
<p>Risk 8: Project may fund waste-related projects in efforts to better manage pollution, by supporting improved use of waste-water, composting, agroecology and decreasing pressures on biodiversity.</p>	<p>I=1 P=2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The project does not intend to produce additional waste or pollution, rather intends to incentivize the re-use and management of waste for improved biodiversity protection.</p>	<p>Project proposals will require grantees demonstrate how they will manage waste, for waste-related projects. No mitigation strategy required.</p>
<p>QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?</p>				
<p>Select one (see SESP for guidance)</p>			<p>Comments</p>	
<p><i>Low Risk</i></p>	<p>?</p>			
<p><i>Moderate Risk</i></p>	<p>?</p>			
<p><i>High Risk</i></p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Project categorized as High Risk due to implications and potential direct effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as due to risks posed by climate change.</p>		

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	?	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	Moderate Risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and incorporation of a gender-focused approach to project selection and capacity development.
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	X	Moderate Risk of 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
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	X	High Risk: The project area is highly vulnerable to climate change effects and natural hazards. Project promotes adaptive biodiversity and landscape-level resource planning/management to counter potential effects of climate change. All projects will be designed to incorporate disaster risk management and adaptive and resilience building elements.

<p>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>High risk. The COVID-19 pandemic may affect the health and well-being of project stakeholders and their ability to easily meet and work together, as well as have secondary effects on their local economic activities. Further, there may be tensions between community monitoring/enforcement and poachers/illegal wildlife traffickers. High risk areas will not have community monitoring and instead partnerships will be established with law enforcement agencies, in line with national laws. In other lower-risk areas, public awareness campaigns will be established to ensure community buy-in, and shared understanding of what areas are to be protected and why. Monitoring protocols will be designed through a collaborative and participatory process to avoid any social conflict.</p>
<p>4. Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Low risk: Indigenous communities will design their own projects and initiatives to protect their sustainable practices and celebrate their traditional knowledge. In particular, there is great interest on the part of indigenous communities to share their agroecological practices and elements of their diet/recipes, which are a part of their cultural heritage.</p>
<p>5. Displacement and Resettlement</p>	<p>?</p>	

	<p>6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i></p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Moderate Risk: Effects on livelihoods of indigenous peoples anticipated to be positive. As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples standard will be ensured.</p>
	<p>7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i></p>	<p>?</p>	

Final Sign Off

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

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [1]	NO
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	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
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, considering different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	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?	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?	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
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?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ^[2] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	YES

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)?	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?[3] ³	NO
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	NO

6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	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

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

[2] In regards to CO₂, "significant emissions" corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources).

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

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Annex 8_ SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1) No Poverty; 2) Zero Hunger; 5) Gender Equality; 8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; 9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; 11) Sustainable Cities and Communities; 12) Responsible Consumption and Production; 13) Climate Action ; 14) Life Below Water; 15) Life on Land and 17) Partnerships to achieve the Goal				
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline[1]	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target[2]
Project Objective: To build socio-ecological and economic resilience in four (4) selected landscapes and seascapes on the Eastern Seaboard of the Philippines - (1) <i>Catubig Watershed Samar Island</i>, (2) <i>Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre</i>, (3) <i>Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) <i>Calamian Islands in Northern Palawan</i> - through community-based</i>	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)		10,000 5,000 women; 5,000 men	20,000 10,000 women; 10,000 men[3]
	Mandatory Indicator 2: # indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)		100,000	300,000 150,000 women; 150,000 men
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators 2 - 5: Core Indicator 3. Area of land restored (hectares)	65,000	2,000	5,000[4] ⁴
	Core Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).	70,000	25,000	65,000[5] ⁵

activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable development.	Core Indicator 5: Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)	60,000	10,000	30,000[6] ⁶
Project component 1	1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection			
Project Outcome 1.1 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems	Indicator 6: Number of people (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting biodiversity conservation, marine protection and sustainable development methods/techniques	1,500	At least 3,000 men; 3,000 women	At least 6,000 men, 6,000 women
	Indicator 7: Number of community organizations leading and conducting improved land-use management practices	16	At least 30	At least 80
	Indicator 8: Percentage of SGP-07 projects that improve the participation of women in natural resource governance	0	At least 10%	At least 40%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)			

<p>Outcome 1.2</p> <p>1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.</p>	<p>Indicator 9: Number of farmers and fisherfolk (disaggregated by gender) within the landscape communities adopting appropriate agro-ecological/marine/coastal eco-systems-based technologies and systems</p>	<p>1,500</p>	<p>1,000 men; 1,000 women</p>	<p>At least 2,000 men; 2,000 women</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2</p>	<p>Output 1.2.1. Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture</p>			
<p>Outcome 1.3</p> <p>Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages</p>	<p>Indicator 10: Number of innovative value-added products generated by community projects practicing biodiversity conservation and agro-ecological resource management</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>30</p>
	<p>Indicator 11: Number of biodiversity-friendly, climate-resilient community initiatives upgraded to profitable enterprises supported by grants</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>5</p> <p>At least two of which are female-led</p>
	<p>Indicator 12: Number of projects that target socio-economic benefits and services for women</p>	<p>unknown</p>	<p>At least 5</p>	<p>At least 15</p>
<p>Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3</p>	<p>1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; and eco-processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agribusinesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.</p>			
<p>Project component 2</p>	<p>2.0 Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication</p>			

Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency	Indicator 13: Number of multi-stakeholder platforms operational in each sub-landscape, with at least 40% participation of women		4	4
	Indicator 14: Number of landscape strategies produced through a multi-stakeholder governance platforms with specified gender considerations and targets[7] ⁷	0	1	4
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products; and enhanced community participation in land-use decision making and management; 2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects			
Outcome 2.2 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is	Indicator 15: Number of landscape-level case studies which include best practices and lessons learned that can be upscaled at the policy-level	3	0	4

systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network	Indicator 16: Number of gender-responsive knowledge management and communication strategies	0	1 national, umbrella knowledge management strategy (to be adapted throughout project) 1 national communications strategy (to be adapted throughout project) 4 landscape-specific communications and knowledge management strategies	6 1 umbrella knowledge management strategy 1 national communications strategy 4 landscape-specific communications and knowledge management strategies
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	<p>2.2.1 Landscape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning;</p> <p>2.2.2 Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform;</p> <p>2.2.3 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues</p>			

Table: Outputs and Activities

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection
Outcome 1.1 Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services and biodiversity within four targeted landscapes and seascapes (Catubig Watershed, Aurora, Siargao Island Protected Landscapes Seascapes and Calamian Islands) are enhanced through integrated land-use systems

Outputs	Activities
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Output 1.1.1: Community level small grant projects in the selected landscapes that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation in biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services (including reforestation of riparian gallery forests, forest fire control, enhanced connectivity for wetlands and priority conservation areas; water catchment protection; participatory monitoring of species; restoration of biological corridors)

1.1.1.1 Establishing community-based land-use strategies to prevent further encroachment into other Effective-Area Based Conservation. As national support for protected areas grows, local level understanding needs to increase as well on what areas are protected, why and what type of activities can be carried out in each zone, including ancestral domains and LGU-led conservation areas. Activities under this output will also seek to support the establishment of community-identified local conservation areas, with confirmation/synergy from local government plans.

1.1.1.2 Supporting community-based watershed restoration (in partnership with LGUs)- Watershed restoration has been identified by numerous communities as a priority, particularly in two landscapes. These activities will employ a ridge-to-reef approach, and carve out responsibilities for the various community organizations based on their expertise and geographic location.

1.1.1.3 Establishing community-based fire-management strategies- This is essential given the tendency to slash and burn, with widespread risk. Building a community-based fire preventions strategy will put the community's needs, practices at the heart of the prevention plan, taking into account why fires are set to begin with, thereby disseminating alternative practices, and identifying community strategies which can be integrated effectively into practices.

1.1.1.4 Identifying key biological corridors and implementing strategies for small-scale rehabilitation- In order to rehabilitate the appropriate corridors that have been lost between protected areas and have had devastating impacts on some of the wildlife (as noted under the GEF biological corridor project PPG), corridors have to be identified, and the appropriate species for restoration need to be used.

1.1.1.5 Reforestation of riparian and gallery forests- This will support the connectivity between protected areas and support biodiversity corridors. Reforesting riverbanks will also mitigate against the negative impacts of climate change; the heating of the river water has negative impacts on the quality of water and river fish species. Reforestation of riparian zones will both combat degradation and provide greater shade to rivers, thereby mitigating against increasing temperatures.

1.1.1.6 Establishing and strengthening community-based enforcement and monitoring approaches- Given the lack of enforcement in many areas, communities have to design and partake in their own monitoring, suitable to their management process, in order to maintain their biodiversity resources. There is a particular need for the establishment of and capacity-building of enforcement systems in coastal and marine systems, which can be synergized with local MPA establishments; and in forestlands, particularly in upland areas.

1.1.1.7 Supporting MPA management and network strengthening- MPAs and MPA networks when well designed and management effectively, can be powerful tools for fisheries management, biodiversity protection and climate change adaptation. This work may entail local policy development and enforcement, community monitoring and assessment that is science-based, and public education and awareness. This activity will also support community-based marine ecosystems (coral, mangrove, seagrass, beach forest, etc.) protection. Given that all of the landscapes can be considered as being part of their own small island ecosystem, terrestrial initiatives will be

Outcome 1.2 *The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices*

Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including agroforestry systems, sustainable management of non-timber forest products, soil and water conservation practices, increased on-farm arboreal coverage with native species; biodiversity-friendly agro-ecological practices, multiple cropping systems and small-scale organic agriculture

1.2.1.1. Conduct trainings on climate-resilient agroecological production to interested communities so that they may adopt new biodiversity-friendly agroecological and agroforestry practices to optimize ecosystem function and conserve biodiversity on farm and in the overall landscape while producing products for market with a green value chains perspective.

1.2.1.2 Share Indigenous knowledge as a source of participatory innovation development for natural resource conservation across the landscape. Different indigenous groups across landscapes will share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling. This will also involve supporting traditional agricultural practices and establishing large genetic pools of native crop varieties, recognized as locally important agricultural heritage areas (LIAHS), and documenting traditional agro-ecological systems.

1.2.1.3 Support agriculture systems that retain moisture and nutrients in the ground in adapting to climate change conditions, while continuing to promote agroecology principles. This will also involve strategies of protecting soil and micro-organisms from erosion from heavy rainfall and extreme heat.

1.2.1.4 Identify community options in the harvesting, sustainable use and management of non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP)

1.2.1.5 Support the management of traditional forest-based food production systems

1.2.1.6 Establish/support tree farming in production areas using native species

1.2.1.7 Promote indigenous food sources for agro-ecological production. This activity will also be carried out in conjunction with generating awareness and support for the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan of Indigenous Peoples; as food production and knowledge of Indigenous areas are intrinsically connected.

1.2.1.8 Support agroecological production of products identified as ?Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture? by the Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture.

1.2.1.9 Integrate public, un-used, brushland areas into the sustainable farm management system

1.2.1.10 Establish links between communities and research and development (R&D) institutions to develop and demonstrate innovations in agricultural production technologies that tap into and combine local /traditional knowledge and science.

1.2.1.11 Support development of community-based farm extension services to analyze and share best practices and approaches, with potential for upscaling, across the landscape

1.2.1.12 Facilitate collaboration with Government for obtaining other support services such as crop insurance, quality planning materials supply , small credit, crop protection, small farm machinery, certification of organic products, technical assistance for value addition of farm products.

Outcome 1.3 Livelihoods of communities in the target landscapes and seascapes are improved by developing eco-friendly, climate-adaptive small-scale community enterprises with clear market linkages

Output 1.3.1. Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including ecotourism; and ecological processing and conversion of organic waste products; beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.

1.3.1.1 Support community groups producing food products (terrestrial and marine-based) to learn appropriate value addition methods and practices, including understanding relevant legal and sanitary regulations, business planning and management, processing, preservation and packaging, branding, distribution and other aspects. This is particularly the case for commodities with high productivity and competitive advantage, which have the potential to be produced agroecologically such as pili, calamansi, coffee, cacao, organic vegetables, in Samar, mud crab and grouper in Siargao, coffee and cacao in Aurora.

1.3.1.2 Support the development of alternative products to plastic which will help reduce pollution and pressures on the natural environment, such as bamboo, non-timber forest products, coconut coir, coconut vinegar and abaca, textile and handicrafts.

1.3.1.3 Lobbying and negotiating the establishment of collaborative arrangements with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism for inclusion of community partners/areas in these agencies? annual work and financial plans (at the Regional level); Department of Agriculture, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and the Climate Change Commission (CCC) and Regional Development Councils

1.3.1.4 Establish community-based eco-tourism guidelines, build private sector partnerships and champions for promoting the guideline

1.3.1.5 Pilot eco-tourism initiatives (agrotours, reef-friendly diving, community-based water watershed, river and coastal clean-ups, mangrove tours, hot springs)

1.3.1.6 Provide gender-specific gender-appropriate training and technical assistance to women and youth to participate in biodiversity-friendly production

1.3.1.7 Strengthen multisectoral collaborations on issues of tourism

1.3.1.8 Strengthen market support systems in each landscape and establishing market linkages, and establishing clear product requirements and criteria to level-up product quality and quantity

1.3.1.9 Facilitate joint learning between communities, LGUs and the DA and DENR to develop practical business models for agroecological production of products identified as ?Biodiversity-Friendly Agriculture? as espoused by the Departments of Environment and Natural Resources and Agriculture.

Component 2 - Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes and seascapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological landscape resiliency

Output 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and executes multi-stakeholder agreements for execution of adaptive landscape management plans and policies; development of value-chain improvement strategies for resilience enhancing products

2.1.1.1. Survey and map all potential stakeholders conducting activities in each landscape and key value chains to ensure inclusion, particularly among the most marginalized.

2.1.1.2 Establish and formalize mechanisms to channel information from local communities to government, as well as create collaborations within the landscape among different groups

2.1.1.3 Harmonize/contribute to the various networks and community groups to avoid duplicating work, i.e. protected area management boards (PAMB), watershed management councils, etc.

2.1.1.4 Liaise with governmental departments/agencies, Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), National Commission for Indigenous Peoples as well as, mandated participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms (Local Development Council, ENR council AGRiFisheries Council), the Regional Development Council and the League of Provinces and Municipalities to promote an integrated approach to landscape planning in the multi-stakeholder platform

2.1.1.5 Promote joint learning processes between communities, NGOs and LGUs to strengthen capacity for resource assessments, landscape planning, implementation and monitoring, using pilot sites as demonstration sites

2.1.1.6 Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples? groups and those involved in Community-based marine resource management (CBMRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voice in the multisectoral forum

Output 2.1.2 - A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects

2.1.2.1. Establish participatory landscape strategies that define priority areas of intervention (protection, restoration, rehabilitation, sustainable use, agriculture, livestock, residential etc.) and a typology of potential projects to achieve strategic objectives and priorities for funding.

2.1.2.2. Map existing and pipeline initiatives and identify/support synergies, and map organizations? reach to attain the most vulnerable and marginalized communities

2.1.2.3. Identify expertise that can be shared within the landscape itself to upscale best practices

2.1.2.4. Support collaborations between CSOs, and national and local government representatives/offices to ensure coherence with local planning objectives (LGU based processes mandated by law to prepare land use plans, comprehensive development plans and LGU sectoral plans, PA plans, forest, coastal, biodiversity), share updated baseline information and good practices

2.1.2.5. Establish participatory monitoring systems and indicators for measuring adherence to and progress of landscape strategies

2.1.2.6. Strengthen local networks of Indigenous Peoples? groups and other non-IP communities involved in community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) to promote collaborative planning, strengthen voices in multisectoral fora and enhance public understanding of custodial roles in forest and coastal protection

2.1.2.7. Harmonize landscape strategies with LGU initiatives to incorporate strategies into local land use plans, development, plans, local executive legislative agenda and other local sectoral plans

2.1.2.8. Ensure that a knowledge mechanism for grantees is part of the multi-stakeholder platform, which includes experts such as academia, learning hubs and other key stakeholders

Outcome 2.2 Knowledge from community level engagement and innovative conservation practices is systematically assessed and shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network

Output 2.2.1 Landscape/seascape Learning Hubs support community level project management capacity building, project monitoring and learning

2.2.1.1 Provide research, analytical tools and support proposal development for small local

Organizations

2.2.1.2 Establish community-based monitoring tools, including gender assessments and gender-related

indicators, to assess results

2.2.1.3 Identify and help facilitate regular self-assessments, and external assessments and sharing of

best practices across participating organizations

2.2.1.4 Catalyze partnerships between private sector and communities particularly in the area of

tourism, bringing sustainable production to market (agricultural goods and handicrafts)

2.2.1.5 Customize learning hubs to support Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to accelerate self-learning, where

applicable link this with the IP Education program of the NCIP and Dep of Education and the

School of living traditions of the National Commission of Culture and Arts

2.2.1.6 Provide venues for CSOs, LGUs and national government agencies to discuss emerging themes, opportunities for scaling-up of interventions to non-SGP areas, using pilot sites as demonstration sites

Output 2.2.2 Knowledge management mechanism established as part of each multi-stakeholder platform

Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication (IEC) strategies to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices

Conduct learning sessions and exchanges with the GEF-CSO network

Collaborate with other relevant NRM and agriculture-oriented Grants Facilities (e.g. Forest Foundation Philippines, Foundation for Philippine Environment) to enhance knowledge, share lessons learned and build on documentation/research

Develop user-friendly policy briefs that can be sent to government ministries/agencies to promote upscaling of best practices

Conduct analysis of the SGP project portfolio to identify the most cost-effective and sustainable technologies and practices on efficient land (and water) management, and biodiversity conservation to be upscaled

Design appropriate methodology (how-to-guideline) for each identified and prioritized technology/practice to systematize the experience and practical knowledge

Support school-based learning programs to support early understanding of key issues in landscapes

Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogue on landscape level initiatives and share experience e.g. annual conferences of national or regional chapters of National NGO networks on NRM, climate change etc

- o Professional networks/societies on biodiversity, forestry, watershed managers, agroforestry
- o Regional research consortia university networks
- o League of Development Planners, League of Agricultural Officers, League of Environment and Natural Resources Officers (ENRO)
- o Local chambers of commerce

Establish partnership with similarly oriented projects to promote cross pollination of

innovations e.g. GEF-funded: Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors

<p>Output 2.2.3 Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice including community-NGO-government policy dialogues</p>	<p>2.2.3.1 Establish market access for community products beyond landscapes</p> <p>2.2.3.2 Conduct wider watershed reforestation, across communities to addressing pressing issue of water shortage</p> <p>2.2.3.3 Conduct coastal rehabilitation on highly vulnerable KBA sites</p>
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[1] Baseline figures are from previous SGP phases but only from the same sites. It is worth noting that the methodology for calculating hectares covered will be different from SGP-05 which took entire communal areas into account when conducting work in a particular area, given the lack of clarity with tenure agreements. In SGP 07, the project will be assessed against a new results architecture and identifies areas of direct impact.

[2] SGP 07 targets do not include the baseline figures in their estimates, rather the targets are new work, funded by funds made available under SGP-07. It is estimated that about 20% of the funds will support the upscaling or replication of SGP-05 work, but these will be new interventions.

[3] Assume 4 core LGUs per landscape; each LGU has 5-20 villages; each village has 200 households of which 25 % will adopt.

[4] The restoration work planned for this project is specifically to reverse degraded ecosystems, enhance biodiversity, reforest and re-vegetate biodiversity corridors, coastal zones, and areas that have been heavily deforested.

[5] The target for ?Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Million Hectares)? has been changed to 65,000 hectares. The number has been enhanced to include the area that will be covered by landscape strategies, environmental governance instruments. It is anticipated that there will be 20,000 hectares (approximately 4 municipalities) covered in Samar; 10,000 hectares (approximately 2 municipalities) in Aurora; 15,000 hectares (approximately 3 municipalities) in Calamianes Group of Islands and 20,000 hectares (approximately 3/4 municipalities) in Siargao).

[6] The target ?Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (hectares)? has been increased to 30,000 hectares. It takes into account the coastal zones covered by planned interventions. SGP-07 anticipates 10,000 hectares of seascape covered in Samar, 8,000 hectares in the Calamianes Group of Islands; 10,000 hectares of seascape in Siargao and 2,000 hectares in Aurora.

[7] Examples include: PA plans, local land use and development plans incorporating improved landscape /seascape governance; sectoral plans, etc.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The following table provides responses to specific questions provided by GEF Council members at PIF stage.

Response to Comments

Comments Received	Comments Addressed
<p>Canada: We would like clarification on addressing the impacts of invasive alien species in the Philippines. According to the CBD webpage, the introduction of invasive alien species is one of the primary causes of species loss in forests in the Philippines, so this might be a valuable component of the program, but it's not mentioned in the current proposal.</p>	<p>We thank Canada for bringing this to our attention. While IAS remains a pressing issue for the Philippines, working on IAS is not eligible for this project; small grants will not be adequate to fulfill the requirements of GEF 7 BD Strategy's IAS? entry point. However, it is anticipated that the promotion of resilient biodiversity will have indirect effects on IAS. It is also expected that multi-stakeholder mechanisms will be such where stakeholders can discuss matters of concern, and if IAS emerges, then potential partnerships among members and participants can develop outside the scope of this project.</p>
<p>Canada: The project seems to have good gender and Indigenous components.</p>	<p>We thank Canada for this comment.</p>
<p>Germany: The proposal builds on activities undertaken in three biogeographic regions prioritized in GEF-5. For each of these regions, Germany suggests to describe any additional activities planned under GEF-7 and what outcomes are to be expected per region.</p>	<p>We thank Germany for this comment. The project document now clearly outlines the baseline circumstances under GEF 5 in each landscape, (we have also added an annex on Landscape Profiles that also helps to clarify the context/activities in each landscape). The activities are based on this analysis and based on the recommendations of CSOs and governments in each landscape. The Incremental Cost Reasoning Section in the CEO Endorsement highlights expected activities per landscape. These are articulated under the description of each outcome. The final activities in each landscape will be based on the proposals submitted to the National Steering Committee.</p>

<p>Germany: This project spans across a considerable area of landscapes and seascapes where mechanisms for coordination and information sharing will be crucial for project success. Germany suggests that the project proposal should indicate areas of cooperation and information sharing among administrative entities.</p>	<p>This was an area of focus during the PPG to ensure that there is alignment, cooperation, leveraging of existing mechanisms and buy-in from existing entities. To ensure success, the project has built linkages and synergies with existing initiatives? administrators. As a result, the project has been designed collaboratively with these entities. In particular, the project will be in line with Local Government Units (LGUs), local Agriculture and Fishery Councils, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, administrators of Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPS) and Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs), and Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCA) administrators. There has also been alignment with the local counterparts of the Biodiversity Management Bureau, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Science and Technology, the Department of Tourism, and the National Council of Indigenous Peoples.</p>
<p>Germany: Germany also recommends including a description of what is meant with ?innovative financing opportunities? that are to be harnessed as ?incentives to local land users to conserve ecosystem functions and resources and sustainably manage landscapes/seascapes?.</p>	<p>This point has been clarified in the text. After conducting various consultations it was deemed that what organizations were really looking for was business development support for biodiversity friendly enterprises (included sustainable NTFP harvesting, eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture production), including marketing support. This is the angle that SGP-07 will take.</p>
<p>United States: This project will overlap thematically and in some cases, duplicate ongoing work with several existing projects and programs by such organizations as Forest Foundation Philippines and USAID Philippines. We request that the GEF SGP program coordinate with USAID before the beginning of project implementation.</p>	<p>Forest Foundation Philippines (FFP) has been involved and has been consulted with during the PPG. They are also a key partner of the Executing Agency selected for this project. FFP's initiatives financed by USAID and otherwise have been identified for synergies. USAID has been consulted during the PPG. The SGP Country Programme will coordinate with USAID before and during project inception.</p>

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 130,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>

Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project <i>Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines?</i> .	130,000.00	111,638.28.	18,361.72
Total	<u>130,000.00</u>	<u>111,638.28</u>	<u>18,361.72</u>

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Please note that the GEF portal does not offer technical capacity to send all maps. The complete information can be found in the Prodoc Annex 1, and as a separate document in the library.

Region	Province	Intervention Landscape District	Midpoint geocoordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
Eastern Visayas	Northern Samar	Catubig Watershed	12°06' ? 12°34'N	124°52' ? 125°10'E
Central Luzon	Aurora	Sierra Madre Mountain Range	15°31'02" ? 16°31'00"N	121°31' 02" ? 122°01'30"E
CARAGA	Surigao del Norte	Siargao Island Protected Landscape and Seascape	9°3' ? 10°05'N	125°50' ? 126°05'E
MIMAROPA	Palawan	Calamian Group of Islands: Busuanga	12°08'00"N	119°56'10"E
		Calamian Group of Islands: Coron	11°59'56"N?	120°12'22"E
		Calamian Group of Islands: Culion	11°53'26"N?	120°01'19"E

Region	Province	Intervention Landscape District	Midpoint geocoordinates	
			Latitude	Longitude
		Calamian Group of Islands: Linapacan	11°29'28"N	119°52'06"E

Annex 1: Project map and Geospatial Coordinates of project sites

Fig. 1 Location of targeted landscapes



Fig. 2.1 Aurora Province ? Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

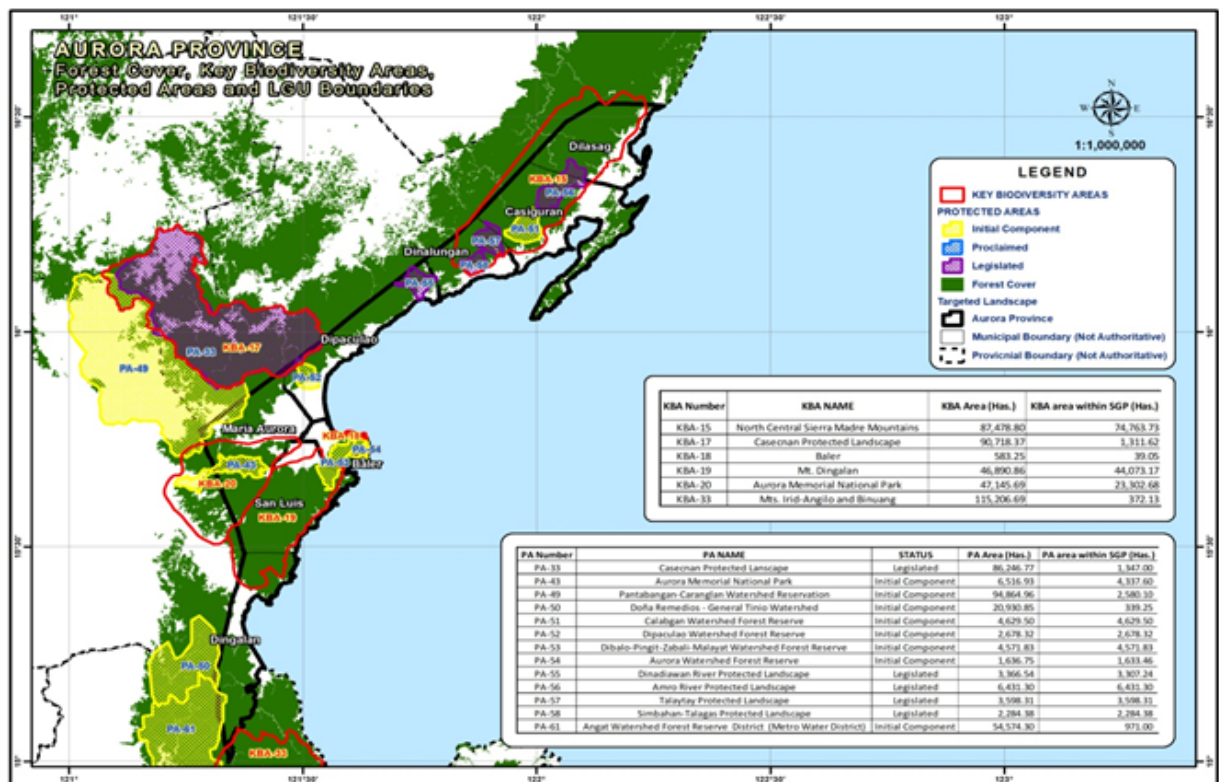


Fig. 2.2 Aurora Province ? KBAs, PAs and Other Effective Conservation Mechanisms

Fig. 2.3 Aurora ? CCI study - Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)

Fig. 3.1 Calamianes Group of Island ? Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

Fig. 3.2 Calamianes Island Group ? KBAs, PAs OECMs and potential focal areas

Fig. 3.3 Calamianes Island Group ? CCI study- Indication of Species Congruence or overlay of habitats for various species (CCI, 2019)

Fig. 4.1 Northern Samar - Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

Fig. 4.2 Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas, LGU Boundaries, & CBFM

Fig. 4.3 Catubig ? Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)

Fig. 5.1 Siargao- Forest Cover, Key Biodiversity Areas, Protected Areas & LGU Boundaries

Fig. 5.3 Siargao - Indication of Species Congruence (overlay of habitats for various species)(CCI, 2019)

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF BUDGET

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity	
		Component 1			Component 2		Sub-Total	M & E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving)	
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 1.2	Sub-component 1.3	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 2.2						
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS	4,750						4,750			4,750	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS		4,750					4,750			4,750	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS			4,750		4,750			4,750	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS			14,845		14,845			14,845	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Includes technical equipment such as computers and peripherals, accounting software, monitoring devices, GIS				14,845	14,845			14,845	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Goods	Rental and Equipment maintenance: includes gasoline for vehicle, maintenance costs of vehicle					-		11,900	11,900	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18 % of total budget. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection</p>	<p>770,703</p>					<p>770,703</p>		<p>770,703</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18 % of total budget. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection</p>	<p>774,952</p>					<p>774,952</p>			<p>774,952</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 1 are 53.18% of total budget. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection</p>		<p>813,351</p>			<p>813,351</p>		<p>813,351</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 2 are 17.17% of total budget. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection</p>									<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
					460,000	460,000	460,000			

<p>Grants</p>	<p>Grants to CBOs/CSOs/NGOs for sustainable development initiatives aligned with landscape strategies enhancing landscape resilience. Grants under component 2 are 17.17% of total budget. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants". The grantees cannot be identified at this stage as they will undergo a transparent application and proposal writing process. All grants will be directed to improve biodiversity protection</p>					<p>301,632</p>	<p>301,632</p>			<p>301,632</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services ? Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2); Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator - USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to</p>	<p>70,550</p>					<p>70,550</p>		<p>70,550</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services ? Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2); Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator - USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to</p>	<p>66,150</p>				<p>66,150</p>		<p>66,150</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services ? Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2); Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 80,000 over 5 years; split 50-50 over Component 1 and 2). Regional Coordinator - USD 50,000 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,296 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 32,850 dedicated to Component 1 (Total cost in project USD 88,074 over five years); Communications USD 40,000 dedicated to</p>		<p>66,150</p>			<p>66,150</p>		<p>66,150</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services ? Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years). Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 80,000 over 5 years). Regional Coordinator - USD 38,926 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in Project: USD 88,926 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 15,376 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 88,074 over five years).</p>				<p>66,150</p>		<p>66,150</p>		<p>66,150</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Contractual Services ? Technical Assistant for Aurora and Palawan- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project: USD 80,000 over 5 years). Technical Assistant for Samar and Siargao- USD 40,000 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 80,000 over 5 years). Regional Coordinator - USD 38,926 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in Project: USD 88,926 over 5 years). Programme Accountant- USD 15,376 dedicated to Component 2 (Total in project USD 88,074 over five years).</p>					68,152	68,152			68,152	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
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Contractual Services ? Individual	Contractual Services ? National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator USD 80,000 dedicated to M&E (Total Programme Manager Costs in project USD 150,000 over 5 years);						-	80,000		80,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services ? Individual	Contractual Services ? National Programme Manager/Project Coordinator - USD 70,000 dedicated to PMC (Total in project 150,000 over 5 years); and Programme Accountant-USD 39,848 dedicated to PMC (Total in project USD 88,074 over 5 years).						-		109,848	109,848	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Contractual Services ? Company							-			-	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

International Consultants	International Consultants: (1) Midterm Evaluation Consultant; (1) Terminal Evaluation Consultant						-	65,000	65,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Local Consultants	Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 5,235.10 per annum dedicated to Component 1.	27,226					27,226		27,226	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 5,235.10 per annum dedicated to Component 1</p>		<p>27,226</p>				<p>27,226</p>		<p>27,226</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Grant-making and Training Consultant to increase capacity of smaller community organizations to develop proposals and plans; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant over 5 years split; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 5,235.10 per annum dedicated to Component 1.</p>			<p>50,250</p>			<p>50,250</p>		<p>50,250</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant ; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 3,438 per annum dedicated to Component 2 activities.</p>				<p>18,050</p>		<p>18,050</p>		<p>18,050</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Local Consultant costs for the following consultancies: ICT Officer; Knowledge Management & Technical Consultant ; Safeguards Specialist; each approximately USD 3,438 per annum dedicated to Component 2 activities.</p>				<p>33,520</p>		<p>33,520</p>		<p>33,520</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>

Local Consultants	Local Consultancy : (1) Safeguards Consultant to revise ESMF and review Stakeholder Engagement Plan						-	12,000		12,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.	49,000					49,000			49,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.		49,000				49,000		49,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
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<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Trainings, workshops and conferences to maintain best practices on interventions, cohesion around shared landscape vision, share lessons learned, provide technical guidance; sustainability of production systems through integrated agroecological practices; restoration activities; and livelihoods development.</p>			<p>55,900</p>			<p>55,900</p>		<p>55,900</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
<p>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</p>	<p>Trainings, workshops and conferences, technical guidance on enhancing environmental governance mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder collaborations.</p>			<p>40,000</p>			<p>40,000</p>		<p>40,000</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences, technical guidance on enhancing environmental governance mechanisms, facilitating multi-stakeholder collaborations.					7,500	7,500			7,500	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).	27,247					27,247			27,247	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).</p>		<p>22,439</p>				<p>22,439</p>		<p>22,439</p>	<p>Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)</p>
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<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance (travel to four landscapes at least twice a year; cost includes airfare, car travel and accommodations for at least one person/ some sites with low baseline where project is new may require two persons).</p>			<p>30,452</p>			<p>30,452</p>		<p>30,452</p>	<p>Founda tion for the Philippi ne Enviro nment (FPE)</p>
<p>Travel</p>	<p>Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance, assess multi-stakeholder performance and issues. Travel to individual sites in each of the four landscapes including transportation and accommodations.</p>			<p>23,683</p>			<p>23,683</p>		<p>23,683</p>	<p>Founda tion for the Philippi ne Enviro nment (FPE)</p>

Travel	Travel expenses for landscape field visits to provide technical assistance, assess multi-stakeholder performance and issues. Travel to individual sites in each of the four landscapes including transportation and accommodations.					15,789	15,789			15,789	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Travel	Travel costs for Midterm and Terminal Evaluation Consultants						-	12,000		12,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities	8,400					8,400			8,400	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities		7,900				7,900		7,900	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management of activities			8,400			8,400		8,400	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management activities			27,690			27,690		27,690	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Documentation, presentations, booklets, videos to support local communities and knowledge management activities				24,560		24,560		24,560	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)

Other Operating Costs	Rental and Premises Maintenance costs: includes security, maintenance, rent								9,500	9,500	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Other Operating Costs	Audit services from independent auditors								80,000	80,000	Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE)
Grand Total		957,876	952,417	1,029,253	650,418	465,998	4,055,962	169,000	211,248	4,436,210	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as

established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy,
GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).