United Nations Development Programme
Country: Republic of the Philippines
PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories

UNDP Strategic Plan:
Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance
Output 2.5. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation

UNDAF Sub- Outcome 4.3: By 2018, capacities of national and local government officials and communities to conserve and sustainably manage the country's environment and natural resources, including biodiversity and sustainable energy sources will have been enhanced.

Expected CP Output: Increased capacities of key duty-bearerrs to provide an enabling environment for claimholders' improved access to an enhanced natural resources base, sustainable energy and a cleaner environment.

Implementing Partners:
Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

Responsible Parties: UNDP, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, Inc. (PAFID), Coalition of Indigenous Peoples Organizations in the Philippines (KASAPI)/Philippine ICCA Consortium

Brief description

The aim of this project is strengthen the conservation, protection and management of key biodiversity sites in the Philippines by institutionalizing Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) as a sustainable addition to the national PA estate. This shall be achieved through strengthening the legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that harmonizes the mandates, plans and activities amongst national government agencies involved (Biodiversity Management Bureau, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources), and local government units; and to effectively identify, map, recognize and support the governance and management of ICCAs. At the site level, the Project will improve capacities of indigenous peoples (IPs) and key stakeholders for the effective governance and management of ICCAs.

The sites that have been selected are important key biodiversity areas (KBAs) that overlap with ancestral domains, and represent a variety of governance models: (i) purely ICCAs; (ii) ICCAs within existing formally established protected areas (PAs); (iii) ancestral lands and waters; and (iv) sites representing the country's 7 ethnographic regions. The idea is to institutionalize ICCAs as an effective governance mechanism given the diversity of regimes and institutional arrangements in the given sites. The sites have also been strongly recommended by the Philippine ICCA Consortium, an organization of key IP leaders in the Philippines; and confirmed by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP).

Programme Period:	4 years
Atlas Award ID:	00088664
Project ID:	00095224
PIMS #	5389
Start date:	2016
End Date:	2020
Management Arrangements:	NIM

Total budget:	**USD 6,776,723**
GEF:	USD 1,751,484
Government:	USD 3,369,852
CSO:	USD 303,768
Local:	USD 250,000
Other:	USD 101,619
UNDP:	USD 1,000,000

Agreed by (DENR): RAMON PAJE, Secretary

Signature Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (NEDA): ROLANDO TUNGPALAN, Deputy Director General

Signature Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP): TITON MITRA, Country Director

Signature Date/Month/Year

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
AO	Administrative Order
APRC	Asia-Pacific Regional Center
APR/PIR	Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
B+WISER	Biodiversity for Improved Watersheds and Economic Resilience Project
DA-BFAR	Department of Agriculture–Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BPP	Biodiversity Partnership Programme
BTOR	Back-to-Office-Report
Philippine ICCA Consortium	Philippine ICCA Consortium
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DAO	Department Administrative Order
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIS	Enivronmental Impact System
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FPE	Foundation for the Philippine Environment
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Communities
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IKSPs	Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices
INREMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Project
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JAO	Joint Administrative Order
KASAPI	Koalisyon ng mga Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LGU	Local Government Unit

METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
NewCAPP	New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NFIDP	National Fisheries Industry Development Plan
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
OECM	Other Effective Conservation Mechanism
PA	Protected Area
PAFID	Philippine Association for Intercultural Development
PAME	Protected Area Management Enhancement
PB	Project Board
PBSAP	Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PM	Project Manager
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTFCF	Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation, Inc.
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RA	Republic Act
RP	Responsible Partner
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SGP	Small Grants Programme
STIFRMSP	Sustainable Traditional and Indigenous Forest Resources Management Systems and Practices
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	UNDP Country Office
UNDP EEG	UNDP Energy and Environment Group
UNDP Evaluation Office ERC	UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center
UNDP RTA	UNDP Regional Technical Adviser
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas

1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

1.1 Introduction

Overall Socio economic Context

1. The Philippines is the world's second largest archipelago, consisting of 7,107 islands covering 30 million hectares of land territory. It is part of the Southeast Asian region, located in the westernmost side, facing the Pacific Ocean. The country's complex geological history, long periods of isolation from major continents, and unique climatic conditions produced a wide variety of land and water forms, thus giving rise to high levels of biodiversity and endemism. As a tropical country, it is endowed with high valued dipterocarp forests, other forest ecosystem types, expansive coral reef, and rich marine life and resources.

2. As in many developing nations, the country has adopted a resource dependent economic growth in the post war era. This involved production of timber and agricultural products to meet the growing requirements of developed countries, with resulting negative consequences for forests.[1] Indeed, the early 60s till mid 80s were the golden era of the Philippine forest industry, as the country became one of the world's largest exporters of timber and wood products. In 1969-70, there were a total of 412 timber license agreements covering 10 million hectares with annual allowable cut of 15.5 million cubic meters. Roundwood exports in the 1960s reached 19.46 million cubic meters, which was reduced to more than half in 1970-71.[2]

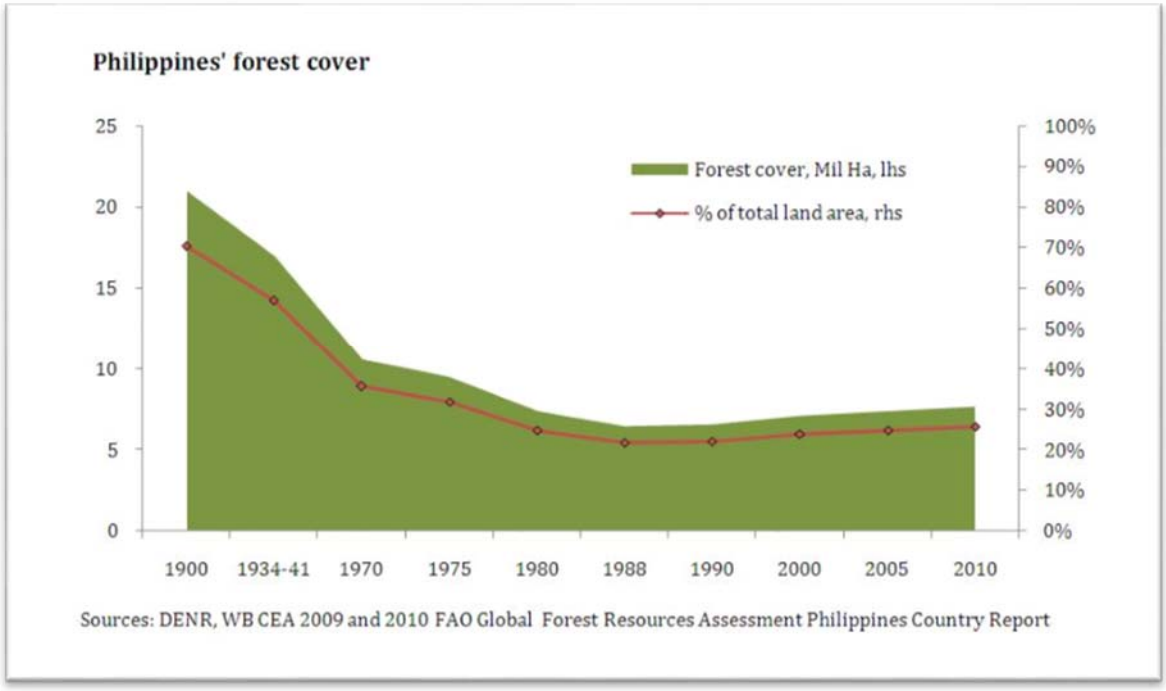
3. The reliance on timber and natural resources extraction, coupled with governance issues, policy failures, characteristic of the 60s and 70s had consequent negative effects – that is, drastic reduction of the country's forest cover. From as high as 70% of the country's total area in the 1900s, this declined to about 18.3% in 1999 and 6.6% in 2010[3]. (Figures 1 and 2). It was estimated that deforestation peaked from 1977 and 1980 to an all-time high of 300,000 hectares annually. This declined to approximately 100,000 hectares per year in the 1990s.[4] In economic terms, the contribution of the forestry sector declined from 1.85% of the GNP in 1975 to a mere 0.09% of the GNP in 1985 (equivalent to approximately US $43.5 million at current prices and exchange rates)[5]. It was during this period of rapid forest reduction that the indigenous peoples have felt the most severe impacts of marginalization. The award of large tracts of forest lands to concessionaires and the eventual loss of forest cover, further pushed indigenous cultural communities (ICCs) towards the hinterlands, thereby diminishing their ancestral lands. Dwindling resources and lack of recognition exacerbated poverty and erosion of cultural values among the ICCs.

4. As early as the 90s, studies have been made to describe the negative effects of tropical deforestation. At the macro (global) level, reduced tropical genetic diversity has been cited as the most important and has received the greatest attention in literature. Associated with tropical forest decline is the loss of potentially valuable tropical products as a result of extinction, loss of genetic information following reduction in the number of species, and lost opportunity to scientifically study the tropical ecosystems as a result of major disturbance. At the meso (national, regional) level, the concern is the effect of deforestation on weather and climates, as forest removal releases massive amounts of CO_2 into the atmosphere, thereby contributing to global warming. Other related effects are changes in the micro climate and rainfall patterns on a regional scale. At the micro level (local), the effects are large scale soil erosion, land degradation and flooding, causing undue damages to crop production, property and human

[1] Kummer, David M. 1992. **Deforestation on Postwar Philippines**. Geography Research Paper No. 234. University of Chicago Press.
[2] Forest Management Bureau – DENR. 2013 Philippine Forestry Statistics.
[3] Environmental Science for Social Change. 1999. **Decline of the Philippine Forests**. Bookmark., 1999.
[4] Guiang, E. S. 2001. **Impacts and Effectiveness of logging bans in natural forests: Philippines**. In Forest out of bounds: Impacts and Effectiveness of Logging Bans in Natural Forests in Asia and the Pacific, ed. C. Brown, PD Durst and T. Enters, FAO, Bangkok, Thailand (as cited in Guiang, E.S and G.C. Braganza. 2014. National Management Effectiveness Capacity Assessment of Protected Areas in the Philippines. Deitsche Gesellchaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-BmbH).
[5] Achieving the ITTO Objective 2000 and Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines. Report of the Diagnostic Mission Established under Decision 2 (XXXIX).

lives.[6] The social costs of these are much higher, entailing weakening bond of ICCs with their land, and massive poverty among the upland population, including the ICCs.

Figure 1: Decline in Philippine Forest Cover, 1900 – 2010



5. The conservation policy at that time, was establishment of national parks, though these received limited attention. As early as 1932, the Philippines has enacted Act 3915, "An Act Providing for the Establishment of National Parks, Declaring such Parks as Game Refuges and for other Purposes." The scope of this law is quite narrow, with the explicit objective of protecting wildlife, while allowing the cutting of trees under certain conditions.[7] The Act's implementing rules and regulations (Forestry Administrative Order No. 11 in 1934) allowed leasing of areas inside the park for logging and the establishment of sawmills. Other laws were enacted until the 1970s for creating national parks.[8] During this period, management of national parks was centralized at the then Bureau of Forestry Parks Management Division.

6. The objective of park management then was simply to remove occupants and settlers, enhance recreation and tourism, and carry out reforestation efforts. Two major laws were issued in 1975 (Presidential Decree 704 – Fisheries Code; and Presidential Decree 705 – Revised Forestry Code), which added some restraints in converting or using biologically rich areas and national parks for other purposes.[9] It was during this phase where the relationship between government and IP communities have been tenuous – due to the lack of recognition by the national parks system and forest management authorities of the culture and traditions of ICCs and local communities, and their contribution to sustainable parks

[6] Kummer, David M. 1992. **Deforestation on Postwar Philippines**. Geography Research Paper No. 234. University of Chicago Press.
[7] Guiang, E.S and G.C. Braganza. 2014. **National Management Effectiveness Capacity Assessment of Protected Areas in the Philippines**. Deitsche Gesellchaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-BmbH
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.

management. The Revised Forestry Code for example, has made it a criminal act to occupy forestlands without lease or permit, for those registered before May 1975.[10]

7. The change in government after the EDSA (Epifano de los Santos Avenue) People Power Revolution in 1986 ushered in sweeping reforms in the Philippines, adopting a strong focus on civil society and community participation in governance, and addressing the acute environmental problems in the Philippines. A new Constitution was passed in 1987 that guided the formulation of specific policies designed to create strong democratic institutions and uphold the rule of law. A key feature of the Constitution is the designation of national parks as a land classification distinct from forestlands.

8. Thus, from a highly regulatory regime, policies shifted towards more incentive and market driven environment, and transformed the role of government to more development-oriented organizations. Massive reforestation programs were introduced, non-performing timber license agreements were cancelled, and forest charges were increased significantly to partially capture the economic value of timber and resources. By 1990, the number of timber license agreements was reduced to 96 covering 3.76 million hectares and annual allowable cut of 5.05 million cubic meters.[11] In 2013, there were only three timber license agreements (TLAs) operating covering an area of 177,000 hectares. By 1990, the Philippines was already importing 381,178 m^3 of round wood; thus making the country a net importer from one of the top exporters of tropical timber.

9. With these changes, the government adopted a more decentralized management of natural resources, focusing on partnership with communities and local governments. Thus, priority was given to providing secure tenure to community forest managers, by placing about 5 million hectares under community based forest management agreements. In addition, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) implemented a program recognizing the ancestral domains of indigenous peoples by giving them certificates of ancestral domain claims (CADCs) through documentation and mapping, and support in the formulation of ancestral domain management plans (ADMPs). Although merely an administrative form of recognition, the program resulted in the issuance of 181 CADCs covering 2.54 million hectares of ancestral domains and support in engaging the Indigenous Peoples (IP) communities in natural resources management.[12] A good number of IP communities were awarded community based forest management agreements, a 25 year lease contract to develop and restore degraded forests, mainly those forest areas left after the closure of timber license operators.

10. A government reorganization plan was implemented shortly, and in 1987, a new office was created under the DENR, called the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), with the mandate of managing the country's protected areas and wildlife resources. This move essentially separated these functions from the domain of forest management, and established an office dedicated to the management of national parks, as classified under the new Constitution.

11. In June 1992, the Philippine Congress passed Republic Act 7586, or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS), well ahead of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janiero, or the UN Conference on Environment and Development. The NIPAS Act introduced a new perspective in the management of the country's protected areas as a way of conserving its rich biodiversity heritage. This law embodies the ideals of stakeholder participation, priority to conservation for the present and future generations, and equitable access to resources. This legislation represents the translation of one of the principles stated in the 1987 Constitution, that is – *protecting and advancing the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature*. Consistent with the inclusive policies and respect for indigenous peoples rights as enshrined in the Constitution, the NIPAS accorded due recognition to ancestral land and customary rights and interests in the establishment and management of protected areas. Thus, the NIPAS law reinforced the earlier Department Administrative

[10] Presidential Decree 705. Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines. May 19, 1975.
[11] Bureau of Forest Development. 1990 Philippine Forestry Statistics.
[12] Department Administrative Order No. 2, series of 1992, DENR.

Order (DAO) No. 2 of the DENR by incorporating such provisions in legislation, this time covering protected areas.

12. A more specific law was enacted in 1997, called the Indigenous Peoples Reform Act (IPRA) or Republic Act 8371. This law cemented the country's recognition of IP rights over their ancestral domains – thus setting the country apart from other countries who have until now, refused to recognize their IP populations and their rights to their territorial lands and waters. Through this law, implementation of the IPRA and related programs of the DENR was transferred to a newly created agency – the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Under the IPRA, the CADCs issued by the DENR underwent a process of revalidation and conversion to certificates of ancestral domain titles (CADTs), and IP community plans were developed called ancestral domain sustainable development and protection plan (ADSDPPs)[13].

13. Although a rights based law, the IPRA is seen as an important instrument to improve the country's natural resources management. Among the most important provisions of IPRA are contained in section 9, which stipulates the following responsibilities of ICCs:

- *Maintain Ecological Balance. - To preserve, restore, and maintain a balanced ecology in the ancestral domain by protecting the flora and fauna, watershed areas, and other reserves; and*
- *Restore Denuded Areas. - To actively initiate, undertake and participate in the reforestation of denuded areas and other development programs and projects subject to just and reasonable remuneration.* [14]

Recent Developments

14. The major shift in policies following the 1987 Constitution paved the way for a new development path for the Philippines. Subsequent medium term development plans focused on strengthening governance, upholding peoples' rights, and more inclusive growth. Beginning with former President Corazon Aquino, medium term development plans have focused on addressing the causes of poverty and adopting a sustainable development path. The Philippine Strategy for Sustainable Development (PSSD) was issued through a Cabinet Resolution in 1987; followed by the adoption of Philippine Agenda 21 and the creation of a multi stakeholder body to coordinate its implementation – the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). In these mechanisms, the civil society, peoples' organizations, academe, private sector and local community representatives were given voice in the crafting of national policies and implementation of key programs.

15. These actions meant giving emphasis to community stewardship of resources, greater participation in decision making, and creating opportunities for equitable sharing of benefits from resource management. Programs to implement key legislations were built around establishing procedures for these principles to flourish.

16. The 2005-2011 and the 2011-2016 development plans clearly dedicated chapters on environmental management, designed to give prominence to the role that environment and natural resources (ENR) play in national development. The current Plan (2011-2016 Philippine Development Plan (PDP)) acknowledges that the natural environment, together with quality of governance and national security all exert profound influence on the economy's productive potential. It also recognizes that the country's environment and natural resources serve both a means and end in achieving inclusive growth. It articulates that ENR provide the needed inputs and ecosystem services to sustain resource dependent

[13] Former ADMPs were also converted into ADSDPPs.

[14] Republic Act No. 8371. An Act to Recognize, Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenus Cultural Communities/Indigenpus Peoples, Creating a National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Establishing Implementing Mechanisms, Appropriating Funds Therefor, and for Other Purposes. October 29, 1997.

communities, agriculture, industries, water supply and the energy sector, among others. At the same time, it bears both the negative and positive impacts of activities intended to accelerate economic growth.[15]

17. Through sustained implementation of social, political and economic reforms, the country achieved steady growth, albeit met with boom and bust cycles associated with global economic crises, changes in national leadership, coupled with changing investor confidence. Now with its middle income country status, new challenges have emerged in balancing the need to protect its environment and biodiversity resources, whilst sustaining economic growth, amidst its rapidly increasing population, and the negative impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

18. Despite these gains, growth in general has failed to address persistent issues of inequality, such that the vulnerable sectors of society, to which ICCs belong, remained outside the radar of development program. The irony is, these people are the stewards of natural resources, upon which the stability and sustainability of economic progress depend. Thus, the focus on inclusive growth in the last two PDPs, is an effort to correct this imbalance.

19. To address these challenges, a number of key programs and policies were implemented to ensure that the country's ecological integrity is strengthened. As one of the pillars of achieving rapid, sustained economic growth, the country's timber and forest resources are no longer viewed as the key sources of exports, but more value adding, and has expanded to rely on the performance of such sectors as manufacturing, agro industry, tourism, services, and overcoming the constraints in energy supply, catch up on infrastructure backlog, and increase investments in human capital. Through spatially and sectorally enabled strategies, it is expected that economic growth would result in equal development opportunities and a climate resilient environment; thereby ultimately leading to poverty reduction in multiple dimensions, massive quality and employment generation[16].

20. The key programs and policies implemented in support of the above are discussed below:

- A massive National Greening Program (NGP) started in 2011 aiming to restore denuded and degraded forestlands by planting 1.5 billion trees in 1.5 million hectares over the six-year period (2011-2016). This was complemented by an Executive Order issued by the President that bans the cutting of trees in all natural forests. This essentially extends the earlier policy issued in the early 90s which declared that all old growth forests and forest areas with elevation above 1,000 meters above sea level are considered protection forests.
- The implementation of the NIPAS program was given a boost recently, with increase in budget for the sector, to include Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) formerly called PAWB, to levels reaching Php 1 Billion (USD 22.72 million) in 2014, and priority given to ecotourism. Selected protected areas (PAs) were identified as convergence zones for ecotourism, where additional resources were given to improve management and install facilities to increase tourism arrivals. A new law (Republic Act 10629) approved in 2013 gave impetus for revenue generation in protected areas, by allowing the retention of 75% of PA earnings within the PA. There is also current legislative push for the enactment of additional 96 PAs, and the strengthening of the NIPAS law. The BMB is also engaged in expanding and diversifying the country's PA estate through recognition of indigenous and local community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) and local government managed conservation areas (LCAs) as part of the national PA system. This is being undertaken through the UNDP-GEF New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP). The recently approved Small Grants Program, is expected to complement and continue the work of NewCAPP in its priority regions, by supporting indigenous peoples and local community conservation initiatives.

[15] National Economic and Development Authority. 2014. Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016: Mid term Update with Revalidated Results Matrices.
[16] National Economic and Development Authority. 2014. Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016: Mid term Update with Revalidated Results Matrices. (Figure 1.1 Updated Plan Strategic Framework).

Another UNDP GEF funded project, called the Biodiversity Partnership Programme (BPP), is working to strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in the agricultural production landscapes in key biodiversity areas (KBAs). A new UNDP-GEF initiative, called the Marine KBAs Project, aims to improve governance and conservation coverage in the country's marine KBAs.

1.2 Philippines' Biodiversity and Its Global Significance

The Philippines' Biodiversity Record

21. The Philippines is a wealthy nation from the metrics of biodiversity richness and distribution of such resources across the earth. The country is part of the Southeast Asian region which occupies only three per cent of the earth's surface; yet is home to 20 per cent of all known species of plants and animals, making it critically important to global environmental sustainability. The region is one of the biggest biodiversity pools in the world which includes three megadiverse countries – Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia; several biogeographical units[17] and numerous centers of restricted range bird, plant and insect species.

22. The country is recognized as a center of biodiversity – belonging to the unique group of seventeen megadiverse countries, which together host 70-80% of the world's life forms. Due to its small size, this second largest archipelago of 7,100 islands is believed to harbor more diversity of life than any other country on earth on a per hectare basis.[18] The country, together with Madagascar, are the only two countries – which are both a megadiverse country and a biodiversity hotspot,[19] thus making the Philippines one of the top global conservation priority areas.[20]

Table 1: List of Megadiverse Countries.

Australia	Malaysia
Brazil	Mexico
China	Papua New Guinea
Colombia	Peru
Democratic Republic of Congo	Philippines
Ecuador	South Africa
India	United States
Indonesia	Venezuela
Madagascar	

23. There are more than 52,177 described species in the Philippines,[21] of which more than half are endemic. Species endemism is also high, counting at least 25 genera of plants and 49 percent of terrestrial wildlife.[22] Of all the described species, 207 and 526 species of fauna and flora, respectively; are listed in the 2011 Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES).[23] About half, or 555 of the

[17] e.g., Malesia, Wallacea, Sundaland, Indo-Burma, and the Central Indo-Pacific
[18] Heaney, as cited in Ong. P.S., L. E. Afuang, and R. G. Rosell Ambal (eds.) 2002. **Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities: A Second Iteration of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**. Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Conservation International Philippines, Biodiversity Conservation Program-University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies, and Foundation for the Philippine Environment, Quezon City, Philippines.
[19] Ong. P.S., L. E. Afuang, and R. G. Rosell Ambal (eds.) 2002. **Philippine Biodiversity Conservation Priorities: A Second Iteration of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**. Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Conservation International Philippines, Biodiversity Conservation Program-University of the Philippines Center for Integrative and Development Studies, and Foundation for the Philippine Environment, Quezon City, Philippines.
[20] ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, 2010. **ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook**.
[21] DENR, 1997**. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan/Philippine Biodiversity: An Assessment and Action Plan**. Bookmark, Inc. Makati, Philippines.
[22] ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, 2010 ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook.
[23] DENR-BMB. 2014. **Fifth National Report to the CBD**.

1,130 terrestrial wildlife species in the Philippines are endemic, 157 are threatened, and 128 are threatened endemic species.

Table 2. The Philippines Biodiversity Record.

Indicator	Philippine record	Elaboration of biodiversity significance
Total number of species	More than 52,177 described species 1,130 terrestrial wildlife species	More than half are endemics 733 listed in CITES List 555 are endemic, 157 are threatened and 128 are threatened endemic species
Rate of Species discovery	One of the highest in the world	141 new species discovered between 2005-2012
Plant diversity	5th in the world in terms of number of plant species	10,000 to 14,000 species of vascular and non vascular plants 45-60% plant endemism
Tree diversity	Highest tree species diversity in ASEAN region	3,000 tree species in all
Amphibian and reptile diversity	One of most important centers of amphibian and reptile diversity in SE Asia	62% endemism, highest known percentage endemism among vertebrates in SE Asia
Bird diversity	4th leading country in the world in bird endemism 1st in the world in terms of threatened endemic species of birds	576 bird species, 395 resident breeders 195 species are endemic, while 126 are restricted range species 45 species are either extinct in the wild, critical or endangered; 40 of which are endemics
Insect diversity	70 percent of the Philippines' nearly 21,000 recorded insect species are found only in the country.	About one-third of the 915 butterflies are endemic to the Philippines, and over 110 of the more than 130 species of tiger beetle are found nowhere else
Mammalian diversity	Has greatest concentration of terrestrial mammalian diversity in the world Has the greatest concentration of endemic mammals in the world on a per unit basis. 8th most threatened in the world	174 indigenous species of mammals, 111 mammals or 64%, are endemic 50 species are threatened
Marine, mangrove and freshwater diversity	Largest contributor to high biodiversity of Indo-Pacific center 2nd in SE Asia in freshwater endemicity More than half of world's coral species are in Philippines Has second largest reef area in SE Asia and 3rd largest in the world High mangrove diversity; has 63%	3,214 species (121 endemic and 76 under threat) 34% freshwater endemicity of fish species 460 or 58% of world's 794 coral species are found in the Philippines Makes up 9% of world's coral reef coverage Has 44 mangrove species out of global total of 70

Indicator	Philippine record	Elaboration of biodiversity significance
	of world's total species of mangroves	

24. The country's floral diversity record is also exceptional, with between 10,000 and 14,000 species of vascular and non-vascular plants, more than half of which are endemic to the Philippines.[24] The country is ranked 5th in the world in terms of the number of plant species, containing about 5% of the global floral species.[25] Plant endemism is high, ranging from 45% to 60%. The country ranks highest in the ASEAN region in terms of the diversity of native tree species. With about 3,000 tree species in all; 46 are critically endangered, 35 are endangered, and 134 are vulnerable.[26]

25. An estimated 384 species of amphibians (110 species) and reptiles (274 species) are now known in the country.[27] Of the 384 species, 237 (62%) are endemic – currently the highest known percentage endemism among vertebrates in Southeast Asia. The ASEAN Center for Biodiversity reports about 56 threatened amphibians and reptiles in the Philippines.[28] The number of amphibians and reptiles is expected to continue to rise as new expeditions lead to new discoveries.[29] The Philippines is therefore regarded as one of the most important centers of amphibian and reptile diversity in Southeast Asia.

26. The rate of discovery of new species is likewise one of the highest in the world: a total of 36 new species (20 frogs, eight lizards, and eight snakes), or roughly 10% of the total herpetofauna, has been discovered in the last ten years.[30] In a recent expedition carried out 2011 in partnership with the California Academy of Sciences, a hundred new species were reported discovered. Undertaken over a three week period only from May 26 to June 10; it is considered the largest expedition in the Philippines, and was the first to make a comprehensive survey of both terrestrial and marine diversity in the country. The Philippine Biodiversity Expedition was composed of American and Filipino scientists. (GMA News Online 2011, as cited in Ateneo School of Government Report, 2011).[31] Of late, a study undertaken in Mt. Nacolod in Southern Leyte under the UDP-GEF NewCAPP revealed two new species of frogs, including potentially new species of snake and lizard.[32] The same study showed four more potential KBAs in the province, thus expanding the number of terrestrial KBAs from 128 to 132. Recent studies also revealed new records of important species such as Philippine Eagle, birds, volant animals, amphibians, and high elevation mammals.[33] It is acknowledged that as more studies are undertaken, new records and discoveries will be made, despite the fact that the country's forest cover has been largely decimated, particularly the lowland dipterocarps.

27. Some of these new discoveries include the (a) Camiguin hawk owl (*Ninox leventisi*), (b) Cordillera shrew mouse (*Archboldomys maximus*), (c) Zambales forest mouse (*Apomys zambalensis*), (d) Sierra Madre forest mouse (*Apomys sierra*), and (e) Southern Leyte frog (*Platymantis guentheri* and *Platymantis hazelae*).

[24] Merrill, 1923-26, as cited in Ong, et.al.
[25] DENR-PAWB, UNDP, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity and Ateneo School of Governance. March 2009. **Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target: The 4th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity**.
[26] ASEAN Center for Biodiversity. **2010 ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook**.
[27] Ibid.
[28] Ibid.
[29] For example, the recently concluded biodiversity assessment in Mt. Nacolod yielded potentially two new species of frogs, one new species of lizard and one new species of snake. (www.newcapp.org)
[30] Ong, et. al.
[31] USAID Philippines. 2011 FAA 118/119 Report. **Philippines Biodiversity and Tropical Forestry Analysis: Conserving Tropical Forests and Biodiversity for Human Development and Inclusive Growth**. A Report prepared by the Ateneo School of Government.
[32] Mallari, Neil Aldrin, et.al., 2013. **Biodiversity Baseline Assessment in the REDD+ Pilot and key Biodiversity Area in Mt. Nacolod Southern Leyte: Final Technical Report**. December 2013. Manila, Philippines: Gessellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.
[33] Ibid. FFI and UNDP-GEF NewCAPP. June, 2014. **Setting Priority Areas for Conservation in Cebu Island.** UP Institute of Biology, UP Diliman Science Research Foundation, Inc. and UNDP-GEF NewCAPP. 2013. **Inventory and Assessment of Biodiversity Resources of Mt. Tapulao, Zambales, Luzon Island, Philippines.**

28. The Philippines holds the record of being the 4th leading country in the world in bird endemism. It is the habitat of about 576 species of birds, of which 395 species are resident breeders. Endemic species constitute 195, while 126 are considered restricted range species (range size estimated to be <50,000 km^2).[34] While this may be the case, it is estimated that about 45 species are either extinct in the wild, critical, or endangered. Forty of these are endemic birds, making the Philippines the number one country in the world in terms of threatened endemic species of birds.[35]

29. For a relatively small country, virtually all of its territory is covered by either Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs)[36] or Secondary Areas (SA).[37] There are seven EBAs and three SAs,[38] in the Philippines, with each EBA containing unique concentrations of restricted range bird species (many are globally threatened) and a number of more widely threatened bird species (many are endemics). Almost all Important Bird Areas (IBAs)[39] in the Philippines are believed to support populations of threatened species, and most of them also support the restricted range species that are characteristic of an EBA or SA. Of the 117 IBAs in the Philippines, only 34 are considered relatively well known ornithologically; 20 are poorly known and the information on the remainder is incomplete or lacking.

30. The country is host to nearly 21,000 recorded insect species, of which an estimated 70 percent are found only in the country. About one-third of the 915 butterflies are endemic to the Philippines, and over 110 of the more than 130 species of tiger beetle are found nowhere else.[40]

31. The country has one of the greatest concentrations of terrestrial mammalian diversity in the world and the greatest concentration of endemic mammals in the world on a per unit basis. The most recent inventory of land living mammals includes 174 indigenous species, 111 of which, or about 64%, are endemic.[41] In the last 15 years, field researchers, mostly at high elevation areas, have found new species, in particular of murid rodents, in Luzon, Mindanao, and Mindoro. Moreover, several new species have been discovered in small oceanic islands such as Sibuyan (five new species) and Camiguin (two new species), catapulting these islands to a new status as centers of mammal endemism.[42] These recent discoveries demonstrate why it cannot be assumed that all centers of endemism in the Philippines have been documented. Unfortunately, the mammal assemblage in the Philippines is the 8th most threatened in the world, with 50 threatened species.

32. The Philippines' archipelagic character, along with its Ice Age history, has had significant impacts on the distribution of animals in the country. The distribution of non-flying land mammals illustrates that each island that existed in the Philippines during the latest Ice Age period is a unique center of biodiversity. For example, Luzon has 22 species of unique mammals (71% of the total 31), while the medium-sized islands that remained isolated, such as Mindoro and Greater Panay-Negros, have 45-50% unique mammal assemblage. Smaller islands that remained isolated during the Ice Age, although small, are also considered unique centers of biodiversity. One example is Sibuyan Island (463 km^2), which hosts four species of endemic non-flying mammals (plus one bat), a total exceeding that of any country in Europe. Lastly, the varied habitat of the country, such as the lowland forest, montane forest, and mossy forests, which occurs along the elevation gradient of every large mountain has influenced the

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31 DENR-PAWB, UNDP, ASEAN Center for Biodiversity and Ateneo School of Governance. March 2009. **Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target: The 4th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity**. March 2009. ASEAN Center for Biodiversity. 2010: ASEAN Biodiversity Outlook.

[35] Philippines, Department of Environment and Natural Resources. 1997. **Philippine Biodiversity: An Assessment and Plan of Action.** Makati City, Bookmark.

[36] EBAs are areas with two or more restricted range bird species which rely or are confined to them.

[37] SAs are areas which support one or more restricted range species but do not qualify as EBAs because less than two species are entirely confined to them.

[38] The terms EBAs and SAs were defined by Mallari, N. A. D., Tabaranza, B. R. Jr., and Crosby, M. J., 2001. Key Conservation Sites in the Philippines: A Haribon Foundation and Birdlife International Directory of Important Bird Areas. Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Bookmark, Inc. Makati City, Bookmark. As cited in Ong, et. al.

[39] IBAs are areas designated as globally important habitats for conservation of bird populations

[40] http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/philippines/Pages/default.aspx

[41] Heanney and Regalado, 1998; Tan, 1995; Aragones, as cited in Ong, et. al.

[42] Heaney and Mallari, 2001, as cited in Ong, et. al.

pattern of biodiversity. Localized sub centers of endemism associated with mountain ranges have developed; for example, the mountains of southern Luzon support mammal species that are similar but noticeably different (and recognized as different) species than those of the mountains of northern Luzon.[43]

33. In terms of marine diversity, the Philippines is considered the largest contributor to the high biodiversity of the Indo-Pacific center; containing within its territories, such remarkable wealth of fish species (Carpenter and Springer 2005). The country has 3,214 species (incomplete list) with about 121 being endemic and 76 rated as being under threat. Freshwater endemicity of fish species in the Philippines is as high as 34% (second to Indonesia in the Southeast Asia region). The country's coastal areas figure prominently in rankings of species richness for many taxa (Roberts et al. 2002). More than half (over 460 or 58%) of the world's 794 coral species are found in the Philippines (Licuanan and Capili 2004; Veron and Fenner 2000).

34. The country holds the third largest reef area in the world, with a total of 22,500 sq km, representing 9% of the total coral reef area globally. There are 464 species of hard corals, and 1,770 species of reef fish that have been documented.[44] In addition, the country has around 44 mangrove species out of a global total of 70 (Spalding et al. 2010; Polidoro et al. 2010), and 16 of the world's 50 seagrass species (Sudara et al. 1994). These figures will likely increase as local waters are better studied. For instance, in the Sulu Sea, 21 new species of coral were collected in a 2-week period, whereas it normally takes a year to collect that number of new species worldwide (Veron and Fenner 2000).[45]

Cultural Diversity

35. The ancestry of the Philippines is just as diverse, comprising more than a hundred ethno linguistic groups distributed along the country's fragile ecosystems. The NCIP estimates the population of indigenous peoples in the Philippines between 12 and 15 million (or 12-15% of the total population) distributed into approximately 100 different indigenous cultural communities (ICCs). The IPRA cites seven ethnographic regions, identified by virtue of the distribution of various indigenous groups in the Philippines:

- Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and Region 1 (Northern Luzon)
- Region II (Cagayan Valley)
- Region III (Central Luzon) and rest of Luzon
- Island group and the rest of the Visayas
- Northwestern Mindanao
- Central Mindanao
- Southern and Eastern Mindanao

36. The country's biodiversity resources are represented in 15 biogeographic zones and 228 key biodiversity areas. These were identified based on the First National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) in 1997, the prioritization exercise in 2001, followed up by the listing of KBAs in 2006. Out of the 128 terrestrial KBAs in the Philippines, approximately 91 of these are part of the ancestral lands of IP communities.

Management of Protected Areas

37. The establishment of protected areas has been the main strategy to conserve the country's rich biodiversity. To date, the only legislation that supports this program is the NIPAS Act. Since it was legislated, a total of 240 PAs have been established, covering a total area of 5.45 million hectares or 14.2% of the country's territory. Of these, 4.07 million hectares are terrestrial areas, while 1.38 million hectares are marine areas. These include initial components that have not been proclaimed under the

[43] Heaney, in Ong, et. al.

[44] DENR-BMB. 2014. **Fifth National Report to the CBD**.

[45] Licuanan, Wilredo Y. **Priority Reef Areas in the Pacific Coast of the Philippines for Marine Protected Area Deployment**. The Philippine Agricultural Scientist, Vol. 94 No. 4. December 2011.

NIPAS law. About 26% of the country's forest cover are within Pas.[46] Since the law was passed in 1992, 13 protected areas have been legislated, while 113 PAs have been proclaimed by the President. The rest are either in the process of establishment or undergoing assessment to determine if these need to be pursued as PAs following the NIPAS law.[47]

38. Protected areas are managed by multi-stakeholder bodies called Protected Area Management Boards (PAMBs). These are composed of representatives from local government units (provincial, municipal and barangay levels), civil society, IP communities, academe, other government agencies, and private sector. The Regional Director of the DENR serves as the ex officio Chair of PAMBs. While this set up allowed for broader participation of concerned sectors, it remains a fact that members from IP and local communities face constraints in their representation due to logistics issues, and levels of education which hamper their effective participation in formal meetings, review of documents and decision making within PAMBs. In a survey of 60 PAs by GIZ-PAME, it found out that *in areas where CADTs exist, the PA management plans are not harmonized with ADSDPP because of differences in goals, purposes, process and interests between the two management groups*.[48] The same report also revealed that some IPs are not fully participating in planning and PAMB activities, especially where CADTs exist in PAs. Stakeholders attribute this to difficulties in coordinating with NCIP and in seeking constructive working relations.

39. These differences also affect the establisment of PAs in areas claimed by IPs, or where there are existing CADTs. In some cases, PA legislations have been delayed because of apprehensions of some IP members on the future of their CADTs, livelihoods and traditional governance under a PA regime.

40. On the one hand, protected areas established under the NIPAS has historically suffered from lack of funding and resources. Only 187 PAs have designated Protected Area Superintendents (PASUs), majority of which occupy multiple positions in the DENR field offices. A lot of PAs harness the contributions from LGUs and local and IP communities to render on the ground protection and management of PAs. In a benchmarking study undertaken in 2011,[49] it was found that in the Philippines, the number of PA staff have to increase by 9.8 times, or by 2,283 to meet the regional benchmark in Asian countries. Compared to its Asian neighbors, the country's PAs is the most severe understaffed, trailing behind Laos. The same report found that on the average, the Philippines has 7.46 full time PA staff per 1,000 hectares of protected area; or 3.85 staff per protected area. Other non megadiverse countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, fared much better than the Philippines in terms of providing staff resources for their PAs, although they have less number of PAs to manage.

41. Given the biological importance of the Philippines, there is agreement among stakeholders that there are huge gaps in coverage and representativeness of the protected area system. Compared to the size of identified key biodiversity areas (KBAs) in the country, existing protected areas cover only 52 % of KBAs (see Table 3). Conversely, there are 5.12 million hectares of KBAs that need to be placed under some form of effective management.[50] Expansion of conservation coverage through the NIPAS entails a long and bureaucratic process, in some cases, taking years to complete till the legislation stage.

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[46] DENR-BMB. 2014. **Fifth National Report to the CBD**.

[47] The NIPAS law included a number of initial components, or those established prior to the legislation, as part of the national system. Assessments would be required to determine if these areas still meet the criteria of PAs. In parallel with this process, those where assessments have been completed, and/or new areas which are determined to be important to be included in the system are undergoing the process of establishment as defined under the NIPAS law and its implementing rules and regulations (IRR).

[48] Guiang, E.S and G.C. Braganza. 2014. **National Management Effectiveness Capacity Assessment of Protected Areas in the Philippines**. Deitsche Gesellchaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-BmbH.

[49] Anda, Alexander Jr., and Marlon Atienza. November 2011. **Fiscal Gap and Financing Protected Areas in the Philippines.** A Research Project funded by EPSEEA. Also refer to the powerpoint presentation by Dr. Gem Castillo, **Fiscal Gaps and Financing of Protected Areas in Southeast Asia and China: Updates on Cross Country Studies.** Presentation at the Meeting of PAWB, Sulo Hotel, Quezon city, Nov 29, 2011. The study used 2009 data, and was based on a survey of 79 PAs in the Philippines.

[50] KBAs were identified as large tracts of land which include alienable and disposable lands and other developed lands. The process of placing these KBAs under some form of management would entail biodiversity assessments to determine the boundaries of the conservation area, followed by stakeholder consultations. In many instances, the areas determined as suitable for conservation would either be smaller or larger than the size of the KBA.

Biogeographic zones which are under represented are: Sulu, Greater Luzon, Lubang, Greater Palawan, Romblon Tablas, Greater Negros Panay and Greater Mindanao. In addition, ecological gaps is also an issue within existing PAs. In a study by the USAID funded project entitled Biodiversity and Watersheds for Improved for Economy and Resilience (B+WISER) covering three PAs, it was found out that large tracts of high value conservation areas are outside the PA boundaries, instead – the more disturbed and low biodiversity value areas are covered in PA delineations. These could be attributed to a number of factors: (i) limited information at the time of PA establishment; (ii) socio political considerations in the determination of PA boundaries; and (iii) (iv) lack of consideration for other effective governance system in areas of high conservation value.

Table 3: Overlap of Terrestrial KBAs and PAs in the Philippines, March 2015

Biogeographic Zone	Number of KBAs	Area (in hectares)	Number of PAs Established	Area (in hectares)	Area of PAs within KBAs
					(%)
Batanes	1	190,359	1	213,578	100
Babuyanes	1	809,504	-	-	-
Greater Luzon	71	2,349,198	105	1,444,662	65
LCA			15[51]	29,309	
ICCA			4[52]	43,174	
Burias	-	-	2	-	-
Greater Mindoro	11	332,681	6	252,892	81
ICCA			1[53]	16,903	
Lubang	1	55,490	-	-	-
Greater Palawan	32	1,863,041	11	1,303,737	70
Sibuyan	1	15,265	2	15,265	100
Romblon-Tablas	2	18,684	1	2,670	14
Greater Negros Panay	27	405,973	28	258,075	66
LCA			1[54]	10,238	
Greater Mindanao	67	3,922,595	81	1,699,979	45
LCA			1[55]	40,000	
ICCA			2[56]	6,038	
Camotes	-	-	-		-
Siquijor	2	19,843	-	-	-
Camiguin	2	136,576	1	2,227	1.6

[51] 13 in Polilio Group of Islands; 1 Mangatarem, Zambales Range (Pangasinan side), 1 in Mt. Tapulao, Zambales Range
[52] Cabangan, Zambales; San Felipe, Zambales; Banao, Kalinga; and Balatoc, Kalinga
[53] Buhid and Bangon Tribes in Mt. Iglit Baco
[54] Nug As Lantoy BD Corridor
[55] Mt. Nacolod
[56] Menuvu Community in Mt. Kalatungan; Mamanwa-Manobo in Mt. Hilong-Hilong

Greater Sulu	10	527,975	2	243,180	46
Sibutu	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**228**	**10,647,184**	**240**	**5,581,927**	**52.42%**

Importance of ICCAs in Improving Conservation Coverage and Governance of PAs

42. The above arguments point to the value of diversifying the governance system of protected areas to include other forms of conservation. This has been widely acknowledged by the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) during the 11th Conference of the Parties (CoP) in Hyderabad, and more recently, during the VIth World Parks Congress (WPC) in Sydney Australia in November 2014. Both events advocated for the recognition of other effective conservation measures (OECMs), such as indigenous and local community conservation areas and territories (ICCAs) in the management of protected areas, and in helping countries achieve their commitments to the Aichi targets. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for example, promotes adoption of diverse governance types (national formal gazettement, privately managed, local government managed, local and IP community managed or ICCAs); to put in place, effective management in any or all of the identified six IUCN PA categories.

43. The Philippines is considered as a frontrunner in piloting such kinds of initiatives. Through the UNDP-GEF funded New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP), it has started in 2011, to pilot test the recognition of new and diversified governance regimes in the establishment and management of protected areas. One which has gained international recognition is the country effort in documentation, mapping and recognition of ICCAs in territories occupied by indigenous peoples or Indigenous Cultural Communities's (ICCs)[57]. In March 2012, no less than the CBD Secretary Braulio de Souza Dias expressed that the Philippines is a recognized leader on indigenous rights and the recognition of ICCAs. He added that there is much other countries can learn from the experience of the Philippines.[58] This was echoed by the Global ICCA Consortium during the 11th Coference of the Parties when it was said that the Philippines is considered as a best practice example of how ICCAs are recognized and supported under the government system of protected areas.

44. It is estimated that in the Philippines, the overlap between PAs and ancestral domains is 1,440,000 hectares, or about 26% of the total PA estate; while the overlap between KBAs and CADTs can reach about 1,345,198 hectares (involving 91 CADTs in 65 KBAs). This means that 29% of the entire area of KBAs requiring protection falls into territories occupied by indigenous peoples. Moreover, spatial analysis showed that in KBAs that are not covered by PAs, ancestral domains is the de facto governance regime, and that in these areas – the governance by IP communities have contributed to the continued protection of existing forest cover, despite the absence of PA. The map in Figure 2 shows the overlaps between PA, KBAs, and remaining forest cover, strongly suggesting that the governance by IP communities have been instrumental in protecting what little natural forest cover is left in the Philippines. About 75% of areas with remaining forest cover are within ancestral domains.

45. The recognition and strengthening of ICCAs creates the enabling environment for a significant contribution to the strategic expansion of the protected area estate to protect globally significant biodiversity. Through the NewCAPP, the potential for more cost effective expansion and diversification of conservation coverage has been documented; with proven co-benefits to upholding the rights of indigenous peoples, including protection of their livelihoods and their cultural and spiritual values associated with such ICCAs. In the Philippines, ICCAs include sacred sites and natural features, indigenous territories, cultural landscapes and seascapes. They are found in both terrestrial and marine

[57] In the 1986 Constitution of the Philippine Republic, indigenous peoples are referred to as Indigenous Cultural Communities. Hence when there is intent for indigenous peoples to be mentioned in the context of legislative, policy and program support from and by government, the term ICC is cited.

[58] Co, Edna Estifania, J. Propero E. de Vera III, Ma. Faina Lucero-Diola, Portia Silang, Floradema Eleazar and Norma Molinyawe. September 2012. **Nature Conservation in the Footsteps of our Ancestors: Proceedings of the First National Conference on Indigenous Community Cnserved Areas (ICCAs).** 29-20 March 2012, UP Diliman.

ecosystems in the country. The ICCA sites also represent different bio-geographic regions. They can be found from the mountain ridges to the coral reefs. They provide habitats to a high diversity of flora and fauna, as evidenced from the high degree of overlaps between KBAs and ancestral domains. Based on experience from NewCAPP, the ICC's designated ICCAs can range from their sustainable hunting grounds which are governed by traditional

Figure 2: Overlap of PAs and Ancestral Domains Lands[59]

Source: PAFID

[59] For an overlay analysis of the overlaps between KBAs, PAs and ancestral domains in the Philippines, please see http://www.slideshare.net/davedevera/kbaiccaparks-overlay

systems of resource use, to sacred places and entire forest corridors, depending on the value of ICCAs to a particular ICC.

46. By working on several pilot areas, NewCAPP has initiated policy and structural changes, such as the inclusion of new forms of protected areas in the National PA System Master Plan that is currently being formulated. This has created an opportunity for a significant expansion of the national conservation estate, through recognition of ICCAs, which typically coincide with areas of greatest surviving endemism. As a result of the work done by NewCAPP and other partners such as the NCIP and NGOs, there is now significant interest from many ICCs to map, document and recognize their ICCAs.

47. ICCAs present a long history of conservation and sustainable use that is much older than the government-managed protected areas. Indigenous peoples and local communities, both sedentary and mobile, have for millennia played a critical role in conserving a variety of natural environments and species. They have done this for a variety of purposes, economic as well as cultural, spiritual and aesthetic. At present, there are many thousand ICCAs across the world, including forests, wetlands, and landscapes, village lakes, water catchment, rivers and coastal stretches and marine areas.

48. ICCA is not a new concept to indigenous peoples, including in the Philippines, where the indigenous peoples generally term their territories as ancestral domains. As such, indigenous peoples areas do not refer only to hectarage or physical features. Long before the term "ICCA" was popularized internationally, ancestral domains encompassed as well the indigenous peoples' cultural and spiritual relationships with the geographical features of the area. Documentation has shown that these strong bonds have resulted in key biodiversity areas being protected through the millenia.

49. As the country manages to strengthen its ecological infrastructure in pursuit of its inclusive growth agenda, it is essential to address ecological gaps and representativeness in the existing PA portfolio, improve cost effectiveness in the expansion of such coverage, and address the root causes of the tension in the governance of PAs in areas within ancestral domains. It is clear that the ICCAs offer a good approach, providing clear benefits in terms of better management of the PA system, expansion of coverage and representativeness to include new KBAs, and recognizing the rights and contributions of IP communities in the process.

1.3 Threats and Root Causes

50. Despite its huge potential, the adoption of ICCAs as a vital weapon against biodiversity loss is just beginning to be fully recognized in official conservation systems. Due to this weak recognition and documentation, ICCAs are often neglected and many of them face enormous threats; great pressure emanates from the economic demand on the natural resources characterizing KBAs, within a country setting wherein such KBAs are not valued as such. At the same time, the indigenous peoples who have been stewards of many KBAs are among the most vulnerable sectors in Philippine society, including their lack of influence or even invisibility in the economic and political life of the country. That is why it is not surprising that these are cited as among the root causes in weak biodiversity conservation in the Philippines.

51. The major factors that threaten biodiversity in the Philippines, and the concomitant erosion of the values of ICCAs to conservation, are the following:

- Habitat loss and degradation
- Erosion of traditional governance – loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices
- Tourism and infrastructure development

Habitat Loss and Degradation:

52. The reduction of forest cover from a high of 70% to 18% between the 1930s and 1999 of the country's forest cover represents the single biggest loss of habitats of the country's important

biodiversity. It should be noted that the surge in biological resource assessments started only in the mid 80s, which means that important biodiversity had already been lost before they were even recorded. The loss of forest cover through excessive timber harvesting after the post war brought with it the decimation of resources of indigenous peoples, who occupy most of the country's forest areas.

53. The clearing of forest areas attracted landless lowlanders to migrate in the uplands, thus increasing the competition for available land for agriculture. This deforestation phenomenon, not only created permanent agriculture plots in former forested areas, but it also shortened the fallow periods adopted by IP communities in their swidden farming practices. The outcome is not only resource degradation, but had its associated effects on productivity, income and nutrition among IP groups. In 1990s, the upland population is estimated at 17 million, representing 28% of the total population. Given the current population count of 100 million, and assuming the proportion of upland population remains the same at 28%, this means the figure has grown to 28 million. With projected increases in population in 2050 at 146 million, the corresponding estimates of the upland population is placed at 40 million. There were no recent studies on the population of people living in the uplands.

54. The same scenario is happening in the coastal and marine waters. Being an arhipelagic country with a coastline of 36,289 kilometers and bays and coastal waters spanning 226,000 hectares, its fisheries and marine resources is a significant source of income and export earnings for many Filipinos. Between 1973-2002, there has been rapid conversion of mangroves to fishponds, causing significant damage to the mangrove ecosystem. Overfishing and illegal fishing damaged most of the reefs, seagrasses, and pelagic fisheries over the years. Only 4% of the corals in the Philippines remain in good condition. Some 30-50% of the country's seagrass beds have been lost, and two thirds of the natural mangrove forests were destroyed in the last 75 years. The degradation of these ecosystems brought about a decline in fisheries greatly afecting the fishers who are at the low end of the poverty spectrum.[60] About 60% of Philippine municipalities and cities are coastal, with ten of the largest cities located along the coast.

55. The Philippines is a mineral rich area, hosting one of the world's biggest deposits of undiscovered minerals, especially of gold and copper. The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (PBSAP) reported that mineral reserves are estimated at about 7.1 billion tonnes of 13 known metallic and 51 billion tonnes of 29 non-metallic minerals, many of which are located in areas of rich biodiversity and within ancestral domains of IPs (Alyansa Tigil Mina [ATM], 2011). For 2012, the Mines and Geosciences (MGB) of DENR expects US$ 2.27 billion of foreign investment in mining (Herrera, 2012). Between 2004 and 2011, thirty-two mining projects were pipelined and more than 2,000 applications for mining contracts and exploration permits were filed (ATM, 2011).[61]

56. A number of mining projects, however, have been alleged to cause forest degradation, physical displacement of IPs, and cultural dislocations. Mining affects the strong cultural ties of indigenous communities and leads to the loss of their culture and identity (Brawner Baguilat, 2011)[62]. A 2008 study reported that almost half of ancestral domains are directly impacted by extractive activities, with more than 69 percent of these communities reporting that Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) was not secured for those activities, and almost 44 percent reported land conflicts in their ancestral domains.[63] In 2011 KAMP (an IPs Federation) reported that 38 out of 63 government priority mining projects encroached on ancestral domains, resulting in land conflict involving 94 percent of Financial Technical Assistance Agreements (FTAAs) and 71 percent of Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) concessions.[64]

[60] Guiang, E.S and G.C. Braganza. 2014. **National Management Effectiveness Capacity Assessment of Protected Areas in the Philippines**. Deitsche Gesellchaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ-BmbH.
[61] Biodiversity Management Bureau. 2015. **Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.**
[62] Ibid.
[63] UNDP (2014), '**Extractive Industries and Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Challenges and Developments in South-East Asia'**. Study by a local NGO Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA)
[64] UNDP. November 2014. **Extractive Industries Scoping Mission Report.**

57. In 2012, the President issued Executive Order No. 79 which seeks to rationalize the mining industry in the Philippines. An interagency task force was created called the Mining Industry Coordinating Council (MICC) to make recommendations on how the mining industry can be revitalized without compromising indigenous peoples rights and the environment. After months of studies, the MICC recommended areas that are "no go zones" for mining. Protected areas, by the strength of the NIPAS law, are considered 'no go" zones for mining and other extractive activities, but respects prior rights issued before the date of their establishment. However, KBAs especially that those overlaps with ancestral domains are still at risk from the entry of mining projects.

58. Unabated expansion of large-scale plantations in KBAs and ancestral domains also poses threat to habitat integrity of KBAs. The lack of coherence in programs by various Departments (Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Agrarian Reform, Environment and Natural Resources) has resulted in the implementation of programs that compromised the integrity of KBAs and PAs. Globally, the growing demand for food and alternative energy sources are driving direct foreign investments in agriculture that in turn put pressure on agricultural lands and extensive conversion of fragile ecosystems. KBAs that are not yet established as PAs, and the weak legal protection for customary lands make these areas highly vulnerable.[65]

59. In the Philippines, the domestic deficit in crude palm oil, and the target to export these products has stimulated the expansion of palm oil plantations in Palawan, Central Visayas and Mindanao. In 2009, the area dedicated to palm oil has expanded to 46,000 hectares, with additional potential areas in Mindanao estimated at 304,000 hectares.[66] Experiences of IP leaders lend additional credence to the threat of creeping expansion of agro-industries and/or conversion of disturbed forests to large scale plantations of banana, pineapple, rubber and palm oil – mostly awarded to lowland farmers and/or through lease agreements with large corporations. These actions – while undoubtedly contributing to increased agricultural productivity and export earnings, have spread towards ancestral domains and fringes of KBAs.

Erosion of Traditional Governance:

60. This stems from lack of recognition and acculturation which affect their capacity to govern and practice their indigenous knowledge systems. This phenomenon has its roots in the country's colonial history, where the indigenous cultural communities refused to be assimilated into the mainstream society and policies imposed by Spanish and thereafter American rulers. Modern day causes of erosion of traditional systems of governance include rapid economic development in the areas surrounding ancestral domains bringing with them outside influences and slowly supplant local culture, especially among the youth. The lack of documentation and mechanisms whereby these cultural practices are passed on to the next generations further accelerate such loss. Competition for land and resources is another contributing factor - where migrants and other enterpreneurs coopt IP leaders in an effort to get their cooperation and participate in unsustainable practices, thus changing the traditional ways by which the ICCs relate with their land and resources. Religious influences, and policies that do not respect indigenous knowledge and practices, produce unintentional negative effects on the gradual decline of age old traditions and customs. Unfortunately, these time tested traditions and governance systems have been responsible for sustaining the country's natural resources, and biodiversity important sites. Thus, along with cultural decline, the Philippines has seen a parallel reduction in both the extent and quality of its biodiversity resources.

[65] See Ravanera, Roel and Vanessa Gorra. January 2011. **Commercial Pressures on land in Asia: An Overview**. A Publication of IFAD, CIRAD and International Land Coalition; and Anseeuw, Ward, Liz Alden Wily, Lorenzo Cotula and Michale Taylor. January 2012. **Land Rights and the Rush for Land: Findings of the Global Commercial Pressures on Land Research Project.** A Publication of the International Land Coalition.

[66] Cholchester, Marcus and Sophie Chao (eds). Marcus Colchester, Sophie Chao, Jonas Dallinger, H.E.P. Sokhannoro, Vo Thai Dan and Jo Villanueva (authors). **Oil Palm Expansion in Southeast Asia: Trends and Implications for Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.** First edition. July 2011. FPP and SW.

61. Traditional governance evolved into a system of rules passed on to the next generation until it flourished to become customary law. It is through practices evolving into rules and from rules to system of laws that the relationship of repricocity between a community's governing council and the environment around them became an inextricable link. The whole system of traditional governance consisting of indigenous practices, rules and customary law forms the world view of indigenous communities.

62. To provide us an example of a traditionally governed territory is the rule of indigenous peoples in northern Philippines amongst Igorots of Sagada called DANGTEY ritual. By customary law, certain mountains surrounding the community are considered dwelling places of the community's ancestors. No human activity is allowed here except for ritual purposes only. As a result, keystone species thrive, watersheds are sustained and water is sufficient for human and agricultural use. This reverence towards nature does not emanate from State law but is an immediate or direct result of history of indigenous activity. In short, biodiversity as the outside world calls it, forms the faith or religion of indigenous communities. To erode that faith means to erode biodiversity.

63. Based on a recent review, competition for the diminishing natural resources has placed immense pressure on the ICCAs from migrants and other interests. The influx of migrants poses a risk not only on the natural resources but also on the culture of indigenous peoples and other local communities who are left with no choice but to compromise their traditional values for their own survival.[67]

64. In a study of ICCAs in the Philippines, it was noted that: "The greatest challenge to the governance and management of ICCAs is the changing behaviour of the resource users, their cultural and spiritual beliefs, and their motivations. Indigenous peoples are witnessing a decline of the traditional knowledge and values that has sustained them for millennia due to external influences, including introduced religion and western education, and inappropriate development initiatives being imposed on them. The indigenous peoples and other local communities have very limited support and resources available to them to sustain their ICCAs. The sacred sites and restricted areas that they had been carefully protecting for a very long time are now being altered mainly due to the influx of migrants, and other external pressures such as development aggression. The current status of some of these ICCAs strongly indicates the inability of the indigenous peoples and local communities to impose control and respect from migrants and other intruders. This inability even extends even among their own members whose behaviours are shaped by the influential activities of the newcomers. Many of these members are forced to alter their activities and resource use patterns to adapt to the changing demand of the market for survival and due to the presence and competition from the migrants.[68]

65. During the First National ICCA Conference held in 2012, IP leaders lamented the waning value of traditional beliefs and practices which causes poor implementation of customary laws and susceptibility to outside influences such as religion, mainstream society and migrants. The lack of written and undocumented ancestral knowledge has been identified as the cause of declining value of traditional beliefs and practices. This situation fosters a sentiment of neglect and overlooks the significance of what was once revered by their ancestors. [69]

Tourism and Infrastructure Development:

66. Tourism activities become a threat to biodiversity loss if not regulated, and not culturally sensitive. The Philippines is actively promoting ecotourism as a key engine of growth in rural areas, to take advantage of the country's astounding beaches, natural landscapes and seascapes. In 2010, foreign

[67] as cited in Pedragosa, S. 2012. Recognition and Support of ICCAs in the Philippines. In: Kothari, A. with Corrigan, C., Jonas, H., Neumann, A., and Shrumm, H. (eds). **Recognizing and Supporting Territories and Areas Conserved By Indigenous Peoples And Local Communities: Global Overview and National Case Studies**. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ICCA Consortium, Kalpavriksh, and Natural Justice, Montreal, Canada. Technical Series no. 64.

[68] Ibid.

[69] Co, Edna Estifania, J. Propero E. de Vera III, Ma. Faina Lucero-Diola, Portia Silang, Floradema Eleazar and Norma Molinyawe. September 2012. **Nature Conservation in the Footsteps of our Ancestors: Proceedings of the First National Conference on Indigenous Community Cnserved Areas (ICCAs).** 29-20 March 2012, UP Diliman.

tourist arrivals (3 Million in 2019) spent an average of US$ 83.93 per day and spent an average of 8 nights during their visit.[70] Indeed, travel and tourism is now recognized as one of the world's leading industries, with 846 million international tourists in 2006. This figure translates into about US $ 733 billion in terms of receipts, or an increase of more than US$ 57 billion. Asia and the Pacific alone increased by US $18 billion to reach US $ 153 billion. Forecasts made by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) placed the region as one of the top three receiving regions in terms of international tourist arrivals, reaching as many as 379 million in 2020, with growth rates projected at 5%, higher than the world average of 4.1% (WTO 2007 Tourism Highlights, as cited in Uriarte and Galsim, 2011)[71].

67. There have been a number of cases where ecotourism activities, while well intended, have had negative consequences on biodiversity, and conservation areas of IP communities. Without carrying capacity assessments, huge influx of visitors can have damaging effects on vegetation, species, and natural features. Without proper identification of ICCAs, tourism unintentionally encroached upon sacred sites, burial grounds and traditional hunting grounds of IP communities. Moreover, in efforts to promote tourism, indigenous peoples have been used as mere "decorations" to improve the ethnic value of tourism. A more culturally and environmentally sensitive tourism should nonetheless bring about the desired outcomes, and should not diminish the potential of tourism as a viable alternative to bring in economic development.

68. In the case of Coron, in Palawan, which is a famous tourist attraction because of its pristine lakes, the rapid development of tourism industry has encroached some of their burial sites, and exposed areas that are supposedly off limits due to the sacred nature of their ICCAs. The influx of tourists and commercial operators has also wrought damage to the traditional system of resource management among the Tagbanuas (the indigenous peoples of Coron).

69. Improperly planned and implemented infrastructure programs have had damaging effects on KBAs and ancestral domains. In the case of Ikalahan community in Nueva Viscaya, for example, the development of road that will cut across their secondary forests is being strongly opposed. Proper documentation and confirmation by government of the high value of the communities' ICCA could send tough signals to planners to take these into consideration.

1.4 The Long-term Solution, Baseline Project and Barriers

70. The **long-term solution** is to improve representation and fill ecological gaps, accelerate the pace of protected area establishment and put in place effective governance mechanisms that can thwart the threats to the causes of biodiversity loss in the Philippines. This can be achieved by enabling ICCs to sustain the customary resource management practices that have been responsible for protecting the country's KBAs. This solution rests on three important pillars. First, the institutionalization of ICCAs as a cost effective conservation measure to systematically document, recognize and support the work of ICCs for traditional systems to nurture the protection of areas with high conservation values. Second, this requires coordinated approach from government and other sectors to recognize the value of ICCAs and consider these in land use planning, decision-making and development planning. Third, the capacities of supporting institutions and organizations namely: DENR and NCIP should be strengthened to support ICCs and implement the ICCA as a conservation modality. At the community level, capacities have to be installed to document, map and register ICCAs, engage with stakeholders to implement community conservation plans, as well as tools and skills in evaluating proposals for development projects in ancestral domains.

Baseline Projects

71. In 2015, the biodiversity management sector has an annual investment to biodiversity conservation amounting to USD24,922,738 with 82% goes to the management of protected areas. It plans

[70] National Economic and Development Authority. 2014. **Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016.**
[71] Uriarte, Monina and Rhia Galsim. Southeast Asia's Forest Ecosystems: A rich natural heritage. *ASEAN Biodiversity*: May-August 2011.

to conduct a national mapping activity to support the creation of a national registry of protected areas. The centralized mapping will enable the identification of management and ecological gaps in declared Protected Areas, KBAs and other critical areas. It also envisions to settle management disputes in areas with overlap. The mapping of ICCA will be used as baseline data in terms of land use zoning and management prescriptions. The BMB likewise is set to adopt ICCA as a key element of its National PA System Master Plan.

72. The BMB, which has implemented the UNDP-GEF NewCAPP has documented and mapped a total of 86,000 hectares of ICCAs involving eight ICCs in six KBAs. NewCAPP will end in 2015. Three of these sites, with a total area of 9,297 hectares; have been registered at UNEP/WCMC.

Table 4: ICCA Sites Supported by UNDP-GEF NewCAPP[72]

KBA	IP Community	Name of ICCA	Area (hectares)	Status
Balbalasang Balbalan	Banao	Imong Ji I-Vanao	23,806.00	Completed, for registration
	Balatoc	To be consulted with the elders	11,000.00	Community Conservation Plan (CCP) ongoing
Zambales Mountains	Aeta Abellen, Cabangan	Maalagay Dogal/ Matilo	3,259.00	Registered at UNEP/WCMC
	Aeta Abellen, San Felipe	To be consulted with the elders	5,000.00	Maps and CCP for community validation
Mts. Iglit Baco	Buhid-Bangon	Faganoon Furuhayo	16,903.00	Completed, for registration
Mts. Irid Angelo	Agta Dumagat Remontado	To be consulted with the elders	20,000.00	CCP on going
Mt. Hilong hilong	Mamanwa-Manobo	Binantazan nga Banwa/ Binantajan nu Bubungan	2,000.00	Registered at UNEP-WCMC
Mt. Kalatungan	Menuvu	Igsesenggilaha	4,038.00	Registered at UNEP-WCMC
		TOTAL	86,006	

73. As shown in the above table, the NewCAPP pilot tested the procedures in eight ICCs within six KBAs to support the documentation and mapping of their ICCAs. Three of these - the Menuvu ICC community in Mt. Kalatungan, the Ayta ICC community of Cabangan, Zambales, and the Manobo-Mamanwa IP community in Mt. Hilong hilong; have been successfully registered at the ICCA global database held at UNEP/WCMC. In these pilots, capacities of ICC partners were strengthened on 3D mapping, resource inventory, analysis of the state of their forests, documentation of traditional knowledge and governance systems on ICCAs. Moreover, the process involved the formulation of community conservation plans to address the threats and sustain their ICCAs. These pilot sites cover an estimated 90,000 hectares of ICCAs, in six KBAs. Based on these experiences, a Procedures Manual is being developed to help provide guidelines for other support organizations on the process for ICCA documentation, mapping and registration. These sites could serve as the nucleus of peer to peer exchange among IP organizations interested in ICCAs.

[72] The extent of ICCA of Agta Dumagat Remontado, Aeta Abellen, and Balatoc IP communities are still subject to validation.

74. Through NewCAPP's advocacy work, there has been significant acceptance of ICCA among the ICC leaders in the country as a key strategy to conserving what are regarded as the most sacred and important sites within their ancestral domains. The sub-national and national ICCA Conferences enabled understanding among ICC communities that the approach is not a new concept but rather reinforces their cultural and spiritual connections to the land, and their associated obligations as a community group to protect these. These events likewise helped galvanize the linkage between the goals of biodiversity conservation, sustainable natural resources management, and ICCAs. As a result, key ICC leaders have formulated a Manila Declaration that expresses the principles for engagement with support groups, development organizations and agencies on ICCAs, as well as the major programs that are needed to propel ICCA as a national strategy. Based on the Manila Declaration, NewCAPP is supporting the Philippine ICCA Consortium (PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM) - a coalition of key ICC leaders and support organizations, personalities, that will serve as the platform for further engagement in further supporting ICCAs in the Philippines. The Consortium is very much in its nascent stage and would require dedicated support for it to perform its role in supporting the network of IP organizations in the country. Under the baseline scenario, the pace of organizational development of PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM would not be fast enough to catch up with the demands for support by various communities, thus the risk of defeating the very purpose of having the PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM as the key figure in advocacy serving the needs of its main constituents.

75. Based on the outcome of the NewCAPP on ICCA, the national government has regained the support of IP communities towards biodiversity conservation. These impressions can be observed in areas where there are overlaps between protected areas and ancestral domain. Before, the overlap resulted in apprehensions by IP communities in collaborating with government on PA establishment. The ICCA concept then opened up opportunities for IP communities located within PAs to maintain their inherent right over their domains, and respect for their traditional governance mechanisms, even within the context of the PA. It also offered an alternative to put in place the necessary conservation measures without necessarily resorting to the formal establishment of the PA. These actions are seen by the IP communities as a mechanism to gain support and recognition from the national government. It has now received so much impetus from various groups both locally and internationally. As a result, numerous expressions of support have been received by the BMB and its partner organizations (PAFID and KASAPI) requesting for assistance in documentation and recognition of their ICCAs. Different donor agencies have also expressed support towards ICCAs. It is expected that it would take some time before a new initiative is approved and action can begin. Without follow up support and wider replication of ICCA support to IP communities, such momentum will likely diminish and the confidence and trust between IP communities and the parks system that were built through the work of NewCAPP could revert to their negative state.

76. The NCIP on the other hand has an increasing annual budget allocation in its General Appropriations Act (GAA) fund in the past three years as follows: Php 843 Million in FY 2012; Php 898 Million in FY 2013; and, Php 924 Million in FY 2014. The budget was intended to defray expenses for personal services, maintenance and operating expenses, and capital outlay to implement the quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and executive/administrative functions of the NCIP in addressing the protection and promotion of the rights and welfare of ICCs/IPs as provided for in the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997. Based on its recently approved Organizational Performance Indicators Framework (OPIF) by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), it has established multi-level performance indicators that support the ICCAs from the Program Level: *Ancestral Domains Management Program*; Major Final Output Level: *Human, Economic and Environmental Development and Protection Services*; Organizational Outcome Level: *ICCs/IPs' Ancestyral Domain Management Capacity Improved*; Sectoral Goal Level: *Resilience of Natural System Enhanced with Improved Adaptive Capacities of Human Communities*; and, Societal Goal Level: *Inclusive Growth and Poverty Alleviation*. Unfortunately, the

NCIP's approved National Expenditure Program for FY 2015 in the amount of Php 984 Million[73], was cut by Php 164 Million, or 38% of its MOOE. This is where the project funds are lodged.

77. In view of the encouraging support of ICC organizations on ICCAs, and the evidence demonstrated in the NewCAPP sites, other grant funding organizations such as the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF); have adopted ICCA in their programs. PTFCF has in fact, identified ICCA as one of its key result areas using the programmatic grant approach in the review of proposals. These would open up opportunities for funding site level efforts to document and recognize ICCAs, as well as to formulate and implement community conservation plans.

78. Other funding NGOs like the Foundation for the Philippine Environment (FPE) have likewise started to mainstream ICCA as part of their strategy. The FPE, in partnership with the European Union, supported the project "Mainstreaming Indigenous Peoples' Participation on Environmental Governance" (MIPPEG) which pilot tested the ICCA concept in several areas. The MIPPEG have demonstrated the important role of IPs in biodiversity and environmental conservation. The project facilitated the adoption of traditional environmental and natural resources management systems, and its integration into the development plans of the local government units. The MIPPEG also initiated the documentation of the tradtionally conserved areas of their partner communities. These include the *Lapat and Dap-ay* system of the Maeng tribe in Abra (Northern Luzon), the conservation sites of the *Mandaya and Mansaka* tribes in Maragusan Valley (Mindanao), the *Gaop* system of the Higaonon tribe in Bukidnon (Mindanao), and the traditionally conserved areas of the *Mangyan-Tagabukid* in Sibuyan Island (Romblon).

79. The Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID) is a social development organization which has been assisting Philippine indigenous communities secure or recover traditional lands and waters since 1967. It forms institutional partnerships with indigenous communities to secure legal ownership over ancestral domains and to shape government policy over indigenous peoples' issues. PAFID works exclusively with the indigenous peoples' sector, specifically upon written or signed requests for assistance from indigenous communities or their representatives.

80. PAFID and its partner indigenous communities have pioneered the use of community stewardship agreements, the development of social forestry instruments in the Philippines, and the formulation of ancestral domain bills to counter the wholesale dispossession of indigenous communities and their marginalization from natural resource use planning, disposition and management. PAFID is also a pioneer in the development of community mapping as a means to empower indigenous communities to engage or negotiate with Government. Since 1989 PAFID and its partners have surveyed and mapped a total of 1,195,935 hectares of ancestral domains in the Philippines.

81. PAFID is one of the founders of the InterPhilippine ICCA Consortium and has since worked extensively with the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) and the UNDP in conducting on-site support to Indigenous Communities in the documentation, mapping and formulation of CPs of ICCAs in the Philippines.

82. PAFID today is engaged in the development of indigenous social organizations and community organizing, ancestral domain management planning, community-based natural resources management, community mapping or cultural mapping, agro-forestry, potable water systems, radio communication networks, technical services, policy advocacy and others. Over 80 percent of PAFID staff are themselves members of indigenous communities, and several are second or third generation descendants of community partners and advocates who had lobbied for ancestral land claims, and won.

83. Another project of AnthroWatch is the "Consolidating Indigenous Peoples Forest Corridors through Sustainable Ancestral Domain Management." It received support from the third Non-State Actors-Local Authorities grant window of the European Union (EU) in the Philippines, and from the

[73] Personal Services (PS) Php 552 Million; Maintenance & Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) Php 429 Million; and, Capital Outlay (CO) Php 3 Million.

International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). The objective of the project is to foster cooperation and synergy among indigenous peoples communities, development organizations and local municipal bodies towards the attainment of self-governance in Subanen and Higaonon forest corridors and ultimately toward recognition of Indigenous and Community-Conserved Areas (ICCAs). The specific objective was to help ensure the viability and self-governance of ancestral domains in the Subanen and Higaonon corridors by assisting indigenous communities in pursuing tenurial security, livelihood improvement, forest rehabilitation, and greater representation in and partnership with local governments.

84. Other NGOs like Conservation International (CI), is reviewing potential sites where it can support a landscape ridge to reef approach on ICCA.

85. Given the extent of ancestral domains and number of IP communities demanding ICCAs, the number of civil society organizations with capacities to respond would be limited under the baseline situation. It is imperative that other NGOs, and relevant organizations be brought to the picture, and their capacities developed to meet the demand. There are many local environmental NGOs working with ICCs with their identified areas of operations. Expanding partnerships to engage them in the ICCA campaign would help improve the supply side of the equation.

86. The GIZ Protected Area Management Enhancement (PAME) is also looking on the effectiveness of ICCA concept as other forms of governance. Under the Project, there are plans to support the documentation and assessment of 60 protected areas and 100 sites within KBA but outside PAs. Moreover, the PAME will also support LGUs that have interest in establishing local conservation areas and how will it complement with other governance mechanism like the ICCA.

87. The UNDP-GEF supported project entitled "*Biodiversity Partnership Program (BPP*)" has ventured in mainstreaming biodiversity component into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of LGUs. This means that LGUs have to give utmost concern and importance on biodiversity important areas in their management zoning. The BPP has also developed a manual on mainstreaming ADSDPP into the CLUP as a form of recognition of IP areas. These researches will further support the recognition and acceptance of ICCA as a new form of biodiversity conservation.

88. Given all these interests and strong support for ICCAs in support of communities, it is essential that there is solid policy foundation for NGO assistance to be more meaningful. The settlement of policy inconsistencies among agencies as well as the strengthening of the recognition system for ICCA should be in place. Under the baseline scenario, this process will be protracted, which will diminish the value of NGO assistance in supporting ICCAs.

89. The UNDP Philippines, aside from its GEF supported projects – the NewCAPP and BPP mentioned above, it currently supports the strengthening of Institute of Indigenous Local Governance which documents customary laws and other indigenous knowledge. It also contributes in building capacity of mandatory IP representatives in several governnace bodies especially at the local level and continues to support coordination among local pillars of environmental justice in an ancestral domain.

90. Similarly, the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme, designed to support local initiatives in biodiversity conservation, shall also be complemented by the Project. It is envisaged that a large portion of the funding portfolio will be dedicated to ICC partners in the SGP's priority areas in Sierra Madre and Palawan where there are large concentrations of ICCs. The Project will also coordinate and maximize synergy with a recently approved project managed by UNDP and funded by the International Climate Initiative of the German Government on "Support to indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to the achievement of Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework'" which identifies the Philippines as one of the target countries for implementing work on 1) Legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and

landscapes) and 2) Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels.

Description of Barriers

91. The **barriers** to this long term vision are congruent with the problem analysis and are described below.

Inconsistent or lack of clear policy to support ICCA establishment and management

92. There is currently no law that explicitly refers to the ICCA concept. However, it can fit into a couple of statutes, namely, IPRA and the NIPAS Act. The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (RA 8371) or IPRA, as the name suggests, deals primarily with the rights of ICCs particularly over their ancestral domains and is not necessarily a conservation law. It stemmed from the long history of struggle for recognition and respect for IP rights. On the other hand, the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act (RA 7586) or NIPAS is the Philippine Government's response to the UN Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and has adopted by virtue of this law the protected area system to protect and preserve the country's rich biodiversity. Because the ICCAs under this project directly involve ICCs and overlap with portions of ancestral domains, IPRA is the primary governing law.

93. Among the provisions of IPRA that are relevant to ICCAs pertain to the underlying right of IPs to self-governance and self-determination,[74] rights to ancestral domains[75] (i.e., the rights of ownership[76] and to develop lands and natural resources[77]) and the right to free and prior informed consent or FPIC.[78] Woven seamlessly into this bundle of IP rights is the theme of conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. This is consistent with the indigenous concept of ownership which holds the view that "ancestral domains and all resources found therein…serve as the material bases of [the IPs'] cultural integrity."[79] It necessarily follows that in order to preserve one's culture, one needs to protect the very natural environment on which it is based.

94. A more direct expression of the legal obligation to protect the natural environment can be found in Section 7 of IPRA on the need to "manage and conserve natural resources" and to "uphold the responsibilities for future generations". This is in relation to the IPs' right to develop lands and natural resources within ancestral domains. The same provision requires IPs to "ensur[e] ecological, environmental protection and conservation measures" when negotiating the terms and conditions for the explorations of natural resources.[80]

95. Even more explicitly, Sec. 9 thereof enumerates the duty of ICCs to maintain ecological balance[81] and restore denuded areas[82] among their main responsibilities to their ancestral domains. While these obligations may seem onerous, in reality, these ecological responsibilities are second nature to ICCs and is precisely the reason why the ICCA concept has taken a strong foothold among them.

96. On the other hand, the NIPAS Act was envisioned as a law that will usher in a new era of environmental protection in the Philippines that is integrated, in many respects, with the global conservation system. The provision, however, of a step-by-step process for the graduation of candidate sites (referred to as "initial components") into full-blown protected area status by way of site-specific legislation to be passed by Congress in subsequent laws,[83] has proven to be a very steep hurdle that has

[74] Sec. 13, IPRA.
[75] Sec. 7, IPRA
[76] Sec. 7(a), IPRA.
[77] Sec. 7(b), IPRA.
[78] Sec. 59, IPRA.
[79] Sec. 5, IPRA.
[80] Sec. 7(b), IPRA.
[81] Sec. 9(a), IPRA.
[82] Sec. 9(b), IPRA.
[83] Sections 5 and 6, R.A. 7586.

resulted in the passage of only 13 protected area laws out of a possible 240 initial component and additional sites[84] in a span of more than two decades.

97. While the remaining non-legislated sites still enjoy the legal protection afforded by the NIPAS Act, the lack of site-specific legislation for these KBAs prevents their enjoyment of the complete benefits of the NIPAS Act. For some, this legal omission has left a cloud of doubt as to what their exact legal status is. Worse, the omission has tacitly conveyed the message that what is not NIPAS is open for any type of activity. In this regard, the mining industry, for instance, has been aggressive in staking their claims despite the fact that many biodiversity experts believe that a large number of KBAs in the country have yet to be studied and included under the NIPAS umbrella. As a result, many of these KBAs are presently under some threat of environmental degradation.

98. As stated, because IPRA is not necessarily a conservation law, it is often assumed that the NIPAS Act and the system it prescribes (e.g., establishment of a Protected Area Management Board (PAMB), adoption of a Management Plan, appointment of a Protected Area Superintendent (PASu), etc.) should govern. This can present a barrier to the ICCA which is grounded on IPRA because indigenous environmental governance systems are perceived as either inferior to NIPAS' structures or should be subsumed under the latter. Problem is, the introduction of these external variables can actually upset the indigenous systems and practices that have preserved these biodiversity values over long periods of time.

99. An understanding of Philippine legislative history is also needed in order to understand why ICCAs cannot simply be integrated with the NIPAS Act. Between 1992 and 1997, despite the presence of the above exogenous governance structures, the inclusion of ancestral domains or portions thereof within NIPAS was more or less welcomed by ICCs. This is because the NIPAS Act provided a mode of legal recognition for IP tenurial rights in the form of the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC).[85] However, the passage of IPRA in 1997 rendered legally obsolete this advantage offered by the NIPAS Act through the former's Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT), a legally stronger tenurial instrument. Enough experience had likewise been gained in NIPAS sites that overlap with ancestral domains and the results were mixed at best. Suffice to state, by early 2000 after IPRA withstood constitutional scrutiny before the Supreme Court, the fate of ancestral domains was effectively delinked from the NIPAS Act. To date, despite extensive geographic overlaps, the legal pathways of KBAs and ancestral domains have always been separate until ICCAs.

100. Interestingly, as far as the law is concerned, the NIPAS vs. IPRA debate is a non-issue. Even before IPRA was passed, the NIPAS Act has been explicit that "ancestral lands and customary rights and interest arising shall be accorded due recognition."[86] The issue was firmly put to rest in Sec. 58 of IPRA which states that IPs should be given the responsibility to maintain, develop, protect and conserve areas within ancestral domains that are found necessary for critical watersheds, mangroves, wildlife sanctuaries, wilderness, protected areas, forest cover, or reforestation, with the full and effective assistance of the government agencies. In other words, the lead role of the IP communities and the full and effective assistance required from concerned government agencies are clearly recognized. The current divide between IPRA and NIPAS-based institutions therefore needs to be bridged.

101. The more pressing problem lies in proposed activities within ICCAs that can have adverse impacts on biodiversity. These include the mining, logging, oil, energy and other resource extractive industries. This is because even if it involves ancestral domains or protected areas, other laws also govern

[84] Source: http://bmb.gov.ph/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=120%3Aestablishing-and-managing-protected-areas&catid=58%3Aprotected-area-management&Itemid=134. Last visited on 24 November 2014.
[85] DAO 2, series of 1993 issued by virtue of Sec. 13, NIPAS Act.
[86] Sec. 13, NIPAS Act on "Ancestral Rights and Rights over Them" provide that "Ancestral lands and customary rights and interest arising shall be accorded due recognition. The DENR shall prescribe rules and regulations to govern ancestral lands within protected areas: Provided, That the DENR shall have no power to evict indigenous communities from their present occupancy nor resettle them to another area without their consent: Provide, however, That all rules and regulations, whether adversely affecting said communities or not, shall be subjected to notice and hearing to be participated in by members of concerned indigenous community."

not just IPRA or the NIPAS Act. IPRA, in fact, is not considered a legal deterrent because under Sec. 7(b) thereof, ICCs have the right to develop lands and natural resources, and government agencies must ensure that no such permit is allowed to proceed without first securing their consent.[87] Underlying the grant or denial of consent is the possibility that such activities may be proposed in these areas in the first place. In short, the fact that an area is part of an ancestral domain does not automatically render it off-limits to resource extractive activities.[88] It is only when an area has been previously included under the NIPAS Act (or in the case of mining, belonging to one of those areas closed to mining enumerated under the Mining Act of 1995[89]) that permit applications of this nature are denied outright.

102. The issue gets more complicated with energy-related activities especially those that tap renewable sources as these can appear environmentally congruent with IP objectives, unlike mining or logging. For instance, wind turbines are often depicted as symbols of green development. The cheap electricity it generates can be packaged as a means to provide free lighting to host IP communities and theoretically improve the educational development of IP children, among others. But what if these wind turbines are located in Philippine eagle habitats found inside ancestral domains? What would be its impact? How can these interests then be balanced?

103. To be sure, the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) system[90] will also come into play to mitigate the anticipated environmental impacts of a proposed undertaking. However, much will depend on the stakeholders to ensure that the biodiversity values of their area are taken into consideration in the process. This is not always guaranteed. Some conservation experts also believe that certain activities, e.g., mining, are anathema especially to areas with high biodiversity values. Without NIPAS protection, it will be an uphill battle to prevent the same just relying on the EIA system. On the other hand, a double-layered protection afforded by the EIA system and NIPAS Act would be ideal.

104. Even better, IPRA can afford a third layer of protection. IPRA presumes that IPs are in the best position to determine their development priorities and this is operationalized through the FPIC process. In the case of ICCAs, its establishment within an ancestral domain can be taken as a clear manifestation of the ICC's conservation goals (whether environmental or cultural) and should now be regarded as off-limits to any activity that would undermine these values. However, because the ICCA concept is not yet spelled-out in law, it cannot legally bind third parties.

105. In other words, even if an ICC has already determined as a developmental priority the conservation of certain portions of their ancestral domain, nothing in IPRA can prevent an interested party from still applying for a resource extraction permit notwithstanding the ICCA declaration. As the ICCA remains part and parcel of the whole ancestral domain, the general rule will still apply, i.e., the IPs must still undergo the FPIC process and entertain the proposition whether or not to allow a certain activity to proceed even if by creating an ICCA, they have already decided a priori. The lack of specific legislation on ICCAs and its implications on third parties is therefore a legal barrier. Unless otherwise addressed, an ICCA means nothing more than a set of four letters that has no legal consequence on third parties.

106. To be sure, one may argue that an ICC only needs to be steadfast in its decision to deny FPIC to any activity that will encroach on any ICCA that it has already established. This is easier said than done. First, given how far behind ICCs are in terms of development, many are vulnerable to the economic benefits offered by resource extractive industries, whether or not these are congruent with the ICC's

[87] Sec. 59, IPRA.
[88] Sec. 19, Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (R.A. 7942).
[89] Sec. 19, R.A. 7942. These are: a) military and other government reservations, except upon prior written clearance by the pertinent government agency; b) near or under public or private buildings, cemeteries, archeological and historic sites, bridges, highways, waterways, railroads, reservoirs, dams or other infrastructure projects, public or private works including plantations or valuable crops, except upon written consent of the pertinent government agency or private entity concerned; c) areas covered by valid and existing mining rights; d) areas expressly prohibited by law; e) small-scale mining areas unless with prior consent of small-scale miners; and f) old growth or virgin forests, proclaimed watershed forest reserves, wilderness areas, mangrove forests, mossy forests, national parks provincial/municipal forests, parks, greenbelts, game refuge and bird sanctuaries as defined by law and in areas expressly prohibited under the NIPAS Act and other laws.
[90] P.D. 1586 and its implementing rules and regulations.

priorities and whether or not these industries actually deliver on their promises. Second, the FPIC process is not without its share of irregularities and has actually proven to be very divisive to a number of ICCs.

107. Lastly, the repeated conduct of FPIC over the same matter notwithstanding a previous declaration not to allow certain activities within their ancestral domain can have a demoralizing effect on ICCs. Some IPs question the value of making such resolutions if these are not taken seriously by outsiders, particularly by government agencies, who ostensibly, are simply following what the law provides. For IPs, such legalistic approach can be very frustrating. Worse, because economic benefits are often dangled by proponents in each FPIC process and pitted against cultural values, whichever way the decision goes, it always leaves a bad aftertaste to the community.

108. It bears noting that currently, Sec. 25 of NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, series of 2012 on FPIC excludes from "any activity except for the exclusive purpose for which they are identified." Said section lists (a) sacred grounds and burial sites of indigenous communities, (b) identified international and local cultural and heritage sites, (c) critical areas identified and reserved by the ICCs/IPs for special purposes, and (d) other areas specifically identified by ICCs/IPs in their ADSDPP.

109. At first glance, this may suffice to cover ICCAs. However, it is not as explicit as would be preferred. Whether or not these sacred grounds, cultural and heritage sites, IP critical/special purpose areas or specifically-identified ADSDPP areas actually cover KBAs may just be coincidental. At worst, the legality of this legal exclusion may be questioned because it adds to the current list provided under the law. As earlier stated, an ancestral domain is not necessarily excluded from resource extractive activities. This legal issue has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court.

110. In sum, as the present policy framework stands, the effectiveness of an ICCA declaration over an area currently outside the ambit of the NIPAS Act, is dependent solely on the continuous and repeated decision by ICCs not to allow any activity proposed in their area that is detrimental to biodiversity. For ICCs, this is extremely difficult as it comes at the expense of foregone economic benefits often promised by the proponents of said activities. Whether these benefits are real, it remains extremely taxing to a community where economic opportunities come by few and far in between. This also explains why many IP communities are often left divided in the aftermath of a controversial FPIC process.

111. Unless the present policy barriers are changed, an ICCA declaration would not amount to much. A persistent logging company can still repeatedly apply for a cutting permit in a declared ICCA site, the government agency will just keep on approving it, the NCIP will automatically initiate the FPIC process, until the community finally relents and approves the same.

112. In order to achieve the policy change, several options are enumerated in Section 2.3 of this document, each with its own set of advantages and disadvantages. This project actually gives an opportunity to test which one will work based on actual case studies by the pilot sites. Fortunately, the options are not mutually-exclusive and can be done one after another, or even simultaneously.

113. One of these options is for the passage of an ICCA legislation. It bears stressing at this point that although this option has the advantage of providing the strongest legal protection to ICCAs, the task is easier said than done. The record speaks for itself. In the last 23 years, only 13 protected area laws has been passed by Congress. No significant legislation on IPs has emerged since the passage of IPRA in 1997.

114. The decision to explore other policy options can also be justified by analogy in the manner by which the mining industry has made significant inroads notwithstanding environmental law-based hurdles in the form of the NIPAS Act, the EIA law and IPRA. The Mining Act of 1995 (RA 7942) has not been amended since its passage but these gains were made by streamlining its own rules and regulations while restricting and expediting EIA and IPRA guidelines that are skewed towards approval of proposed projects through a series of proclamations and administrative orders. The mining agency, MGB, the DENR and the mining industry have likewise fostered institutional arrangements, both formal and

informal, for greater cooperation. The same cannot yet be said between the NCIP and BMB which under NewCAPP have just engaged in trust-building activities.

115. Other policies, such as resource use in ancestral domains, land use planning preparation, and related laws have fragmented and sometimes contradictory objectives, and need to be harmonized to ensure the potential of ICCAs to effectively contribute to biodiversity conservation and well-being of ICCs. In protected areas established through the NIPAS, there is currently a lack of documentation and recognition of ICCAs, including support to implementation of community conservation plans, and providing this recognition would strengthen on the ground protection. Installing such procedure in the NIPAS guidelines would ensure that beyond the Project, all PAs covering ancestral domains would have provisions for recognition of the traditional governance mechansisms in ICCs in the sustainable management and protection of specific portions of gazette PAs. Recognition of these practices and resource use policies of the ICCs is also absent from formally established PAs, and should also be clarified through a series of administrative issuances, to ensure the ICCs are allowed to sustain their practices without being labeled as violating specific provisions of the NIPAS Act.

116. Because both the NIPAS Act and IPRA were historically legislated before the ICCA concept attained global recognition during the World Park Congress in Sydney, Australia in 2014, there is no specific reference on ICCA under both statutes. This can be perceived as a potential source of legal conflict especially to those unfamiliar with the concept but as earlier discussed, there are sufficient provisions under both laws on which ICCA is anchored upon. Moreover, there are a number of joint resolutions between the DENR and the NCIP that can be used as legal foundation for more specific regulations on ICCA grounded on both IPRA and the NIPAS Act.

117. The project will thus come in to give formal recognition to the ICCA concept within the Philippine jurisdiction at the administrative level and remove any legal ambiguity on the standing of ICCAs in the country.

118. The more real conflict lies between local land-use plans which are legislated by the individual LGUs that comprise a particular geographic territory that overlaps with a proposed ICCA. The Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) provides a system for land-use planning among LGUs and a harmonization process between higher LGUs and their smaller constituent LGUs. Consultation with and participation of the populace is incorporated in the public hearings for the proposed land-use plan and legally, ICCs are presumed to know how to engage in these proceedings. In the case of ICCAs, problems will arise when the proposed land-use for the area covered by the ICCA is not consistent with the conservation objective of an ICCA when, for instance, an LGU classifies a sacred site as available for industrial uses.

119. As earlier explained, IPRA will translate this legal conflict into an FPIC issue and if an ICC agrees to the proposed activity, then the LGU-determined land-use will now supersede and previous IP use of the area. On the other hand, if the ICCs reject the FPIC application, the proposed project will not proceed but the land-use conflict will persist and erupt once more when a new applicant comes in with another proposed undertaking. From an ICCA point of view, this is troublesome because its overtly preferred land-use that is oriented towards conservation is deemed irrelevant from an LGU perspective. In part, this is true because land-use determination belongs to the LGUs. However, this is not done in a vacuum and the role of the public as LGU constituents needs to be heard. Moreover, IPRA requires that IP rights be respected.

120. For ICCA, this means that matters cannot be left to chance. A more proactive approach needs to be undertaken to ensure the consistency between ICCA objectives and local land-use plans. It bears stressing at this point that many LGUs are sympathetic to IP aims and would ordinarily adopt ADSDPPs or ICCA-based land uses had these been incorporated properly in their land-use planning proceedings. It is from this context that the project becomes highly relevant because of the current shortcomings in capacities in both LGUs and ICCs to engage in this harmonization process. Add to this the fact that it is

possible that an ICCA is actually comprised of more than just one but dozens of LGUs so assistance from this project is definitely required.

Lack of capacities of national, provincial and local governments to integrate ICCAs into their existing planning and governance systems

121. Until a new law is passed, IPRA is the primary governing law on ICCAs. However, another major ICCA barrier is in terms of capacities of the ICCA stakeholders. For instance, one glaring capacity deficit is with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples or NCIP, the implementing agency of IPRA. As reflected in the capacity scorecard,[91] it currently does not have the expertise on biodiversity. This is important, for instance, in setting realistic biodiversity targets in the community's plans for the ICCA and in complying with the duty of ICCs to maintain ecological balance under IPRA.

122. It bears emphasizing that given the numerous challenges faced by IP communities from lack of access to basic education, healthcare, tenure and the like, it is understandable that the NCIP prioritized which skills set are needed to implement IPRA. For instance, in the early years of NCIP, the need for licensed geodetic engineers within the agency became apparent during boundary delineation for the issuance of ancestral domain titles. Similarly, the institutional history between the DENR and NCIP did not bode well for close interagency coordination and that it took more than a decade for one agency of the DENR (through the BMB) and the NCIP to realize a common goal.

123. The ICCA capacity requirements also needs to be seen from what is entailed in making the ICCA concept work. Aside from the policy changes that are needed and spelled out in the results/outcomes section of this document, there is the need for mapping, documentation of IKSPs and preparation of community development plans. The NCIP personnel already have these skills. However, doing so from a biodiversity standpoint may be lacking.

124. For instance, a geodetic engineer can easily delineate the boundaries of an ICC sacred ground using GIS and local community mapping tools. However, assuming this IP sacred ground also overlaps with a critical habitat (e.g. breeding ground for an endangered species), the skills required will certainly involve more than just mapping but will likely include understanding behavioral patterns of this species. This will, in turn, entail the ability to elicit information from the locals on the animal habits they have observed from the said species.

125. On top of these, because the ICCA establishment will require that it be included/reflected in local community developments plans which in the context of IPRA and its implementing rules is equivalent to the ADSDPP, the next question is whether or not the NCIP field personnel can properly assist the ICCs in setting realistic biodiversity targets (e.g., increase in population of an endangered species) while preserving indigenous goals (e.g., protection of a sacred site).

126. While NCIP may arguably have some personnel with these required capacities, the sheer geographic coverage of the planned ICCAs requires that this be not left to chance and that a more systematic approach be taken.

127. At this point, special mention is made on the need to capacitate ICCs for this project. As earlier stated, the general perception that only the NIPAS Act applies on matters of conservation and the positivist tendency by mainstream groups towards applying NIPAS-based environmental governance prescriptions have a diminishing effect on indigenous knowledge, systems and practices (IKSPs) which are typically informal and often undocumented. But the ICCA experience has proven that their system actually works.

128. IP leaders have repeatedly expressed the fear that indigenous environmental governance systems are rapidly being eroded at various fronts. Contributing factors include: (a) loss of the sites to environmentally destructive economic activities thus depriving ICCs of arenas for the continuing practice

[91] Garnering a flat 1.0 in all indicators under Capacity Result 2 on environmental awareness.

of IKSPs; (b) lack of opportunities for elders to pass on the IKSPs to the next generations in part due to an educational system indifferent to promotion of and respect for cultural diversity; and (c) inability to practice IKSPs due to lack of recognition by authorities who tend to disregard or discriminate against IKSPs in particular and IPs as a whole.

129. The potential of ICCAs as an effective conservation mechanism is contingent on ICCs being able to effectively govern their own territories, putting premium on traditional governance systems. Unless this capacity barrier is addressed, the success of de facto ICCAs will be left to chance. The solution is a two-way process. Aside from capacitating key government agencies, especially relevant DENR and LGUs, to be culturally-sensitive and to respond with culturally-appropriate measures as earlier discussed, at the same time, the capacities of ICCs to engage with the said agencies needs to be strengthened.

130. The capacity requirement for ICCA establishment is not limited at the local level. To conform with the global standard and to put third parties in notice, a national registry is needed. This does not yet exist and again, is an offshoot of the fact that ICCAs are not directly referred to in any existing legislation or regulation. The legal framework that will be required to put this in place is discussed in the results/outcomes section. Suffice to state, from a capacity perspective, the interface between the DENR and the NCIP in order to operationalize this registry needs to be threshed out because these are two agencies that do not have a long history of working together.

131. At this point, it is worth emphasizing that the NCIP is not the only agency that needs to enhance its capacities. As implementing agency, the BMB also needs to be capacitated on IP processes. There is a need to ensure that concerned personnel are not only knowledgeable about what has to be done (the policies and procedures), but also how these should be done in a culturally-sensitive manner. For the DENR, the biodiversity objectives are clear. An appreciation of how indigenous practices can be congruent with these conservation goals has also taken root within the BMB. However, making IPs appreciate the relevance of biodiversity aims to their cultural and developmental goals is another matter. Historically, an overzealousness to document biological facets has been the bane in the relationship between conservationists and IPs.

132. Another key player are local government units or LGUs, which depending on the size of the proposed ICCA, can range from the lowly barangay, to the city/municipal or even provincial level. LGUs rely on their respective land-use plans as a spatial tool for development planning. While higher level LGUs have more skills and resources available, it also means that more coordination is needed because they are comprised of smaller LGUs. The NewCAPP has introduced the relevance of ICCAs to a number of LGUs that have participated in the said project.

133. Lastly, the capacity of the Philippine ICCA Consortium has yet to be tested. It is still in its nascent stage and was organized with support from NewCAPP. It needs to be strengthened because it is envisioned as the medium for formulating priority plans and programs, policy advocacy, securing broader support for ICCAs, and conduit to the local communities that will be participating under this project.

134. To strengthen the recognition system and the support mechanism by government, there is a need to institute an official recognition process for ICCAs and other forms of conservation measures, through the establishment of a National ICCA Registry, linked with the global ICCA registry at UNEP/WCMC. The registry should be able to formally acknowledge the role of IP communities in the provision of ecosystem services for the benefit of society, and the protection of globally important biodiversity resources. The registry can also be used as reference for land use planning and development by local government units, key agencies and the private sector. In particular, the recently issued Revised Philippines Environmental Impact Statement System (PEISS)[92] would require a clearly referenced map and list of identified environmentally critical areas (ECAs). Ancestral domains are classified as ECAs

[92] EMB Memorandum Circular 005. July 2014. Revised Guidelines for Coverage Screening and Standardized Requirements under the Philippine EIS System.

under the revised PEISS. The discussions started at NewCAPP can be brought to a level where the registry is operational through a vetting process; and as an instrument for monitoring progress towards the contribution of ICCAs in meeting BD conservation targets and sustainable management of natural resources.

135. The creation of a national registry, however, will create logistical and administrative barriers to the agencies that will manage the same and more particularly, to the ICCs that will seek official recognition of their respective ICCAs via this registry. Because of the nationwide geographic coverage of the ICCAs and the equally wide distribution of ICCs all over the country, the administrative aspects of managing such a registry from setting up requirements, process of submission, and the like can be daunting especially since a collaborative role is envisioned between the DENR and the NCIP.

136. The problem can be worse for ICCs as not all IP groups already have their ADSDPPs, let alone titles to their ancestral domains. However, it is very much possible that they already have de facto ICCA arrangements on the ground. Documenting these for purposes of the ICCA registry can be daunting to the ICCs since many of their practices are informal or even embodied in a spiritual, religious or cultural context that is not necessarily compatible with ICCA technical requirements. The project will bridge this information divide in order to assist the ICCs document their indigenous practices and beliefs that is compliant with ICCA registry requirements.

137. All told, both vertically and horizontally, the wide gap between the national and local requirements in establishing and recognizing ICCAs in the Philippines vis-à-vis the current capacities of ICCA stakeholders is a daunting barrier. One agency has the skill that the other does not have. The fact that the lead agencies—the NCIP and BMB—have only begun working together recently under NewCAPP and have a limited history of interagency cooperation presents a challenge since the success of the project depends on their close collaboration. ICCs will rely on these agencies and other support groups like NGOs and funding agencies to realize their local aspirations in the form of ICCAs.

1.5 Project Locations

Selection Process

138. The PIF included a list of KBAs from which the list of project sites can be selected. During the presentation to the Commission En Banc (CEB), the highest policy-making body of the NCIP, regarding project proposal development, the CEB set forth what they deemed should be the criteria for the final site selection: priority environment site of the NCIP; each of the 7 ethnographic regions should be represented; site known to the commissioner of a specific ethnographic region; and with support for CADT or ADSDPP processes.

139. The Steering Committee of the Philippine ICCA Consortium was consulted as well regarding the site selection. Members of the Consortium have placed a high premium on ICCA recognition ever since KASAPI conducted a series of subnational consultations in late 2011 which culminated in the National IP Summit on ICCAs in 2012. This Summit produced the Manila Declaration which put forth an agenda for the assertion of recognition for ICCAs. In early 2013, the Philippine ICCA Consortium was established, with the local name Philippine ICCA Consortium meaning “a binding together” or “united entity”. Thus the Consortium added its own criteria to those set by CEB: representative had attended one of the subnational consultations; known to have long lobbied for assistance in ICCA recognition; and not a NewCAPP site (so that more ancestral domains can benefit). A total of 7 sites was proposed by the Committee, and the core group members involved in project document preparation proposed additional 3 as well, keeping in mind all the criteria.

140. The list of sites was submitted to the NCIP CEB for their review. Further discussions within the key stakeholders in the project ultimately resulted in the refinement of the list and finalization of site selection. In the end, the criteria followed for selecting the ICCs for the project are:

- Situated in a KBA

- In the list of the NCIP's priority environment sites
- At least 1 site for each of the 7 ethnographic regions
- Recognized by the NCIP commissioner of the ethnographic region the site belongs to
- Not a NewCAPP site
- Preferably had attended one of the 2011 subnational consultations on the ICCA and known to have previously requested for assistance in ICCA recognition

Description of Project Sites

141. Each of the ten (10) sites are briefly described below. A more complete description per site, with accompanying map, can be found in Annex 4.

142. **Mount Taungay.** Mount Taungay is located in the Municipality of Tinglayan, Province of Kalinga, CAR, northern Luzon. With the surrounding mountain peaks, the area is more widely known as Sleeping Beauty because the profiles of the adjoining peaks resemble a woman lying down; Taungay is the traditional name of the ICC members, the Kalinga, who live there. It is part of the KBA of the Balbalasang-Balbalan National Park. The Park itself has received much attention, but this portion of the KBA has generated scant notice. There are 10 Globally Threatened (GT) species (all vulnerable (VU)) and 1 Restricted Range (RR) specie associated with this KBA. The Project will work with the Tongrayan community, one of the indigenous communities belonging to the Kalinga indigenous groups. The Tongrayan ancestral domain is 2,369 hectares in size, covering 4 barangays of Tinglayan. Threats to biodiversity include illegal logging, unregulated slash-and-burn cultivation and small-scale mining. Tourism has economic potential but if unregulated will be harmful to the biodiversityTensions from boundary conflicts with historical origins are not active at the moment, and unity in relation to ICCA recognition is expected. Conservation-conscious ICC members are also bracing themselves for the possible entry of energy projects.

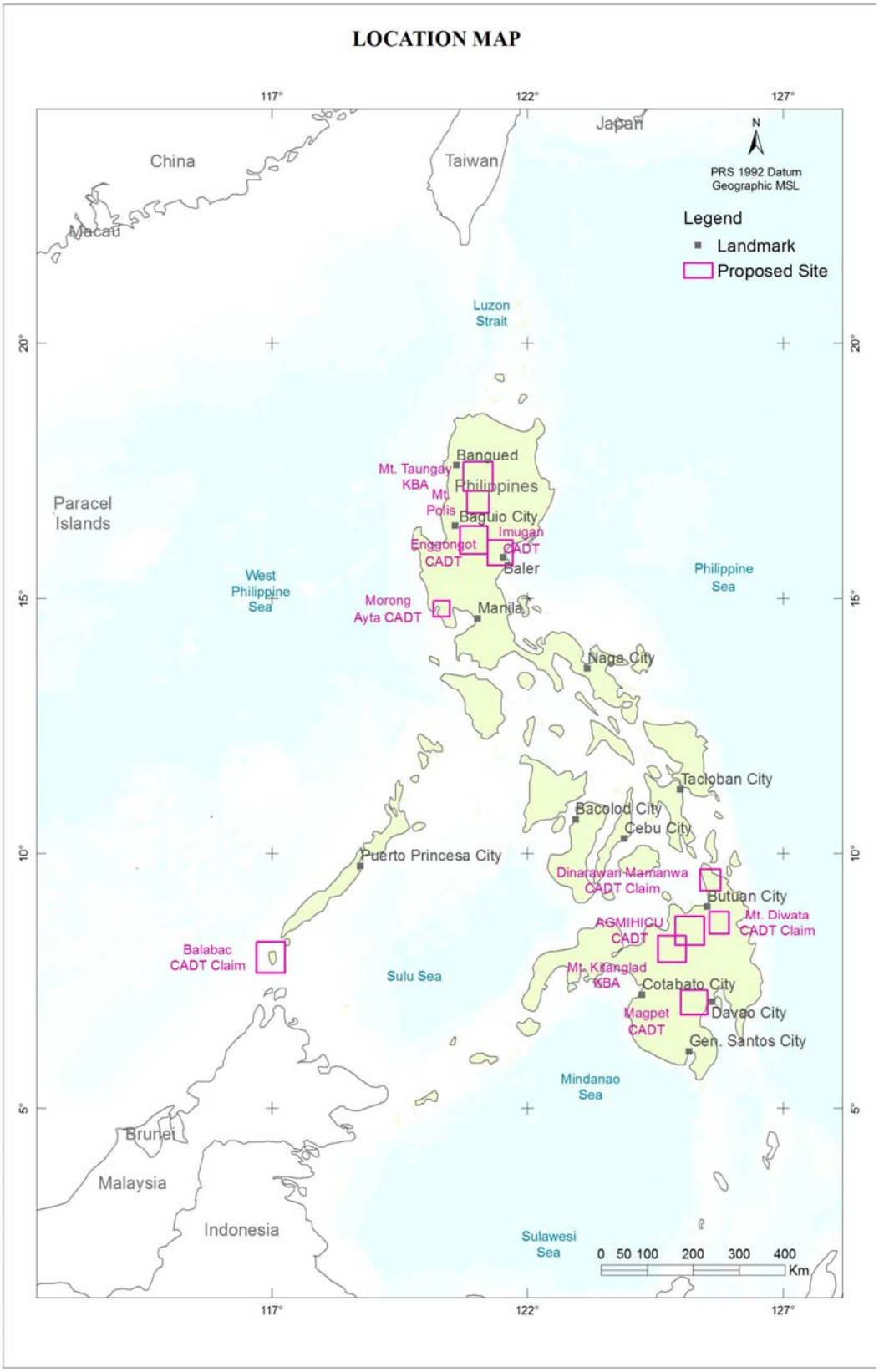
143. **Mount Polis.** Mount Polis straddles the boundary between two provinces of the CAR, Ifugao and Mountain Province, with different ICCs in each province. The Project will work with the Tuwali Ifugao ICC, in the municipality of Hungduan on the Ifugao side[93], with a population of 10,026. The ICC applied for a CADT covering 22,911 hectares; as of 2014 the boundaries have been surveyed and the next step is for the resulting map to be validated. This ICC formulated an ADSDPP in 2005-2006 which has not been updated since. Mount Polis is nearby KBA 5 or the Mount Pulag National Park and adjacent to the candidate KBA C5 or Amuyao. Mount Pulag National Park lists 14 GT species (2 endangered (EN) and 12 VU). Mount Polis is in the midst of several mountains, apart from the two mentioned, in this part of the Cordilleras, that are important culturally to the different ICCs living in these areas. It is also considered part of the watershed of the Chico River Dam that the Amuyao candidate KBA is also known for. There are several known mountain trekking trails linking these mountains, and they are consistently appreciated as bird watching sites. And yet such biodiversity is threatened by the encroachment of vegetable gardening, human settlements and more recently quarrying. While the 2006 ADSDPP states that around 1,000 hectares are for land use, it is expected that the current figure is much higher. That is why key stakeholders with an interest in conserving biodiversity in the area welcome becoming part of this Project.

144. **Mount Imugan.** The ancestral domain of the Ikalahan is part of a unified[94] CADT claim already approved by the NCIP in 2003 and is part of the municipality of Santa Fe, province of Nueva Vizcay in Northern Luzon. The site is 14,734 hectares in area and called the Kalahan Reserve, the Ikalahan has been granted exclusive access to this area by the Philippine government in 1974 in exchange for their protection of the watershed. The area is dominated by Mount Imugan in the center, Mount Bantay Lakay to the south, and a ridge connecting them. West of the ridge is part of the watershed of rivers ultimately

[93] The Mountain Province side still has to contend with several boundary conflicts.
[94] Unified claim refers to several ICC territories which decide to go for one CADT application for reasons of optimizing resoures and/or for solidarity purposes.

emptying toward Luzon's west coast, while east of ridge is part of the watershed of rivers flowing toward the north coast of Luzon. The western portion is covered by pine and grasslands while most of the eastern portion is covered by dipterocarp forests. The central ridge is covered with mossy forests, mostly scrub biodiversity is high in all of these areas. There are 14 GT species (2 EN, 12, VU). Most of the people are swidden farmers, and some engage in handicrafts. The community boasts of a food processing center which comes out with food products such as jams and juices with the raw products sustainably harvested from the forests. The community experience in forest conservation, has put them in a position to provide ecology trainings. Yet the fragile ecosystem is threatened by mining and more recently, by the plan to build a national highway through the area to ease the increasing traffic between the more populated and industrialized places south of Imugan and and the more inaccessible but natural resource-rich places north of the site. That is why there is strong interest in being recognized as an ICCA, hoping that this will prevent further encroachment. The Ikalahan also want to update their ADSDPP which was formulated in 2005-2008.

Figure 3: Map of Project Site Locations.



145. **Egongot Aurora.** The proposed ICCA site is Aurora sector of the Egongot CADT, located in the northeastern part of Luzon. It is part of an approved CADT claim of different communities of the Egongot indigenous group; a CADT of this nature is termed a unified claim. Aurora is one of the three provinces comprising the whole Egongot's ancestral domain with a total area of 139.691 hectares. Of this total area, 23,124 hectares fall under the province of Aurora (NCIP 2003). The particular Project site cover parts of two municipalities – Castaneda and Casiguran – and is nestled within the Sierra Madre Mountain Range,the longest mountain range in the country and considered one of the most critical watershed areas in the Philippines. Within the Egongot's settlements are two protected watershed forest reserves, these are: the Casecnana Protected area and the Quirino Protected Landscape.a and Casiguran, The Egongot CADT (Aurora Sector) is listed both as a Key Bodiversity Areas (KBA13 and 14) and as a Conservation Priority Area (CPA). The area is the home of 24 GT species (1 Critically Endangered (CR), 4 EN, 19 VU). They inhabit the last remaining expanses of forests in the part of the Sierra Madre Mountain range that connects with the Caraballo Mountains, which is smaller range that connects the Sierra Madre and the Cordillera Mountain range. The entry of many development projects and activities into the Egongot domain without the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Egongot elders, is seen as a major challenge to the community and their efforts to manage and conserve their territory. Illegal hunting, poaching and the expansion of Slash and burn farm by migrants contribute to the problems faced by the council of elders of the Egongot community.

146. **Kanawan.** The Ayta Magbakon, which is within the Bataan Natural Park (KBA 23), on the Bataan Peninsula on the western coast of the Luzon mainland, is applying for a CADT with a unified claim of 14,673 hectares. As of 2014 the boundary delineation has been partially completed but currently discontinued due to non-availabity of funds on the NCIP side. The Ayta Magbakon are among the Negrito populations of the Philippines, who traditionally are hunters and gatherers and therefore are characterized by small and nomadic human settlement patterns. They consider as their center the Kanawan settlement, which in 1987 had been declared as the Kanawan Negrito Reservation Area (KNRA – Proclamation 192). The Park itself was established in 1945 (Proclamation 24), and as a KBA lists 8 GT (2 EN, 6 VU) plus 4 RR species. These are threatened by illegal logging, charcoal making by both indigenous and non-indigenous persons, and hunting mainly by non-indigenous peoples. Its location between two significant industrial and free port zones – Mariveles and Subic Bay – makes it vulnerable to conversion of land use to agricultural and industrial uses and road development. In their ADSDPP the Ayta Magbakon observed the decreasing water levels of the Morong natural waterways and attributed this to their lessening governance over the conservation in their areas. The Kanawan Ayta Magbakon formulated an ADSDPP in 2007-2008, which they would like to update and beef up with a clearer conservation plan, hence their interest in becoming part of the project.

147. **Balabac.** Balabac Island can be found at the southernmost tip of the Province of Palawan, and in fact is approximately only about 50 kilometers north of Sabah, Malaysia. With an area of 34,200 hectares it is the largest of the group of islands in Southern Palawan. It has a natural vegetation of a lowland forest, with the remaining forests threatened by farming activities. Most are conducted by migrant families from the more southern island-provinces of Sulu and Tawi-tawi which are part of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao. Coral reefs ring the south western coastal areas of the Island while Mangroves can be located in almost all of the tidal areas of the coastal Barangays. A substantial part of Balabac Island is considered as the Ancestral Domain of the Indigenous Molbog Communities in the Southern Palawan. Their traditional territory covers both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. There are approximately Molbog 581 households or more or less 2000 individuals in the Island of Balabac. The Molbog subsist mainly on Artisanal fishing, farming and the gathering of minor forest products, while also engaging in trading commodities with neighboring communities in Palawan and as far as Kudat in Malaysia. Notwithstanding the existence of the formal Local Government system, the Molbog communities continue to exercise traditional governance over their ancestral domain through their Indigenous leadership structures mainly led by their elders led by the local Panglima (Community elders) and guided by the their respective Balian (Shaman). Balabac as a site is the only one claiming a marine area, referred to as ancestral waters

from the indigenous peoples perspectives. It is part of the KBA 67 named Balabac Island, with a recognized list of 1 CR and 4 VU species, all marine-based. Balabac has also been identified as a priority area in the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME) conservation plan due to its high marine biodiversity and its role as a marine corridor between the Sulu Sea and South China Sea. In answering the METT, this area expressed the most concern about climate change and severe weather and about the loss of culture. It also has the most vulnerability for a sudden influx of migrants from the south, should the peace negotiations between the Muslim majority of ARMM and Christian majority of the rest of the Philippines fail. The Molbog ICC sees its being a Project site as a positive way of reinforcing its governance, including conservation, over the area. The Project will complement its ongoing CADT application and will be a start to its ADSDPP formulation.

148. **Mount Kimangkil.** This mountain is located in what is called a tri-boundary site, meaning that the borders of three provinces (Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Agusan del Sur) intersect here, in the northeastern part of Mindanao. It is part of the Mount Tago range (KBA 105), and is considered as the most sacred of mountains for the Higaonon in that area. The project will work with the Higaonon of Agtulawon-Mintapod Higaonon Cumadon ho (or AGMIHICU). This ancestral domain covers 14,314 hectares and has among the most extensive remaining forest stands on the island, in main part due to the Higaonon's ability to practice their traditional knowledge on forest use and conservation. For example, traditional zoning dictates which parts of the forests are most sacred and should not be entered except for their highest ranked spiritual leaders, which are sanctuaries left for regeneration, which are the hunting grounds, and which are the buffer zones allocated for reforestation and upland farming and other subsistence uses. There are 6 GT species (1 CR, 5 VU) listed for this site. This area is the headwaters of the Pulangi River that is a major source of irrigation and drinking water for a large part of southern Mindanao. But concerns over tenure and access to forest resources undermine the very core of their traditional knowledge, apart from threatening the forests themselves. While the planned road construction is locally desired to bring the Higaonon closer to markets of their traditional products and to social services, the ICC has to be prepared to deal with a rapid influx of lowland migrants that results in land use conversion. Some protection is afforded by their having a CADT, and it is expected that ICCA recognition will further help keep at bay the threats posed by entry of oil palm plantations and logging and the other threats described above. The updating of their ADSDPP, a specific request from the ICC, formulated in 2004-2008, will also lead to much needed external support to their traditional conservation knowledge and mechanisms. AGMIHICU is also considered the cornerstone for maintenance of traditional governance for forest conservation of the Higaonon Indigenous Peoples Forest Corridor, a non-formal aggrupation of ancestral domains on the range of mountains including Kimangkil which are considered sacred by the Higaonon there. This Corridor in 2012 has a resolution requesting for support of the Higaonon Corridor, with ICCA recognition as the cultural glue that will hold them together in the goal of conserving both nature and culture amid growing threats.

149. **Mount Apo.** This mountain in southeastern Mindanao is the highest peak in the Philippines at 2,954 meters and the PA is the Mount Apo Natural Park (KBA 112). Several different indigenous groups from two different administrative and ethnographic regions have their ancestral domains on the mountain. What has received most attention in terms of studies and economic development is the eastern side. The project will work with the Obo Manobo on the western side, in the Municipality of Magpet, Province of North Cotabato. Its ancestral domain has an area of 5,163, and about half is within the PA itself. The KBA lists 39 GT species (2 CR, 5 EN, 32 VU) and 1 RR species. Currently the ICC is the least affected by mining and geothermal energy projects that have beset other parts of Mount Apo, but more recently is threatened by the attempted entry of banana plantations. Some leverage is provided by the ICC having a CADT, but ICCA recognition will further strengthen their assertion for conservation. The process of ADSDDP formulation has commenced and is expected to continue with participation in this project.

150. **Mount Diwata.** This Project site refers to the ancestral domain of the Agusanon Manobo ICC located in the Municipalities of Esperanza and Properidad in the Province of Agusan Del Sur with a total

area of around 8,997 hectares (NCIP 2014). It is surrounded by three KBAs namely Mt. Diwata Range, Mt. Hilong-hilong and Mt. Kaluayan-kinabalian Complex (KBAs 95, 96 and 104 respectively). It also forms part of the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Complex. There are 19 GT (1 CR, 3 EN, 19 VU) species, and 3 RR species. These species remain despite the destruction of primary forests due to rampant logging in the 1950s and 1960s, as well as land conversion from forestal to agricultural and industrial zones. Secondary forest, which occupies 2,708.73 hectares or 30% serves as watershed areas and where other sources of food are obtained. The mountains of Tag-Ebo, Kiibad, Moykalisow and Kiaydan are part of the traditional hunting grounds of the Agusan Manobo. Wild animals found in the area includes, wild boar, wild chicken, *milo, halo, ibid*, wild birds, *tinggawong*, snakes and many others. In these areas, the Manobo still exercise and enforce traditional resource utilization rules and have designated a substantial portion of their territory as conservation zones and limit its use for very specific purposes that are collectively agreed upon by the community. They also still practice gathering of forest products (timber, honey, herbal medicines, wild fruit and root crops). However, conduct of such activities have become minimal nowadays due to the decrease in the availability of forest resources. The Agusanon Manobo have filed their application for CADT at the NCIP, which after ten years is still at the stage of NCIP completing its initial validation of the required documentary proofs. ICC leaders believe that their ancestral domains participation in this Project will contribute to fast tracking their CADT application and jumpstart their ADSDPP formulation.

151. **Dinarawan.** Dinarawan is the name of the main settlement of the Mamanwa, located in the municipality of Jabonga, province of Agusan del Norte in northeastern Mindanao. The ancestral domain covers 8,000 hectares which covers both terrestrial as well as lakeshore areas, with a total Mamanwa population of 127 Mamanwa households. The Mamanwa refer to the terrestrial part of the ancestral domain as Anahawan, which is a ritual place of the Mamanwa not only of Dinarawan but also of the Mamanwa in provinces further south. The ancestral domain is one of the two Project sites pertaining to aquatic resources, for it is nestled beside Lake Mainit, in the northeastern part of Mindanao and shared between the provinces of Surigao Del Norte and Agusan Del Norte; this is the fourth largest lake in the Philippines, having a surface area of 173 square kilometers. The Lake forms the northernmost boundary of the Eastern Mindanao Biodiversity Corridor. It is the deepest (219.35 meters) freshwater lake of the Philippines with a watershed area of 87,072 hectares including Dinarawan. The Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD) listed the lake as priority aquatic ecosystem Biodiversity Significance. Lake Mainit is a haven to 1 CR and 5 VU species, all GT. Most of the area covered by the Mainit KBA, both terrestrial and aquatic are covered by active mining applications and operating mining tenements. The unabated influx of migrants has resulted into the expansion of settlements into this ancestral domain. Thus destructive practices including slash and burn agriculture, charcoal production and poaching has had a tremendous impact on the forests. Lake Mainit has not been spared, the use of fine-mesh nets is widespread while there have been cases of the use of dynamite and sodium cyanide as illegal fishing methods. The Dinarawan Mamanwa have a CADT application in process; the ethnographic proofs have yet to be completed. This ICC sees its participation in this Project as an additional way of declaring governance over their ancestral so that they can continue their traditional ways, including for conservation. They will also have the opportunity to start their ADSDPP process.

Overview across Project Sites

152. The 10 indigenous peoples communities represent a variety of sites for ICCA recognition that should provide enough basis to ensure that the proposed law and policies for Outcome 1 are well-grounded, while benefitting from the capacity development efforts of Outcome 2. They are found in 7 of

the 16 administrative regions[95] of the country – Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Region II, Region III, Region IV, Region X, Region XII and Region XIII. (See Table 5 for an overview of all sites.)

153. The 3 main geographical regions of the Philippine archipelago are represented – 5 on the northern main island of Luzon, 4 on the southern main island Mindanao, and 1 within the cluster of islands in the central part of the Philippine archipelago.

154. The sizes of the ancestral domains (based on approved CADT or CADT application documents) in the project range from 2,369 to 139,691 hectares with a mean size of 29,830. Additional hectarage for the PA system through ICCA recognition is 118,848, with a mean size of 11,848 for each of the 10 sites.

155. Six (6) sites (3 each in Luzon and Mindanao) are identified according to the name of the mountain that is sacred to the indigenous peoples there, a further manifestation of the cultural significance of the mountain. The importance of the place to the indigenous peoples have generally resulted in a determined guarding in the form of taboos or restrictions on entry into the area, as well as on hunting or harvesting within that place, thus contributing to biodiversity conservation.

156. All sites have forestral terrestrial landscapes (9 have mountainous terrain), although 2 sites include aquatic landscapes (see next paragraph).

157. One of the sites, Balabac, is a seascape, or as referred to among indigenous peoples in the Philippines, ancestral waters. This is in the province of Palawan, which is frequently described as the "last frontier" in relation to the environment and is in fact covered by a special law, Republic Act 7611 or Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan. Thus there is a tension felt between the implementation of the SEP and the implementation of the IPRA when it comes to identification and management of indigenous peoples' territories in the province. Another site, Dinarawan, also covers aquatic resources apart from landscape, with its coverage of part of Lake Mainit.

158. The are a total of 152 threatened species in the 9 mainly terrestrial sites (excluding Balabac) – 127 vulnerable, 18 endangered, and 7 critically endangered. Balabac has a record of 6 threatened marine species – 5 vulnerable and 1 critically endangered.

159. There are 4 sites already with CADTs (Imugan, Egongot Aurora Sector, Mount Kimangkil, and Mount Apo). Of the remaining 6, 5 have submitted CADT application papers to the NCIP. As for ADSDDP, 5 have ADSDPPs written some time ago and in need of updating, 1 has started the process of its formulation, and 4 have not commenced at all. All are keen to formulate or enhance their ADSDPPs.

160. There is one site which has approximately half of their ancestral domain within a PA – Mount Apo. Meanwhile the Kanawan site is within the Bataan Natural Park. On the other hand an entire PA is within the ancestral domain in the Egongot Aurora Sector. All the rest are not part of the PA system but are adjacent or near PAs within the KBA. Thus there are 3 sites which shall be the basis for Output 1.5 of Outcome 1 regarding implementing guidelines and procedures for the management, planning and zoning of PAs to incorporate the identification, mapping, documentation and traditional governance in ICCAs.

161. The immediate threats across the sites include land conversion from forest to agricultural farming (Polis, Egongot, Kanawan, Kimangkil, Apo, Diwata), land use conversion due to entry of non-indigenous peoples migrants (Polis, Kanawan, Balabac, Kimangkil, Diwata, Diranawan) road development (Imugan, Kanawan, Kimangkil), energy projects (Egongot,Taungay, Diwata, Dinarawan), mining/quarrying ((Taungay, Polis, Imugan, Kimangkil, Apo, Diwata, Dinarawan),) illegal use of resources (Egongot, Kanawan, Balabac, Diwata, Dinarawan), and illegal logging (Kanawan, Kimangkil, Diwata). These sites specifically expressed fear for the loss of their traditional governance over the ICCA – Taungay, Imugan, Kanawan, Balabac, Kimangkil, Apo, Diwata – and thus negatively affecting their continuing capacity for conservation.

[95] This is not to be confused with ethnographic region, which is derived solely from the IPRA. Administrative region refers to the formally recognized regional divisions through which the national government administers the country.

162. Two indigenous peoples communities are possible learning centers for indigenous peoples on ICCAs – Imugan in the north and Mount Kitanglad in the south. Imugan has a history of pioneering in the conduct of ecological trainings within the ancestral domain, and has managed to maintain forest-based livelihood activities without depleting forest resources. It has been at the forefront of discussions and experimental practices related to responding to climate change, such as carbon monitoring. Mount Kitanglad is not a project site for ICCA recognition but its representatives have been active in the Philippine ICCA Consortium since its establishment. It prides itself in the fierce guarding of its traditions; there is a School of Living Traditions there which was established through community initiative and with support form the National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) where indigenous peoples-initiated perspectives in ICCA documentation may be further encouraged and translated into learning methods for indigenous peoples by indigenous peoples.

Table 5: Overview of the 10 ICCAs to be Documented and Recognized

	Name	Indigenous Peoples Group	Ethnographic Region	Administrative Region	Main Municipality, Province	KBA Name and Number	Biodiversity Significance	CADT Status	Hectares	
									Total Ancestral Domain	Total to Add to PA System[96]
1	Mount Taungay	Kalinga	CAR and Region I	CAR	Tinglayan, Kalinga	Portion of Balbalasang-Balbalan KBA (KBA 5)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area; 9 Vulnerable Species; 6 Irreplaceable Species	No CADT application in process	2,369	2,369
2	Mount Polis	Tuwali	CAR and Region I	CAR	Ifugao Mountain Province	Mount Pulag National Park KBA (KBA 6)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area; 1 Endangered Species; 11 Vulnerable Species; 13 Irreplaceable Species	CADT application in process; Old ADSDPP	22,911	4,000
3	Imugan	Ikalahan, Kalanguya	Region II	Region II	Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya	Mount Pulag National Park KBA (KBA 6), contiguous with Mount Pulag PA		CADT; Old ADSDPP	30,759	16,000
4	Kanawan	Aeta Magbokun /Magbikin	Region III and Rest of Luzon	Region III	Morong, Bataan	Bataan NatIonal Park (KBA 23)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area; Bataan Natural Park (Proclamation # 1956) 6 Vulnerable species; 2 Endangered Species;	CADT application in process; Old ADSDPP for updatingn in process	34,000	15,665
5	E~~n~~gongot CADT	E~~n~~gongot	Region III	Region III	Aurora	Aurora Memorial National Park (KBA 15)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area; 19 Vulnerable species; 4 Endangered Species; 1 Critically Endangered	CADT; Old ADSDPP	139,691	15,000

[96] Estimates during project preparation. To be confirmed during mapping.

	Name	Indigenous Peoples Group	Ethnographic Region	Administrative Region	Main Municipality, Province	KBA Name and Number	Biodiversity Significance	CADT Status	Hectares	
									Total Ancestral Domain	Total to Add to PA System[96]
6	Balabac	Molbog	Island Group and the Rest of the Visayas	Region IV-B	Balabac, Palawan	Balabac Island (KBA 67)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area 1 Critically endangered species; 2 Endangered Species; 10 Vulnerable Species; 33 Irreplaceable Species	CADT application in process	34,200	34,200
7	Mount Kimangkil	Higaunon	Northern and Western Mindanao	Region X	Impasug-ong	Mount Tago Range (KBA 201)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area 1 Critically endangered species; 5 Vulnerable Species; 1 Irreplaceable Species	CADT; Old ADSDPP	14,314	14,314
8	Mount Apo	Obo Manobo	Central Mindanao	Region XII	Magpet, North Cotabato	Mount Apo Natural Park (KBA 112), half is part of PA	Important Bird Area Conservation Priority Area Mt. Apo Natural Park (Proc # 882 / RA 9237) 2 Critically endangered Species; 3 Endangered Species; 28 Vulnerable Species; 33 Irreplaceable Species	CADT;	5,163	2,500
9	Dinarawan	Mamanwa	Southern and Eastern Mindanao	Caraga	San Pablo, Jabonga, Agusan del Norte	Mount Hilong-Hilong KBA (KBA 95)	Important Bird Area; Conservation Priority Area; 27 Vulnerable species; 3 Endangered Species; 2 Critically Endangered	CADT application ongoing	5,903	5,903
10	Mount Diwata	Manobo	Southern and Eastern Mindanao	Region XIII	Esperanza, Agusan del Sur	Mount Diwata Range KBA (KBA 96)	IBA (PH084), CPA 123; 1 Critically Endangered Species; 7 Vulnerable Species	CADT application process, completed Claim Book	8,997	8,997

	Name	Indigenous Peoples Group	Ethnographic Region	Administrative Region	Main Municipality, Province	KBA Name and Number	Biodiversity Significance	CADT Status	Hectares	
									Total Ancestral Domain	Total to Add to PA System[96]
								Total	298,307	118,948

Site/KBA	Terrestrial														TOTAL
	Class/Category														
	Amphibia		Aves			Mammalia		Bryopsida	Coniferopsida	Magnoliopsida			Reptilia	Insecta	
	EN	VU	CR	EN	VU	EN	VU	EN	VU	CR	EN	VU	VU	EN	
Mount Taungay/ Portion of Balbalasang-Balbalan		5			1		4								10
Mt. Polis and Imugan/ Mt. Pulag	1	4			6		2	1							14
Egongot CADT/ Aurora Memorial Natural Park	1	5	1		8	2	4				1	1	1		24
Kanawan / Bataan Natural Park		1			4	1			-		1	1			9
Mt. Kimangkil/ Tago Range		5	1												6
Mt. Apo - Magpet/ Mt. Apo Natural Park		12	2		12	1	3				2	5		2	39
Mt. Diwata-		8	1	1	6	1	2								19

Site/KBA	Terrestrial														TOTAL
	Class/Category														
	Amphibia		Aves			Mammalia		Bryopsida	Coniferopsida	Magnoliopsida			Reptilia	Insecta	
	EN	VU	CR	EN	VU	EN	VU	EN	VU	CR	EN	VU	VU	EN	
Esperanza/ Mt. Diwata Range															
Dinarawan/ Lake Mainit		9	2	1	11		2				1	5			32
Sub-Total	**2**	**50**	**7**	**3**	**48**	**5**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**11**	**1**	**2**	**153**
Marine															
	Seabird		**Coral**			**Mammal**		**Reptile**							
	EN	**VU**	**CR**	**EN**	**VU**	EN	VU	CR							
Balabac-Molbog/ Balabac		3			1		1	1							6
Sub-Total	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**							**6**
														TOTAL	**159**

Legend: EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

1.6 Stakeholder Analysis

163. Some stakeholders have been associated with the project from very early on and have contributed to the project concept as illustrated by the PIF. These form the core of implementation partners and their interest has been confirmed through various consultation meetings during project formulation. The original list has been augmented with the addition of other partners listed in the following table, which identifies the role that each partner will play in project implementation.

Table 6: Description of Stakeholders.

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs)	
They are the base stakeholders of the project at the site levels. These are the 10 indigenous cultural communities (ICCs). They are the major stakeholders in ICCA whose knowledge of their culture and natural environment, and consent, are indispensable to the project. They directly manage ancestral domains, prepare ADSDPPs, and are responsible for maintaining the traditional governance in their ICCAs. They are the ones whose governance and management of their ICCAs shall be recognized and supported by the Project. They shall be the main actors in the identification, mapping and registration of ICCAs, with support from other organizations and agencies. During implementation, representatives from other ICCs may be engaged for technical discussions and cross learning sessions to widen base support and strengthen advocacy for the institutionalization of the ICCA in the country.	
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	
Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)	Formerly known as Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), the BMB shall be the implementing partner. It is mandated to conserve the country's biodiversity through formulation of recommended policies, guidelines, rules and regulations for the establishment of an integrated protected areas system such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and refuge, marine parks, and biospheric reserves. Included in its tasks is to develop new modalities to expand and diversify the protected areas system, and support conservation efforts of stakeholders. BMB is a staff Bureau under DENR. The recognition of ICCAs was one of the modalities established by BMB through NewCAPP. Efforts to institutionalize ICCA as a biodiversity conservation strategy is underway. Although when it comes to biodiversity management, the BMB is at the top of this field, the agency may encounter challenges working on ICCAs owing to the process-specific nature of working together with IPs, particularly, in the context of FPIC.
DENR Office of the Field Operations	Similar with other bureaus of the DENR, the field operations of BMB as a staff bureau, is coursed through the Office of the DENR Field Operations (FieldOps). The FieldOps has direct supervision/oversight over the 16 regional offices (ROs), 75 provincial offices (PENROs), 140 community offices (CENROs). For this project, the concerned field offices will be engaged to provide technical support for the documentation, mapping of ICCAs and formulation of the community conservation plans (CCPs).
DENR Field Offices	With the ICCs and support organizations, the site implementation will be carried out through the DENR field offices. These offices will include the following: **Regional Office (RO)** The RO shall serve as the point of origin of feedback and information. It shall supervise and coordinate the administrative, financial and other support functions in the field. **Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO)** They shall oversee the activities of the CENROs under its jurisdiction. They shall also coordinate and consolidate province-wide concerns. The coordination with the LGUs, specifically at the provincial level, could be coursed through them. **Community Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO)**

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
	As mandated, the CENRO shall be responsible for coordinating and/or providing directly the DENR support at the community level. In cases wherein the ICCAs are in protected areas, the **Protected Area Superintendent (PASU)** will be engaged as well. They will provide technical assistance in the documentation and ensure that the CCPs will be interfaced with the Protected Area Management Plan.
Other DENR Bureaus	**Forest Management Bureau (FMB)** The FMB provides support for the effective protection, development, occupancy management, and conservation of forestlands and watersheds. One of its functions is to assist the LGUs formulate the Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP). The recognition of ICCAs and development of CCP shall be coordinated with FMB for the interfacing of the two (2) plans, and to institutionalize CCP formulation in the FLUP process. KBAs which are not yet PAs, are still classified as forestlands. Majority of the ancestral domains are also located in forest areas. **Environment Management Bureau (EMB)** The EMB is mandated to implement a number of environmental laws including the Presidential Decree (PD) 1586 (Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (Philippine EIS System)). PD 1586 requires securing Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for projects or areas identified/defined as environmentally critical project or area. Last July 2014, the EMB issued revised guidelines on the Philippine EIS System to include, among others, the ancestral domains as environmentally critical areas. This will provide additional layer of protection to ICCAs against extractive developments. **Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)** The MGB is mandated to administer and dispose mineral lands sustainably. However, most of the remaining mineral-rich areas are in KBAs and within ICCAs. These areas are either with mining permits or exploration. Policy harmonization is necessary to address the overlap and rationalize conservation and development objectives.
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	
General Administrative & Support Services **The Commission en banc (CEB)**	The Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) provides that the NCIP is the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to promote and protect the rights and well-being of the Indigenous Cultural Communities/ Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) and the recognition of their ancestral domains as well as their rights thereto. It shall protect and promote the interest and well-being of the ICCs/IPs with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions. The Commission is an independent agency under the Office of the President and is composed of seven (7) commissioners, each representing an ethnographic region. The commissioners compose the Commission en banc which exercises the quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and executive/administrative powers and functions of the Commission. The Chairperson is designated by the President from among the commissioners and acts as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the agency.
Support to Operations **Office on Policy, Planning & Research (OPPR)**	The OPPR is responsible for the formulation of appropriate policies and programs for ICCs/IPs. It shall ensure that the ICCA is integrated in the overall development planning and management of the NCIP, as expressed in its OPIF, and that the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NCIP engagement in the ICCA is effectively and efficiently carried out and attained at all levels of engagement.

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
Ancestral Domains Office (ADO)	The ADO is responsible in facilitating the delineation and titling of ancestral domains, formulation of ADSDPPs and the process of ensuring the right to FPIC of ICCs/IPs. It shall work closely with the OPPR to ensure that the requirements of ICCA recognition are appropriately addressed.
Operations **Regional Offices (ROs)** **Field Offices (FOs)**	 Program/Project/Activity implementation through the Major Final Outputs of the agency is managed at the Regional Office level. The Regional Offices shall ensure that project implementation at the Field Office level is well supervised and an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system is formulated and carried out/implemented. The FOs is composed of the different Provincial Offices (POs) and Community Service Centers (CSCs). They serve as frontline offices of NCIP in the delivery of services to ICCs/IPs through the implementation of programs, projects and activities. The FOs shall be responsible in closely coordinating and facilitating the day-to-day identification, documentation and mapping of ICCAs and other pertinent activities with the ICCs/IPs at the field/site level.
The NCIP shall be one of the key partners in implementing the project. It is the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to promote and protect the rights and well-being of the ICCs/IPs and the recognition of their ancestral domains as well as their rights thereto. It is mandated to protect and promote the interest and well-being of the ICCs/IPs with due regard to their beliefs, customs, traditions and institutions. NCIP with BMB will be working in developing appropriate policies to institutionalize ICCAs. At the field level, NCIP regional and provincial offices shall provide technical assistance in the documentation of ICCAs, specifically on area delineation since mapping and physical documentation of ancestral domains is a key task under IPRA. They shall also assist in the formulation of the CCP. NCIP shall also facilitate the implementation with the issuance of Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). NCIP is most knowledgeable with the FPIC requirements and procedure.	
Other National Government Agencies (NGAs)	
National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)	The NEDA is the primary agency responsible for formulating continuing, coordinating and fully integrating social and economic policies, plans and programs. It shall serve as one of the members of the Project Board who will steer the project and provide policy and implementation guidelines. The NEDA, as mandated, shall ensure the project remains consistent with established national priorities and relevant to the local needs. It shall also ensure coordination with other policies, plans, programs and projects of other government agencies.
Department of Interior and Local Governance (DILG)	The DILG is mandated to assist the President in the exercise of general supervision over local governments. It is expected to provide support to local government units to deliver improved performance in governance, administration, social and economic development and environmental management. Some of its specific tasks include: (i) advising the President in the promulgation of policies, rules, regulations and other issuances on the general supervision over local governments and on public order and safety; and (ii) establishing and prescribing rules, regulations and other issuances implementing laws on public order and safety, the general supervision over local governments and the promotion of local autonomy and community empowerment and monitor compliance thereof. The DILG shall also be a member of the Project Board. Its membership shall facilitate the involvement of concerned LGUs in site implementation and interfacing of the ICCA and CCP with other local plans.
Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic	The BFAR is the government agency responsible for the development, improvement, management and conservation of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources. However, ancestral water is not yet recognized by BFAR. Engaging BFAR to incorporate ancestral water in the following but not limited to will support ICCs with ancestral waters sustain their traditional governance and secure their livelihood:

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
Resources (DA-BFAR)	• Preparation and implementation of a comprehensive National Fisheries Industry Development Plan; • Issuance of licenses for the operation of commercial fishing vessels; • Formulation and implementation of a Comprehensive Fishery Research and Development Program, such as, but not limited to, sea farming, sea ranching, tropical / ornamental fish and seaweed culture, aimed at increasing resource productivity improving resource use efficiency, and ensuring the long term sustainability of the county's fishery and aquatic resources; and • Coordination with LGUs and other concerned agencies for the establishment of productivity-enhancing and market development programs in fishing communities to enable women to engage in other fisheries / economic activities and contribute significantly to development efforts.
Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board	The HLURB is the lead agency in the formulation of the CLUP Guidelines and provision of technical assistance to local government units in the preparation of comprehensive land use plans. The interface of CCP in the CLUP ensures sustainability of the ICCA, and institutionalization in LGU plans. Consequently, this allows allocation of funds to implement the CCP through inclusion in the LGU Annual Investment Plan.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	The DTI is responsible for realizing the country's goal of globally competitive and innovative industry and services sector that contribute to inclusive growth and employment generation. Toward this, it is mandated to develop livelihood opportunities to marginalized sector, including the IPs. DTI will be one of the key agencies that can assist in the implementation of the CCP, which includes development of alternative sustainable livelihood.
Department of Tourism (DOT)	The eco-tourism potential of ICCAs is high as these represent among the most intact forests, watersheds, habitat of variety of species – mostly indigenous and endemic, and cultural/ ritual sites. Coordination with DOT which is the primary government agency charged with the responsibility to encourage, promote, and develop tourism as a major socio-economic activity is necessary to maintain the integrity of ICCAs and meaningful engagement of ICCs in terms of developing and managing the eco-tourism enterprise as alternative livelihood of the community.
Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)	The MinDA is mandated to promote, coordinate and facilitate the active and extensive participation of all sectors to effect the socioeconomic development of Mindanao. Among its specific functions relevant to the project are: • Recommend to and, whenever necessary, call upon the proper agencies on the technical support, physical assistance and, generally, the level of priority to be accorded to agricultural, industrial, commercial, and infrastructure, environmental, and technological programs and projects soliciting or requiring direct or indirect help from or through the national government or any of its instrumentalities; • Promote and facilitate investments in any field that would enhance the socioeconomic development of Mindanao and uplift the living standards of the people and their socio-political activities in close coordination with agencies primarily mandated to undertake such functions; and • Explore sources for financing priority Mindanao-wide and/or Mindanao-specific inter-regional programs, projects and activities. MinDA would be a strategic partner for those project sites in Mindanao. It shall complement the project efforts and may take on the mobilization of resources for the implementation of CCPs.
Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PalCSD)	For Palawan, the PalCSD is a crucial partner. It is mandated to promote development, conservation, management, protection and utilization of the natural resources of Palawan for the present and future generations. PalCSD could provide technical assistance in the formulation of the CCP and ensure that this is integrated in province-wide development plan. It could also issue a policy adopting ICCA as a conservation strategy and development mechanism for its documentation, recognition and inclusion of CCPs in the development

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
	plan of the province.
Legislative Bodies	
Senate of the Philippines (Senate)	Development of specific law on ICCA would require engagement with the legislative branch of government. In the Philippines, this consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate which have the responsibility to deliberate policies and pass them in the form of statutes.
House of Representatives (HOR)	
Local Government Units (LGUs)	
Since ICCAs are geographically located within local government administrative units, the LGU is a key factor for the actual recognition and management of ICCAs. LGUs in general are not supportive of indigenous peoples' governance or for the need to ensure services are culturally appropriate for the following reasons: this is seen as a threat to their own authority; reluctance to put resources for only a minority of the population; lack of appreciation for the importance of cultural diversity and related to this lack of awareness that respect for cultural diversity is a collective right they are duty-bound to uphold. The LGU in the Philippines consist of different levels:	
Provincial LGU	The provinces are the highest-level LGUs and are the primary political and administrative divisions of the Philippines. The exercise general supervisory powers over the entire province. They also pass laws for the welfare of the municipalities and cities within its jurisdiction. These functions will facilitate cooperation among different municipalities that have political jurisdiction over an ICCA. The Provincial LGU could develop a framework to consolidate adoption and support to ICCAs.
City/Municipal LGU	The provinces are divided into cities and municipalities. They have been granted corporate personality enabling them to enact local policies and laws, enforce them, and govern their jurisdictions. Among its functions is to develop Comprehensive Land Use Plan. They are also tasked to prepare Forest Land Use Plan. These plans are the bases for the formulation of Annual Investment Plans. They will be key targets of advocacy and IEC activities to create a platform for dialogues. These dialogues are expected to result in meaningful collaboration between the LGUs and ICCs, and interfacing of the local plans with the CCPs, and ultimately ADSDPP, which will result in funding for its implementation.
Barangay LGU	Each municipality or city is composed of a number of villages or barangays. The barangays are the smallest units of local government in the Philippines. Soliciting the support of the Barangay LGUs could facilitate the dialogues with the Municipal LGUs. It is also important for the ICCAs and CCPs to be integrated in the Barangay Plans. Aside from having local recognition, they could also assist in mobilizing funds for the CCPs.
Support Organizations/ Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	
Philippine ICCA Consortium (BUKLURAN)	This organization has been established and mandated by the indigenous communities to formulate a national program to support the ICCAs in the Philippines during the First National Conference. It intends to facilitate the recognition of and support for the governance and management of ICCAs in the Philippines. Known simply as BUKLURAN, it is comprised of representatives from IP groups across the country. However, there are plans to expand membership to other ICCs, support organizations, and distinguished individuals known to be champions of ICCAs and IP rights. As a group however, because it is still in the organizational stage, its capacities have yet to

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
	be tested although the individual representatives who comprise the consortium belong to IP groups and NGOs with extensive management experience. The Consortium will be a recipient of technical assistance so that its capacity is strengthened to fulfill its mandates stated in the Manila Declaration. It will also play a key part in the advocacies and in supporting ICC organizations whose ICCAs are under threat.
Philippine Association for Intercultural Development (PAFID) Inc.	A social development organization assisting indigenous communities secure or recover traditional lands and water since 1967. With its pioneering work on ICCA, BMB-NewCAPP partnered with them in 2010 for the pilot testing of ICCA to develop a new modality for expanding the national protected area system. PAFID served as Co-convernor of the First and Second National Conferences on ICCA. PAFID will have a key role as one of the Project Responsible Partners in developing capacities of other NGOs and ICC organizations in such skills as 3D mapping, documentation of IKSP, resource inventory (RI) and thematic mapping, and participatory analysis of RI results, including community conservation planning.
Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI)	Biggest national federation of different indigenous peoples organizations (IPOs) in the Philippines representing 64 ethno-linguistic groups from 127 ICCs. It advocates for the recognition of the rights of the IP to their ancestral domains, self-determination and cultural integrity. Another partner of BMB-NewCAPP for the pilot testing of ICCA and co-convenor of the First National Conference on ICCA. KASAPI will play a major role in supporting the Philippine ICCA Consortium, and in linking the Project with the various IP organizations in the Philippines. It is also one of the Project's Responsible Partners.
Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Foundation (PTFCF)	Established pursuant to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America (USG) and the Government of the Philippines (GOP) under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, the principal objective of PTFCF is to provide grants to projects that aim to conserve, maintain or restore tropical forests in the Philippines. PTFCF has helped the Bureau in the upholding of objectives of ICCAs through grants provided to selected sites. It has identified ICCA as one of its key result areas using the programmatic grant approach in the review of proposals. These would open up opportunities for funding site level efforts to document and recognize ICCAs, formulate, and implement community conservation plans.
Foundation for Philippine Environment (FPE)	**Similar with PTFCF, FPE** is another national grant-making NGO that has adopted ICCA as a programme strategy. Again, this would open up opportunity for additional funding and complementation at the site level. FPE has supported a number of ICCA documentations through its EU project, Mainstreaming Indigenous People's Participation in Environment Governance (MIPPEG). It is also the current NGO partner of SGP-5 in the Philippines, a potential source of funding for the implementation of CCPs.
Conservation International (CI)	CI's work in the Philippines is focused on promoting healthy ecosystems for human well-being in one of the biodiversity-richest countries in the world through conservation science, ecosystem services, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable financing. It is currently working in Palawan. Balabac and other sites could benefit from its expertise in conservation science and climate change. It could enhance the ICCA documentation. CI could also support development of mechanisms for financing the CCPs. CI's work in Palawan is demonstrating how ecosystem services benefit humanity and how protected area management that values and protects nature's assets supports human well-being.

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
Local NGOs	A number of active NGOs support indigenous peoples groups in the Philippines. Some of them are members of the Philippine ICCA Consortium. Others have important roles to play in supporting ICC communities incorporate ICCAs in their work in supporting the delineation of ancestral domains and preparation of ADSDPPs. Some of these NGOs will be recipient of technical support to partner with DENR and NCIP offices to work out plans for documenting regional representative ICCAs in their localities. These NGOs are expected to mainstream ICCA procedures in their engagement with ICC communities in the course of their work. In Palawan, the Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC) is an environmental non-government organization committed to helping communities uphold their constitutional right to a healthful and balanced ecology. It is a potential local partner to assist Balabac, and perhaps other ICCs in Palawan, in the ICCA documentation, mapping, and conservation planning. Thus, ELAC may also be a recipient of capacity building. ELAC is well accepted among the ICCs in Palawan. Other local NGOs will be identified during implementation. In Mindanao, the PAFID and KASAPI can potentially work with the following NGOs to increase local capacity to provide technical assistance to ICCs in ICCA documentation, mapping and community conservation planning: • Bukidnon – Father Vincent Cullen Tulugan Learning and Development Center (FVCTLDC) • Philippine Eagle Foundation • Fr. Bert Alejo Foundation
Private Sector	
A number of private sector organizations are supporting ICC rights and their conservation practices. Some however, are involved in extractive activities that threaten or undermine ICCAs. Those involved in extractive activities will become important targets of education and advocacy campaigns, such that they recognize the ICC communities' policies and values of ICCAs in their investment decision making processes. Most of the sites, if not all, have potential for payment for ecosystem services (PES). The following organizations are potential partners: • Cagayan de Oro River Basin Management Council (CDORBMC). This is one of the organizations that NewCAPP worked with in developing a PES scheme in Mt. Kalatungan. • Coops. These may be directly benefitting from the ecosystem services, and may want to participate in PES to ensure continued provisioning of services such as water. • Water Districts. May serve as collecting agent • Multi-national corporations and local businesses.	
Academic and Research Institutions	
University of the Philippines – National College of Public Administration and Governance	UP-NCPAG is a pioneering leader in governance and public administration education in the Philippines and in Asia. They were one of the Co-convenors of the First National Conference on ICCA in the Philippines. NewCAPP has also partnered with them for the development of an ICCA Publication. This project could also engage them to provide professional and policy advice, and develop other publications to further advance ICCAs in the country.

Office/ Organization	Stakeholder Description
(UP-NCPAG)	
Xavier University (Ateneo de Cagayan) – Xavier Science Foundation (XU-XSF)	With a vision to develop Mindanao as a center for agricultural development, XU-XSF has grown to become a respected member of the social development community. It has supported varied development programs and projects in partnership with government institutions, donor organizations and corporate foundations in the country and those operating internationally. It has committed its resources to the upliftment of the marginal sectors, including the indigenous peoples, through various programs on institution building, rural social leadership, management training and sustainable agriculture development, among others. In fact, XU-XSF is a key partner in the PES scheme developed in Mt. Kalatungan with BMB-NewCAPP. XU-XSF is the fund manager and has also mobilized additional resources to encourage more stakeholders to participate in the PES. Similarly, XU-XSF could extend the same assistance it has provided to Mt. Kalatungan with the ICCAs in Mindanao.
Other academic institutions	Potentially other academic institutions could be tapped to expand the support group for ICCAs. These institutions could be cultivated to provide the same assistance being given by UP and XU-XSF. Some of these include: • UP Mindanao, Ateneo de Davao University, Central Mindanao University, and Mindanao State University for Mindanao, UP Pamulaan Foundation, Notre Dame University • UP Baguio, UP Los Baños, St. Louise University, and Isabela State University for Luzon, Nueva Viscaya State University, Central Luzon State Unuversity • Palawan State University for the Island Group
United Nations Development Programme – Philippines	
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations. In the Philippines, UNDP fosters human development for peace and prosperity. Working with central and local Governments as well as civil society, and building on global best practices; UNDP strengthens capacities of women, men and institutions to empower them to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the objectives of the Philippine Development Plan. Through advocacy and development projects, with a special focus on vulnerable groups, UNDP works to ensure a better life for the Filipino people. With Global Environment Facility, UNDP supported the implementation of NewCAPP. Building on NewCAPP, UNDP will continue to work through BMB and NCIP for the institutionalization of ICCA in the country.	

2. STRATEGY

2.1 Project Rationale and Policy Conformity

Fit with GEF Focal Area Strategy and Programme

164. The project conforms closely to the GEF's Operational Strategy, objectives and eligible activities under the Biodiversity Focal Area (FA) Strategy. More specifically, it supports directly Strategic Objective 1, "To improve the sustainability of protected area systems", mainly through Outcome 1.1: Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas.

165. This project will catalyze the expansion of the country's PA estate, through the integration of ICCA processes in the documentation of IP claims, delineation of ancestral domains, documentation of indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSPs) and traditional governance mechanisms that contribute to the sustainability of ICCAs, and the formulation of ADSDPPs that strongly feature BD conservation objectives. The impact would be acceleration of the process of institutionalizing and strengthening the ICCAs, as well as improving management effectiveness in formal PAs overlapping with ancestral domains, thereby resulting in METT scores which reflect better relations with IP communities and on the ground protection and management.

166. In addition, the project will contribute to achievement of the Aichi targets of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity, for which GEF serves as the financing mechanism, in particular the following:

- Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity of safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;
- Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. The Project's contribution to this target shall be made by showcasing diversified modes of governance in biodiversity conservation. It reiterates the principle of equity by opening opportunities for vulnerable sectors like the indigenous peoples to practice their own modes of governance.
- Strategic goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building;
- Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all levels.

Rationale and Summary of the GEF Alternative

167. In the **baseline scenario**, the response to the threats to IP communities and their domains hosting vital biodiversity resources will be slow, and will likely result in net biodiversity loss, disempowerment, and continued poverty among ICCs. Resource use conflicts will escalate, and many ICCs, with limited options and information on their ICCAs, will likely accept development proposals that can compromise the integrity of their ICCAs.

168. The non resolution of policy inconsistencies between major laws and implementing guidelines will aggravate the pressures to which these ICCAs are exposed to. The rapid pace of economic activity and the push for increased agro industrial activity as one of the key pillars of inclusive growth will create additional pressures on the remaining ICCAs, particularly those which are outside the existing PA system. IP community participation in existing PAMBs will not be optimized if there is no conscious program to incorporate ICCAs in the PA management plans, zoning, and effective partnership with communities who have rights to ancestral domains within PAs.

169. The interest and momentum already gained on ICCA will wane, if the government and support organizations are not able to match the mounting demand from IP communities. The lack of capacities within DENR and NCIP at the national and field levels, the limited number of NGOs with skill sets in ICCAs will result in continued build up of demand, that if not sufficiently responded to, could eventually result in loss of trust in government.

170. The opportunity to tap the potential of the PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM as the main vehicle for strengthening IP networks on ICCAs, and create strong representation of IP communities on ICCA related matters, policy making and development dialogues will be limited.

171. The value of ICCAs as a viable form of conservation measure, and the contribution of IP communities to strengthening the country's natural infrastructure will remain "hidden" and not likely considered by other agencies, local governments, development organizations, and investors in planning, location and implementation of major programs. Ultimately, this will likely result in their decimation, and will impact on the socio economic, cultural and spiritual well beings of IP communities.

172. The above scenario will eventually result in huge ecological and management gaps in the existing PA system, and the opportunity to take advantage of ICCAs as a cost effective strategy in addressing these will be lost. Expansion of conservation coverage will revert to the unitary approach of state managed protected areas, established mainly through the NIPAS, entailing a very bureaucratic, lengthy and costly undertaking on the part of national government.

173. The **GEF alternative** consist of two key interventions, designed to put in place the requisite policy environment and sufficient capacities to institutionalize ICCAs as a strategy for strengthening governance, and improving coverage of the national PA estate.

174. At the national level, the Project will address the inconsistencies in key policies to ensure congruence between the IPRA and the NIPAS with respect to ancestral lands within PAs, and to systematically identify, document, and recognize ICCAs in the process of domain delineation, mapping, and processing of claims. Implementing guidelines will be enhanced so that the ICCA process is institutionalized in the preparation of ADSDPPs, and community conservation plans reflect the management measures that are aligned with the overall plan for the domain, and considers the high biodiversity value of these sites. In order to properly capture the value of ICCAs in development planning, the institutionalization of these in the CLUP Guidelines will be made. Support to advocacy on the ICCA Bill shall be given, in order to strengthen the policy framework for ICCAs.

175. The project will also work with key agencies namely: the NCIP and DENR-BMB to ensure that there are sufficient capacities within these organizations and their field offices, to tackle the challenges of combining their expertise and knowledge to be responsive to the demand for ICCA documentation and recognition among the IP communities. This shall be done by working in 10 sites – representing the various ethnographic regions of the Philippines, and are located in KBAs and biogeographic zones where there are gaps in conservation coverage. The choice of sites was also strategic, in light of the strong endorsement of PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM members, and confirmation by NCIP. These areas therefore represent the convergence of interests among the key players, and shall serve as the platforms for replication of ICCAs in their respective regions. In addition, the ICCs capacities shall be strengthened under the Project by working in their respective sites. These shall effectively demonstrate how ICCAs can thwart the threats to biodiversity and their attendant sociocultural and spiritual values to the communities. The Project shall also target the PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM so that it is able to perform the role of providing key representation and linkages among IP communities, and with outside organizations – both in country and internationally - to ensure there is proper understanding and support for ICCAs in the Philippines. Finally, coordination shall be strengthened with UNEP/WCMC to install the National ICCA Registry, to serve as the affirmation by government and stakeholders on the importance of ICCAs to sustaining the biodiversity values and ecosystem services that these areas provide to society.

2.2 Design Principles and Strategic Considerations

176. The project embodies the following principles in the design for project implementation:

177. High consideration for indigenous communities' IKSPs. The ICCA concept as practiced in the Philippines is based on indigenous peoples being able to continue their traditional practices that have been instrumental in conserving the biodiversity in their environment. As has been mentioned earlier, the concept of an ICCA has been held by indigenous peoples in the Philippines long before the term "ICCA" came to be used in the international context. That is why the wording in the Project title is ICCA "recognition" rather than ICCA "establishment"; there is no need to "establish" an area that is already there. The Project, through documentation and mapping, us seeing to it that such traditional knowledge is recorded for passing on to the next generation and for sharing with other ICCA stakeholders. Continuing practice is also rooted in indigenous peoples being secure in their traditional lands, hence the Project support to activities that uphold tenurial security; the social preparation, mapping, documentation and planning expect to contribute to the ICCs' processes for CADT application or ADSDPP formulation. The actual recognition of the ICC's land as ICCAs likewise contributes to a sense of tenurial security. The Project will also take care to protect the intellectual property rights of the indigenous peoples by ensuring that records are kept securely and adequate security measures are embodied in the guidelines for the national database establishment, management and use. Respect for the indigenous peoples' intellectual property rights includes respecting their right not to include in the database any information they consider sacred or sensitive that should not go outside of the ICC.

178. Respect for cultural diversity. In designing the Project, there was the challenge of how to standardize procedures when the Philippines, and therefore the range of Project sites, illustrates broad cultural diversity. The origins for the vulnerability of indigenous peoples as a sector is because they practice life ways different from the mainstream of Philippine society which through time has resulted in geographical and social isolation and discrimination. Thus respect for cultural diversity in general, and the indigenous peoples' right to cultural integrity, has to be explicitly stated in any Project involving indigenous peoples. In this Project, sites were selected from throughout the Philippine archipelago, with different indigenous groups (the variety as can be seen in the section on Project Location) varying in how they so far pushed for the recognition of their ancestral domain as an ICCA, from the more visible efforts of the sites of Mindanao to those sites just starting to assert on this (e.g. Balabac and Kanawan). Apart from the more common terrestrial ICCA (9 sites), a site pushing for recognition of its ancestral waters (Balabac) is included; this is a type of ICCA that needs more attention. Regarding the challenge stated at the beginning of this paragraph, this will be addressed by inculcating a mindset of culture-sensitivity among key stakeholders, which will enable non-IP Project participants to customize procedures as needed in a culturally appropriate manner.

179. Participatory and collaborative approach. The general isolation and discrimination experienced by indigenous peoples has to be addressed by the Project for an assurance that their IKSPs on governance and conservation is respected and allowed to be practiced and even to flourish especially beyond Project life. A participatory and collaborative approach contributes to the dismantling of such isolation and discrimination. Consultations and workshops with participants coming from different agencies and organizations feature as key activities for several Project outputs. The Project's implementing structure also calls for the establishment of an inter-agency committee per site that will be comprised of representatives at least from the ICC, NCIP and DENR; other related government agencies and interested local civil society organizations shall also be encouraged to be part in these committees. Strengthening the Philippine ICCA Consortium also sees to it that participation of indigenous peoples in policy advocacy and peer support beyond a localized setting and context is practiced, apart from the Consortium's value in encouraging other ICCs to have their ICCAs recognized. The intent within the Project to have the CCPs interfaced with the ADSDPPs which in turn hopefully will be interfaced with the LGUs' local development plans is also part of the collaborative approach to conserving ICCAs. But given the situation that currently LGUs for the most part are not supportive of indigenous peoples issues, the Project did not target such interfacing for all sites.

180. The terms "harmonization" and "mainstreaming" are avoided in relation to indigenous peoples policy and program advocacy and planning; in reality what happens between two entities with unequal strengths in authority or power, the party with the weaker status will be subsumed by the one

with greater recognized power or authority. “Integration” also has negative connotations for indigenous peoples because a previous government body, the Commission on National Integration, had the approach that integration meant making indigenous peoples be like the rest of Philippine society. From the NCIP point of view, the term “interface” means having the indigenous perspective or procedure recognized as part of a prevailing system rather subsumed into it, in much the same way that in this Project the ICCA is being institutionalized to be another form of a protected area side by side with the gazetted PAs.

181. Holistic participation as manifested by equitable gender and youth participation. The participatory approach is not just to be practiced pertaining to relationships among stakeholders; gender and youth equity shall be targeted in meaningful participation especially within and among ICCs. Indigenous women generally do not have a public voice, although it is said consultation with them occurs at the household and community level (when meetings are not called by external parties). Indigenous respondents and key informants especially with regard to governance are usually men and therefore it is a male perspective that gets documented. Mobilization of indigenous women tends to be restricted due to cultural taboos on women traveling without male relatives or being tied to reproductive roles. The passing on of IKSPs from the elders to the youth is hampered by participation in important activities being limited to elders and leaders (usually male), due to either cultural rules or budget constraints. Even the Philippine ICCA Consortium designated slots for women and youth representatives in its Steering Committee, otherwise the Steering Committee would most likely not even reach the minimum gender equity target of the Beijing Platform for Action of 30%. Supporting the active and meaningful participation of women and youth in Project activities makes sense not only from a rights perspective but also for ensuring broader community support for the ICCA conservation even after the Project period.

182. Building synergies. The Project creates synergies by fully taking into account lessons learned from and good practices of previous or ongoing projects, and complementing existing efforts whenever possible. For example: the NewCAPP experience has laid the ground work for a systematization of the procedures for ICCA recognition; the outputs regarding relevant guidelines of the NCIP complement its ongoing internal process of enhancing these guidelines; there is already a draft ICCA bill in Congress that needs assistance for further refinement and lobbying; the meetings (consultations and workshops), documents, maps and plans produced as part of the ICCA recognition process can also be utilized for part of the CADT application and ADSDPP formulation; technical bulletins and papers already produced by the BMB can be drawn upon for the drafting of its guidelines.

2.3 Project Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

Project Objective

183. The project has the overall objective of strengthening the conservation, protection and management of key biodiversity sites in the Philippines by institutionalizing ICCAs as a sustainable addition to the national PA estate. This shall be achieved through two major interventions: (i) policy harmonization and strengthening; and (ii) capacity development. At the policy side, the Project shall target the bottlenecks to institutionalizing ICCA documentation and recognition in PAs and non PAs by addressing inconsistencies between the IPRA and NIPAS; strengthening the IRR of NIPAS so that ICCAs within PAs can be more systematically recognized and institutionalized in PA managemet zoning, planning and governance; and strengthening relevant administrative issuances in support of IPRA so that in ancestral domains in KBAs which are non PAs, the procedures for ICCA can be built in the processes for CADT documentaion, FPIC issuances, and ADSDPP formulation. Two sites will be used to strengthen the current version of the NIPAS IRR – these are the Mt. Apo and Bataan Natural Park. Taking advantage of the strong legislative support for ICCAs, the Project will also render support to advocacy of the draft Bill. Alongside with the policy work, the Project will work toward the recognition of 10 ICCAs covering at least 100,000 hectares to become part of the national PA system. This includes the two PA sites which are expected to contribute to strengthening on the ground management, plus eight ancestral domains in non PAs but within KBAs. Beyond recognition, these sites will be assisted toward increasing their effectiveness in managing their ICCAs, to be

indicated by an increase of at least 10% in the METT scores of existing PAs, and 20% in the METT scores of the eight ICCAs. Work in the sites shall be used as platforms for developing capacities of national actors and their field counterparts – DENR and NCIP, in providing adequate support to communities on ICCAs and addressing the threats thereto. In addition, the PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM shall be the target of capacity building so that it can effectively perform its role. Finally, a national ICCA Registry shall be established to serve as government confirmation of recognition to ICCAs, and their contribution to biodiversity conservation.

184. The Project's outcomes and outputs are discussed below.

Project Outcomes and Outputs

185. The project outcomes and results will expand the area of biodiversity under protection, by adding an additional 100,000 hectares of terrestrial and marine/coastal habitat to the national PA system, in addition to establishing the enabling conditions for systematic documentation, mapping and registration which will make further expansion of a network of ICCAs in the country possible in future. The project's outcomes and outputs are described below.

Outcome 1: Policy Harmonization and Implementation

186. Legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that harmonize the mandates, plans and activities amongst all key stakeholders such as NCIP, BMB, BFAR and relevant local government units will be established and effectively implemented for the identification, mapping, recognition and management of ICCAs under this outcome. This outcome shall focus on ensuring that policy and regulatory frameworks governing natural resources in the Philippines support the expansion, management and conservation of protected areas by recognizing and supporting the governance and management of ICCAs in a coherent and comprehensive way. This will also ensure that in addition to strong scientific and ecological conservation criteria, the development and application of policies is anchored on the bundle of ICC rights provided under the IPRA. The component will ensure that the selection and prioritization of conservation sites is strengthened by mainstreaming governance and management of ICCAs. Under this outcome, the project shall work on policies at the national and local levels, namely: – support to the passage of ICCA bill, joint department policies, commission/department orders, ordinances of local government, and IP resolutions. Activities will be geared toward the formulation, revision, updating, and garnering multi-stakeholder support for policies. Research update on information relevant to this policy work shall be undertaken; the component will identify gaps, inconsistencies, and opportunities for harmonization in the policy framework (particularly gaps between the mandates and jurisdictions of NCIP and DENR-BMB), develop new or revised policies and regulations to address these gaps and work with the relevant national and local stakeholders to have these strengthened instruments put into effect. Policies promoted shall be expected to be culture-sensitive and gender-responsive. In addition, it shall work on two existing PAs to document ICCAs and improve management effectiveness by at least 10 % to consider the respect afforded to IP communities and their traditional governance in PA management planning, zoning, and implementation of actions to better manage the PA and adjacent areas with high biodiversity values. Outcome 1 has the following outputs:

Output 1.1 Relevant Policy Issuances between NCIP, DENR-BMB, BFAR and Forest Management Bureau which harmonize and operationalize existing policies and regulatory frameworks that address inconsistencies and recognizes ICCAs as an innovative type of governance for protected areas and conservation

187. As early as 2003, there have been joint administrative issuances by the NCIP and the DENR given the significant overlaps in the geographic coverage of their respective mandates. Despite some relevant provisions, none of these implementing guidelines sufficiently encompasses the overall objective of the ICCA project or overcome the barrier earlier identified of binding third parties to the concept. JMC 1-2007, for instance, simply seeks to harmonize the Management Plans of NIPAS with the ADSDPPs of IPRA to prevent IPs from finding themselves in violation of NIPAS prohibited acts while simply engaging in their traditional practices. On the other hand, JAO 1-2008 simply provided

a system for recognizing traditional sustainable forest practices but offered little by way of advancing conservation goals. The proposed regulations under this project will build upon these.

188. Through this output, a more specific set of guidelines is envisioned that will encompass the entire ICCA process from the institutional arrangements needed to mainstream the procedures and systems started in NewCAPP, to the actual delineation, documentation, registration and recognition by other stakeholders, including resource extractive users. An adaptive approach will be taken. The sites chosen for this project will serve as learning sites for instutionalization and the challenges faced and lessons learned therefrom will determine the specific subject matters that the administrative issuances will cover. Similarly, the progress of other project outputs such as the other efforts at policy institutionalization (e.g., passage of ICCA law) will be taken into account. For instance, if a specific ICCA law is actually passed, then the administrative issuances will now become implementing rules. At any rate, by the end of the project, it is envisioned that a number of guidelines will be issued, including two (2) major joint administrative orders between the DENR and NCIP that will cover ICCA in general and another on the establishment of a national registry.

189. As the ICCA concept has an overt conservation objective, it is expected that other agencies within the DENR (e.g., MGB, FMB, EMB, etc.) and without (e.g., DA, DOE, BFAR, LGUs, etc.) with undertakings that may pose an adverse impact on the ICCAs will take these administrative issuances into consideration in their permit-granting schemes.

190. Lastly, this output does not prevent the DENR or the NCIP from issuing revised rules and regulations that pertain solely to their mandate. For instance, the NCIP can enhance its current ADSDPP guidelines to specifically include ICCAs (to be explained in greater detail later) or more expressly exclude ICCAs from FPIC coverage.

191. An interagency Working Group shall be created to assess the inconsistencies and gaps in policies with respect to ICCAs. This shall be composed of NCIP, DENR BMB and FMB, and DA-BFAR. Representatives from the PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM shall also participate in this group. Issues papers will be prepared for review of the Working Group which will surface the areas needing policy responses and opportunities available under the provisions of existing laws and guidelines. Experiences from the Project sites as well as other IP communities shall be sought to provide case studies of the issues in question. Draft versions of the Joint Memorandum Circulars or other applicable instruments shall be prepared, and discussed with stakeholders for further inputs and enhancement. If required, high level Policy Forum among the agency heads shall be convened to ensure common understanding of the principles for harmonization, and the solutions to the identified issues.

Output 1.2 Support to advocacy for and consensus on the ICCA bill.

192. While the deliberation of the proposed bill has started and passed at the Committee level in both houses, it is not expected that it will be translated into law before the current Congress' term ends in 2016. Thus, the project intends to support increasing critical mass and create champions in the Senate and House of Representatives to lobby and push for the passage of the bill. Policy and technical inputs, particularly the lessons and experiences from implementation will be provided to the Bill sponsors to strengthen the case for the proposed legislation. Support shall be provided to the technical working groups and to the active participation of IP representatives to the Senate and Congressional activities. Support shall also be provided to the Committees handling the bill in both houses in the review and stakeholder consultations, as well as advocacy in the discussions of the proposed ICCA Bill that is being discussed. The project cannot target the actual passing of the bill within the project's life due to the realities of legislative enactment in the Philippines which on the average take several years before a bill can be passed into a law.

Output 1.3 Policy for adoption and complete roll-out of revised NCIP Guidelines and procedures for ancestral domain delineation and ADSDPP preparation incorporating the identification, mapping and documentation of ICCAs

193. Sections 11 and 13 of NCIP Administrative Order No. 4, Series of 2012, or the Revised Omnibus Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains and Lands of 2012 provide for the conduct of participatory baseline survey and documentation of natural resources, land use and IKSPs, among others, and validation of the same, respectively in relation to the formulation of ADSDPP of the particular ancestral domain being subjected to delineation and titling. These are provisions in the Omnibus Rules which intend to interface and synchronize implementation with Section 8 of NCIP Administrative Order No. 1, Series of 2004, or the Guidelines on the Formulation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan.

194. For the effective and efficient implementation of these interfaced provisions, the need to come out with a manual of operations to spell out clearly the appropriate operational procedures to adhere to is of paramount value.

195. Moreover, Section 25 of NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012, or the Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent and Related Processes of 2012 provides the exclusion of areas within ancestral domains from any activity except for the exclusive purposes for which they are identified for community use. The same provision needs further clarification through the issuance of an operations manual by the NCIP.

196. Corollary to the foregoing is also the need to enhance NCIP's guidelines in the formulation of ADSDPPs to provide specific provisions in the identification, mapping and documentation of ICCAs and further clarifying and determining how Sections 11, 13 and 25 above shall be operationalized.

197. To further ensure the identification, mapping and documentation of ICCAs, a comprehensive roll out of the manuals of operation and enhanced guidelines shall be conducted at all levels of the NCIP hierarchy from central office, regional offices and the field offices, composed of provincial offices and community service centers.

198. Thus the project shall work with the NCIP, through consultations and workshops, in enhancing the said policies so that the procedures for ICCA documentation, mapping and registration are incorporated. Enhancement of the guidelines and development of manuals shall be undertaken in parallel with other project activities related to the process of recognizing ICCAs. There is already a ICCA sourcebook that may be utilized as a reference to proposed revisions. Having such guidelines will contribute to the institutionalization within NCIP of tested procedures in ICCA documentation and recognition.

Output 1.4 Land use planning guidelines of LGUs are enhanced to incorporate the identified ICCAs

199. Institutionalization of ICCAs into LGU CLUPs is a concrete manifestation of ICCAs being mainstreamed in the spatial development of LGUs. This is important to ensure that land-use planning in the municipality will highly consider the remaining natural resources within the ancestral domain and appropriate local ordinances will be passed for its sustainable management.

200. To ensure that ICCAs are recognized and considered in CLUPs, the Project will provide technical assistance in developing a guideline in ICCA mainstreaming to supplement the current CLUP guidelines to LGUs. The BMB through the UNDP-GEF BPP Project has already developed a framework in mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in land-use planning which has been approved for adoption. This will be the anchor by which the supplemental guideline for mainstreaming ICCA will be developed.

201. The guidelines will be pilot tested in at least 2 LGUs (Sante Fe, Nueva Vizcaya; and Magpet North Cotabato) in the project sites. The HLURB, the agency mandated to provide guidance in local land use planning, will be engaged in the development of the guidelines. Training modules will be prepared and training of trainers will be conducted to ensure replication and nationwide application of the tool.

Output 1.5 Implementing guidelines and procedures for NIPAS PA management planning and zoning that incorporate identification, mapping, documentation and traditional governance systems in ICCAs

202. The IRR of NIPAS law (Rule 14 of DAO 2008-26) provides for the DENR to assist NCIP in the identification, delineation and recognition of the claims of ICCs to their ancestral domains within protected areas following the provisions of the IPRA. It also provides for the full participation of ICCs in the establishment of PAs, and the harmonization of ancestral domain management with the PA management plan. Under the NewCAPP, a Draft ICCA Sourcebook was prepared to document the procedures for guidance of interested parties – agencies, NGOs and ICCs. A Draft Technical Bulletin has also been prepared to clarify the role that ICCAs play in PA management, and specifies that the PA Management Plan (PAMP) shall include a component on ICCA, and that ICCA issues and concerns shall be considered in management planning and decision making.

203. However, the above draft tools and instruments are not yet officially sanctioned. Further discussions with NCIP and consultations with field offices would be required to refine, solict further inputs and ensure acceptance by those concerned, including the stakeholders represented in the PAMBs.

204. Under the Project, two sites are protected areas under the NIPAS: Mt. Apo and Bataan Natural Park. The ICCA documentation and recognition in these sites are expected to increase the METT scores by at least 10% and expand the conservation coverage to include biologically important areas outside the boundaries of the PA but within the KBAs. In the case of Mt. Apo, it is estimated that half of the 5,000 hectare ancestral domain of the Obo Manobo IP community in Magpet, North Cotabato is within the PA, while the rest is located outside its boundaries but covering rich remaining forest cover and biodiversity. In the case of Bataan National Park, the Project will demonstrate how effective governance can be achieved in PAs with a large percentage of ancestral domains. The experience in these two sites shall be used to further enhance the draft Sourcebook and Technical guide, and consolidated into implementing guidelines and procedures for the use of PASUs, PAMBs, and NCIP as well. Once issued, these sites, together with two sites supported under NewCAPP (Mt. Kalatungan Natural Park and Iglit Baco National Park) shall be used as learning centers to provide orientation to the PASUs, PAMB members, NCIP, and other partners from other NIPAS PAs. It is expected that beyond the Project, other existing PAs which have overlaps with ancestral domains will have increases in METT scores reflecting improved relations with IP communities and strengthened on the ground protection and management.

<u>Outcome 2: Capacity building for effective governance and management of ICCAs</u>

205. The institutionalization of ICCA governance as a formally recognized form of biodiversity conservation will bring a comprehensive, adequate, representative and resilient sample of biodiversity under protection in the networks of protected areas. Through this outcome, at least 10 ICCAs will be identified, documented and mapped and regional networks established for information and experience exchange. The members of the IP communities shall play a major part in the whole process; apart from espousing a participatory approach, this contributes to a two-way capacity-building approach. IP communities learn the technicalities of documenting, mapping and lobbying, while support organizations (including BMB, LGU and NCIP), have direct exposure to IKSPs in relation to ICCA. As part of the capacity building strategy, the project shall strengthen the traditional governance and management of ICCAs by supporting such initiatives as schools for living traditions and customary laws like the Timuay justice system of the Tedurays in Mindanao and the Lapat and Dap-ay of the Maeng tribe in Abra (Luzon). As the stakeholder most concerned and involved in ICCAs, the project is expected to contribute to strengthening IP communities. The actual process and end result of having their ICCAs recognized would already have contributed to such strengthening. There will be an emphasis on how to address threats to their ICCAs.

Output 2.1 Regional networks of at least 10 ICCAs representing the country's ethnographic regions are identified, documented, mapped, recognized and registered at the UNEP/WCMC.

206. At the end of the project, at least 10 additional ICCAs will be recognized and registered at the UNEP-WCMC. These ICCAs represent the seven (7) ethnographic regions in the country, namely: (i) Cordillera Administrative Region and Region I, (ii) Region II, (iii) Region III and rest of Luzon, (iv) Island Group and the rest of the Visayas, (v) North Western Mindanao, (vi) Central Mindanao, and

(vii) South and Eastern Mindanao which will form the regional network on ICCAs. They are strategically selected to pave the ground for institutionalization and develop models for those interested in ICCA documentation and recognition.

207. With ICCs leading the process, the ICCA documentation will start with community mobilization and identification of local researchers. The local researchers will become part of the research team which may consist of the DENR and NCIP field personnel, and locally-based organizations. Using the Draft ICCA Sourcebook developed under the NewCAPP, which documented the processes of ICCA documentation and recognition, the research team will be capacitated on ICCA documentation.. The capacity development program will kick off with the basic orientation training on ICCA concepts and processes. The specific competencies on documenting IKSP, mapping, resource inventory, and community conservation planning will be provided through learning by doing and mentoring approach. PAFID and KASAPI, with BMB and NCIP, will deliver the capacity building activities. The documentation process will enhance the capacities of the ICCs. It is also expected that they will be empowered as they will lead the entire process. The documentation will engage the whole community. It will be participatory, inclusive and transparent. Without sacrificing the substance and form, they will also determine the data that will be shared and accessed through the registries.

208. Once the research team has been organized and trained, the documentation proper will begin. The major activities include:

- Resource Inventory (RI). At least two (2) teams composed of 15 individuals from the community, DENR, NCIP, RP and locally-based organization will be mobilized to (i) determine what the physical extents of the ICCA are and (ii) identify the resources within it. The ICC will decide what should be documented; what will be made for public consumption and what should be for internal use. The main objective of the RI is to generate enough relevant information that shall provide an over-all snapshot of the state and condition of the ICCA. The RI should be designed to adopt local/traditional methods of measurements, inventory and indicators. It should be able to consider: (i) how the community determines the state/condition of their environment; an (ii) the local indicators such as bio-physical, cultural, others.
- IKSP documentation on traditional resource management. This section intends to gather information that will clearly show the direct correlation of traditional governance mechanism and IKSP in place and the current state of the environment of the ICCA. With technical inputs and guidance from the RP, the local researchers will conduct focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) with the elders of the community. The key questions that need to be asked to generate the needed information are the following:
    - What are the Traditional Governance Systems (TGS) Mechanisms and IKSPs that are in place?
    - Is there a correlation with the state & integrity of local culture and the condition of the ICCA?
    - How have the TGS and IKSP contributed to the current state of the environment of the ICCA?
    - How effective have these (TGS/IKSP) been?
    - What is the scope of the influence of TGS and IKSPs?
    - What are the enabling factors that support/enhance the ability of the Traditional Governance Systems to sustain the ICCA?
    - What factors threaten or challenge the sustainability of the ICCA?
    - How has the ICC responded to the issues?
    - What mitigating measures are available to the ICC?
- Community mapping. The development of spatial data is one of the added values of ICCA documentation. This process provides clear information on where the ICCA is. The major outputs are 3D map models and thematic maps such as map of the ICCA, land use, hazard map, and resource map. The process starts with the collection of all available reference maps. Then, the RP guides the community to identify the extents of the domain, identify geographic

reference markers of the ancestral domain, construction of the 3D map model, and development of thematic maps. The 3D map is also an important medium in (i) determining where to undertake the RI, (ii) determine potential forest blocks, and (iii) identify potential areas for establishment of sample plots for carbon monitoring.

- ICCA declaration. This is a community event officially informing the neighboring communities, relevant government agencies, local government units, and relevant local organizations about their ICCA. It is important that a local appropriate ritual or event be undertaken to affirm the Declaration of the ICCA. These rituals strengthen, re-affirm the relationship of the community to their environment and the resources that they collectively manage and govern.
- ICCA case documentation. This is the consolidation of all the data gathered to develop a narrative. At the minimum, the case story should contain the required information needed for its registration in global and national registries.
- ICCA registration. With the assistance of the RP, the community shall complete and submit the documentary requirements to the UNEP-WCMC and national registry for its registration. These registries intend to provide recognition of traditional rules and policies that govern the ICCA. In a way, they provide an early warning system to the community in order to inform prospective investors of the status of the ICCA.

209. The table below summarizes the status and programming of ICCA documentation and recognition in the proposed sites:

Table 7: Indicative Schedule of ICCA Documentation and Recognition

ICCA Documentation, Mapping and Recognition Process	Target		
	Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**
Community mobilization • Identification of local researchers • Orientation Training on ICCA concepts and processes	• Balabac, Palawan • Mt. Apo-Magpet • Mt. Diwata-Esperanza • Mt.Taungay, Kalingan • Egongot CADT-Maria Aurora	• Anahawan, Jabonga • Mt. Polis, Mt. Province and Ifugao • Kanawan, Capas, Tarlac	
Resource Inventory • Training on resource inventory • Conduct resource inventory Documentation of IKSP • Training on FGD and Key Respondent Interview • Gathering of data • Consolidation/ documentation of IKSP	• Kimangkil, Impasug-ong[97] • Balabac • Diwata • Taungay • Egongot CADT	• Anahawan • Kanawan	• Polis
ICCA Mapping	• Imugan, Nueva Vizcaya[98] • Balabac • Egongot CADT	• Kimangkil[99] • Apo • Anahawan • Diwata • Taungay	• Polis • Kanawan
CCP/ADSDPP formulation or updating of ADSDPPs	• Imugan	• Kimangkil • Balabac • Egongot CADT • Apo	• Anahawan • Diwata • Polis • Kanawan

[97] Local researchers already identified and basic training on ICCA provided.

[98] For updating; the community have completed previous processes/steps during the preparation of their ADSDPP

[99] They already have an existing 3D map model. This will be updated and thematic maps will be developed afterwards.

		• Diwata • Taungay	
ICCA Declaration	• Imugan	• Kimangkil • Balabac • Egongot CADT • Apo	• Anahawan • Diwata • Polis • Kanawan • Taungay
ICCA case documentation	• Imugan	• Kimangkil • Balabac • Apo	• Egongot CADT • Anahawan • Diwata • Polis • Kanawan • Taungay
ICCA registration	• Imugan	• Kimangkil • Apo	• Balabac • Egongot CADT • Anahawan • Diwata • Polis • Kanawan • Taungay

Output 2.2 At least 10 community conservation plans, with relevant business plan sections incorporated, are developed and implemented to support ICCAs, and mainstreamed into ADSDPPs and LGUs CLUPs and investment plans

210. The formulation of the community conservation plans (CCPs) is one of the key steps in ICCA documentation. Ten (10) CCPs will be developed and implemented. These CCPs encapsulate the aspiration of the ICCs to sustain their ICCAs.

211. Based on the results of the RI, IKSP, and mapping, the community will validate the information and embark on developing an action plan detailing long-term actions to be taken. With assistance from the RP, the local researchers will present the results of the data gathering and facilitate the CCP formulation. The CCP shall have, at the minimum, the following information: (i) description of the ICCA and its traditional governance mechanism; (ii) information on the state of the environment of the ICCA; (iii) issues and challenges that confront the ICC in the exercise of their TGS and IKSP; (iv) long-term and short-term actions to be taken; (v) areas of convergence with and among other groups; (vi) simple Community Biodiversity/Cultural Monitoring System; and (vii) sources of support for the Plan. The process for developing the CCPs shall involve discussion groups with Elders and then validation with communities. Thematic maps will be used to supplement the analysis and identification of the location and management measures for the different zones in the ICCAs and ancestral domain.

212. The CCP process will be an opportunity to revisit the ADSDPP, and enhance the same with information from the ICCA documentation and mapping exercise. Thus, the results of CCP will be enhanced ADSDPP for all sites.

213. Further mapping and overlay analysis shall be made of the ICCAs, CCPs/ADSDPPs and the CLUPs, and investment plans of LGUs. This exercise will provide additional tools for the community to appreciate the relationship of their ICCA and ancestral domains with the broader landscape, and the extent of their contribution to ecosystem services and development activities of other sectors. With technical assistance from the RPs, a series of discussions with community leaders will be held, and conclusions drawn on the linkages, conflicts, threats and/or opportunities in pursuing the sustainability of the ICCAs. Training and coaching sessions will be held, to develop capacities of key Resource Persons from the community to present their CCPs/ADSDPPs to the LGUs, agencies, and other interest grous, to articulate the support needed.

214. Once the plans are validated by the community, priority activities will be implemented and support to implementation provided, with focus on BD friendly livelihood activities. This would involve an investigation of the potential livelihood opportunities following the resource assessment; examination of available skills in the community; as well as other assistance needed in enhancing value added and effective linkages with potential markets. In parallel, the capacity of the IP organization shall be enhanced to make them eligible to access funds and manage their own projects and small enterprises.

215. In addition, the Project will organize resource mobilization activities with potential partners to support implementation of activities identified in the CCPs/ADSDPPs. These shall include funding organizations such as FPE, PTFCF, and LGUs; as well as technical assistance fom agencies such as DENR (for reforestation and agroforestry activities, enforcement and training and Deputization of Natural Resources Enforcement Officers); NCIP (for processing and award of CADTs and resolution of conflicts with other tribes, FPICs for development projects); DoT (for tourism related activities and training); and Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) for additional livelihood support, skills training, product development, and linking with the larger markets.

Output 2.3 Capacities of NCIP, DENR, PAWB, FMB, BFAR in all regions are strengthened to provide technical support to ICCAs.

216. The NCIP and DENR are key government agencies related to ICCAs, with their respective but interrelated mandates for IP and environment concerns respectively. Their ability to respond effectively to ICCA concerns is crucial. In this project, their capacities shall be developed in the course of their working individually or together toward recognition of the 10 ICCAs. It shall be done as well as through trainings that will be designed to develop or improve skills where there are gaps surfaced in the capacity scorecards. The capacity scorecard results of the NCIP and BMB are expected to increase by 0.5-1.0 from 2.5 and 1.0 respectively, with a high score of 3 in the following indicators – capacity for engagement and capacities to monitor and evaluate.

217. The NCIP and DENR are key government agencies related to ICCAs, with their respective but interrelated mandates for IP and environment concerns respectively. Their ability to respond effectively to ICCA concerns is crucial. In this project, their capacities shall be developed in the course of their working individually or together toward recognition of the 9 ICCAs. It shall be done as well as through trainings that will be designed to develop or improve skills where there are gaps surfaced in the capacity scorecards. Capability building needs for NCIP at all levels include a basic course on biodiversity and hands-on training on the principles, systems and procedures in the identification, documentation and mapping of ICCAs. On the other hand, the capability building needs of DENR particularly the BMB and FMB and its counterparts in the field operations offices shall include understanding and appreciation of the various systems, processes and procedures involved in the management and protection ancestral domains as well as cultural sensitivity and resource use conflicts, among others. On the part of BFAR, capacity building shall focus on awareness and recognition of the contribution of ancestral waters to sustainable coastal and marine resources management. Trainings and capacity building sessions among NCIP and DENR along with other agencies and organizations will be undertaken by the Project to provide opportunities for interaction, partnership and coordinative actions for the effective management of ICCAs.

218. In addition, aside from NCIP and DENR, the project will also contribute in building the capacity as well as in sensitizing the LGUs on the traditional governance of ICCAs during the process of mainstreaming ICCA in CLUPs. (Output 1.3).

Output 2.4 Capacity of Philippine ICCA Consortium developed to serve as the mechanism for exchange, advocacy and legal support to ICCAs in distress.

219. The existence of a strong and vibrant Philippine ICCA Consortium is crucial to ensure the effective role and participation of ICCs in the governance of the Project. Therefore there will be attention given to the capacity building needs identified by the Consortium. These needs have been presented by the Consortium in all gatherings of project preparation where members have been

present, and in the February 2015 meeting the needs which the Project can concretely respond to were agreed upon. The priority was on strengthening the Consortium organizationally so that by the end of the Project, the Philippine ICCA Consortium will be an acknowledged consultative body (with a recognized pool of experts), advocacy arm and resource hub for ICCA documentation, mapping, recognition and registration. It shall also be a body to facilitate legal support when necessary, a need identified early on by Consortium members.

220. The total score of the Philippine ICCA Consortium from the capacity scorecard is 0.71, with the lowest scores in the Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (0.00), Capacities for Management and Implementation (0.50), and Cacpacities for Strategy, Planning and Legislative Development (0.67). Consortium members will be participants in the related trainings at the Project sites for Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate at the site level. As for monitoring and evaluation at a more macro level, training on this will be undertaken in relation to activities on the establishment of the national registry. Thus the capacity-building that would be specific for the Consortium will be for the latter two capacities. At the moment the 2-year-old Consortium has an ad hoc secretariat (composed of NGOs with a stake in ICCAs) and has recently leveraged funds for a training on basic organizational development to firm up its structure, functions, policies and procedures to be undertaken within the next few months. The Project shall monitor the Consortium's performance based on that training's outputs. It shall also have training workshops on strategic planning and resource mobilization, i.e., these events will not only consist of inputs but will also have outputs – a strategic plan and a resource mobilization plan.

221. The highest scores were still low, in Capacities for engagement (1.17) and Capacities to generate, access and use information and knowledge (1.20). Capacity building for engagement for Consortium members will be undertaken through their participation in the advocacy activities associated with Component 1. For instance, Consortium representatives shall be present in advocacy efforts for the ICCA bill; preparation for their participation in these shall include mentoring on the understanding and preparation of inputs for the working papers and other information materials, and on presentation skills. The capacities related to information and knowledge generation, access and use will in part be addressed in activities related to national registry establishment. Highlighting of indigenous peoples perspectives with regard the processing of information and knowledge will be undertaken through engagement with the Mount Kitanglad ICC, which has an existing School of Living Traditions as well as situated within a PA, and is a member of the Consortium. The Project will support the School of Living Traditions in a video-documentation activity undertaken by indigenous peoples themselves as a form of IP-led documentation for ICCA recognition.

222. Organizationally, there is an expected increase of at least 35% in its membership from the current 65 IP organizations. By Project end, the Consortium should have formulated a 5-year strategy and action plan that includes prospects for resource mobilization. By that time as well it should have started to fulfil an international expectation of being one of the main entities involved in vetting Philippine ICCAs to be registered at the UNEP.Thus key activities focus on support to organizational development especially on strategic planning and on a follow through on the results of the organizational development sessions mentioned above. Meaningful participation in the key activities of the other outputs shall also be part of the capacity building process of the Consortium members.

Output 2.5 Capacities of ICCs in the network of at least 10 ICCAs are strengthened to document, map, plan and implement actions to address the identified threats.

223. In partnership with PAFID and KASAPI, who have built expertise on ICCA documentation, a comprehensive training program will be provided to the ICCs through NCIP, DENR, and local NGOs. This strategy is to ensure that after the project technical expertise has been expanded and the local capacity to support other ICCs in the areas strengthened.

224. A mentoring/ coaching approach shall be used to build the capacity of the ICCs on mapping and documentation of ICCAs, community conservation planning and enhancement of the ADSDPPs to include conservation measures and targets, supported by spatial plans that clearly mark the boundaries and locations of ICCAs, and linked to the surrounding landscapes of the ancestral

domains. The process is expected to develop an evidence-based and responsive plans that will address threats against sustaining their ICCAs and governance over them. Inputs shall also be provided in building the capacities of the ICCs to network and mobilize resources to support the implementation of the CCP. ICCAs in distress and under threats shall be provided with support. They shall be linked to appropriate organizations who can assist them to defend themselves from legal charges meant to harass them such as SLAPP suits and other similar actions because of their resistance to external aggression. To complement and improve the traditional governance systems, paralegal training shall also be conducted. Best practice examples on preserving traditional governance mechanisms shall be documented, such as those in Mt. Kitanglad, and Ikalahan site in Imugan. Cross visits shall be organized to foster peer to peer learning of techniques and approaches in effectively addressing external threats. The role of the PhilippineNational ICCA Consortium in setting up and management of an ICCA Defense Mechanism shall be examined and capacity building support provided.

Output 2.6 A National Registry of ICCAs is established, supported by an appropriate system for validation, monitoring, and access by the public.

225. The registration of an ICCA site is the culmination of the capacity-building efforts earlier discussed with the submission of all the required documentation for ICCA recognition that conforms with global standards. Beyond submission to the UNEP/WCMC registry, the project also envisions a local or Philippine registry. Beyond its informational value, a national registry has legal consequences within the Philippine jurisdiction that an international registry will not readily have. This is in line with the ultimate objective of excluding ICCAs from adverse uses that pose significant threats or adverse impacts to the biodiversity and cultural values of these ICCAs.

226. In order to institutionalize the national registry, a joint administrative order will likewise be issued by the DENR and the NCIP. This will largely spell out the registration requirements (i.e., documentation), the process to be followed and the administrative arrangements in order to operationalize the same. The NewCAPP experience is expected to contribute to this final output.

227. The said order is likewise envisioned to include other related provisions such as the procedure for accessing the information database on the specific ICCAs and also the rights and responsibilities of the parties. Depending on the experience acquired from the pilot sites, other issues that may arise can be covered by these issuances. For instance, intellectual property rights gained from information gained from these ICCAs can also be covered.

228. The setting up of the Registry shall be undertaken in three phases:

Phase 1 - Establish the rationale and objectives of the registry.

229. The aim of this phase is to seek consensus and document the agreements on the relevance of the Registry from the perspectives of various stakeholders, and define the objectives and purposes it aims to serve. A number of discussions will be organized to seek the views and expectations of the following stakeholders on the value of the Registry: IP communities, DENR (BMB, FMB, Mines and Geosciences Bureau and EMB), NCIP, DILG, HLURB, LGUs, as well as other agencies such as National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Tourism (DoT), and private sector.

230. Initial consultations made under the NewCAPP has documented the following as the expressed objectives of the Registry. These will be validated during the Project:

- To demonstrate the importance afforded by government and assisting organizations on the role of ICCAs in biodiversity conservation;
- To provide evidence that ICCAs exist; that there is critical mass of ICCAs in the Philippines; and demonstrate the conservation values of ICCAs;
- To take stock of the coverage of conservation efforts in the Philippines, to serve as basis for national and international reporting and monitoring on progress and impacts of biodiversity conservation;
- To formally recognize ICCAs as a governance regime in the country's biodiversity conservation program;

- To serve as reference by national and local planners and decision makers; important considerations in selection of sites for development projects – e.g., land use planning, EIA review, DRR and climate change adaptation planning, resource valuation;
- To establish a system and standard for recognition, inclusion of IP sites as ICCAs;
- To rationalize support to ICCAs in the country – as reference by support organizations (NGOs, government, development organizations); thereby avoiding crowding of assistance in a few areas; while other important areas suffer from lack of support; and
- To facilitate linkages with international networks supporting ICCAs.

Phase 2 – Formulate Design of ICCA Registry

231. Based on the results of the above, the draft design of the Registry shall be formulated, and shall consider the information essential to registration, processes for registration, including the validation process, and content of the registry.

232. The design shall adopt a building block approach, such that at the minimum, only the basic information shall be maintained. The Registry should be able to accommodate additional information as they become available, and as funds and resources warrant. This phase of the Registry setting up should also establish protocols for access to information once these are lodged at the Registry.

233. A study will be commissioned to evaluate various options, such as: (i) having a formal process for recognition; (ii) voluntary registration; (iii) FPIC required; (iv) official recognition of ICCA; or (v) community ICCA declaration, or other appropriate options.

234. The validation process shall be spelled out in the design, to ensure all ICCAs were documented following acceptable standards and sets of information.

235. The design shall be discussed at a stakeholder forum, and agreements, variances in views documented.

Phase 3 – Formulate institutional arrangements for the management of the Registry

236. This shall involve the development of a transparent, participatory and accountable governance mechanism for the maintainance, upkeep and oversight of the Registry. It shall include a review of existing databases in NCIP, BMB, DILG and other relevant systems to determine the feasibility of using extensions of these to serve the purposes of the Registry. It will also assess the capacities of participating institutions and identify the management arrangements for the Registry, as well as the potential host institution that can perform the role. This shall be achieved through an assessment to develop the key pointers and recommendations, and consultations with stakeholders. Agreements shall be documented in Joint Administrative Orders, Circulars, or other instruments as appropriate.

237. Once all of the above are defined and agreed, the Project shall support in the setting up of the Registry, orient and train the staff involved, and undertake the necessary information and awareness campaign on the Registry. In all of the phases of this work, coordination with the UNEP/WCMC shall be strengthened in order to access international best practice and advise in the design and setting up of the National Registry.

2.4 Risk and Mitigating Actions

238. The table below describes the risks that may affect Project implementation, and what actions will be taken to mitigate these risks. These identified risks in actuality present difficult working situations or conditions. However the impact on the Project implementation is still stated as low based on the assumption that the key actorss (ICCs, BMB, NCIP? and Philippine ICCA Consortium) have shown determination in their advocacy for ICCA recognition. The track record of the key actors have also illustrated their resiliency in working with and around these difficult situations. Thus the overall assessment is that the Project faces a low possibility of being derailed by the identified risks.

Table 8: Description of Identified Risks and Proposed Mitigating Actions

Identified Risk	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Elaboration of Risk	Mitigating Actions
Policy harmonization and complementation will require work which goes beyond the life of the Project.	Political	LOW	VERY LIKELY	MEDIUM	Generally the process of having laws and policies approved and signed takes longer than the Project timeframe. In addition, there will most likely be changes in key positions (see below) which will result in renewal of explanations.	Efforts will be made to define significant milestones in policy harmonization and complementation and commitments sought among agencies. Progress on these will be regularly monitored and reported to the Project Board. Preparation of timely information briefs and technical papers, and constant consultation with key actors for policy approval shall be important elements in Project implementation. ICCs and support groups can be reminded to assess the platforms of 2016 electoral candidates according to their support for environment conservation and indigenous peoples rights.
There will be difficulty in coordinating with partners of the Project given their different mandates and expertise. (	Institu-tional	MEDIUM	Moderately likely	MEDIUM	Because of their different mandates and expertise, partners might not always be in agreement with one another's views on priorities in focus and approaches, although agreement to Project implementation	Prospective project partners and key stakeholders have been involved in Proect preparation. The Project implementing structure at the site level focuses on establishing interagency committees which will also include local people's organizations and NGOs. The broad composition of the Project Board provides a venue for airing and discussing interagency implementation issues at a higher level. The Project

Identified Risk	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Elaboration of Risk	Mitigating Actions
						Management Unit, RPs and Consultants shall make sure that key stakeholders at all levels receive Project-related information in a timely manner.
Climate unpredictability will affect the achievement of outputs and outcomes of the Project.	Environmental	LOW	VERY LIKELY	MEDIUM	In recent years, the timing and target of the seasonal typhoons have not been according to previous patterns. There have also been noted increased and more serious flooding. Not only might they affect mobilization for Project activities but they might also conceivably affect the KBAs themselves. However, impact is low because Activities can be re scheduled, and conservation areas are large enough and spread out.	Climate change resiliency measures and analysis will be integral to the ICCA processes and reflected in the Community Conservation Plans. Data on resilience and climate changes impacts, including community and traditional indicators, will be generated, compared, and analyzed for each ICCA and among the ICCA sites.
Change in elective and appointive positions in government may result in changes in policy directions.	Political	LOW	LIKELY	LOW	The 2016 national and local elections includes the voting for a new President, who will be expected to bring in his or her own set of people in key government positions including the key government agencies for this Project. These new people may possibly not see ICCA recognition as an important policy matter or may even have policy interests in conflict with the ICCA concept.	Government agencies' technical and other support staff are generally not appointive. Undertaking preparatory work with them, which has started during the Project preparation and will continue up to the election period, will contribute to better understanding by new officials of the ICCA concept and Project objective. Visible advocacy by constituents (i.e. ICCs and support groups), will also be beneficial.

Identified Risk	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Elaboration of Risk	Mitigating Actions
LGUs will not be supportive of IPLCs and the concept of ICCAs.	Political	MEDIUM	Moderately likely	LOW	LGUs fully supportive of indigenous peoples issues is the exception than the rule, which makes up for much of their vulnerability as a sector especially when they are a minority population within the LGU. Some LGUs even refuse to consider that there are indigenous peoples in their administrative unit, which fortunately is not a situation in any Project site. Possible economic interests of LGUs in ICCAs may make them feel threatened by the process of ICCA recognition.	The Project will target LGUs in its advocacy activities and strongly engage them as site partners, emphasizing that the Project is non-partisan and stands to benefit the marginalized communities of the area. The Project will be inclusive and the engagement with LGUs shall commence at the very start of the Project. Project implementation shall adopt transparency, accountability and participation in its systems, processes and standards. Political mapping vis-à-vis level of ICCA acceptance (or at least possibility of existence) by newly LGU officials may be undertaken during the 2016 election period.
Lack of clarity and agreement on the role between and among the NCIP, BMB and Philippine ICCA Consortium will result in conflicts and delays in implementation.	Institutional	LOW	Moderately likely	LOW	These 3 agencies or organizations view the ICCA concept from differing priority standpoints which have not always been compatible with one another's: NCIP – IP rights; BMB – KBAs; and Consortium – IP perspectives direct from communities. It has been difficult for them to see that these are not mutually exclusive interests. Who should have more authority on ICCA-related	Further clarifications on the specific roles of the NCIP, BMB, Philippine ICCA Consortium and other key actors were made during Project preparation to seek consensus thereby allowing the concerned organizations to expand their work in supporting ICCAs without generating conflicts. The involvement of these agencies are in the stakeholders analysis presented earlier in this Project document. For instance, BMB is expected to be able

Identified Risk	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Elaboration of Risk	Mitigating Actions
					concerns is a major issue.	to provide technical assistance on environment topics, NCIP focuses on ensuring that indigenous peoples' rights and eprspectives are taken into account. Civil society organizations provide other technical support and linkages.The Project implementation structure places an emphasis on inter-agency coordination for instance the creation of an inter-agency committee for each Project site.
Fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates may result in decrease in the peso budget.	Financial	LOW	Moderately Likely	LOW	In recent years a relative strengthening of the Philippine peso vis-à-vis foreign currencies has resulted in the lower peso value of grants pegged to foreign currencies. In addition, traditionally the influx of money during election periods likewise contributes to lower foreign exchange conversion rates.	Conservative assumption for foreign exchange rates is used in budgeting.
Eruptions of military skirmishes arising from existing armed conflict may disrupt project schedules.	Security	LOW	Moderately likely	LOW	As with almost all isolated and environmentally significant areas in the Philippines, some form of peace and order conflict exists in the Project sites resulting from the presence or existence of: armed guards of development	Proper coordination with LGUs, ensuring that the whole ICC is updated on project activities, and monitoring of related information from the communities shall contribute to avoidance of danger to Project participants. Culture-sensitive

Identified Risk	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Risk Assessment	Elaboration of Risk	Mitigating Actions
					projects (half of the project sites), ideologically motivated armed groups (Mindanao sites), or boundary conflicts (CAR sites).	approaches are also important to avoid actuations that may intensify tensions. The inculcation of culture-sensitive lens shall be incorporated in the design of capacity building activities.
The pace of community-based activities slow down when there are both internally and externally changes.	Social	MEDIUM	Moderately Likely	LOW	Changes may be due to changes in leadership or the unforeseen entry of projects that may be potentially harmful to biodiversity.	An overview of Project context and implementing arrangements will be part of the programme of community-based activities, a standard procedure of a participatory approach. There will be continuous lookout for the possible entry of said kind of projects. The highly respected leaders of the Philippine ICCA Consortium may assist through advice or mediation if called upon.

Risk Assessment Guiding Matrix

		Impact				
		CRITICAL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
Likelihood	CERTAIN / IMMINENT	Critical	Critical	High	Medium	Low
	VERY LIKELY	Critical	High	High	Medium	Low
	LIKELY	High	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
	MODERATELY LIKELY	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Negligible
	UNLIKELY	Low	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Considered to pose no determinable risk

2.5 Cost Effectiveness

239. The experience of UNDP-GEF NewCAPP, the Project's precursor, has demonstrated the cost effectiveness of ICCA in biodiversity conservation. This has been recognized by no less than the Convention on Biodiversity during the 11th Conference of the Parties, and the IUCN World Parks Congress (WPC) held in November of 2014. These important gatherings acknowledged that ICCAs (in the case of the CBD), and other effective area based conservation measures (OECMs, in the case of the IUCN-WPC), are effective in achieving the Aichi targets.

240. The NewCAPP showed the potential of reducing the cost required from government to improve the management of protected areas through the expansion and diversification of the national PA system. Unlike PAs established through the NIPAS, ICCAs are de- facto managed by IP communities, thus the cost of enforcement and effective governance are low, considering that local resource users and managers derive benefits from their own efforts. The approach is also mutually beneficial, as both government and local communities stand to benefit from ICCAs. The strategy to involve local communities and other partners will ensure there is strong ownership and responsibility for managing the selected key biodiversity areas.

241. The choice of interventions was strategic and catalytic, embedding ICCA processes in the standard provisions of the indigenous peoples-led ancestral domain management planning processes and PA management planning, thus ensuring that the Project is able to influence existing systems and procedures for systematic upscaling of initiatives. By focusing on key actors – the DENR-BMB (for biodiversity conservation), NCIP (to uphold indigenous peoples rights) and the KASAPI/ Philippine ICCA Consortium (as representatives of the base stakeholders), the envisioned capacity development support are expected to result in stronger institutions prepared to tackle the challenges expected over the long term.

2.6 Expected Global, National and Local Benefits

242. The Project expects to contribute to the expansion and strengthening of the national PA system through the promotion of the ICCA as an effective conservation mechanism of KBAs. The Project will have positive impacts at different levels: local sites – through ICCA recognition; national – through a national law, policies of government agencies, Philippine ICCA consultation; global – model for ICCA recognition, and contribution to conservation of global biodiversity given the country's rich biodiversity.

243. At the local level, the target ICCs gain national and international recognition for their ICCA. The related benefit is that they will have another form of recognition for their claim of ownership over the ancestral domain. Cultural integrity is maintained with this recognition of their governance over the portion of the KBA that their ancestral domain covers. Concrete conservation measures are detailed in the CCP to be formulated per site. The CCP may include plans for income-generating projects that will be mindful of biodiversity conservation and cultural integrity which will be ready for mobilisation. Linkages for resource mobilization for these projects will be forged. In at least 3 sites the CCP will be interfaced with the respective LGU's CLUP. The community-based activities which are part of the ICCA recognition process contribute to community consolidation, which is added strengthening for their governance. The community members involved in the different activities gain skills (documenting, mapping, planning, facilitation, presentation) that the individuals can leverage for the benefit of the community in future endeavors as well as being marketable skills.

244. In addition, the ICCS gain strength with the inter-agency coordination that will arise out of the joint implementation by local representatives of the NCIP and DENR, and from presentations to the LGUs on their case for LGU recognition of the ICCAs. This coordinative work among the local personnel of line agencies and other local stakeholders will benefit the local units of the national agencies as well, as the cooperation established may be continued in future joint endeavors concerning indigenous peoples and the environment.

245. Institutionalization of the ICCA will be a direct gain at the national level by Project's end through various policy modes so that ICCA recognition and strengthening shall be have legal basis beyond Project life. The Congress will have a bill refined through the incorporation of comments of

the technical working groups to which the Project will provide support in the form of technical inputs and the building of support among constituents. The NCIP will have its guidelines on the ADSDPP and FPIC enhanced through the inclusion of procedures for the identification, documentation and mapping of ICCAs within ancestral domains. It will also have a Manual of Operations for these procedures in relation to CADT application, emanating from its existing Omnibus Rules on the Delineation of Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands. These NCIP guidelines and manual shall be able to direct NCIP staff on understanding ICCAs and how to have these recognized beyond the 9 ICC Project sites. The Project experience shall feed into the formulation of supplemental CLUP guidelines for the inclusion of the ICCAs in the CLUP that may steer LGUSs toward more inclusion of ICCAs in CLUPs. The BMB Guidelines to be formulated which will contain the frameowrk on PA management, planning and zoning, incorporating ICCAs will lead toward more culturally appropriate support for ICCAs. These various policies will pave the way for the conservation of more KBAs, through recognition and strengthening of ICCAs in KBAs. The Project experience will highlight that ICCA recognition and strengthening serve the dual purpose of biodiversity conservation and upholding of indigenous peoples rights.

246. The dual purpose is also achieved with the capacity-building of the Philippine ICCA Consortium. The Project's contribution to strengthening the Consortium organizationally and with better linkages with relevant stakeholders. The Consortium members will be pivotal in encouraging other ICCs throughout the country to go for ICCA recognition by government. The Consortium will also be essential in building up broad indigenous peoples support for advocacy for ICCA-related policies.

247. At the global level, the Philippine experience is being observed as a possible global model on ICCA recognition for stronger biodiversity conservation. The sharing of good practices and lessons learned will hopefully lead to replication in other countries on aspects of policy, actual recognition and related capacity-building in relation to ICCA recognition. Being host to biodiversity richness, conservation of Philippine KBAs will contribute to global biodiversity conservation. Based on the KBA study, the Project sites host a total of 91 globally threatened species, which include the critically endangered Philippine eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*) which is present in five sites: Mt. Anahawan Mountain Range, Mt. Diwata, Mt. Apo, Mt. Kimangkil and in the Egongot CADT in Aurora. Another critically endangered marine reptile - *Democheliys coriacea* – is present in the Balabac ancestral waters. (Table 9).

Table 9: Summary of Globally Threatened Species in Project Sites

Summary				
Terrestrial	**CR**	**EN**	**VU**	**Total**
Amphibia	-	2	24	26
Aves	1	2	26	29
Mammalia	-	3	8	11
Bryopsida	-	1	-	1
Coniferopsida	-	-	2	2
Magnoliopsida	1	4	8	13
Reptilia	-	0	1	1
Insecta	-	2	-	2
Marine				0
Mammal	-	-	1	1
Reptile	1	-	-	1
Coral	-	-	1	1
Seabird	-	-	3	3
Total	3	14	74	91

Legend: EN-Endangered; CR-Critically Endangered; VU-Vulnerable

2.7 Project Consistency with National Priorities/Strategies

248. The Project is aligned with national and sectoral development plans and programmes, as well as existing and potential programmes supported by UNDP-GEF, and those of other development partners.

249. The 2011-2016 PDP identified the following major reasons why inclusive growth has been elusive in the Philippines:

- *inadequate infrastructure is a major constraint;*
- *major lapses in governance;*
- *inadequate levels of human development; and*
- *poor and degraded state of the country's environment and natural resources.*

250. Altogether, these factors inhibit the achievement of the much desired growth that the country has been aiming for the last few decades. Based on analysis done in preparation for the PDP, it is acknowledged that the deteriorated state of the country's environment and natural resources is felt most by the poor, who depend on such resources for their livelihood and are most vulnerable to the consequences of its degradation and depletion. Climate change and risks from natural disasters only amplify the association between poverty and environmental degradation.

251. Thus, one of the key strategies enunciated to remove the above obstacles is directed as devising and adopting measures that will improver the state of environment and natural resources, enhance the resilience of natural systems, and improve the ability of communities to cope with environmental hazards, including climate-related risks. The PDP has placed priority in the conservation of the country's natural resources, among other measures.

252. Chapter 10 articulates this objective, and specifies the following strategies:

- *conserve, preserve and manage protected areas, wildlife and their habitats;*
- *prepare protected area management plans incorporating vulnerability and adaptability of sectors to disaster risk reduction and climate change;*
- *institute and operationalize the concept of payment for environmental services; and*
- *continue implementing international commitments n biodiversity conservation, protection and rehabilitation.*

253. The Project will directly support the implementation of the PBSAP and achievement of the identified targets till 2028. The contribution of the Project will be in the following targets:

Table 10: PBSAP Targets

Addressing Drivers:	*Reducing Threats*
Target 2 – By 2028, there will be a 10% increase in total 2015 levels of terrestrial PAs managed through NIPAS and other conservation measures (indigenous community conserved areas, local conservation areas, critical habitats) that overlap with KBAs; *Target 3 – By 2028, there will be a 20% increase in the coverage of established MPAs/sanctuaries across various aquatic habitats;*	*Target 9 – By 2028, the key threats to biodiversity will be reduced, controlled or managed.* *Target 10 – By 2028, the conservation status of nationally and globally threatened species in the country from 2016 levels is maintained or improved;* *Target 11 – By 2028, there will be no net loss in natural forest cover;*

Target 4 – By 2028, capacity for biodiversity conservation of public and private sector groups in terrestrial and marine PAs will be strengthened.	*Target 12 – By 2028, there will be no net loss in presence and area distribution of live coral cover, mangrove and seagrasses;* *Target 13 – By 2028, there will be a 10% increase in agricultural areas devoted to all types of biodiversity –friendly agriculture;* *Target 15 – By 2028, over 50% of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and fared and domesticated animals and wild relatives will be conserved or maintained.*
Enhancing ecosystem services *Target 17 – By 2028, ecosystem services provided by key biodiversity areas will be enhanced. A key indicator is number of IP communities with identified sacred places and/or ICCAs within KBAs.* *Target 18 – By 2028, fish stocks of economically important species will be maintained.*	*Improving human well being* *Target 19 – By 2028, there will be an annual increase of at least 5% in number of people employed by the conservation sector in biodiversity related jobs (ecotourism, sustainable agriculture).*

254. The proposed Project will complement and reinforce other ongoing initiatives supported by GEF Trust Fund and other development partners. It will serve as the scaling up of NewCAPP, through strengthening the policy environment and improvement of capacities of key support organizations by working with a representative sample of 9 ICCAs that include parts of KBAs. On the part of the DENR-BMB, the proposed Project will represent partial implementation of the PA System Master Plan currently under formulation, which recognizes OECMs such as ICCAs. The planned registry of ICCAs to be established in the Project could also be a valuable tool in the implementation of the revised EIA Guidelines which categorizes ancestral domains as environmentally critical areas. For NCIP, this Project strongly supports the strengthening of relevant provisions of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), as well as enhancing the current system for documentation of ancestral domain claims and preparation of ADSDPPs, with spatial considerations and well-delineated conservation zones. The Project will also complement the programmes of other funding institutions such as FPE and PTFCF, in light of their current focus on ICCAs to support local community efforts in BD conservation.

255. Other projects, such as the GIZ assisted Protected Area Management Enhancement (PAME) Project, are also supporting other forms of governance in the expansion of the country's PA system; and have adopted the ICCA approach in working in KBAs inside areas occupied by ancestral domains. Once institutionalized, the ICCA processes could very well be adopted by the UNDP-GEF Biodiversity Partnerships Programme (BPP), as a way of mainstreaming BD into the plans and programs of ICCs. The recently approved UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme, designed to support local initiatives in biodiversity conservation, shall also be complemented by the proposed Project. It is envisaged that a large portion of the funding portfolio will be dedicated to ICC partners in the SGP's priority areas in Sierra Madre and Palawan where there are large concentrations of ICCs. The Project also shares adjacent sites in Southern Palawan with the newly approved Marine KBAs Project in the

Philippines. Coordination will be improved to maximize sharing of approaches in terms of how ICCAs in ancestral waters can strengthen ecological connectivity, governance, and effective management of marine protected areas more broadly.

256. The proposed project shall also complement the ongoing ADB funded Integrated Natural Resources Management Project (INREMP). The INREMP works in two major river basins in Bukidnon province and Cordillera region, where two sites of the proposed Project are also located. The INREMP has a GEF funding to support community grants for IP communities. These can be harnessed to adopt a landscape approach to ICCA governance. In other sites such as Mt. Apo and Mt. Kitanglad, USAID is working in support of strengthening PA management to improve resilience. The Biodiversity for Improved Watersheds and Economic Resilience (B+WISER) Project is strengthening the management of the PA by working with the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) and undertaking ecological gap analysis. Early results showed that at least in Mt. Apo, the remaining intact forested areas in this KBA are outside the PA boundaries, but within the proposed ICCA under this Project. Collaboration will be enhanced during implementation to ensure that the strategies taken by this and the BWISER Project are consistent with the overall KBA and landscape conservation goals.

257. Among the projects in the pipeline, the UNDP supported "Wealth Creation from Biodiversity" is expected to tackle the issues with respect to access and benefit sharing, protection of traditional knowledge, and harnessing the potential from BD resources as a viable pathway for economic upliftment of local communities and the country. Coordination will be established with this UNDP TRAC supported and the proposed Project are underway.

258. At the global level, the proposed Project will also coordinate and maximize synergy with a recently approved project managed by UNDP and funded by the German Government on "Global ICCA Support Initiative" through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). In partnership with the Global ICCA Consortium, the WCMC-UNEP and the IUCN, the Project has identified the Philippines as one of the target countries to test the PA Governance Assessment procedures, the strengthening of the Global ICCA Registry, and regional exchanges among IP leaders, government and NGOs.

2.8 Sustainability and Replicability

259. Sustainability is inherent in the outcomes themselves – policy support and the capacity to enact the policies.

260. One of the strongest impetus for sustainability is that ICCA recognition, as a manifestation or form of tenure and as a way of upholding cultural integrity, will remain a priority approach of indigenous peoples. It is expected that they will continue to show initiatives as well as advocate support for ICCAs.

261. Financial sustainability is prepared for with the demonstration of business plan formulations for the ten ICCA sites to be recognized. The expected socioeconomic benefits are closely linked to the sustainability of the project since it is these local developmental benefits which underpin the support that local government units will provide for PAs. LGUs establish, manage and finance PAs because they recognize the valuable role such reserves play in supporting and protecting the livelihoods of poor communities. Thus a significant portion of the financial and political support PAs receive is tied to their socioeconomic value, while also underpinning the global environmental benefits they provide. At the institutional level, the project has been designed to integrate governance and management of ICCAs into the activities and development programmes of Local Government Units, which are the primary governance structures at sub-national levels. By explicitly linking conservation of biodiversity resources to local development and livelihoods outcomes (e.g. through the role of ICCAs as a resource base), the institutional and social support (and therefore sustainability) of the project is assured.

262. There will be direct replication and scaling up of the establishment of ICCAs. The full potential of the spatial extent over which recognition and institutionalization of ICCAs can be applied in the Philippines is still to be determined. However the number and coverage of approved Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) is a useful indicator. The approval of CADT depends on the

ability of the claimant community to prove that "they traditionally had access to it for their subsistence and traditional activities" practiced in observance of their customary laws (IPRA Sec 3a). As of 30 September 2010, the NCIP has approved 156 Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADT) having a total area of 4,249,331.544 hectares of land and water. These areas are part of the 6 to 7 million hectares of land and water that the NCIP estimates could still be recovered as ancestral domains. Scaling up can be achieved through embedding ICCA recognition and support to these areas in the policies of both NCIP, BMB and BFAR. In the case of NCIP, once the enhanced ADSDPP and revised FPIC guidelines have been issued to incorporate ICCAs, future actions in preparing ADSDPPs and the documetation of CADTs as well, will systematically identify the ICCAs within the domains, and specific management measures determined. The ADSDPP and the 3D maps that will be developed out of these processes will serve as the basis for communities in engaging with partner organizations in the development and protection of their ancestral domains. In ancestral domains within established PAs, replication can be achieved through the revised NIPAS implementing rules and regulations that will be produced out of the Project. All PAs will therefore benefit from this new policy and carry with it the force of implementation, basis for management planning and zoning, as well as budgeting for the PAs. In ancestral waters, the administrative regulations that will be issued by BFAR in support of ICCAs will pave the way for replication and respect for their traditional governance in affected areas.

263. IP-led replication is strengthened with the expected development of learning nodes or centers for ICCA recognition and management, to be done for at least 2 sites. Specifically, Mt. Kitanglad will be used to demonstrate advances in the promotion of traditional knowledge among the youth through the School of Living Traditions, while the Ikalahan site will serve as a center for resource inventory, livelihood development, and institutionalization of ICCAs in the municipality's CLUP. These sites, and others that will be documented, will also serve as examples of how the strength of the IP community has successfully defended their domain from unwanted development.

264. Through strengthening of DENR aand NCIP capacities at the regional level, support agencies will be prepared to render assistance to ICCAs in other parts of the Philippines. More importantly, yhe synergy that will be strengthened between NCIP and DENR through the Project will ensure better complementation of program implementation at the field level.

265. Sustainability at the site level will be ensured through the capacities that will be built among the community members participating in the Project. Understanding of the resources and their values, the mapping and analyses to be undetaken, as well as the CCP/ADSDPPs that will be produced by the community are important tools that they can use to ensure the traditional governance mechanisms remain intact and that ICCAs are protected in perpetuity. The pilot livelihood support and linking with sources of financing and support will ensure that the remainder of the CCP/ADSDPP activities are carried out to meet the objectives.

266. At the proram level, the establishment of the Registry will serve as the national reference on the locations, governance, values, and rights over ICCAs to serve reporting purposes and basis for location of development projects in IP lands, as well as assistance. It will also function as a monitoring tool, to keep track of the progress of conservation actions in ICCAs,as well as the threats to thei sustainability. Sustainability will rest mainly on the strength of recognition of ICCAs which the project, together with NCIP, DENR and BFAR will promote, as well as the credibility of the institutional arrangements for its governance. Its links with the Global ICCA Registry and the Protected Planet database will ensure it serves as an important tool for multinational companies in decisions pertaining to choice of location of development programs. These links and institutional measures will be put in place by the Project.

267. Replication at the international level is also expected. There is keen international interest on how ICCAs are to be recognized, managed and governed in the Philippines. The Project is a direct response to "The Promise of Sydney", declaration of the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress. In particular, the Project objective, outcomes, outputs and activities have a direct congruence with all the recommendations for change identified under "A strategy of innovative approaches and recommendations for respecting indigenous and traditional knowledge and culture in the next

decade". Lessons and experiences from the Project will be shared with the CBD, the Global ICCA Consortium, the Global UNDP-GEF SGP, to ensure other countries benefit from the learnings of the Project.

3. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Sources of Information	Risks and Assumptions
Project Objective: Strengthening the conservation, protection and management of key biodiversity sites in the Philippines, by institutionalizing ICCAs as a sustainable addition to the national PA estate.	Expansion of national PA estate as a result of institutionalizing ICCAs as an additional PA category in the Philippines	5,581,927 hectares	5,681,917 hectares, or increase by 1.7%	BMB reports National ICCA Registry	Delays owing to identified Project risks may affect timely completion of ICCA processes within the timeframe of the Project
	Improved capacities of BMB, NCIP and Philippines ICCA Consortium illustrating institutional support to ICCAs	Baseline average scores in the capacity assessment scorecard: BMB = 2.5 NCIP = 1.0 Philippine ICCA Consortium = 0.71	At least an average increase in 5 capacity results by 0.5 to 1 for BMB and NCIP with a high score of 3 in the following indicators: • Capacities for Engagement • Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate (see Annex 2 for the capacity scorecard) At least an average increase in 5 capacity results by 1 to 1.5 for Philippine ICCA Consortium with a high score of 1 to 2 in the following indicators: • Capacities for Engagement	Capacity Assessment Scorecards	*Inconsistent participation by agencies and organizations especially at regional and local levels (including lack of continuity in participating representaties) *Inability of regional and local represenatives of key stakeholders to agree on roles

	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Sources of Information	Risks and Assumptions
			• Capacities to Generate, Access and Use of Information and Knowledge (see Annex 2 for the capacity scorecard)		
	IRRF Sub-indicator 1.1.3.A.1.1: Extent to which institutional frameworks are in place for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing of natural resources, BD and ecosystems	To be defined at start of project	To be defined at project start	Policies and procedures enacted by DENR, NCIP and relevant agencies	
Outcome 1: Legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that harmonize the mandates, plans and activities amongst all key stakeholders such as NCIP, BMB, BFAR and relevant local government units are established and effectively implemented for the identification, mapping, recognition and management of ICCAs	1.1. Relevant policy issuances between NCIP, DENR-BMB, BFAR and Forest Management Bureau which harmonize and operationalize existing policies and regulatory frameworks that address inconsistencies and recognizes ICCAs as an innovative type of governance for protected areas and conservation 1.2. Support to advocacy and consensus building on the ICCA Bill 1.3. Policy for adoption and complete roll-out of revised NCIP Guidelines and procedures for ancestral domain delineation and ADSDPP preparation incorporating the identification, mapping and documentation of ICCAs 1.4. Land use planning guidelines of LGUs are enhanced to incorporate the identified ICCAs 1.5. Implementing guidelines and procedures for NIPAS PA management planning and zoning that incorporate identification, mapping, documentation and traditional governance systems in ICCAs				
	Improved efficiency in official recognition of an ICCA over the project period	Average of 3.5 years from community orientation and mobilization to completion of CCP	Reduced by an average of six months as measured for the 10 targeted sites	Project reports	*Agency leaders, who may be new given an expected new national administration, will need time to study ICCA concerns. *Agency leaders, who may be new given an expected new national

	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Sources of Information	Risks and Assumptions
					administration, may not reach an agreement with one another given other policy directions
	% of CADTs and ADSDPPs that clearly identify and map ICCAs as part of the process where communities have expressed an interest	To be established in first year of project	100%	Project and NCIP reports, National ICCA Registry	*The project time frame is not congruent with the 3-year legislative cycle. *Lawmakers may be preoccupied with electoral campaigns
	Number of LGUs where ICCAs are fully integrated into CLUPs and CLUPs control incompatible activities in regards to BD conservation	None	2 LGUs	CLUPs Project Reports	Changes in local leadership following elections may mean changes in priorities an support by LGUs
	Improved management effectiveness of NIPAS PAs with documented and recognized ICCAs as indicated by the change in METT scores	Baseline METT Scores of: Mt. Apo Natural Park-77% Bataan Natural Park – 53%	At least 10% increase in METT scores of 2 PAs: Mt. Apo Natural Park – 87% Bataan Natural Park – 63%	METT Scorecards	Disagreement among PAMB members on the role of IP communities and recognition of ICCAs within PAs

	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Sources of Information	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 2: Capacity of key stakeholders for the effective governance and management of ICCAs strengthened	2.1. Regional networks of at least 9 ICCAs representing the country's ethnographic regions are identified, documented, mapped, recognised and registered at UNEP/WCMC. 2.2. At least 10 community conservation plans, with relevant business plan sections incorporated, are developed to support ICCAs; 2.3. Capacities of NCIP and DENR are strengthened to provide technical support to ICCA documentation and recognition. (trainings for all regions to support ICCAs) 2.4. Capacity of Philippine ICCA Consortium developed to serve as the mechanism for exchange, advocacy, and legal support to ICCAs in distress. 2.5. Capacities of ICCs in the network of least 9 ICCAs are strengthened to document, map, plan and implement actions to address the identified threats. 2.6. A National Registry of ICCAs is established, supported by an appropriate system for validation, monitoring, and access by the public.				
	Number of ICCs rating assistance from the National ICCA Consortium as satisfactory[100]	To be developed in first year	10 ICC Communities	Satisfaction rating reports	*Lack of mutual understanding with the NCIP re Philippine ICCA Consortium roles and responsibilities in relation to ICCAs *Gatekeeping attitude arises *Failure to reach out to networks beyond KASAPI *Inconsistent participation by Consortium members

[100] An appropriate satisfactory rating form will be developed together with the communities in the first year of the Project

	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Sources of Information	Risks and Assumptions
	ICCAs are expanded to include additional 100,000 hectares and recognized in the national PA system	9,297 hectares registered at the international ICCA database (UNEP-WCMC) 3 registered at the international ICCA database; 2 ICCAs ready for submission	118,848 hectares of ICCAs within key biodiversity areas are recognized and registered	Copy of the community declaration of ICCA National ICCA Certification of recognition/ registration at the national/international registry Inclusion in the national/ international database/ registry	*Passage of relevant policy instruments is a political process and dependent on numerous factors *National elections in 2016; election period from October 2015 to June 2016 will preoccupy policymakers and LGUs; anticipated change in national government administration will affect agency leadership
	Capacity of ICCs in 10 sites to reduce threats	To be established at project start[101]	To be established at project start	Capacity Assessment Scorecard	
	National ICCA Registry is in place	None	In place	Enabling policy creating national ICCA registry and its operating procedures URL (website address) of the National Registry	Agencies and stakeholders will reach consensus on the management arrangements for the Registry
	Management effectiveness of 10 ICCAs	Mt. Taungay = 52% Mt. Polis = 53 Ikalahan/Kalanguya (Imugan) = 60 Kanawan, Bataan = 53 Egongot CADT-	Mt. Taungay = 62 Mt. Polis = 64 Ikalahan/Kalanguya (Iugan) = 72 Kanawan, Bataan = 64 Egongot CADT-	METT Scorecards	

[101] Capacity development scorecard developed and completed once the selected 10 ICCAs ICC management has been established

	Indicator	Baseline	End of Project Targets	Sources of Information	Risks and Assumptions
		Aurora sector = 61 Balabac = 29 Mt. Kimangkil = 48 Mt. Apo = 77 Mt. Diwata – Esperanza = 43 Dinarawan = 57	Aurora sector = 73 Balabac = 35 Mt. Kimangkil = 58 Mt. Apo = 92 Mt. Diwata-Esparanza = 52 Diarawan = 68		

4. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN -

Award ID:	00088664	Project ID(s):	00095224
Award Title:	Philippine ICCA Project		
Business Unit:	PHL10		
Project Title:	Strengthening National System to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories		
PIMS no.	0005389		
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources		

GEF Outcome/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount					See Budget Note:
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total	
Outcome 1 Policy Harmonization and Implementation	BMB	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	9,000	28,000	10,000	4,000	51,000	1
				71400	Contractual services	16,430	32,860	32,860	16,430	98,580	2
				71600	Travel	6,000	12,000	7,000	6,000	31,000	3
				74200	Audio-Visual and Print Production costs	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	4
				72800	IT Equipment	4,500	-	-	-	4,500	8
				72400	Communications	1,000	1,000	501	501	3,002	11

				75700	Learning Costs	18,750	32,500	29,500	18,750	99,500	5
					Total for Outcome 1	**55,680**	**106,360**	**84,861**	**45,681**	**292,582**	
Outcome 2 Capacity Building for effective governance and management of ICCAs	BMB	62000	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	-	4,000	11,000	5,500	20,500	1
				71400	Contractual services	32,860	32,860	32,860	16,430	115,010	2
				71600	Travel	5,000	14,000	6,000	5,272	30,272	3
				72100	Service Contract – Company/NGO	55,304	370,580	320,580	221,216	967,680	6
				72500	Supplies	2,252	2,000	1,000	892	6,144	7
				72800	IT Equipment	8,500	-	10,000	-	18,500	8
				72400	Communications	500	1,000	1,000	500	3,000	11
				75700	Learning Costs	24,500	68,000	38,000	8,070	138,570	5
					Total Outcome 2	**128,916**	**492,440**	**420,440**	**257,880**	**1,299,676**	
Project Management	BMB	62000	GEF	71300	International Consultant	-	-	-	45000	45,000	9
				71400	Contractual Services, Individual	11,916	23,833	23,833	11917	71,499	10
				71600	Travel	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	6,000	3
				72400	Communications	500	1,000	1,000	500	3,000	11
				72500	Supplies	500	1,000	500	727	2,727	7

				72800	IT Equipment	2,500				2,500	12
				74100	Professional Fee (Audit)	-	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000	13
				75700	Learning Costs	500	2,500	1,150	2,000	6,150	14
				75799	UNDP Cost Recovery	-	-	-	1,350	1,350	15
					Total PM Costs	**16,916**	**37,333**	**35,483**	**69,494**	**159,226**	
				PROJECT TOTAL		**201,512**	**636,133**	**540,784**	**373,055**	**1,751,484**	

Summary of Funds: [102]

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Total
GEF	$ 201,512	$636,133	$540,784	$373,055	$1,751,484
Co-financing	$552,776	$1,809,086	$1,557,824	$1,105,553	$5,025,239
Total	**754,288**	**2,445,219**	**2,098,608**	**1,495,049**	**6,793,164**

[102] *Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, cofinancing, cash, in-kind, etc...*

Budget Notes:

1	Local consultants ($71,500, consisting of 71.5 weeks of short-term consultant support at the rate of US$1000/week), to contribute to the following outputs: • Review of policy inconsistencies and drafting of relevant policy issuances between NCIP, DENR-BMB, Forest Management Bureau and BFAR policies which harmonize and operationalize existing policies and regulatory frameworks that address inconsistencies and recognizes ICCAs as an innovative type of governance for protected areas and conservation (Output 1.1, 11 person weeks; $11,000) • Preparation of technical briefs for the advocacy on the ICCA Bill (Output 1.2, 3 person weeks, $3,000) • Preparation of revised NCIP Guidelines and procedures for ancestral domain delineation and ADSDPP preparation incorporating the identification, mapping and documentation of ICCAs, including support to roll out (Output 1.3, 12 person weeks, $12,000) • Preparation of enhanced land use planning guidelines to incorporate ICCA concerns (Output 1.4, 15 person weeks, $15,000) • Preparation of enhanced NIPAS guidelines for PA management planning, zoning and governance to incorporate ICCA (Output 1.5, 10 person weeks, $10,000) • Capacity assessment of key agencies (Output 2.3; 6 person weeks, $6,000) • Development of capacity of ICCs/Facilitators (Output 2.5; 2 person weeks, $2,000) • Design of National ICCA Registry (Output 2.6; 12.5 person weeks, $12,500)
2	Contract Staff/Specialists – to assist BMB in coordination, technical support, management, and implementation (US $ 197,162.82). This consists of the following: • Services of Project Technical Manager at 50% inputs USD 16,227.91 per year, per Outcome, to provide technical inputs in the development of policies, providing guidance to Consultants and NCIP, DENR, BFAR, and their regional offices, developing specific TORs; and technical review of their outputs, (Total $97,367.46 spread over 3 years between two Outcomes); • Services of two Technical Staff at 50% inputs for each Outcome – USD 24,948 per year. The Technical Staff, consisting of Policy/Capacity Development and Planning Specialist, and PA Management/ICCA and M&E Specialist, will provide backstopping to Consultants, facilitate stakeholder consultations, work with agencies in the approval of policy proposals, support capacity development of agencies and ICCs, and ensure synergy and responsiveness of proposed policies (Outcome 1) with site situations and experiences (Outcome 2), (Total $ 99,795.36 spread over 3 years between two Outcomes)
3	This is for travel for national consultants and project staff budgeted for economy class travel to support, undertake the required reviews, stakeholder consultations, and awareness building campaigns. Consultants and staff would need to travel to the 10 project sites.
4	Publications: A total of US $ 5,000 has been allocated for the printing and dissemination of the revised NCIP Guidelines and procedures for ancestral domain delineation and ADSDPP preparation (Output 1.3)
5	Learning costs for the consultation workshops, trainings, awareness building activities and meetings to support the following: <u>For Outcome 1</u> • Consultations in the development and on the draft Joint Memorandum Circular to harmonize inconsistent policies in support of ICCAs <u>For Outcome 2</u> • Identification of training needs of agencies and preparation of training modules (Output 2.3, USD 13,000)

(Output 1.1, USD 9,000)
- Discussions on the draft ICCA Bill (Output 1.2, USD 6,000)
- Workshops to discuss the revised NCIP Guidelines and on ADSDPP which incorporate ICCA processes (Output 1.3, USD 10,000)
- Consultations on the enhanced land use planning guidelines to institutionalize ICCAs in CLUPs of LGUs (Output 1.4, USD 10,000)
- Workshops to discuss the draft implementing guidelines and procedures for NIPAS PA management planning and zoning that incorporate identification, mapping, documentation and traditional governance systems in ICCAs; (Output 1.5, USD 10,000)
- Training and awareness raising among stakeholders on the revised NCIP Guidelines for ADSDPP formulation which incorporate ICCAs (Output 1.3, USD 22,500)
- Awareness raising on the enhanced CLUP guidelines which incorporate ICCAs (Output 1.4, USD 10,000)
- National Conference on Ancestral Waters (Output 1.5, USD 12,000)
- Preparation of knowledge management materials for revised NIPAS procedures (Output 1.5, USD 10,000)
- Meetings and workshops of the PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM (Output 2.4, USD 14,000)
- Consultation workshops on the development of ICCs capacities (Output 2.5, USD 8,000)
- Consultations on the design and setting up of the National ICCA Registry (Output 2.6, USD 9,000)
- Two training cum cross visits involving IP leaders, NCIP, DENR, FMB and BFAR (Output 2.1 and 2.2, USD 40,000)
- ICCA Training for IPs, DENR, NCIP, FMB ad BFAR (Output 2.3, USD 10,000)
- Cultural Sensitivity Training for DENR (Output 2.3, USD 15,000)
- Biodiversity and Resource Assessment Training for IPs and NCIP (Output 2.3, USD 8,000)
- Training/Cross Visits of ICCA Consortium (Output 2.4, USD 20,000)
- Training workshops on the integration of ADSDPPs in LGU CLUPs and CDPs (Output 2.5, USD 18,000)

6

Payment for the RPs: A total of US $ 967,680 to support the entire process of documentation, mapping and planning for ICCAs and CCP/ADSDPP formulation. A total of USD 10,000 shall be allocated for the documentation of Mt. Kitanglad's School of Living Tradition as showcase for ICCs and the ICCA Consortium.

It is estimated that on the average, each of the 10 sites will require a total budget of US$ 95,768.

Budget Code	Description	Amount (USD)	Specifics
71400	Contract Services, Individuals	23,500	USD 9,000 for Site Coordinator USD 12,500 for Community Facilitators/Documentors USD 2,000 for Administrative and Finance Support
71600	Travel	10,000	To support travelling expenses by NGO staff to and from the site and by IP members for discussions with LGUs, agencies
72800	Equipment	2,268	For the purchase of small laptop and camera for documentation; GPS equipment to be shared among sites
75700	Learning Costs	10,000	To support community rituals, consultations, FGD, and planning workshops
75700	Part of Learning Costs Resource Inventory, 3D Mapping, and boundary delineation	20,000	To support community actions to establish transects, undertake resource inventory, prepare and/or update 3D maps, analyze information, and mark the boundaries of ICCAs and other zones
75700	Part of Learning Costs	30,000	To support implementation of selected BD-friendly livelihood

		Implementation of livelihood activities or other priority actions in the CCP/ADSDPP		activities and other priority actions to address the threats	
7	This budget item includes office and IT supplies; consumables for training, workshop and conferences; and production of training materials for distribution to participants.				
8	US $ 18,500 has been allocated to purchase compuer hardware and software to host the National ICCA Registry (Output 2.6).				
9	Terminal evaluation by International Consultant @ USD 4,000 per week x 10 weeks. This amount includes a round trip airfare to Manila and DSA for 4-5 days.				
10	A total of US$71,498 has been budgeted to compensate the Administrative Staff and Finance Staff in dispense of his/her role in providing admin support and financial management of the project.				
11	Costs of communication in coordinating activities at the national and site level as well as in the actual and post conduct of activities such as trainings, workshops for both Outcomes.				
12	The sum of US $ 2,500 has been budgeted to purchase office equipment for PMU staff.				
13	This is for audit payment. The project shall be audited at least once in its project lifetime or if it reached an annual expenditure threshold of USD450,000				
14	Learning costs for project management related meetings and workshops such as project board, PMU, annual assessment and planning etc.				
15	Estimated UNDP Direct Project Service/Cost recovery charges to UNDP for executing services. In accordance with GEF Council requirements, the costs of these services will be part of the executing entity's Project Management Cost allocation identified in the project budget. DPS costs would be charged at the end of each year based on the UNDP Universal Price List (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost. The amounts here are estimations based on the services indicated, however as part of annual project operational planning the DPS to be requested during the calendar year would be defined and the amount included in the yearly project management budgets and would be charged based on actual services provided at the end of that year.				

5. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

268. The project will be implemented by the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), following the programming guidelines for national implementation of UNDP-supported projects. BMB and together with NEDA will sign the Project Document with UNDP and will be accountable to UNDP for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the project objective and outcomes, according to the approved work plan. In particular, the Implementing Agency will be responsible for the following functions: (i) coordinating activities to ensure the delivery of agreed outcomes; (ii) certifying expenditures in line with approved budgets and work-plans; (iii) facilitating, monitoring and reporting on the procurement of inputs and delivery of outputs; (iv) coordinating interventions financed by GEF/UNDP with other parallel interventions; (v) preparation of Terms of Reference for consultants and approval of tender documents for sub-contracted inputs; and (vi) reporting to UNDP on project delivery and impact.

269. The BMB, as the implementing agency shall in behalf of DENR, will manage the project and work in close cooperation with the National Commission for Indigenous peoples (NCIP). Both BMB and the NCIP shall mobilize their field offices in support of project implementation. The NCIP shall be responsible for providing policy and technical support to project implementation and ensure that rights of indigenous peoples are at the core of the project implementation. It shall be responsible in delivery of specified outputs.

270. At the central level, a Project Board (PB), and a Project Management Unit (PMU) shall be established within BMB. The BMB will enter into Memorandum of Agreements with Responsible Partners (RPs) that it had cooperated with in implementing previous GEF-UNDP funded projects such as the New Conservation Areas Philippines Project (NewCAPP). The RPs shall consist of the Koalisyon ng Katutubo at Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI, Inc.) and Philippine Association for Inter-cultural Development (PAFID), and others as may be identified in the course of project implementation. (See Attached TOR for RP) The PMU and the PB will be responsible for communicating the lessons/outcomes of actual site work to relevant central bodies and make use of them in developing new policies. The BMB, working with RPs shall create an Inter-Agency Committee (IAC) at the regional level. The IAC shall be composed of the DENR, NCIP field offices, LGUs, RPs, community-based IPOs and other local support organizations. The IAC members shall be tasked to ensure coordination of activities and participation of key stakeholders.

271. Project Board. This shall be composed of the UNDP, NEDA, DENR, BMB, NCIP, HLURB, DILG, DA-BFAR, Philippine ICCA Consortium (PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM) and representatives from RPs (PAFID, KASAPI and other local partners as may be identified). The PB shall be chaired by a duly designated senior official of the DENR and co-chaired by NCIP chairperson and meet at least twice a year. It will provide overall guidance for the project throughout implementation. Specifically, the PB will be responsible for: (i) making by consensus management decisions for the project when guidance is required by the Project Coordinator, ensuring coordination among agencies and key sectors; (ii) provide guidance to implementation to ensure consistency with national policies and strategies; (iii) complementation of the project with other initiatives of government and NGOs; (iv) provide oversight to the work of the implementing units and organizations, monitoring progress (v) review financial management and annual financial reports; (vi) monitor effectiveness of project implementation and structures; and (vii) provide guidance to major evaluations, review evaluation reports and ensure the recommendations are carried out to improve performance and likelihood of achieving outcomes and impacts.

272. Project Management Unit (PMU): Overall project administration and coordination with project sites and relevant organizations will be carried out by a PMU under the overall guidance of the PB. The Director of BMB will serve as the overall National Project Director of the PMU. The PMU shall consist of focal persons from BMB and NCIP with a Project Staff including a Project Manager (PM), one (1) Administration, one (1) Finance and two (2) Techical Staff –the Policy and Capacity and Planning Specialist and PA/ICCA and M&E Specialist .

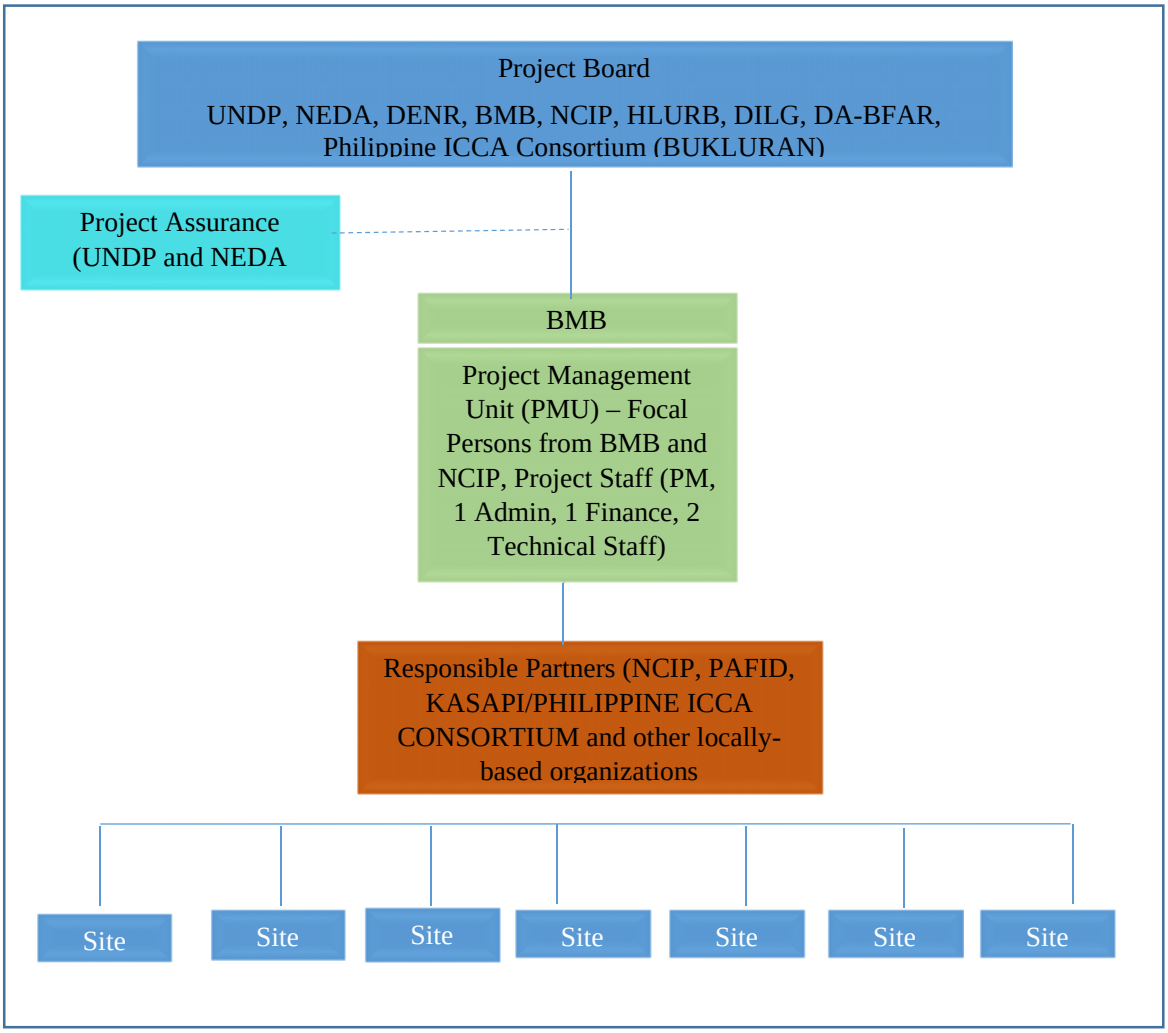
273. The PMU shall be based at the BMB. The responsibilities of the PMU are to: (i) ensure the overall project management and monitoring according to UNDP rules on managing UNDP/GEF projects; (ii) facilitate communication and networking among key stakeholders at the national level; (iii) organize the meetings of the PB; and (iv) monitor and support the activities of the site coordination units. The National Project Director will be responsible for the administrative and technical coordination of the project and report on progress.

274. Responsible Partners (RPs). The RPs (PAFID, KASAPI/BUKLURAN, and other local partners as may be identified), are known for their respective organization's familiarity with the sites, management and technical expertise in ICCA documentation and recognition processes. The main responsibilities of the RPs include: (i) preparing detailed annual work programs for the sites, in coordination with IAC; (ii) facilitate linkages and secure support and participation of local stakeholders in the project; (iii) preparation of reports on site based activities; and (iv) strengthening of IAC, local organizations, such as community-based indigenous peoples' organizations, LGUs in the documentation, inventory of resources and declaration of ICCAs; (vi) syndicating the support of local organizations and stakeholders in developing and implementing the common management framework and plan for the ICCA. Other potential local civil society partners as RPs shall be identified during project implementation.

275. Inter-Agency Committee: Site level coordination shall be achieved through the IAC. The IAC shall be composed of representatives from the LGU, community-based Indigenous Peoples Organizations, local communities, regional and provincial NCIP representatives. The Chair of the IAC shall come from DENR to be co-chaired by NCIP representative. The IAC shall provide technical support to local communities and shall serve as venue for capacity development, strengthening coordination among stakeholders and institutionalization of ICCAs in their respective programs.

276. UNDP: UNDP Manila will be responsible for technical and financial management of the project in close collaboration and consultation with the BMB. Project components will be implemented through the PMU established through project funds. In addition to the results and the activities enumerated above, the UNDP will be responsible for: (i) ensuring professional and timely implementation of the activities and delivery of the reports and other outputs identified in the project document; (ii) coordination and supervision of the activities outlined in the project document; (iii) contracting of and contract administration for qualified local and international experts who meet the formal requirements of the UNDP/GEF; (iv) manage and be responsible of all financial administration to realize the targets envisioned in consultation with BMB; (v) to mainstream project outcomes in its own national programme and consider funding opportunities from its own resources; (vi) to coordinate with UN Country Team in Manila with a view to mainstreaming in their interventions at the country level and funding as appropriate; (vii) establishing an effective networking between project stakeholders, specialized international organizations and the donor community; (viii) ensure networking among the country-wide stakeholders; (ix) review and make recommendations for reports produced under the project; and (x) establish and endorse the thematic areas, with a view to ensuring linkage to national policy goals, relevance, effectiveness and impartiality of the decision making process.

Figure 4: Organisational Structure



6. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

277. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the established UNDP and GEF procedures and will be provided by the Project Team and the UNDP CO with the support from UNDP/GEF in UNDP's Regional Office. The Project Results Framework in Section II provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The METT tool and the Capacity Scorecards will be used as instruments to monitor progress of the selected sites at the mid-term and end of the project. Baseline Capacity Scores and METT are attached in Annexes 2 and 3respectively.

278. The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below.

6.1 Inception Phase

279. A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

280. The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and APRC staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.

b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.

c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.

d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.

e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

281. An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

6.2 Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities and Events

Quarterly:

282. Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform.

283. Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).

284. Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.

285. Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

286. Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

287. The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

288. The Project will also be required to submit an Annual Project Report following UNDP template to monitor progress and its contribution and alignment to UNDAF, UNDP CPD and UNDP Strategic Plan. The report shall cover the fiscal period January- December.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

289. UNDP CO and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the CO and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

6.3 Independent Evaluations and Audits

End of Project:

290. An independent Final/terminal Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainabilityof results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP CO based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

291. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

292. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

293. During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

294. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

295.

296. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

297. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

298. Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml.

299. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

300. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights and Use of the Logo of the Projects Deliverables

301. The intellectual property rights for all products produced by this Project will be jointly registered between the UNDP and the implementing partner, the DENR-BMB. The other cooperating or partner agencies will also be duly acknowledged in all the reports and will be extended the privilege to use the knowledge management products of the project with proper citation.

302. All the reports of the project for publication will carry the logo of the UNDP, the DENR and its partner agencies such as NCIP, PAFID, KASAPI/PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM, etc.

6.4 M&E Workplan and Budget

Table 12. M& E Workplan and budget

Type of M&E activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Budget US$** *Excluding project team staff time*	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop and Report	▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP CO, UNDP GEF	Indicative cost: 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US$ *Excluding project team staff time*	Time frame
	team members.		required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on *output and implementation*	▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
APR/PIR	▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDPCO ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG	None	Annually
Periodic status/ progress reports	▪ Project manager and team	None	Quarterly
Final Evaluation	▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team)	Indicative cost: $45,000.00	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP CO ▪ local consultant		At least three months before the end of the project
Audit	▪ UNDP CO ▪ Project manager and team	Indicative cost per year: 7,000 (21,000)	Yearly
Visits to field sites	▪ UNDP CO ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives	For GEF supported projects, UNDP costs are paid from IA fees and Government representatives from operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US$ 76,000.00	

7. LEGAL CONTEXT

303. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated herein by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA); as such all provisions of the CPAP apply to this document. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner", as such term is defined and used in the CPAP and this document.

304. Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

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

306. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under/further to this Project Document.

8. AUDIT CLAUSE

307. The Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the established procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manuals. The Audit will be conducted according to UNDP financial regulations, rules and audit policies by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference of Key Personnel

Items	Tasks to be performed
Outcome 1	
Contractual Services Individual: Policy Expert	The consultant will review the NIPAS and its IRR, IPRA and its IRR, as well as related Department Orders, and current drafts of amendments to the ADSDPP Guidelines, with a view to developing harmonized policies to strengthen the current policy support to ICCAs. This would involve the following tasks: • Review of NewCAPP experiences on ICCAs, and other documented reports on IP experiences on NIPAS PAs • Consultations with representative IP leaders and NIPAS PA managers • Content review of recent versions of revised ADSDPP Guidelines, and related issuances • Preparation of policy briefs to identify conflicting provisions of existing legislations and administrative policies, and we as opportunities for harmonization • Stakeholder engagement to seek consensus on the aspects for harmonization • Preparation of draft of Joint Memorandum Circulars or other policy instruments as may be agreed during consultations • Lead presentations to stakeholders, and note suggestions and comments • Finalize the agreed version of the Joint Memorandum Circular • Prepare final report, including presentation materials on the study and draft Joint Memorandum Circular The above tasks shall be undertaken in support of Output 1.1. • Under Output 1.2, the expert will provide technical inputs to the Congress and Senate deliberations on the draft ICCA Bill. Key responsibilities include: • Review of current version of the ICCA Bills approved at Committee levels in both House and Senate; • Identify entry points for harmonization of both versions; • Seek inputs from stakeholders to enhance the draft Bill, make appropriate recommendations; • Review Committee reports, identify concerns raised on the draft Bill and prepare technical briefs • Develop background materials and other technical notes to support House and Senate Committee Chairs in the deliberations of the Bill
ICCA Policy Expert (Output 1.3)	The expert shall review the draft Sourcebook on ICCAs, as well as existing the ADSDPP Guidelines to determine how ICCA processes can be embedded in the formulation of ADSDPP. The specific tasks are as follows: • Review samples of CCPs and ADSDPPs, identify weaknesses in the process and contents of ADSDPPs • Conduct FGDs with IP representatives, support organizations, NCIP and DENR (both those who have been involved in ICCA recognition, and those who were not involved) • Prepare enhanced ADSDPP guidelines to strengthen the environmental protection aspects • Discuss draft with stakeholders and finalize according to inputs and comments • Assist in the orientation and roll out of the enhanced ADSDPP Guidelines

	The expert shall work with NCIP who will take the lead role in accomplishing this output.
Land Use Planning Expert (Output 1.4)	The expert shall work with HLURB in the review of existing enhanced CLUP Guidelines to incorporate ICCA identification, mapping and management measures in the Guidelines. The expert shall: • Review the ICCA Sourcebook, including maps, CCPs/ADSDPPs of IP communities involved in ICCAs; • Review the enhanced CLUP Guidebooks to identify entry points for incorporating ICCAs; • Review experience of Mt. Apo and Kalahan/Kalanguya ICCA in the integration into CLUPs and provide assistance as necessary; • Prepare necessary procedures for LGUs to prepare CLUPs which integrates ICCAs, including model zoning ordinances; • Lead consultations with select LGUs with ancestral domains; • Finalize the supplemental guidelines and train key HLURB staff to manage the roll out
PA Management Expert (Output 1.5)	The expert shall review current procedures in PA management planning, zoning and governance to incorporate ICCA. He/She shall: • Review the experiences of NewCAPP (Mt. Kalatungan, Mts. Iglit Baco, and Balbalasang Balbalan National Park) to distill lessons; • Review the cases in Mt. Apo and Bataan National Parks; • Review experience in other PAs with ancestral domains; • Prepare draft of enhanced NIPAS Guidelines for ICCA integration in PA management planning, zoning and governance; • Lead stakeholder consultations on the draft enhanced NIPAS Guidelines; • Finalize the Guidelines based on stakeholder feedback; • Assist in the presentations toward approval and orientation on enhanced NIPAS Guidelines The expert shall work with BMB-DENR, and coordinate with NCIP.
Outcome 2	
Contract of Services: NGO ICCA Documentation, Mapping and Recognition	The Responsible Partners (PAFID, KASAPI and other NGOs) as may be identified shall work directly with ICCs in the 10 Project sites to document, map, conduct resource inventory, and prepare community conservation plans. The RPs shall also facilitate implementation of priority livelihood development activities and other actions from the CCPs. The ICCA Sourcebook shall be used as the reference in the conduct of the key steps and approaches to properly document and recognize ICCAs. The RPs should demonstrate effective working relations with ICCs, possess values and work ethics that respect the rights of indigenous peoples. The RPs should have competencies in the above aspects of ICCAs, and technical expertise in mapping, resource inventory and facilitated processes to ensure the development of capacities of ICCs in the course of their work.
Capacity Development Expert	The expert shall review the Capacity Assessment Scorecards of NCIP, DENR (BMB and FMB) and BFAR and undertake more detailed training needs for all regions. Following this, Training Modules shall be prepared for major training requirements identified by the agencies. (Output 2.3) The expert shall review the Capacity Assessment Scorecards of ICCs and conduct

	training for Facilitators who will be involved in supporting IP communities in the sites (Output 2.5)
ICCA Planning and Database Expert	The Expert shall design the National ICCA Registry and assist the identified host organization to set it up and train staff in initial operation. (Output 2.6) The specific tasks are as follows: *Phase 1 – Establish the rationale and functions of the registry* The aim of this phase is to determine the relevance of establishing the registry and define the objectives and purposes it aims to serve. Various stakeholders have expressed their expectations on how the registry might be useful in the protection and advocacy; and as a mechanism for national and site level reporting and monitoring on the coverage and state of biodiversity and protected areas. Under this phase, a number of discussions will be organized to seek the views and expectations of the following stakeholders on the value of having the Registry: IP communities broken down into the following: (i) with and without CADTs; (ii) with and without documented ICCAs; (iii) whose ancestral domains have effective protection through traditional means, and those whose ancestral domains are under serious threat from a number of forces; • PAWB, PAWCZMS and other DENR offices (FMB, MGB, EMB) • NCIP, DILG, LGUs • Other agencies (NEDA, Climate Change Commission, DoT, etc.) • NGOs, private sector, academe, business groups Initial feedback from stakeholders lists the following as the reasons why there should be a National ICCA Registry. These will be validated during Phase 1: • To demonstrate the importance afforded by government and assisting organizations on the role of ICCAs in biodiversity conservation • To provide evidence that ICCAs exist; that there is critical mass of ICCAs in the Philippines; and demonstrate the conservation values of ICCAs • To take stock of the coverage of conservation efforts in the Philippines, to serve as basis for national and international reporting and monitoring on progress and impacts of biodiversity conservation • To formally recognize ICCAs as a governance regime in the country's biodiversity conservation program • To serve as reference by national and local planners and decision makers; important considerations in selection of sites for development projects – e.g., land use planning, EIA review, DRR and climate change adaptation planning, resource valuation • To establish a system and standard for recognition, inclusion of IP sites as ICCAs • To rationalize support to ICCAs in the country – as reference by support organizations (NGOs, government, development organizations); thereby avoiding crowding of assistance in a few areas; while other important areas suffer from lack of support • To facilitate linkages with international networks supporting ICCAs *Phase 2 – Formulate Design of NARECA* Based on the results of Phase 1, the draft design of NARECA shall be formulated. The design shall consider the following: • Information essential to registration • Processes for registration, including validation process • Content of the registry

	The information requirements will depend on the agreed purposes of the registry. For example, if one of the purposes identified is to serve as basis for estimating the ecosystem services and values of conservation areas; then these would have to be identified. The identification of information requirements should start with the most important and essential, such as maps, technical description, community and/or LGU managing the conservation area, etc. Then, other information can be added to the system as funds and resources become available. The design should be able to accommodate the building block approach to information requirements. This phase of the study should also establish protocols for access to information, once these are lodged at the registry. In examining the processes for registration, the study should evaluate various options, such as: (i) having a formal process for recognition/establishment; (ii) voluntary registration; (iii) legal process prior to submission to registry (in the case of LGU managed conservation areas – whether LGU Resolution or DENR-LGU MOA would be required); (iv) FPIC and mode of such consent in the case of ICCA, etc; (vi) official recognition of ICCA; (vii) community ICCA declaration, etc. The system for validation of submissions for registration should also be developed, if necessary; and recommendations made on the key steps and activities involved, including responsibilities for validation. This process should ensure all ICCAs and LCAs registered went through an acceptable documentation and recognition/establishment procedures based on certain criteria and standards on the process, as well as the output. The following considerations shall be taken into account in determining the content of the registry: • Purpose and benefits of the registry based on consensus among stakeholders; • Information essential for registration • Explore the importance and benefits of establishing linkages with other relevant registries and databases – such as the UNEP/WCMC Global ICCA database and PAWB and UNEP database of protected areas • The need to categorize ICCAs into IUCN classification of protected areas • The functionalities of the registry to serve the identified objectives • Access and sharing of information contained in the registry • Framework design of the registry system specifying the above. The output at the end of Phase 2 is a design specifying the above: • Information essential for registration; • Procedures for registration and independent validation; • Framework design of the registry, based on assessment of the above considerations. The draft recommendations and findings shall be discussed at stakeholder forum, the proceedings of which shall be documented. The workshops shall be facilitated in order for the participants to process the key considerations in the design; and record consensus or wide variability in perspectives, if any. *Phase 3 – Formulate institutional arrangements for the management of the registry* Based on the results of Phase 2, the management arrangements for the registry will be formulated, based on further consultation with stakeholders. Key tasks include: • Examination of existing databases in NCIP, BMB, and other relevant systems

	to determine the feasibility of using extensions of these to serve the purposes of the registry; • Assessment of capacities of these institutions and/or other appropriate organizations to host and/or manage the registry on a sustainable basis; • Identification of capacity development needs of the host organization to effectively manage the registry; • Examination of other policy support required to set up the registry, and enable it to perform the functions envisioned • Determination of governance arrangements for the registry, including the oversight body to enable inclusive participation of those concerned • Monitoring and evaluation system to provide information on progress and performance of the registry; achievement of objectives, assessment of relevance and sustainability; including its contribution to effective conservation of biodiversity. The expected output is recommended institutional arrangements for the management and governance of the registry; including supporting policies and systems to enable it to perform the functions envisaged under Phase 1. The achievement of the above output would involve consultations with stakeholders to solicit their views, and a facilitated process of reaching consensus among them. Once the above are determined, the database shall be designed and established in the host organization, test the system based on the initial list of ICCAs registered at UNEP/WCMC. The Expert shall also develop a simple Users Manual to help operate the database, and train key staff in its operation.
Outcomes 1 and 2	
Project/Technical Manager	The Project Manager shall provide technical and managerial support to Outcomes 1 and 2. He/She shall report to the BMB and will be in charge of providing technical inputs in the development of policies, providing guidance to Consultants and NCIP, DENR, BFAR and their regional offices, developing specific TORs, and review of their outputs. He/She shall also coordinate the work of Consultants, reporting on progress, and overall monitoring of performance of Consultants and Subcontractors. The specific tasks are as follows: • Supervise and coordinate the production of project outputs as per Project document; • Mobilize all Project inputs in accordance with UNDP procedures for nationally executed Projects; • Supervise and coordinate the work of all Project staff, consultants and sub-contractors; • Liaise with UNDP, DENR, relevant government agencies, and all Project partners including donor organizations and NGOs for effective coordination of all Project Activities; • Coordinate with BMB and the Project sites on the integration of the Project plans and activities and key result areas; and • Oversee the exchange of experiences and lessons learned with relevant ICCA initiatives nationally and internationally.
Capacity and Policy Development and Planning Specialist	The Capacity Development Officer shall coordinate all capacity development activities of the Project. He/She shall work with Consultants and Subcontractors to prepare the capacity development framework and plan, facilitate Capacity Assessment for ICCs, and execute the capacity development interventions of the Project. He/She shall also coordinate the review of existing policies and

	guidelines, and the formulation of policies to best integrate ICCAs in CADT delineation, ADSDPP preparation, PA management planning, and preparation of coastal and marine resources management plans. He/She shall work with appropriate agencies to ensure their leadership in the development of identified policies, and provide support in the stakeholder consultation processes required to secure the necessary inputs. He/She will also be responsible for managing the planning process, ensuring the preparation of integrated Project Plan with inputs from stakeholders, and Project partners, their timely approval by the Project Board and submission to UNDP.
PA/ICCA and M&E Specialist	The PA/ICCA and M&E Specialist shall support both Outcomes 1 and 2 by working with the Subcontractors in supporting PAs and ICCAs in the documentation, mapping and preparation of management plans; and their eventual integration in CLUPs. He/She shall be responsible for ensuring the lessons and experiences from the Project sites, as well as the experience of NewCAPP are brought to bear in the formulation of appropriate policies and other support to institutionalize ICCAs. He/She will also act as the M&E Specialist of the Project, leading in the refinement of Project indicators at start up and ensure the system is in place for regular monitoring and reporting on these. He/She shall be mainly responsible for the preparation and submission of integrated Project report, and for bringing to the attention of the Project Manager, the IA and decision makers, issues affecting implementation for their timely resolution. He/She shall also ensure that all site reports and documentations are fulfilled by the RP.

Annex 2. Capacity Assessment Scorecard

[see separate file]

Annex 3. GEF Tracking Tool/METT Scorecards of Project Sites

[see separate file]

Annex 4. Site Profiles

[see separate file]

Annex 5: Social and Environmental Screening Template

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

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories
2. Project Number	00095224
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Asia-Pacific / Southeast Asia / Philippines

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

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
While biodiversity conservation is a key element in what the Project seeks to achieve, it is a Project design principle that this should not be at the cost of disenfranchising indigenous peoples of their right to cultural integrity. This is especially important because the Project contends that biodiversity conservation by the government through the national Protected Area (PA) system will be strengthened if ICCAs (Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories) are officially recognized and supported. The positive impact of the Project relies on the human-rights based approach being respected; the Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) that have been instrumental in conserving biodiversity in ICCAs have to be upheld in order for such conservation to continue in addition to the protection afforded by the national PA system. The nature of the Project demands the participation of several stakeholders who have different and sometimes seemingly opposing mandates and interests. Collaboration and coordination shall be practiced (it is one of the design principles), but there should be additional care in providing venues and opportunities for the voices of indigenous peoples to be given emphasis, as they constitute the vulnerable sector being assisted and partnered with in this Project. Culture-sensitivity shall be one of the values upheld in the conduct of activities. The Philippines' Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) identifies four (4) bundles of rights of indigenous peoples in the Philippines, and the Project addresses all of these – right to ancestral domain (through ICCA recognition), right to self-governance and empowerment (by upholding indigenous peoples governance in ICCAs), right to social justice and human rights (socio-economic uplifting is included here, which will be addressed through the ICCAs formulation of Community Conservation Plan [CCP] as a part of the ICCA recognition process) and right to cultural integrity (through the recognition of the importance of IKSPs in biodiversity conservation). The Project design principles and Outputs support several articles of the UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples which if summarized pertain to the right to maintaining their traditional culture and right to self-governance, which characterize the ICCA approach. In addition, Article 29.1 specifies: "Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination." The Project Objective fully embodies this Article.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

Holistic participation of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) through more equitable participation of women and youth in Project implementation is one of the design principles. Gender-sensitivity and gender-responsiveness shall be among the indicators for activity design, staff and Consultant selection, and Project monitoring. Gender disaggregation of data shall be pursued in data gathering and Project reporting. Gender lens shall be applied to analysis of data and outputs. These are is particularly tricky to undertake
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability
The Project objective is a response to the need to mainstream environmental sustainability by strengthening the PA system for the protection of biodiversity in indigenous peoples lands. The two Project Outcomes strive to achieve this in a two-pronged approach: The Outputs of Outcome 1 will provide the mandate for concerned government mandate to implement and support ICCA recognition beyond the Project life time and beyond the 10 Project sites. The Outputs of Outcome 2 will provide assurance that the key stakeholders are able to take on ICCA recognition and management through capacity-building of key stakeholders.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses).*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Currently, there are no standard or uniform nationwide measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Concrete measures or mechanisms to respond to local community grievances are currently not uniform across sites even if on the macro level these are guaranteed by relevant national and international laws like the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, UN Convention on All Forms of Racial Discrimination and UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	The Capacity Development Expert is to be hired should have strong background in participatory community development in an indigenous peoples context. The inter-agency committee that is part of the implementing structure at the site level may be identified and announced as a project mechanism for community feedback on project implementation concerns.

One of the barriers identified by the Project is the lack of capacity of duty-bearers to adequately take on the tasks of ICCA recognition.	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**	In both the PIF and ProDoc preparation, lack of capacity of government bodies at different levels has been elaborated on.	For this risk and that immediately above, project orientations and trainings should emphasize the legal mandates for government involvement in this type of Project. Because different agencies would have their own expertise, the approach of learning from one another is emphasized. E.g. DENR-BMB may learn about indigenous peoples context from the NCIP, while the latter may acquire more technical knowledge regarding biodiversity and conservation from the DENR-BMB. Capacity-building for duty-bearers is addressed in the Project Design through Output 2.3, and supported long-term by development of relevant policies in Outcome 1. High regard for Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) is one of the design principles.
One of the barriers identified is the lack of capacity of duty-bearers to adequately take on the tasks of ICCA recognition	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	Related to this is that the indigenous peoples' anxiety that their traditional governance in their ancestral domain especially their ICCAs is being eroded is recognized as a major threat.	Capacity-building at the ICC level is emphasized for Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5. The voices of indigenous peoples regarding ICCAs at a national and collective level is to be strengthened with the capacity development for the Philippine ICCA Consortium (Output 2.4). High regard for IKSPs is one of the design principles.
The Project might exacerbate conflicts – (a) within communities and with neighboring communities; (b) among duty-bearers; and (c) between rights holders and duty-bearers	I = 3 P = 2	**Moderate**	(a) Intra-community conflicts may arise if the entry of environmentally destructive projects divide the community of if existing boundary conflicts intensify (e.g. in the Cordillera sites). (b) Duty bearers may disagree about priorities and mandates. (c) Duty-bearers may not be willing to recognize community authority, and rights holders may not always be understanding of the political or bureaucratic constraints of government offices.	These have been identified as risks in the PIF and elaborated upon in the ProDoc. Mitigating actions have been specified in the latter. The encouragement of gender and youth participation is one of the Project's design principles. Participatory and collaborative approaches is one of the design principles.
The potential outcomes of the Project will be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change.	I = 2 P = 3	**Moderate**	Changing climate patterns especially in relation to typhoons and the concomitant flooding and landslides may affect project schedules or destroy environmentally critical areas.	The possible effects of climate change on on the Project has been elaborated on as a risk in the PIF and ProDoc. In the latter, mitigating actions have been identified.
By the nature of the Project objective, many key activities will take place on indigenous peoples lands, especially for Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.5.	I = 1 P = 1	**Low**	The Project is about having ICCAs recognized, therefore indigenous peoples' lands shall be directly involved.	The high regard for IKSPs is one of the design principles. Site selection was a long process of negotiating the varying interests and priorities of key stakeholders especially the Philippine ICCA Consortium, NCIP and key support

				organizations. Community resolutions and co-financing commitments of the project sites indicate the ICCs' strong desire to have their ICCAs officially recognized and to be fully involved in the Project.
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk		☐	
	Moderate Risk		☐x	The risks identified range from low (1) to moderate (5) in 1 principle and 2 of the 7 standards (8 of 32 standards). Therefore overall Project risk categorization is Moderate. Assessments were carried out during Project preparation through iterative consultations and workshops. The design principles and design of outputs and their key activities have already considered risk mitigation. This was facilitated due to the generally positive experiences in similar projects including the NewCAPP. Project monitoring and evaluation should take into account the monitoring of the SES assessment. The Project will have several mechanisms in place for the monitoring of and response to risks. The Project Board will have representation of the implementing partner, responsible parties, indigenous communities, and other government and civil society organizations that may not be directly involved in Project implementation but have related mandates. This ensures that Project progress is monitored from a broader and more inclusive perspective. Developments with Project policy implications can be immediately addressed at this level. Each project site will set up an inter-agency committee that will have as members at least representatives of the ICC, NCIP and DENR. Other local stakeholders especially LGU representative will be enjoined to take part. This mechanism ensures close coordination on Project implementation matters; it will also be set as the feedbacking venue of local stakeholders. This set up will make more possible faster sharing of information including risks, and immediate decision-making on the risks. The Philippine ICCA Consortium with its national coverage and whose members are part of local or regional networks, is a way for the Project to get feedback on ICCA-related matters from ICCs even outside of Project sites, so that the Project is apprised of developments in the indigenous peoples sector. The identified responsible parties and NGOs are part of issue-based networks that include either or both the NCIP and DENR are part of; these

			connections are additional venues to anticipate and discuss events or concerns that may constitute risks to the Project. Overall, the adherence to participatory and collaborative principles shall be monitored, as this assures that the concerns of diverse stakeholders are always taken into consideration and weighed, lessening the risk of unsatisfactory Project implementation.
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐x	4 of 9, all moderate
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	☐x	1 of 2, moderate
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	☐	
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐x	1 of 4, low
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	

Final Sign Off

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
Ms. Amelia D. Supetran Team Leader, ISD UNDP Philippines 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.

Titon Mitra Country Director, UNDP Philippines 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.
Titon Mitra Country Director, UNDP Philippines 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 Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	**Answer (Yes/No)**
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? 103	No
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5. Are there measures or mechanisms in place to respond to local community grievances?	Yes
6. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes
7. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
8. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
9. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
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	

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

1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[104] 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)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during	No

[104] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

	construction and operation)?	
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[105]	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 rights, lands and territories of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether Indigenous Peoples possess the legal titles to such areas)?	No
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.4	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on	No

105 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.

	lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	
6.5	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
6.6	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.7	Would the Project potentially affect the traditional livelihoods, physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.8	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? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex 6: Co-Financing Letters

[see separate file]

Annex 7- Draft Letter of Agreement

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN UNDP AND THE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES TO THE PROJECT
"Project ID 00095224 Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (Phil ICCA Project)"

Date: _____

Dear Secretary Paje,

1. Reference is made to consultations between officials of the Government of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects. UNDP and the Government hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide such support services at the request of the Government through its institution designated as UNDP's Implementing Partner (IP) in the relevant programme support document or project document, as described below.

2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the IP is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the programme/project.

3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the IP, the following support services for the activities of the programme/project:

   (a) Payment, disbursements and other financial transactions;
   (b) Recruitment of project and programme personnel, including engagement of consultants;
   (c) Organization and facilitation of training activities, conferences, workshops, fellowships, study tours and other events;
   (d) Procurement of goods and services, including disposal of assets;
   (e) Travel arrangements, visa processing, ticketing and issuance of DSA; and
   (f) Shipment, customs clearing, vehicle registration and insurance.

4. The delivery of all of the abovementioned support services shall be carried out by the UNDP country office in accordance with the appropriate UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the programme support document or project document, in the form provided in the Attachment 1 hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of a programme or project, the annex to the programme support document or project document is revised with the mutual agreement of UNDP and the IP.

5. The relevant provisions of the Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the United Nations Development Programme signed on 21 July 1977 and duly ratified on 12

December 1977, also known as the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), including the provisions of the Convention on Immunities and Privileges, shall apply to UNDP's performance of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed programme or project through its IP. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the programme support document or project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. If you are in agreement with the provisions set forth above, please sign and return to this office two signed copies of this letter. Upon your signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between your Government and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for nationally managed programmes and projects.

Yours sincerely,

_____

Signed on behalf of UNDP
Terence Jones
Resident Representative

_____

For the Government
Mr. Ramon J.P. Paje
Secretary
Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Attachment 1

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the **Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR),** the institution designated by the Government of the Philippines and officials of UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed programme or project **PIMS 5389 Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (Phil ICCA Project)with Project ID 00095224.**

2. In accordance with the provisions of the Letter of Agreement signed on _____ and the programme support document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Programme as described below.

3. The support services to be provided and their corresponding costs are as follows:

Support services	Amount and method of reimbursement by UNDP from IP
Payment, disbursements and other financial transactions;	US$ 12.93 per transaction (as of 2009 prices)
Recruitment of project and programme personnel, including engagement of consultants;	3% of actual payments made during the life of the contract (Service Contract, Special Services Agreement, Travel POs)
Organization and facilitation of training activities, conferences, workshops, fellowships, study tours and other events;	3% of total actual amount disbursed by UNDP
Procurement of goods and services;	3% of total contract amount
Physical inventory of assets;	Actual cost of staff time, travel costs and travel entitlements of UNDP staff (*except for inventory undertaken as part of financial closing of the project*)
Disposal of assets;	$66.57 per lot (as of 2009 prices)
Travel arrangements, visa processing, ticketing and issuance of DSA;	3% of total amount of ticket/DSA/visa fees
Shipment, customs clearing, vehicle registration and insurance.	3% of actual cost of shipment/incoming goods

4. The costs incurred by the UNDP Country Office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the project funds, and may be effected by UNDP Country Office on the basis of the Letter of Agreement, for later review of the IP;

5. The functions and responsibilities of the parties involved shall be as follows :

NEDA as National Coordinating Agency

a) Work closely with UNDP Country Office, as the National Coordinating Agency, in assessing and monitoring programme outputs and achievements towards the desired development outcome;
b) Provide technical assistance and technical support jointly with UNDP to ensure quality assurance and support the efficient and effective programme management and implementation by strengthening and instituting appropriate mechanisms and processes;
c) Within the framework of results management, provide technical assistance and oversight jointly with UNDP to assess the contribution towards achieving the programme's outcomes; and
d) Approve refinements jointly with UNDP in the AWPs including possible budget realignments and modifications of activities and corresponding budget revisions, as necessary.

UNDP

a) Perform oversight functions to ensure the proper and judicious use of financial resources and in meeting programme goals and objectives;
b) Provide technical assistance and technical support jointly with NEDA to ensure quality assurance and support the efficient and effective programme management and implementation by strengthening and instituting appropriate mechanisms and processes;
c) Within the framework of results management, provide technical assistance and oversight jointly with NEDA to assess the contribution towards achieving the programme's outcomes;
d) Ensure the timely submission of reporting requirements prepared in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures;
e) Approve refinements jointly with NEDA in the AWPs including possible budget realignments and modifications of activities, and corresponding budget revisions, as necessary; and
f) Undertake cash transfers and provide any or all of the abovelisted support services at the request of the IP and, in the course of rendering such services, UNDP shall ensure that capacity of the IP is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly.

DENR as Implementing Partner

a) Maintain overall responsibility for the achievement of the programme outputs, while ensuring proper and judicious use of resources in accordance with the National Implementation Guidelines;
b) Assume substantive and administrative responsibility for the conduct of all annual activities whether implemented by it, or in partnership with another organization/agency ("Responsible Partners") on its behalf, including the responsibility for ensuring the adequacy of the overall supervision and management of the activities of the project;
c) Ensuring that all funds allocated are utilized according to the activities indicated in the approved AWP;
d) Provide UNDP with periodic technical and financial reports in accordance with UNDP's accounting/financial management standards and reporting requirements; and
e) Designate an official with substantive planning, programming and technical expertise as National Programme Director of the programme/project, who shall be primarily responsible for ensuring the achievement of all of the foregoing responsibilities.