**Terminal Evaluation of the Project “Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories”**

**Individual Consultancy (International)**

**Deliverable 2: Draft Evaluation Report**

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# ACRONYMS

ADSDPP Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan

BFAR Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

BMB Biodiversity Management Bureau

CLUP Comprehensive Land Use Plan

DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources

FA Focal Area

GEF Global Environment Facility

ICCA Indigenous and Local Community Conservation Areas and Territories

ICCs Indigenous Cultural Communities

IKSP Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices

KBA Key Biodiversity Area

LGU Local Government Unit

METT Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool

NBSAP National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NCIP National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

NEDA National Economic Development Authority

New CAPP New Conservation Areas in the Philippine Project

PA Protected Areas

PRODOC Project Document

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

WCM World Conservation Monitoring Centre

# SUMMARY TABLE OF TE VALUATIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Final Evaluation**  **Rating** | **Description of the achievement** |
| **Progress in achieving results** | Valuation  Objective:  S | Most objectives are likely to be realized until the end of the project; capacity building indicators are yet to be determined. Project achieved relevant impact beyond its indicators. |
| Valuation Outcome 1:  S | The ICCA Project was instrumental in supporting the ICCA Bill and recently enacted E-NIPAS law recognizing ICCAs in Protected Areas. It revised ADSPP guidelines, HLURB supplemental guidelines interfacing Community Conservation Plans in the LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans, DENR guidelines on NIPAS recognizing ICCAs in Protected areas. These outputs are either finalized, in draft form or in final stages of preparation. |
| Valuation  Outcome 2: S | The registration/recognition of eight of the 10 ICCA sites in the National ICCA Registry will be achieved by end of Project, achieving 149% of expected target. The prototype of the web based National ICCA Registry was developed by the Project. |
| **Execution and adaptive management** | S | Valuation responds to the overall project implementation period; this means that its affected by the difficulties found during the first two years of implementation. Implementation was flexible and adaptive to national and site based challenges. |
| **Sustainability** | MI | No exit strategy developed so far. Opportunities for sustainability exist but there is no clear indication about who will take the lead after Project is over. In the short and midterm, there is no real indication that project activities will be followed up, continued or scaled up. |

**Scale of Valuation**

| Scale of Valuation | Description of valuation |
| --- | --- |
| Highly Satisfactory (HS) | It is expected to achieve or exceed the objectives / outcomes set for the end of the project without major shortcomings. Progress towards achieving the objectives / results can be presented as a "good practice" |
| Satisfactory (S) | It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results set for the end of the project with only minor deficiencies. |
| Moderately Satisfactory (MS) | It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project, but with significant deficiencies. |
| Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) | It is expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established for the end of the Project with important shortcomings. |
| Unsatisfactory (U) | It is not expected to achieve most of the objectives / results established by the end of the Project. |
| Highly Unsatisfactory  (HU) | No objectives / results have been achieved by half of the period and it is not expected to achieve any of the stablished by the end of the Project. |

# INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents the purpose of this evaluation report, its main objectives and the methodological approach that was followed to build this assignment.

## Evaluation Purpose

The evaluation report is aimed at critically assessing the stages of the project “Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories” (otherwise known as the Philippine ICCA Project) and its products through participatory approaches, measuring to what extent the objective/outputs/activities have been achieved against the results and resources framework, and identifying factors that have hindered or facilitated the success of the project. The lessons learned section is aimed at capturing key lessons to assess what capacity building approaches/measures were effective. This part is therefore forward-looking and is aimed at promoting Philippine ICCA Project learning lessons so that the legacies of the project will be replicated and sustained beyond the project lifetime.

## Evaluation Objectives

The objective is assessing the achievements of the planned outputs and outcomes. More specifically, the objectives of this evaluation are:

* Assess the Project’s implementation strategy.
* Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of the interventions.
* Assess the Project’s processes, including budgetary efficiency.
* Assess the extent to which planned activities and outputs have been achieved.
* Identify the main achievements and impacts of the Project activities.
* Identify the underlying causes and issues of non-achievement of some targets.
* Document lessons learnt.
* Make recommendations for the design of future projects.

## Scope and Methodology

The evaluation was led by José Galindo and Felicisimo David as a national consultant, it was developed during the period between April and May 2019. The methodology used for this document is aimed at achieving the objectives defined for the Final Evaluation ToR’s (Annex 1). During the process, there was an active relationship and interaction between the consultant team, the UNDP Philippines, the Project Team, Biodiversity Management Bureau - BMB and other interested parties, in order to streamline the evaluation process and enable timely feedback of the findings.

In general, the evaluation was guided by the guidelines defined in the UNDP Guide for Assessments and its stated objectives. The methods and methodological instruments that were developed and used in the evaluation process were:

* Evaluation matrix
* Documentary analysis
* In-depth interviews with key informants and meetings-workshop
* Direct observation / visits to the implementation sites

At all times, the consultancy used a participatory and inclusive approach, based on data derived from programmatic, financial and monitoring documents, and a reasonable level of direct participation of interested parties through interviews, meetings - workshop and review of the documents generated in this evaluation.

Initially, on April 8, a first meeting was held, with the objective of presenting the consultant team and initiating an introduction to the Project. In addition, delivery times and coordination mechanisms between the consultants and the designated counterparts, communication channels, direct supervision of the consultancy and coordination of information delivery, product delivery and organization of the mission were defined in this space. In this meeting the consultant team requested the necessary information to start the consultancy.

### Setting of documents and inception report

The documentation submitted by the contractor was reviewed, which includes a series of documents provided by UNDP and the Project team, among which are listed:

* Project Document (PRODOC)
* Project Identification Document (PID)
* Project Implementation Review (PIR)
* Annual Progress Reports
* Quarterly Report on Progress and Project Achievements
* Combined Delivery Reports (CDR)
* Summary of the METT Sheet
* Audit Report
* Minutes of the Meeting of the Project Board
* Strategic Plan of UNDP, other strategic and legal national documents, and related to the project; and other documents that are detailed in Annex.

On the basis of the review, a detailed description of the Project was made, covering the identified problem, the established objectives, Outcomes and their respective activities. Subsequently, an evaluation framework was established that combines the orientation questions for the five key evaluation criteria and the performance evaluation categories of the Project (Project formulation and design, Project execution, results, monitoring and evaluation).

### Mission to Philippines - Information gathering, interviews and field visits

The evaluation mission allowed the consultant team to have a better view of the context of the Project. In addition, through the field visit, the consultants were able to validate the activities carried out so far, in addition he made direct contact with the most representative actors in the implementation of the Project and received first-hand testimonies about the advances and barriers encountered so far.

During the mission, four methods of gathering information were applied. On the one hand, semi-structured interviews were carried out based on the guide of questions presented in Annex 5.1; Secondly, visits to the project's execution sites were made, which involved long travel periods in which in-depth interviews were held (Annex 5.3).

More than 30 interviews were conducted with authorities, organizations linked to the management of protected areas, implementing partners, project team personnel, other related projects and relevant actors participating in the project intervention framework. Each interview had an estimated duration of an hour and a half, and were carried out individually, thus ensuring the confidentiality of the answers provided by the interviewees.

### End of Mission - Presentation of Preliminary Findings

The information gathered and analyzed was presented to the Project Team, representatives of UNDP Philippines and Representative of BUKLURAN. At the end, their feedback was obtained, which facilitated the formulation and justification of conclusions and lessons learned, which in turn will feed the definition of recommendations for future projects.

### Draft Evaluation Report

The information gathered from the different sources of information was organized and codified by topic. To ensure the credibility and validity of the findings, judgments and conclusions that will be presented, the consultants used triangulation techniques, which consist of crossing the information obtained.

Each Outcome and phase of the Project was evaluated according to the categories established in the Terms of Reference: Highly Satisfactory, Satisfactory, Moderately Satisfactory, Moderately Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory and Highly Unsatisfactory (Annex X).

Based on the results obtained, the consultant team formulated several recommendations of a technical and practical nature, which reflect a realistic understanding of the Project's achievements and lessons learned. The Final Evaluation of the Project was applied to the development and implementation of the Project for the four categories of progress:

* **Project Strategy:** Formulation of the Project including the logical framework, assumptions, risks, indicators, budget, country context, national ownership, participation of design actors, replicability, among others.
* **Progress in the achievement of results:** focus on implementation, participation of stakeholders, quality of execution by each institution involved and, in general, financial planning, monitoring and evaluation during implementation.
* **Execution of the Project and Adaptive Management:** identification of the challenges and proposal of the additional measures to promote a more efficient and effective execution. The aspects evaluated will be: management mechanisms, work planning, financing and co-financing, monitoring and evaluation systems at the Project level, stakeholder involvement, information and communication.
* **Sustainability:** In general, sustainability is understood as the probability that the benefits of the Project will last in time after its completion. Consequently, the Mid-Term Sustainability Assessment examines the likely risks that the Project faces so that the results will continue when the Project ends.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AND IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT

This chapter provides the necessary background to understand the context and the different issues influencing the Project design. After justifying the major institutional gaps that inspired the intervention, the chapter describes the Programme in detail, including its implementation strategy and expected outcomes.

## Project Background and Context

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.

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 and numerous centers of restricted range bird, plant and insect species.

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. The country, together with Madagascar, are the only two countries – which are both a megadiverse country and a biodiversity hotspot, thus making the Philippines one of the top global conservation priority areas

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 National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (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).

About the country’s biodiversity resources, these 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 Key Biodiversity Area (KBAs) in 2006. 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 and its expanded version, “Expanded National Integrated Protected Area Systems (ENIPAS) Act of 2018. Since it was legislated, a total of 240 protected areas (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. Out of the 128 terrestrial KBAs in the Philippines, approximately 91 of these are part of the ancestral lands of IP communities.

The country has identified the value of diversifying the governance system of protected areas to include other forms of conservation. One of these options is 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 Philippines is considered as a frontrunner in piloting such kinds of initiatives. Through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - GEF (Global Environment Facility) 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 ICCs.

## Project Description

Several national and sub-national consultations with stakeholders involved in indigenous cultural communities have been held beginning in the 2011 ICCA Symposium. Soon after, resulting from the First National Conference on the ICCAs in 2012 was the Manila Declaration, a document making explicit the inconvertible rights of IPs to lands and resources, and guidelines for IPs and other involved groups as to their government – overall, emphasizing the need to strengthen traditional governance systems. Thus, driven by the need to act on a national concern, inspired by the positive result of the New Conservation Areas in the Philippine Project (New CAPP) and having been offered project support by the GEF, the Philippine ICCA Project was brought to life by its initiators. 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. Toward the end of 2015, the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) approved the Project Document.

The Project is looking for 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 Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPPs) that strongly feature biodiversity conservation objectives.

According to Project Document (PRODOC), it was expected that the impact of the Project is the 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 Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) scores which reflect better relations with IP communities and on the ground protection and management.

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.

**Outcome 1: Policy Harmonization and Implementation**

Legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that harmonize the mandates, plans and activities amongst all key stakeholders such as NCIP, Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (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. To achieve the objectives of this Result, the following Outputs have been proposed:

* Output 1.1 Relevant Policy Issuances between NCIP, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (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.
* Output 1.2 Support to advocacy for and consensus on the ICCA bill.
* 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.
* Output 1.4 Land use planning guidelines of Local Government Unit (LGUs) are enhanced to incorporate the identified ICCAs.

**Outcome 2: Capacity building for effective governance and management of ICCAs**

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. This second outcome is formed by the following outputs:

* 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 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) / World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC).
* 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 Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUPs) and investment plans.
* Output 2.3 Capacities of NCIP, DENR, PAWB, FMB, BFAR in all regions are strengthened to provide technical support to ICCAs.
* Output 2.4 Capacity of Philippine ICCA Consortium developed to serve as the mechanism for exchange, advocacy and legal support to ICCAs in distress.
* 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.
* Output 2.6 A National Registry of ICCAs is established, supported by an appropriate system for validation, monitoring, and access by the public.

The selected sites for the intervention of the Project are important 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 NCIP.

The Project is implemented by the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, following the programming guidelines for national implementation of UNDP-supported projects. BMB and NEDA are accountable to UNDP for the disbursement of funds and the achievement of the Project objective and outcomes, according to the approved work plan. The total budget of the Project estimated in the PRODOC is USD 6,776,723, of which USD 1,751,484 comes from the GEF.

# EVALUATION FINDINGS

This chapter analyses the adequacy of the Project document as a guiding tool to implement the Project. It reviews the Project’s logical framework, the expected results, assumptions and risks considering Philippines´s context, national ownership and stakeholder participation.

## Project Design

The Project is highly relevant, it responds to national priorities to implement alternative conservation strategies to achieve Aichi Targets. The Philippines, as many other countries worldwide, face serious difficulties to expand their current area under conservation. Traditional protected areas proved to be difficult to create, since they involve substantial financial capacity and political capital. The Project provides an alternative approach towards cost effective achievement of the Aichi Targets for the country.

The Project is relevant from a global perspective, considering that there are still limited experiences implementing ICCAs successfully and there is a growing demand to develop best practices and replication opportunities. With this regard, the Project gained momentum after the Convention on Biological Diversity decided to have a more flexible criteria for Aichi Targets to incorporate indigenous conservation areas. This offers and opportunity for the Philippines to assume a leading role in the region, based on the results and lessons learned through the Project.

The Project follows a logical process that articulates at least 10 years of UNDP- GEF support to create and strengthen PAs in the Philippines. It bridges the gap left by NewCAPP by further exploring and providing sustainability to the national processes initiated in terms of exploring opportunities to expand the conservation area through innovative and inclusive approaches. NewCAPP generated a momentum for exploring new conservation approaches, but was not able to pilot and move ICCAs to an implementation stage. The Project builds upon the lessons learned by NewCAPP and bridges the gap left by its predecessor, providing sustainability and a sense of process to the overall intervention.

The Project is highly ambitious considering its innovative nature, it aims at positioning a new conservation approach that involves a paradigm shift for national authorities, IP´s, international cooperation and other national stakeholders. It involves a particular sensitivity and capacity to deal with the complexity of working with vulnerable groups, especially in a context where there has been a tradition of conflict and mistrust with the conservation sector.

Considering that the Project proposed to pilot a new approach that was not implemented before in the country, the Project approach was balanced, mobilizing support at the local and central levels. It targets barriers and capacity constraints at the systemic level, while aimed at achieving implementation at the site level, combining a diversified portfolio of sites, conservation areas, ecosystems and cultures.

The Project as it was originally designed to be a GEF full size project, almost duplicating the available budget for implementation. However, the budget was severely reduced during the final submission to adjust to the country allocation of GEF resources among its national portfolio. The PRODOC was submitted and approved without any change, although only 50% of original budget was available, the extent, outputs and outcomes were not revised accordingly. This issue could have been revised during implementation, but it wasn’t, leading into the false premise that not all expected results were achieved, when in fact the Project has exceed all reasonable expectations.

Available budget was a central issue for the Project, it posed an extraordinary challenge for implementation considering the geographic extent, the cultural and logistical challenges and the relative weakness of implementing partners at the field level. The Project provided an opportunity to pilot the concept of inclusive conservation with important replication opportunities, however available funding did not allow to embrace a large learning and systematization exercise, as well as to move forward towards scaling up the ICCA model.

Project design failed at assessing the real capacity at national and local level of relevant stakeholders. It assumed that actors such as the NCIP would have the resources, capacities and motivation to assume a leadership role in implementation. Although the DENR-BMB had the capacity and experience implementing projects with international cooperation, their mandate is relatively limited with regards to IP´s. This apparent absence of a clear leadership role could perhaps suggest that the Project concept was not necessarily championed and incubated with large appropriation from national authorities but from other stakeholders and interested parties.

With regards to institutional arrangements, the Project design considered wide participation schemes such as the RIAC, providing a forum for stakeholders at the national and local level. The Project Board allowed large participation of different institutions involved directly and indirectly, although it could perhaps had been more effective to convene a more compact Board complemented by a larger Technical Advisory Group. The Project acknowledged and supported the sustainability of BUKLURAN, which was originally created as an IP specialized task force for ICCAS during NewCAPP. Site level implementation through the Local Responsible Partners (LRPs), which was an appropriate way to allow customized Project implementation to local needs and to touch base with local realities articulate coordination with stakeholders at the local level.

## Project Execution and Adaptive Management

The Project execution was not homogenous throughout the implementation period. Therefore, two differentiated moments could be identified, characterized by different challenges and management teams:

**A slow start up process;** it took almost 9 months to hire a Project Manager (PM) and set up the Project Management Unit (PMU), this could be explained at least for two different reasons. On one hand, since this Project has a NIM implementation arrangement, the government was in charge of selecting the PM. Besides the complexity involved in recruiting staff following the government´s regulations, the Department was affected by a restructuring process, so after some time it requested UNDP to assume this procurement. On the other hand, the profile and selecting criteria made it very difficult to find the right candidate, consuming additional time until a more flexible approach towards hiring was pursued. This resulted in a PM with experience working for cooperation projects, but with no experience working with IP´s. Although the different actors recognize that the PM was be able to work and learn fast, it was not enough to catch up with the time lost at the start up.

The rest of the PMU posed more or less a similar challenge, given that the limited resources led to the need to search for multitasking profiles, such as the case of the anthropologist expert in IP´s who will also combine a capacity building expertise.

This first period was characterized by setting up the implementation arrangements and hiring the LRP´s. It should be recognized that this task is extremely relevant and complex, considering the need to approach authorities at the different levels, refresh their political support and confirm the engagement of the different Project partners from the national to the IP level.

This period demanded a high level of adaptive management, considering that before starting implementation, each site had to pass through informed consent process which in some cases took longer than expected, while in others such as Aurora, Balabac and Bislig City it was not successful leading into minor changes in terms of the original sites. LRPs selection and hiring was also complex considering that not all were able to meet the UNDP criteria for disbursement of funds. This was solved with a certain degree of flexibility, in some cases consolidated NGO´s such as PAFID endorsed and signed the contract on behalf of the LRP. This presents a wide array of particular management arrangements that adapt to the local capacities and existing conditions. However, the limited resources did not allow to undertake a proper capacity building and technology transfer to this LRPs, leading into further delays and difficulties to start up in areas such as planning, budgeting, reporting and accounting.

This first phase could have been critical to adjust the original design to the available funding, or to propose a strategy to bridge the funding gap. The inception meeting took place without the PMU on board, which could have been an opportunity to land expectations and further engage stakeholders towards co-financing and filling the gaps.

All these aspects were determinant to explain a considerable delay in implementation; since January 2016 until April 2018 only 20% execution was reported. By this time the PM and the person responsible for M&E left the team.

**An accelerated implementation phase;** this second momentin the lifetime of the Project started since April 2018, it was marked by an intense implementation rhythm after the new PM and M&E were hired. This period is characterized by increased managerial capacities, the new team members were able to add value complementing the existing technical capacities at the PMU and facilitate the tools and enabling environment to recuperate the time lost at the start up. The new PM was experienced with IPs and ICCAS and therefore familiar with the national and local stakeholders, allowing greater communication and empathy to solve the bottlenecks and pending barriers to move the implementation forward.

A revised implementation plan, together with improved M&E tools allowed greater follow up and managerial capacities as well as a comprehensive approach to align and strengthen response capacities from LRPs. The PMU was more present at the site level and embraced a hands-on approach to support LRPs in budgeting, reporting and coordination. These improvements were key to move the Project back on track, during this period (April 2018 to date) execution increased from 20% to 80%.

As reported by the PMU, execution was not balanced in all sites; at least two sites (Kalinga and Bukidnon) are lagging behind, two practically accomplished all expected outputs and the rest is moving towards accomplishment. There is a relatively good chance that most of the Project sites would be able to achieve their ICCAs registration until the end of the Project. As for the Kalinga and Bukidnon sites, the PMU is mobilizing support to the LRPs in the analysis of the data gathered and assist in the preparation of the required outputs.

According to interviews, implementation was respectful and mindful of local cultures, ensuring the inventories, zoning, mapping and planning were developed under IP lenses and interpret their knowledge, traditions and aspirations. The accelerated rhythm that characterized this second moment in Project implementation was careful not to rush, pressure or stress IPs. The LRPs proved to be an adequate implementation strategy in terms of ensuring a differentiated and case by case approach, involving other local actors in the process, however their institutional capacities were weak, consuming considering time from the PMU to coach and encourage them to move faster and improve their delivery quality.

High levels of participation were reported, although not all sites achieved same levels of stakeholder’s appreciation and ownership. This is related with the LRPs in some cases they are closer to the local government units but in other cases probably there was not relationship or the relationship was not given.

Project lacked a strategic approach towards capacity building, although every ICCA poses a different challenge there was no systemic guideline to conceptualize and orient implementation through. For example, capacity building was mostly oriented towards ICCA creation and registration rather than Community Conservation Plan (CCP) implementation; each LRP identified its own capacity demands without a structural and comprehensive needs assessment approach.

Another area where the intervention could have a consistent and homogenous approach was the prioritization and implementation of sustainable livelihood projects. Process to define and prioritize sustainable livelihoods was not consistent; in some sites it had low relationship or rationality with CCPs. Gender mainstreaming was encouraged, it was not sufficiently reflected in Project design and no guidelines or capacity related activities were transferred to the LRP.

Even though Project was benefited by currency devaluation, resulting in additional funding to undertake activities, budget was insufficient to meet all expected results, this posed constraints in technical assistance, quality control, sustainability and funding for sustainable livelihoods. However, some sites were able adapt and mobilize additional funding through governmental programs such as the National Greening Program, logistical support from LGU & NCIP, and technical support from the Coffee Alliance, ADB INREM and the SGP. Although it could have been better to review the logical framework and adjust it to available budget what actually happened was an adaptive and creative response from partners to move towards Project implementation.

## Progress in the achievement of results

### Outcome 1: Policy Harmonization and Implementation

The ICCA Project design identified four (4) outcome indicators to gauge progress of achievement with each of the indicators having corresponding outputs and set of activities. The complete objective statement for 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”. The Project’s progress on the three (3) indicators (1.2, 1.3, & 1.4) will be achieved by the end of Project except indicator 1.1, the average reduction in duration (from 3.5 to 3 years) to officially recognize an ICCA. The lost time at Project start-up due to procurement issues (key staff and LRPs), site related issues and change of key Project staff (Project Manager and M&E Associate) at mid-Project has contributed to delays in the work at the site level. However, the experience in one of the sites (Imugan, Sta. Fe, Nueva Viscaya) indicates that the reduced duration in the process of ICCA recognition/registration is feasible. It took less than 3- years for the PMU and LRP to complete the ICCA process.

The Project worked with national agencies for the issuance of polices addressing gaps in recognizing and supporting ICCAs. The studies and technical inputs supported by ICCA Project resources produced the revised ADSPP guidelines, HLURB supplemental guidelines interfacing Community Conservation Plans in the LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans, DENR guidelines on NIPAS recognizing ICCAs in Protected areas. These outputs are either in draft form or in final stages of preparation. The ICCA Project will complete the guidelines and manuals including drafts of the directives, circulars or administrative orders but actual issuances of the official directives to implement the policies may not be feasible at the end of Project. The Joint Administrative Order between DENR and NCIP is a challenge with the present impasse in the top management of the NCIP. Key decisions are on hold while the current set of Commissioners at the En Banc level awaits replacement.

The Project activities in the legislative process involves advocacy for and consensus on the ICCA Bill. ICCA Project activities implemented includes: 1) support for increasing critical mass and create champions in the Senate and House of Representatives to lobby/push for the passage of the ICCA Bill, 2) provision of policy and technical inputs to the bill sponsors, 3) support to the technical working groups (TWGs) and to the active participation of IP representatives to the Senate and Congressional committees’ technical deliberations and hearing activities, and 4) technical support to ensure the complementation of the ICCA Bill and the E-NIPAS Bill. The activities showed positive results e.g. a) organizing the Philippine ICCA Consortium and b) creation of an Interagency Working Group (IAWG) composed of NCIP, DENR BMB and FMB, and DA-BFAR and representatives of IP groups to continue the lobbying for support in the enactment of the ICCA Bill and providing technical assistance during congressional and senate committee meeting on the proposed ICCA bill. The Phil ICCA consortium or BUKLURAN and the IAWG increased public awarenes on the importance of ICCAs in contributing to environmental conservation and protection.

The ICCA Project was instrumental in supporting DENR activities incorporating a very important provision (Section 11) recognizing ICCAs in Protected Areas in the recently enacted E-NIPAS law. It continues to provide technical inputs to the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the E-NIPAS law to ensure the ICCAs role in conservation and environmental protection are adequately covered.

The table below describes the progress on the outcome indicators.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator**  **(Outcome/Output)** | **Baseline** | **Final Goal** | **Terminal Evaluation Findings** |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.1:**  **Number of years to officially recognize an ICCA** | Average of 3.5 years from community orientation and mobilization to completion of Community Conservation Plan (CCP) | Reduced to 3 years as measured for the 10 targeted sites | The participatory process of completing the documentation that involves the community members showed no reduction, still 3.5 years to complete up to ICCA recognition.  Site problems extended the start-up phase of four (4) sites namely: 1) Balabac, Palawan-LRP not acceptable to the IP community, 2) Aurora-Internal conflict among groups within the IP community, 3) Bukdinon-NCIP commissioner’s non-approval of the selected site, and 4) Kalinga-tribal war among the IP communities in the site. Delays in ICCA PMU staffing including procurement related issues for some LRPs likewise affected the actual start of site based activities.   KEF in Nueva Viscaya site showed the ICCA documentation process leading to the preparation of the CCP and self-declaration can be accomplished in less than 3-years. The LRP started took 17 months to implement the ICCA process from start of work in the site up to registration in the ICC Registry Online Reporting system. |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.2: Percentage of CADTs and ADSDPPs that clearly identify and map ICCAs** | 17% | 100 % | 67 %  Equivalent has. of ICCA incorporated in ADSDPP of CADT areas.  The guided participatory process in the Resource Inventory (RI) and Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Pactices (IKSP) documentation, and mapping ICCA sites produced more detailed information that are not present in the existing ADSDPPs and CLUPs. The NCIP provincial focal persons contacted during the mission (Dipaculao, Bislig City and Agusan del Sur) have either completed or in the process of clearly identifying the ICCAs in the ADSDPP.  As of reporting period, 5 have already clearly identified and mapped their ICCAs and CADT, namely: Ikalahan/Kalanguya, Kanawan, AGMIHICU CADT 54, and Mt. Apo sites.  The target will be accomplished at Project completion (August 2019) |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.3:**  **Number of LGUs where ICCAs are fully integrated into CLUPs** | 0 LGUs | 2 LGUs | 1 LGU (Sta. Fe, Nueva Viscaya)  The LGU incorporated the ICCAs in the updated FLUP and CLUP. With the completed ICCA documentation, the Indigenous Peoples Representative (IPMR) to the Municipal Development Council (member of the IP group) initiated and supported the process of integrating the ICCA in the local development plans(CLUP).  Esperanza LGU in Agusan Sur completed updating of CLUP and incorporated the ICCA CCP prepared by the Project. The LGU Sangunian (legislature) is in the process of issuing the Municipal Board Resolution adopting the revised CLUP.  The MPDC of Bislig City LGU is awaiting the completion of the ADSDPP which is under preparation by NCIP. The ICCA areas covered by the Sote site will be incorporated in the New City Comprehensive Land Use Plan under preparation.  The Project outputs in the ICCA documentation process produced information in greater detail and accuracy about the area of the LGU that are not clearly visible in the present Comprehensive Land Use Plans. |
| **Outcome Indicator 1.4:**  **Management effectiveness of NIPAS PAs overlapping with Philippine ICCA Project sites** | Baseline METT scores:   * Bataan Natural Park:53 (2018) * Subic Bay Protected Area:59 * Mt. Pulag National Park: 65 | BNP - 63    SBPA - 69    MPNP - 75 | The PMU is in the process of completing the assessment of management effectiveness in the 2 sites, Mt. Pulag and Bataan Natural Park.  METT administered in SBPA shows positive results of 72.0 from baseline of 59.0 and target of 69.0 or a significant improvement in the management effectiveness in the PA with the Kanawan ICCA in Morong Bataan.  The other 2 sites also received similar intervention and likely show positive results in the Management Effectiveness of the PA. |

The Project activities implemented that produced the output and started contributing to the achievement of Outcome 1 are shown in the table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator**  **(Output)** | **Baseline** | **Final Goal** | **Status at Terminal Evaluation** |
| Output 1.1. Policy issuance addressing gaps in recognizing and supporting ICCAs | No policy in place | Issuance of a joint DENR and NCIP policy guidelines on ICCA | The ICCA Project technical inputs produced the final version of the draft joint policy guidelines on ICCA. The final draft guidelines were submitted to DENR and NCIP En Banc for approval. Decision on the approval of the draft guidelines is on hold while the NCIP awaits the presidential appointment of the new set of Commissioners. |
| Output 1.2- Enhanced ICCA Bill - Support to advocacy for and consensus on the ICCA Bill engaging IP leaders through the Philippine ICCA Consortium | Draft ICCA Bill earlier supported by the NewCap Project | Continued lobbying with the Legislature by providing technical inputs during committee hearings and engaging the IP community leaders | The Project supported the process of enhancing the ICCA Bill by convening the Interagency Working Group involving DENR BMB and FMB NCIP, DA-BFAR and representatives of IP groups in the Phil ICCA Consortium or BUKLURAN and NGOs and CSOs.  Established the BUKLURAN as the formal organization of IP groups and provided training to participate in the process of enacting policies and laws that affects Indigenous peoples and establishment of their ICCAs. PAFID, the Local Responsible Partner for the 5 sites of the Project has committed to support the BUKLURAN as part of its advocacy. |
| **Output 1.3-** Manual of Operation for the Revised ADSDPP Guidelines | 0 | Manual of Operations adopted by the NCIP En Banc | The ADSPP guidelines were revised by the NCIP as its counterpart with the ICCA Project supporting the preparation of the Manual of Operations. The Draft Manual of Operation incorporated procedures for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the ADSPP. |
| Output 1.4- HLURB supplemental guidelines interfacing Community Conservation Plans in the LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans | 0 | Supplemental guidelines prepared and prescribed by HLURB for LGUs to include in the updating of CLUP | Initial draft of the guidelines prepared by the consultant was presented to HLURB. When finalized and approved by the HLURB, the supplemental guidelines interfacing Community Conservation Plans in the LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans will be adopted and included as Annex to the present version of the HLURB guidelines. The HLURB will issue directives to the LGUs with ICCAs to use the guidelines in completing their respective CLUPs. |
| Output 1.5- Guidelines recognizing ICCAs in PAs | 0 | Guidelines prepared and adopted DENR and NCIP through a Joint Memorandum Order | Prepared the Draft implementing guidelines and procedures for NIPAS PA management planning and zoning that incorporate identification, mapping, documentation, and traditional governance systems in ICCAs. DENR will issue a Department Administrative Order or a Technical Bulletin to adopt and implement the guidelines for use by PAMBs in NIPAs PAs management planning and zoning. |

### Outcome 2: Capacity building for effective governance and management of ICCAs

This outcome has 5 indicators to show achievement of the objective: Capacity of key stakeholders for the effective governance and management of ICCAs strengthened. It is directed at establishing the system of recognizing ICCAs in the national Protected Area system led by DENR and NCIP. The Project covered 10 ICCAs and has progressed well in implementing the menu of activities leading to the completion of the requirements for ICCA registration in the National ICCA Registry or UNEP-WCMC.

The registration/recognition of eight of the 10 ICCA sites in the National ICCA Registry will be achieved by end of Project. Two sites (Mt. Taungay, Kalinga and ADMIHICU CADT, Bukidnon) may not be able to complete the required Case Documentation process and submission of the documentary requirements for ICCA registration. The participatory process of ICCA site documentation involving: resource inventory, IKSP documentation on traditional resource management, community mapping, and ICCA declaration by the community will be completed in the ten sites including the expansion site of Philippine Eagle Foundation (PEF), a Local Responsible Partner. The total ICCA documented area is 148,703 hectares. The planned ICCA area identified during the design (99,999 has) was significantly expanded with the expressed interest of the IP communities to cover additional areas important for their traditional practices.

The prototype of the web based National ICCA Registry was developed by the Project. The system will host the information on ICCAs with its content subject to concerned IPs consent on disclosure of the information to the public. The policy guidelines for the establishment of the National ICCA Registry was drafted with the Prototype of the ICCA registry system developed by the Project. While hosting of the operation of the ICCA registry system is still being discussed by DENR and NCIP, it will be initially hosted by DENR BMB with NCIP providing technical support related to Indigenous community concerns.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator**  **(Outcome/Output)** | **Baseline** | **Final Goal** | **Terminal Evaluation Findings** |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.1:**  **Number of ICCs rating assistance from the National ICCA Consortium as satisfactory** | Newly established as formal organization | ICCs in 10 sites shows satisfactory rating reports | The Capacity Assesment in 4 of the 10 sites was conducted by the Project, i.e. Ikalahan/Kalanguya, Tinoc, Sote and MMK complex. Results show the Tinoc rated the assistance as satisfactory while the other three had increased scores or below 3.0 level. |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.2:**  **Hectares of ICCAs recognized in the national PA system** | 9,297 hectares registered at the international ICCA database (UNEP-WCMC)  3 are registered at the international ICCA database:  1. Mt. Kalatungan - 4,038  2. Zambales (Aeta Abellen) - 3,259  3. Mt.Hilong-hilong - 2,000  Total: 9,297 has.    2 more ICCAs ready for submission | 118,848 hectares of ICCAs within KBAs are recognized and registered    National ICCA certification of recognition/ registration at the national/ international registry    Inclusion in the national/ international database/ registry | 148,703 has of ICCAs were mapped and documentations in all the sites is in its final stages. This represents about 149 percent of the total Project target.    8 of 10 sites completed community ICCA declaration    Ikalahan/Kalanguya and Sote already recognized while Kanawan ICCA submitted the required documentation and is awaiting feedback from UN WCMC.    The original areas identified in the ten target sites was expanded during the ICCA site implementation process. The Indigenous Communities of the sites expressed interest to cover the additional areas that are important in the practice of their indigenous cultural practices. The LRP and the PMU agreed to the expansion of area of coverage and implemented the planned field activities that covers.  The ICCA site documentation will be completed for the 8 sites by end of Project and will be ready for registration in the National ICCA Registry that will be established by the Project. The two sites will need more intensive support from PMU to complete the remaining activities by end of Project. |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.3: Capacity scores of ICCs in three areas (information generation, implementation and M&E)** | Capacity scores of ICCs in three areas (information generation, implementation and M&E) |  | TCAT progress assessment tool was administered in 3 sites: Ikalahan/Kalanguya CADT, Sote, Bislig City and MKMK, Esperanza, Agusan Sur). The three ICCAs rated high scores in the areas assessed. |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.4:**  **National ICCA Registry is established** | None | Policy guidelines formulated    Platform established and functional | Prototype Platform of the ICCA registry completed and initially populated with test data.  Policy guidelines was drafted and presented in the National ICCA Registry meeting/workshop participated by ICCA community leaders, DA-BFAR and key DENR regional staffs.  The adoption and issuance of the guidelines will be approved by to management of NCIP and DENR. Final approval and issuance of the policy guidelines is not certain at Project closure with the existing procedural requirements in NCIP and to some extent, DENR. |
| **Outcome Indicator 2.5:**  **Management effectiveness of 10 ICCAs** | Management effectiveness of 10 ICCAs:  1. Mt. Taungay – 52.0  2. Mt. Pulag  3. Ikalahan/ Kalanguya CADT – 60.0  4. Kanawan – 53.0  5. Egongot CADT  6. Balabac – 29.0  7. AGMIHICU CADT 054 – 48.0  8. Mt. Apo – 77.0  9. South Diwata-Bislig KBA  10. Mt. Diwata – 43.0 | 72.0  TBD  80.0  63.0  52.0  49.0  68.0  97.0  54.0  63.0 | Management effectiveness progress assessment was conducted in 4 sites. The assessment shows High scores in the four sites and only the Ikalahan/Kalanguya CADT achieving its target.  The scores are as follows: (Accomplished/Target)  Ikalahan/Kalanguya- 99/100  AGMIHICU CADT-72/73  Sote, Bislig city-58/57  MKMK complex-34/41 |

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## Financial Execution

The original GEF budget for the Project as stated in the PRODOC ascends to USD 1.75 million for the 4 years of implementation. Up to first quarter 2019, USD 1.47 million has been executed, equivalent to 84% of the total available resources. Almost 79% of these resources (USD 1.157 million) have been allocated to Outcome 2, while 14% (USD 200,000.00) were executed for Outcome 1 (Figure 1).

**Figure 1 Budgetary Execution by Outcome**

**Source: Project Utilization Document, 2019**

In a more detailed view of Outcome 1, budget was allocated homogeneously across the five outputs. Three out of five Outputs still have pending values to be executed.

**Figure 2 Budgetary Execution by Output – Outcome 1**

**Source: Project Utilization Document, 2019**

In the case of Outcome 2, it is evident that Output 2.1 (ICCA Documentation, Declaration and Registration) concentrates most of the expenditure. This Output shows an outstanding balance of USD 119,000.00.

**Figure 3 Budgetary Execution by Output – Outcome 2**

**Source: Project Utilization Document, 2019**

Figure 4 shows the improvement in budget execution over time, evidencing the low start up process reflected in less than 5% of total budget execution. Execution improved after the second year and reached its peak by 2018.

**Figure 4 Time Line of Budget Execution by Outcome**

**Source: Project Utilization Document, 2019**

With regards to co-financing, out of the 5 Million expected originally from government and different partners, the contributions reported by the end of 2018 totalized USD 1.89 million. The majority (59%) comes from non - governmental sources, while DENR, NCIP and DILG account for 41% of the budget.

**Figure 5 Co-financing contributions by institution**

**Source: PowerPoint Presentation Meeting of April 29 and 30**

Figure 1 shows that as implementation progress increased, co-funding sources diversified considerably since year 2016.

**Figure 6 Percentage of co-financing contributions per institution and per year**

**Source: PowerPoint Presentation Meeting of April 29 and 30**

In relation to the audit reports, the Project has the respective documents for the years 2017 and 2018. Both reports indicate that the CDRs, for the respective years, present in a fair manner, in all material aspects, the expenses incurred by the Project, assets and equipment status and cash and bank balance at the end of each year. The 2018 audit determined that at the end of that year the Project showed an inventory balance of assets and equipment of USD 45,576.00. In relation to the cash position as of December 31, 2018, the Project had an amount of USD 17,065.00.

## Effectiveness and Efficiency

The effectiveness refers to the progress in the fulfilment of the activities planned, in relation to its percentage of progress towards the fulfilment of the different milestones and key processes. Figure 7 relates actual investments with progress in achieving indicators at Output levels. Despite the fact that indicators 1.4, 2.3 and 2.5 have not been assessed yet, progress achieved by Outcome 2 is evident; two out of its 5 indicators have reached and even exceeded their targets. In the case of Outcome 1, only one if its four indicators was able to reach the expected target by the end of the Project. This could be also explained by the relative higher complexity involved in introducing policy changes whose timing and decision making usually falls out of the control of the Project team.

**Figure 7 Budgetary Execution vs % Outcome Indicator Advance**

**Source: Project Utilization Document, 2019 & First Quarterly Progress Report, 2019**

Since the beginning of implementation, the Project was not able to achieve the yearly budgets as presented in Figure 8, the absorption capacity never achieved 100%, considering that it only received half of the original expected budget. Outcome 2 proved to be more efficient in the use of resources, with the highest percentage of budget execution to date. Notwithstanding, the value for money of this Project is remarkable considering what has been achieved with such limited resources and the capacity demonstrated to mobilize additional funding from different sources.

**Figure 8 Performance Gap by Outcome**

**Source: Project Utilization Document, 2019**

## Results and Impact

The Project has achieved an even exceeded impact in relation to the most important Project indicator which is the “increase in hectares of national PA state as a result of institutionalizing ICCAS as an additional conservation category in the Philippines”. The Project target was exceeded by 2.66%, which means that additional 48,712 has. were added to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources in the Philippines. This result alone should be considered remarkable giving the pioneering spirit of ICCAs and the limited availability of time and financial resources. Regarding Indicator 2 “Improved capacities illustrating institutional support to ICCAs”, no progress report has been shared to the evaluation team so far, however, according to the interviews there is clear indication that the target is likely to be achieved in the case of BMB.

**Figure 9 Level of progress in the impact indicators of the Project**

**Source: PIR Project “Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories”, 2018**

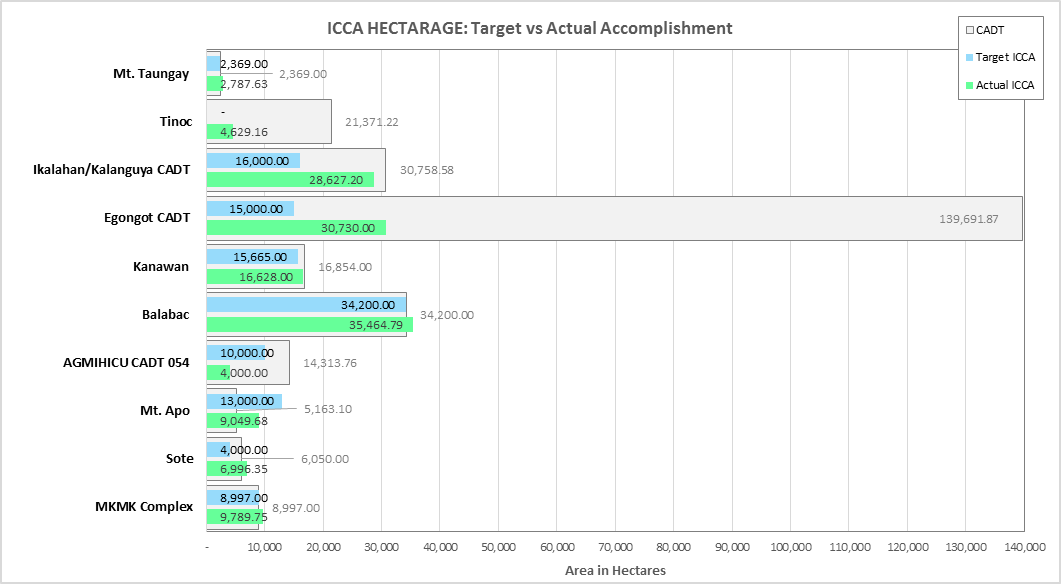
With respect to Indicator 2, as previously stated, there have been no changes yet because a new updated version of the capacity scorecard is expected. This because the improvement of capacity scores from the baseline figures will be measured after all the capacity building interventions are conducted within 2018. Initial results on measurements on improved capacities available during the conduct of the Terminal Evaluation showed positive contribution to the capacitieson management effectiveness of NIPAS PAs overlapping with Philippine ICCA Project sites in one of the three sites.

Despite not having these measurements, the advances reported in the PIR 2018 account for:

DENR-BMB and NCIP. Capacity building inputs includes: 1) the training on ICCA documentation was conducted for staffs of BMB, seven DENR regional offices, provincial and CENRO level on 12-18 August 2018 and 2) for NCIP, the participants trained on ICCA documentation were staffs from central, region, province and field level conducted on 16-22 September 2018. Activities for improving capacities of BUKLURAN (Philippine ICCA Consortium) implemented in the second semester of 2018 consisted of training on: ICCA documentation, paralegal, and DRRM. Training for the IP communities was also conducted to strengthen their ability to address threats on their ICCAs and resource mobilization trainings.

The greatest impact evidenced by the Project is the ICCA hectarage. According to the following graph, provided by the Project Team, it is evident that in 6 of the 10 Project intervention sites it has been achieved and even surpassed the stated objective. Such is the case of Ikalahan / Kalanguya CADT and Egongot CADT, in both cases the goal is exceeded by 78% and 100% respectively. It is important to mention that even though the goal was exceeded by 2.66%, there are some ICCA sites that have not yet reached their target.

**Figure 10 ICCA Hectarage: Target vs Actual Accomplishment**



**Source: PowerPoint Presentation Meeting of April 29 and 30**

Beyond the logical framework, the Project was able to achieve increased awareness and visibility of ICCAs both in the Philippines and in the region, positioning itself as a leading country in terms of inclusive conservation. As an example of this, during the evaluation mission we were informed that at the same time there was a high-level mission from the Government of Myanmar visiting the Philippines to learn about their experience implementing ICCAS. The national partners such as BUKLURAN and PAFID have been recently invited to high level international meetings to share the Philippine’s experience and are now holding responsibility positions in global ICCA networks.

The Project was able to accomplish an inclusive conservation model that combines traditional knowledge, science and technology. The testimonies received account for a respectful process of technology transfer that took place in two directions: IP´s were trained to use technologies for mapping, inventorying and monitoring, but also scientist and technical staff from the different entities were able to learn and respect indigenous knowledge.

It cannot be said that the Project was able to reduce the necessary time to register an ICCA, however it could be confirmed that it achieved an important impact in reducing the complexity associated with ICCA´s registration. It has left a clear methodological approach as well as a comprehensive guideline on how this registration process should be done, reducing uncertainties and generating capacities for replication at the national and regional level. With this regard, it is also important to acknowledge that it allowed empowerment and strengthening of both IP´s and its institutional framework.

The Project is recognized as a catalyzer that facilitated diminishing tensions and took key steps towards improving the perception and relationship between IP´s and protected areas. Testimonies received at the site level, confirm that the whole process was determinant for IP´s to renovate and further strengthen its commitment towards biodiversity conservation. Inventories helped IP´s realize the resources they own resulting in increased control, surveillance and enforcement.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

The Project has followed the different milestones and monitoring and evaluation tools established in the PRODOC i.e. Project Logical framework, ICCA Results Framework, Annual Workplan and Budget, M & E Plan. In support of the UNDP Home Office - Inclusive and Sustainable Development (ISD) unit, the Project has executed several processes such as the Inception Workshop, Annual preparation of the Annual Progress Reports (APRs), Quarterly Progress Reports for UNDP, Quarterly Progress Reports for DENR FAPS, Annual Report for the NEDA ODA Portfolio Reviews, the PIR reports and holds regular meetings of the ICCA Project Board. The Project’s M&E reviewed and enhanced the Logical Framework in coordination with the UNDP M&E specialist. The enhanced version provided clarifications on the indicators and means of verifications that allowed Project Management to effectively manage implementation of activities while focusing on the Project outcome indicators.

The ICCA Project Board meetings served as the venue for monitoring progress of activities, formulate corrective actions and deciding on measures proposed by the Project Team. The PB is composed of designated representatives of agency partners, UNDP, NEDA, DENR, NCIP, HLURB, DILG, DA-BFAR, BUKLURAN, PAFID, IPO. Alternate permanent representatives were officially designated to represent the principal Project Board member in the meetings.

At the regional level, the Project convened the ICCA Regional Inter Agency Committees (RIAC) composed of DENR and NCIP Field Offices, LGUs, RPs, IPOs, and local support groups. The main function was to coordinate the activities at the site level. Some of the RIAC regularly convened meetings for monitoring and coordination of ICCA site activities, however, some regions did not regularly convened the RIAC but organized the provincial level inter agency committee due to the physical distance of the sites to the Regional Government Centers.

Convening the ICCA PB meetings with the principal agency representatives in attendance was a challenge. Decisions on implementation issues takes longer time to reach when PB alternate representatives always defer to their principal, action on key recommendations that could have been decided during the meeting.

The Project manages the GEF monitoring tools (GEF Tracking tool/METT scorecards) and capacity assessment scorecard to assess progress of improved capacities and management effectiveness of the ICCA, PAs, BUKLURAN Assistance to ICCAs, and key partner agencies.

The delay in the engagement of the Project team affected the timing of the conduct of baseline measurement. The engagement of the LRPs for the 10 sites affected the actual conduct of capacity building activities and training of local planning teams that were engaged in the conduct of site documentation, mapping, resource inventory and preparation of Community Conservation Plans. The implementation of priority livelihood Projects that were identified in the CCPs started late and opportunities or time to learn from the operation and sustainability of the livelihood Projects was not enough.

The inception workshop conducted on December 3-4, 2015, 3 months after Project start while the DENR and BMB is in the process of procuring the Project team. The workshop served as the venue for Project stakeholders to revisit, review and agree on the Projects results framework. The Project Annual Workplan and Budget was prepared later, in August 9-11, 2016 with the Project team on-board.

The M&E reports prepared by the Project allowed Project management to identify issues that needs closer supervision and propose recommendations. The ICCA Project Board is informed on overall progress pf ICCA activities and outputs and make decisions proposed measures referred by Project Management.

The implementation of a catch up plan by the new Project manager and M&E specialist starting their engagement in March 2018 allowed the accomplishment of about 50 percent of life of Project target in 2018. Overall, the M&E established and provided good documentation of activities, outputs and outcomes and made this available to ICCA Project management and partners. The M&E of ICCA satisfied the reporting requirement of UNDP, GEF, DENR BMB, FASPO, NEDA and other partners including regional offices involved in ICCA activities in the Project sites. One limitation of the M&E was on the assessment of indicators of capacity improvement and management effectiveness. The actual capacity building interventions were delayed and would not merit timely administration of the various assessment tools to be available for the conduct of the Terminal Evaluation. The preliminary results of improved capacities to date indicates positive outcomes of the trainings conducted.

The implementation of priority biodiversity friendly livelihood activities identified in the CCPs started late with some of the sites still in the process of finalizing their CCPs. The sustainability of the livelihood Projects will not be adequately covered by the Project M&E due to the late start of most of the Projects.

The Project designed a monitoring tool for determining co-financing by partners. The template allows the computation of counterpart contributions (staff time and equivalent cost, use of facilities, supplies, equipment, and transportation) including actual budget support to Project activities. The Project M&E was effective in providing Project management, updated information necessary for making key decisions that allowed the implementation of its catch up plan.

## UNDP Comparative Advantage

UNDP possess a longstanding tradition of biodiversity conservation projects worldwide, including the Philippines. It offers a valuable network overseen hundreds of projects that provide quality support services during project design and implementation. This allows opportunities for capacity building, learning and exchange of information that no other GEF implementing partner can equal so far. Though this is a clear comparative advantage there is yet still space to optimize information transfer, dissemination of lessons learned and networking capacities across the national and regional portfolio.

UNDP´s portfolio maintains coherence and consistency with national policies as reflected in the UN – Philippines Framework for Sustainable Development, as well as synchronize with the emerging trends and priorities from the UN conventions. UNDP marks a difference in its integral and holistic approach that integrates a wide range of different development challenges, and its capable of adding value in terms of political dialogue and mainstreaming human rights. This was reflected in a respectful and careful approach towards IPs across the Project, however it could also have been better reflected in mainstreaming gender.

There has been almost 10 years continuous collaboration to support the Philippines to achieve the Aichi Targets. This could be traced back to the NewCAPP Project which achieved important milestones in terms of expanding and strengthening the PA system. NewCAPP set the ground to incubate ICCA and various interventions of the Small Grants Program supported key landscapes and specific impact activities connecting conservation and human development. This proves the capacity, credibility and institutional memory to be an adequate GEF implementing agency for this kind of Projects.

UNDP in the Philippines has a good reputation for quality and delivery of biodiversity projects, recognized as one of the best in the region. Has been able to achieve respect and recognition from the governmental counterparts, due to the impact of its portfolio, respectful interventions, consistency and quality in delivery and staff. It is one of the countries within the region with the lowest rate of project extensions.

Among the areas for future improvement, Project stakeholders consider that administrative and financial management could have been more flexible and adaptive to the reality of IPs. It was also frequently mentioned that some local responsible partners were not able to engage in contractual relationships with UNDP, because they did not meet the criteria for funding disbursements. This could have been acknowledged as an opportunity to strengthen partner´s capacities for further replication and sustainability.

## Sustainability

The Project is probably more relevant now than 6 years ago when it was originally designed. The success in piloting the ICCA model is most likely to increase demand from IPs. It has been confirmed to the evaluators that nowadays almost all CADTs want at least a percentage of their territories to be an ICCA. This is unfortunately not consistent with the existing capacities both at the national and CSO level to cope with the increasing demand. Therefore, the expected ICCAs long term and strategic planning is a fundamental sustainability tool that should be considered as a key legacy of the Project, stating national priorities for future ICCAs as well as follow up and strengthening from the ones created by the Project.

By the time this report was issued, the Project did not have an exit strategy. Considering the time lost during the startup process, the team efforts were oriented towards achieving the expected outputs. Capacities developed at the site level mostly addressed ICCA registration, leaving a gap for capacity building related to implementing the CCPs and further consolidating the newly created ICCAs in areas such as governance, reporting, patrolling, sustainable livelihood opportunities. Therefore, there is a risk that after the momentum reached by the Project these communities’ loose interest, as they do not see concrete benefits or change, and forget about the ICCAs over time. This is precisely why sustainability is highly dependent on mainstreaming ICCAs in CLUP and CDP, which only so far has only happened in few Project sites. In this context, most of the short-term sustainability relies in LRPs commitment and capacities to identify new opportunities to further collaborate with IP´s in CDP consolidation and implementation.

Almost all interviews point at the national policies such as the ICCA Bill as the most fundamental element for sustainability. The Bill has already been discussed twice by National Congress and proponents expected the results of recent elections to schedule the final submission for approval. Apparently, it seems that there is political support and interest to approve the Bill, however there is no clear indication about when it will happen. It is important to account that the Bill was originally discussed prior to the Project, it received input and technical assistance during Project implementation and would surely need further support for its final approval.

The Project was able to start a mindset transformation among different key stakeholders, to position biodiversity conservation against other land use alternatives such as extractive industries. In this context, the Bill is relevant since it would clarify the lead agency and the institutional framework to scale up and move ICCA´s registration forward. Sources agree that one of the highest risks for sustainability lies in the political buying for ICCAs, particularly from the NCIP whose endorsement to the process has been determinant so far. At this moment the NCIP has not assumed leadership of the process, and it seems that it won´t be the case at least in the mid-term as institutional capacities are not in place and they were not able to include ICCAs in their budget.

The DENR-BMB has assumed this leadership temporarily until NCIP is ready, but it is not a sustainable option and has clear limitations as its current institutional mandate does not leave enough space to maintain a long-term in-depth engagement. Until the institutional framework is clear, the opportunity for sustained support in the short and mid-term is political and it will be certainly fueled by the increased reputation of the Philippines as a reference for ICCAs in the region. The country was selected as one of the few pilots worldwide where Aichi Target 11 will be assessed in light of recent developments.

The Project worked with national agencies for the issuance of polices addressing gaps in recognizing and supporting ICCAs. The studies and technical inputs supported by ICCA Project resources produced the revised ADSPP guidelines, HLURB supplemental guidelines interfacing Community Conservation Plans in the LGUs Comprehensive Land Use Plans, DENR guidelines on NIPAS recognizing ICCAs in Protected areas. These outputs are either in draft form or in final stages of preparation. The ICCA Project will complete the guidelines and manuals including drafts of the directives, circulars or administrative orders but actual issuances of the official directives to implement the policies may not be feasible at the end of Project and would need continuous accompany until they could be realized.

The most critical barrier for CADTs to achieve an ICCA will be financial, only those benefited from donors and international cooperation projects may be able to undertake an ICCA registration. This is a reason to stress the need to ensure the approval and adoption of the guidelines proposed by the Project, which are key to scale up in a more efficient manner by facilitating that planning for ICCAs and CCPs are incorporated in the ADSDPP process.

Financial sustainability for ICCAS is still uncertain, and the Bill could facilitate mobilizing funding from national and local budgets. It has been confirmed that DENR-BMB are interested in incorporating ICCAs in regional budgets starting 2020, but this would need further lobby support to realize it. On the other hand, it has been confirmed that NCIP would not have a budget in the short and mid-term to support sustainability and replication. Key spaces such as RIAS and BUKLURAN currently depend on the Project for funding and there are no perspectives to ensure basic means for operation in the short and mid-term.

# CONCLUSIONS

* The Project is highly relevant for the country, it is aligned with national policies and provides a cost-effective model to achieving the Aichi targets by mainstreaming the concept of inclusive conservation. This is a powerful combination of attributes for A biodiversity conservation Project, the results achieved and the learning curve acquired suggest that it is perhaps more relevant now than when it was originally designed as demand for ICCAS is likely to grow exponentially.
* It is one of the few Projects worldwide financed by the GEF, offering important lessons learned, replication and scaling up opportunities. The Project should envision a growing demand across the country and perhaps the region to replicate and scale up the model generated. Therefore, capturing the lessons learned and systematizing the experience are key for the closing phase.
* In terms of design the Project could be described as a full-size project to be developed with a medium size budget. This does not only mean that the expected outputs were ambitious, but also that the assumptions were somehow ingenuous considering the starting point and existing capacities in the country.
* Implementation demonstrated adaptive capacities but also certain delay in taking critical decisions that affected implementation during the first two years. Two differentiated moments characterized the implementation. Although valuable time was lost at the beginning, the Project is now on track to achieve most of its intended results.
* It may not be likely to achieve all results as expected originally, but it was able to exceed original expectations considering the time constraints and available budget. Time lost at the beginning together with a very modest budget were barriers that affected a proper exit strategy and a comprehensive capacity building process targeting key institutions at different levels.
* The ICCA documentation process leading to the completion of requirements for registration in the ICCA (national or WCMC) registry is replicable with the improved capacities of the key agencies and built capacity within BUKLURAN and the NGOs or CSOs involved as Local Responsible Partners. The DENR and NCIP coordination was enhanced for implementing the ICCA approach within their respective mandates using regular budget.
* The Project facilitated the clash of two values, between indigenous knowledge and science. It was implemented in a respectful manner, careful to follow a rights-based approach. Each IP received a customized and case by case management response, for which the role of LRPs was determinant to adapt the complexity associated with the technical and political aspects of ICCAs to the local and specific site-based realities.
* The Projects impact goes beyond the accomplishment of its intended results and indicators. The PMU demonstrated adaptive capacity to manage complexity with limited resources while generating capacities in local CSOs and IPs. However, the absence of an exit strategy together with the pressure at the end to implement on time, did not leave sufficient time available at the end to target sustainability.

# LESSONS LEARNED

1. The absence of a MTR is understandable considering the size of the Project, however the MTR usually marks the start and key guidelines for an exit strategy. If no MTR will be hired, there should be at least an informal meeting to evaluate progress and start planning the exit strategy with all involved implementation partners.
2. Project partners should be proactive in terms of adjusting planning to existing budget and changing environment. The Project inception without a PMU as well as the delay setting up the PMU was reflected in the absence of a multiyear implementation plan stating what is relevant, possible and realistic with the resources available and anticipate early risks of implementation.
3. Projects aiming at changing, modifying or introducing legislation should be very conservative about targets and outputs. Decision making processes do not necessarily match the timing of GEF funded projects, and it needs to be carefully nested within the Project budget to ensure funding for strategic communications and advocacy. A project such us ICCA may be able to feed, facilitate technical assistance and accompany decision making processes, however the final outcome and the timing to achieve a concrete result are out of the hands of a PMU or UNDP.
4. Current procurement criteria make it difficult and time consuming to hire the PMU. On one hand, the criteria for the PM was very difficult to obtain in the national market, the premise to find a candidate to meet diverse attributes, lead into a time-consuming recruitment. In this case it ended up hiring a PM who did not have specific knowledge and experience with IPs. On the other hand, due to the limited budget, recruitment for the rest of the team was also difficult because it demanded multitasking profiles.
5. The LRPs proved to be an adequate implementation strategy in terms of ensuring a differentiated and case by case approach, involving other local actors in the process, however their institutional capacities were weak, consuming considering time from the PMU to coach and encourage them to move faster and improve their delivery quality. The criteria for selecting and hiring a LRP could be revised to be more inclusive, adaptive and adequate to supply and site-based reality. When due diligence finds that a key and qualified candidate does not fill financial or administrative requirements to receive funding from UNDP, the Project should incorporate this investment for strengthening partner´s capacities as a means to ensure sustainability for the overall intervention.
6. The Project could benefit more from a Project Advisory Committee instead of a large Board. Even tough the extended Board could be an interesting space for stakeholder’s participation, governance for a small size project such as this could explore more efficient arrangements. A large Board is complex to coordinate and it is often not attended by high level officials, with the exception of the leading agencies. This is why a smaller board with faster capacity to respond and make decisions could perhaps be more useful if complemented by a Advisory Committee that keeps informed and provides support upon specific need.
7. Equal distribution of resources among sites is not necessarily fair distribution of resources because it does not reflect asymmetries and preexisting gaps. Budget distribution among sites should respond to additional criteria such as accessibility, partner´s consolidation, existence of other donors and projects.
8. Internal procedures and differences among bureaus within agencies in implementing their respective mandates, results in delays or complete inaction to deliver or issue policy through Department Orders, Administrative Orders. The role of a focal person at the top management (Asst Secretary of Undersecretary) is important to shorten the time in issuing a policy directive.
9. The establishment of the Philippine ICCA Consortium (BUKLURAN) composed of representatives of Indigenous Communities enabled their participation and mainstreaming of traditional ICCA conservation and protection practices into the enactment of policies or legislations (laws). The activities of BUKLURAN e.g. conduct of regular meetings and coordination among members should be supported by the PAFID in the interim while the organization seeks long term partners for support.
10. Supporting the provision of technical inputs for the ICCA Bill and other related bills in the legislature including lobbying helps mainstream the concerns of indigenous communities. The convening of an Inter Agency Working Group that includes government agencies, IP leaders, CSOs, Bukluran and NGOs allows discussion and clarifications of concerns of government representatives that usually are raised during the technical committee of Congress and Senate. Oftentimes, it’s the government representatives that raises objections on specific provisions of proposed legislations during technical committee hearings on proposed legislations.
11. The establishment of the Philippine ICCA Consortium as a formal organization provided venue for the indigenous communities to participate in the crafting of policies that directly impacts on their areas, culture, practices and traditions. It was also capacitated by the Project to assist other ICs in applying the ICCA Project’s participatory process leading to recognition as an ICCA.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| General recommendations | Responsible |
| The ICCAs sustainability plan should be a long term planning exercise involving a larger constituency, proposing strategic targets, implementation costs and concrete commitments to move the process forward. This exercise should guide and/or be integrated to the Project´s exit strategy. | Project Team  UNDP  DENR-BMB |
| Consider a closing event targeted to donors and key governmental agencies to present the sustainability plan and achieve commitments. | Project Team  UNDP |
| Promote dialogue with high level officials to achieve a political agreement to clarify who will take the lead after the Project ends. | Project Team  DENR-BMB |
| Find opportunities to include in new project´s and donor´s budgets resources to keep alive key spaces such as BUKLURAN, Project Board, RIAC. | DENR-BMB |
| Mainstream the ICCA establishment process (resource inventory, IKSP, mapping and boundary setting, community mapping, documentation, registration), in the line budgets of NCIP and DENR. Look for support from BIOFIN to prepare a business case and provide support for mainstreaming ICCAs in governmental budgets. | DENR, NCIP |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recommendations Outcome 1 | Responsible |
| There is a need to achieve an interinstitutional commitment to take the lead after the Project is over, to follow up on key decision making processes such as the ICCAs Bill, ADSDPP guidelines, ICCAs Registry. | Project Team  DENR-BMB |
| The different participation spaces such as the Project Board and RIAC should be kept alive and operational to ensure Projects sustainability. This suggest the need to institutionalize these spaces and handle the lead to governmental authorities. | Project Team  UNDP  DENR-BMB |
| The exit strategy should consider the need for continuous support and follow up to realize the different guidelines, manuals as well as the Bill. Assuming these will be politically approved, there should be a period to generate capacities, teams and institutional structures for supporting implementation. | Project Team  UNDP  DENR-BMB, NCIP |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Recommendations Outcome 2 | Responsible |
| Engage the Biodiversity Friendly Enterprises Program to explore scaling up and sustainability opportunities for the livelihood initiatives. | Project Team  DENR BMB |
| Continue to link the ICCAs to other BMB projects that facilitates the establishment of Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) for projects included in the CCPs. The revenue flows from PES offers opportunities to sustain or expand the conservation and protection of ICCA areas | DENR BMB |
| Continue M&E of the implementation of the Community Conservation Plans including the priority livelihood projects supported by the Project or incorporated in the plans/budget of the LGUs or supported by national government agencies, and NGOs/CSOs | DENR BMB |
| Avoid last minute execution of livelihood funding in sites where resources were not allocated. Instead consider transferring these to the SGP to attend the sites once they are ready to ensure proper use of resources. | Project Team |
| Mobilize PMU to provide hands-on site based support to ensure quality reporting and delivery in less advanced LRPs. | Project Team |
| CCPs would need to be upgrade to become adequate negotiation tools, providing a proper budget for implementation as well a description of the sectors benefitting from the environmental services produced by these territories. | Project Team  UNDP  DENR-BMB |

# ANNEX

## Annex 1: ToR

TERMINAL EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

**INTRODUCTION**

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. These terms of reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for a Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the *Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories Project* (otherwise known as the Philippine ICCA Project) (PIMS #5389).

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows:

**PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 1. Project Summary Table** | | | | |
| **Project Title : Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous**  **Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (PIMS #5389)** | | | | |
| **GEF Project ID (PIMS #)** | 5389 |  | **At Endorsement (US $ M)** | **By end August 2019**  **(US $ M)** |
| **UNDP Project ID:** | 00096320 | **GEF Financing:** | 1,751,484.00 |  |
| **Country:** | Philippines | **UNDP** | 1,000,000.00 |  |
| **Region:** | Asia | **Government:** | 3,369,852.00 |  |
| **Focal Area:** | Biodiversity | **Other (NGOs, LGUs, communities)** | 655,387.00 |  |
| **Operational Program:** | GEF 5 | **Total Co-financing:** | 5,025,239.00 |  |
| **Executing Agency:** | UNDP | **Total Project Cost:** | 6,776,723.00 |  |
| **Other Partners Involved:** | Civil Society Organizations | **ProDoc Signature:** September 29, 2015  **Date Project began:** September 29, 2015 | |  |
| **(Operational) Closing Date:** | August 28, 2019 | **Proposed (Approved):** |

**OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE**

The project was designed to strengthen 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 implementation; and (ii) capacity building and effective governance of ICCAs.

The TE will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects.

The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

**EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD**

An overall approach and method for conducting project terminal evaluations of UNDP supported GEF financed projects has developed over time. The evaluation should include a mixed methodology of document review, interviews, and observations from project site visits, at minimum, and the evaluators should make an effort to triangulate information. The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact,** as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with this TOR (*Annex C).* The evaluator is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation inception report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

The evaluation must provide evidence‐based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, Philippine ICCA Project Team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser and key stakeholders.

The evaluator is expected to conduct a field mission to select project sites in the aforementioned three priority sites of the Programme. The complete list of these projects, their corresponding project sites, grantees and their contact details is included in Annex B. Interviews will be held with the following organizations and individuals at a minimum:

* Members of the Project Board
* Officials of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
* Officials of the DENR Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service (DENR-FASPS)
* Officials of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)
* Officials of the National Commission on the Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
* GEF Operational Focal Point
* Staff/Consultants of Philippine ICCA Project
* Officials and Staff of the Local Responsible Partners
* Officials and Staff of the UNDP Country Office
* Officers and Staff of National Government Agencies (HLURB, DILG, NEDA, DA-BFAR)
* Officers and Staff of Local Government Units
* Members of the Regional Inter-Agency Committee (RIAC)
* Steering Committee Members of the Philippine ICCA Consortium
* Leaders and Elders from the Philippine ICCA Project sites and other ICCs/IPs communities

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in [Annex B](#_bookmark1) of this Terms of Reference.

**EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS**

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (see [Annex A](#_bookmark0)), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.** Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales are included in [Annex D.](#_bookmark2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Evaluation Ratings** | |
| **1. Monitoring and Evaluation:** | **Rating** |
| M&E design at entry |  |
| M&E Plan implementation |  |
| *Overall quality of M&E* |  |
| **2. IA& EA Execution:** |  |
| Implementing Agency execution (UNDP) |  |
| Executing Agency execution (DENR-BMB) |  |
| *Overall quality of project implementation / execution* |  |
| **3. Outcomes:** |  |
| Relevance |  |
| Effectiveness |  |
| Efficiency |  |
| *Overall quality of project outcomes* |  |
| **4. Sustainability:** |  |
| Financial resources |  |
| Socio-economic |  |
| Institutional framework and governance |  |
| Environmental |  |
| *Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability* |  |
| **5. Impact:** |  |
| Environmental status improvement |  |
| Environmental stress reduction |  |
| Progress towards stress/status change |  |
| **OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS** |  |

**PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE**

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The evaluator(s) will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Co-financing (Type/Source) | UNDP Own Financing  (mill. US$) | | Government  (mill. US$) | | Partner Agency  (mill. US$) | | Total  (mill. US$) | |
| Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual |
| Grants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans/  Concessions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * In-kind support |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**MAINSTREAMING**

UNDP supported GEF financed projects are key components in UNDP country programming, as well as regional and global programmes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, the prevention and recovery from natural disasters, and gender.

**IMPACT**

The evaluators will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.2

**CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS**

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of **conclusions**, **recommendations** and **lessons**. Conclusions should build on findings and be based in evidence. Recommendations should be prioritized, specific, relevant, and targeted, with suggested implementers of the recommendations. Lessons should have wider applicability to other initiatives across the region, the area of intervention, and for the future.

**IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP-ISD Unit. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government etc.

**EVALUATION TIMEFRAME**

The total duration of the evaluation will be 37 days spread over 3 months according to the following plan:

2 A useful tool for gauging progress to impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office: [ROTI Handbook 2009](http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/M2_ROtI%20Handbook.pdf)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Timing** | **Completion Date** |
| Preparation of Inception  Report | 2 days | 15 February 2019 |
| Evaluation Mission | 20 Days   * 10 days review of reports and documents * 10 days field visit in the Philippines including the presentation of key initial   findings to UNDP and IP | 29 March 2019 |
| Draft Evaluation Report | 10 days | 30 April 2019 |
| Final Report | 5 days | 31 May 2019 |

**EVALUATION DELIVERABLES**

The evaluation team is expected to deliver the following:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deliverable** | **Content** | **Timing** | **Responsibilities** |
| **Inception Report** | Evaluator provides  clarifications on timing and method | No later than 2 weeks  before the evaluation mission | Evaluator submits to UNDP CO |
| **Presentation** | Initial Findings | End of evaluation mission | To project management, UNDP  CO |
| **Draft Final**  **Report** | Full report, (per annexed  template) with annexes | Within **3** weeks of the  evaluation mission | Sent to CO, reviewed by RTA,  Project Manager, GEF OFPs |
| **Final Report\*** | Revised report | Within 1 week of receiving  UNDP comments on draft | Sent to CO for uploading to UNDP  ERC. |

\*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report.

**TEAM COMPOSITION**

The evaluation team will be composed of 1 international (Team Leader, who shall finalize the Report) and 1 national evaluator that will be engaged separately The consultants shall have prior experience in evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF financed projects is an advantage. The evaluators selected should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project related activities.

The **International Evaluator** must present the following qualifications:

* Master’s Degree on sociology, development studies/ management, environmental science, environment & natural resources management, social anthropology, or any related course
* Minimum ten (10) years of relevant professional experience especially on results‐based monitoring and

evaluation methodologies

* Knowledge of UNDP and GEF, and experience of working on GEF evaluations
* Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area and familiarity with biodiversity conservation issues globally, and if possible, in the Philippines or in Southeast Asian countries
* Knowledge and experience in diversification of protected area governance regimes, including recognition of ICCAs, community-based management schemes, and strengthening the role of sub-national governments in biodiversity conservation, and participatory/inclusive governance
* Demonstrated experience in implementation and/or evaluation of capacity-building efforts in developing countries, in the area of biodiversity conservation
* Experience in handling and resolving issues related to gender and indigenous peoples
* Fluency in the English language and excellent oral and written communication skills required for both consultants

**EVALUATOR ETHICS**

Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a Code of Conduct (Annex E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'

**Scope of Price Proposal and Schedule of Payments**

This is a fixed out-put based contract price regardless of extension of the herein specific duration. The consultant will be paid an all-inclusive lump sum amount (i.e. professional fees, transportation/travel to and from country of origin if residing outside the Philippines, subsistence allowance during the entire stay in Manila not exceeding the UN prescribed DSA daily rate, reproduction, communications including internet). Domestic airfare, food and accommodation of the team outside Manila will be shouldered by UNDP separately and only 20% of the DSA following the NIM rates will be provided.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **%** | **Milestone** |
| *10%* | Following acceptance of Inception Report |
| *40%* | Following submission and approval of the draft Terminal Evaluation Report |
| *50%* | Following submission and approval (UNDP-CO and UNDP RTA) of the final Terminal Evaluation  Report |

**CRITERIA FOR THE SELECTION PROCESS**

Offers will be evaluated based on combined scoring method – where the Technical Proposal will be evaluated based on qualifications in the CV and brief description of previous work. The Technical evaluation and is weighted a max. of 70%.

The Financial Proposal that will be evaluated through submission of the [Offeror’s Letter to UNDP](https://info.undp.org/global/documents/cap/Template%20for%20Confirmation%20of%20Interest%20and%20Submission%20of%20Financial%20Proposal.docx) [Confirming Interest and Availability for the IC including Financial Proposal Template](https://info.undp.org/global/documents/cap/Template%20for%20Confirmation%20of%20Interest%20and%20Submission%20of%20Financial%20Proposal.docx) and combined with the price offer will be weighted a max of 30%;

For the evaluation of the Technical Proposal, the selection of the successful consultant must be based in the following qualifications (with the appropriate obtainable points):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Criteria | Max obtainable points = 100 |
| *Education*  Master’s Degree on sociology, development studies/ management, environmental science, environment & natural resources management, social anthropology, or any related course, | 10 points |
| Experience |  |
| Minimum ten (10) years of relevant professional experience especially on results‐based monitoring and evaluation methodologies  Experience working on GEF,UNDP, and other environmental evaluations  Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area and familiarity with biodiversity conservation issues globally, and if possible, in the Philippines or in Southeast Asian countries  Knowledge and experience in diversification of protected area governance regimes, including recognition of ICCAs, community-based management schemes, and strengthening the role of sub-national governments in biodiversity conservation, and participatory/inclusive governance  Demonstrated experience in implementation and/or evaluation of capacity-building efforts in developing countries, in the area of biodiversity conservation  Experience in handling and resolving issues related to gender and indigenous peoples | 15 points  10 points  20 points  15 points  10 points  10 points |
| *Language*  Fluency in the English language | 10 points |

**Recommended Presentation of the Offer**

Interested Offerors must submit all documents to [procurement.ph@undp.org:](mailto:procurement.ph@undp.org)

1. Duly accomplished Letter of Confirmation of Interest and Availability using the template provided by UNDP;
2. Financial Proposal that indicates the all-inclusive fixed total contract price, supported by a breakdown of costs, as per template provided. If an Offeror is employed by an organization/company/institution, and he/she expects his/her employer to charge a management fee in the process of releasing him/her to UNDP under Reimbursable Loan Agreement (RLA), the Offeror must indicate at this point, and ensure that all such costs are duly incorporated in the financial proposal submitted to UNDP.
3. Personal CV/P11 indicating all past experience from similar projects or requirements, as well as the contact details (email and telephone number) of the Candidate and at least three (3) professional references;
4. Brief description of not more than 5 pages long: why the candidate considers him/herself as the most suitable for the assignment, highlighting specialized background advantages for the scope of work and requirement;

Approved by:

This TOR is approved by:

Signature : Name and Designation :

Date of Signing :

**ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**PIMS 5389: Philippine ICCA Project**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
|  | **PROJECT OBJECTIVE** | | | | | | |
| Strengthen the conservation, protection, and management of key biodiversity sites in the Philippines by institutionalizing ICCAs as a sustainable addition to the national PA estate | | Impact Indicator 1: Number of hectares 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 an increase by 1.7% | ICCA registry BMB reports | Delays owing to identified Project risks may affect timely completion of ICCA processes within the timeframe of the Project |
| Impact Indicator 2: Capacity scores of BMB, NCIP and Philippines ICCA Consortium illustrating institutional support to ICCAs | Baseline average scores in the capacity assessment scorecards in the following indicators: |  | 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 said indicators: | Capacity Assessment Scorecards | Inconsistent participation by agencies and organizations especially at regional and local levels (including lack of continuity in participating representatives) |
| **BMB: 2.35**   * Capacity for engagement: 2.53 | --- | **BMB: 2.75**  3.0 |
| * Capacity to   monitor and evaluate: 2.94 | --- | 3.0 |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
|  |  | **NCIP: 1.15**   * Capacity for engagement: 1.60 | **---** | **NCIP: 2.20**  3.0 |  | Inability of regional and local representatives of key  stakeholders to agree on roles |
| * Capacity to   monitor and evaluate: 0.67 | **---** | 3.0 |
|  |  | At least an average increase in 5 capacity results by  1 to 1.5 for the Philippine ICCA Consortium with a high score of 1 to 2  in these indicators: |  |
| **Phil. ICCA**  **Consortium: 0.71** | **---** | **1.63** |
| * Capacity for   engagement: 1.20 | **---** | 3.0 |
| * Capacity to generate, access, and use of info and knowledge: 1.17 | **---** | 3.0 |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
|  | | Impact Indicator 3: 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, biodiversity (BD) and ecosystems | --- | Very partially | Largely | Policies and procedures enacted by DENR, NCIP and  relevant agencies |  |
|  | **OUTCOME 1: POLICY HARMONIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION** | | | | | | |
| 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 | | Outcome Indicator 1.1: Number of years to officially recognize an ICCA | Average of 3.5 years from community orientation and  mobilization to completion of CCP | --- | Reduced to 3 years 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 |
| Outcome Indicator 1.2:  Percentage of CADTs and ADSDPPs that clearly identify and map ICCAs | --- | 16.67% | 100% | Project reports NCIP reports  ICCA Registry | The project time frame is not congruent with the 3-year legislative cycle |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lawmakers may be preoccupied with electoral campaigns |
| Outcome Indicator 1.3: Number of LGUs where ICCAs are fully integrated into CLUPs | 0 | --- | 2 LGUs | CLUPs  Project reports | Changes in local leadership following elections may mean changes in priorities and support by LGUs |
| Outcome Indicator 1.4:  Management effectiveness of NIPAS PAs overlapping with Philippine ICCA Project sites | Baseline METT Scores of: |  |  | METT scorecards | Disagreement among PAMB members on the role of IP communities and recognition of ICCAs within PAs |
| 1. Bataan Natural  Park: 53% | --- | 63% |
| 2. Subic Bay  Protected Area | 59% | 69% |
| 3. Mt. Pulag  National Park | 65%  (2018) | 75% |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | | | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means Verification** | **of** | **Risks Assumptions** | **and** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
| **Output 1.1 POLICY ISSUANCE ADDRESSING GAPS IN RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING ICCAs**  Relevant policy issuances between NCIP, DENR-BMB, BFAR and FMB 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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.1.1** | Creation of an Interagency Working Group (IWG) composed of NCIP, DENR BMB and  FMB, and DA-BFAR and representatives from the Philippine ICCA | IWG created and is functional | | | 0 | --- | 1 | Official issuance creating the IWG | |  | |
|  | IWG  regularly | meetings | convened | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Minutes meetings | of |
| **Activity 1.1.2** | Development of a more specific set of guidelines encompassing the entire ICCA process | Comprehensive policy study that looks into gaps and inconsistencies in policy content as well as policy implementation issues of all relevant policies that will affect ICCA recognition conducted | | | 0 | --- | 1 Study conducted and report on findings completed | Report on findings of study | the the |  | |
|  |  | Policy brief of the Study that discusses the context and importance of the policy issue, the critique of policy options and policy recommendations developed | | | 0 | --- | 1 | Policy brief | |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
| **Activity 1.1.3** | Issuance of a joint DENR and NCIP policy  guidelines on ICCA | Draft joint policy guidelines on ICCA developed | 0 | --- | 1 | Draft guidelines |  |
|  |  | Number of consultations and reviews undertaken | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |
|  |  | Final version of the draft joint policy guidelines on ICCA completed and submitted to DENR and NCIP En Banc for approval | 0 | --- | 1 | Final draft guidelines |
| **Output 1.2 ENHANCED ICCA BILL (HOUSE BILL 115)**  Support to advocacy for and consensus on the ICCA Bill | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.2.1** | Support for increasing critical mass and create champions in the Senate and House of  Representatives to lobby/push for the passage of the ICCA Bill | No. of activities to discuss, review/ critique and enhance the ICCA Bill conducted | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | Bill sponsorship in HOR secured | 1  Cong. Baguilat:  HB 4219 (Mar 2014) | --- | 1 Secured | Legislative document record (HoR and Senate online) |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
|  | | Bill sponsorship in Senate secured | 1  Sen. Legarda:  SB 2580 (Jan 2015) | --- | 1 Secured | Letter of request from Bukluran to champion the  ICCA |  |
| **Activity 1.2.2** | Provision of policy and technical inputs to the bill sponsors, particularly the lessons and  experiences from implementation, to strengthen the case of  the proposed legislation | No. of technical inputs to bill sponsor/s in HoR provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | No. of technical inputs to bill sponsor/s in Senate provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) |
| **Activity 1.2.3** | Provision of support to the technical working groups (TWGs) and to the active participation of IP representatives to the Senate and  Congressional activities | No. and types of support to TWGs in HoR provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | No. and types of support to TWGs in Senate provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) |
|  |  | No. and types of support to IP representatives to HoR activities provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) |
|  |  | No. and types of support to IP representatives to Senate activities provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
| **Activity 1.2.4** | Provision of support 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 | No. and types of support to Committee in HoR provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | No. and types of support to Committee in Senate provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) |
|  | ICCA Bill enhanced and submitted to HoR and Senate | 17th Congress: | --- | Enhanced ICCA Bill | Enhanced ICCA Bill |
|  |  | HoR: HB 115 as  filed by Cong. Baguilat, First Regular Session, 30  Jun 2016 |  | Submissions to:   1. HoR 2. Senate | Official transmittals to HoR and Senate |
|  |  | Senate: SB 1185 filed by Sen.  Legarda, First Regular Session, 4  Oct 2016 |  |  | Project reports/  documentations |
| **Activity 1.2.5** | Provision of technical support to ensure the complementation of the ICCA Bill and the E-NIPAS Bill | No. of technical support provided | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | | **2017/ 2018** |
| **Output 1.3 REVISED ADSDPP GUIDELINES (COUNTERPART OF NCIP)**  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 | | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.3.1** | Enhancement of NCIP's guidelines in the formulation of ADSDPPs relevant to IP rights- based biodiversity conservation | Ecological framework integrated into the NCIP ADSDPP guidelines | Existing guidelines: 1 | --- | | 1 Enhanced version | Enhanced ADSDPP  guidelines |  |
| **Activity 1.3.2** | Support for the development of the manual of operations so that the procedures for ICCA documentation, mapping, and  registration are incorporated | Final version of the draft manual of operations of the revised ADSDPP guidelines completed and submitted to NCIP En Banc for approval | Existing manual: 1 | --- | | 1 Enhanced version | Final draft of the manual |  |
| **Output 1.4 ENHANCED CLUP GUIDELINES**  Land use planning guidelines of LGUs are enhanced to incorporate the identified ICCAs | | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.4.1** | Support for the process documentation in at least 2 LGUs (Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya; Magpet, North Cotabato; and,  Morong, Bataan) in the project sites | CLUP process documentation conducted | 0 | --- | | 2 | Process documentation report/s |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators**  **(OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project**  **Target (2019)** | **Means of**  **Verification** | **Risks and**  **Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/ 2018** |
| **Activity 1.4.2** | Development of a guideline for  mainstreaming ICCA in spatial (CLUP) and development plans of LGUs | Final version of the draft guidelines on interfacing ICCAs in CLUP completed and submitted to HLURB and DENR for approval | 0 | --- | 1 | Final draft guidelines |  |
| **Output 1.5 GUIDELINES RECOGNIZING ICCAs IN PAs**  Implementing guidelines and procedures for NIPAS PA management planning and zoning that incorporate identification, mapping, documentation, and traditional governance systems in ICCAs | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.5.1** | Review of the draft Sourcebook and draft technical bulletin to develop the policy guidelines | Desk review conducted; report prepared and presented to stakeholders for review and comments | 0 | --- | 1 | Report on the results/findings of the desk review |  |
| **Activity 1.5.2** | Case study on ICCA PA overlaps | Mini-case study conducted; report prepared and presented to stakeholders for discussion/ review and comments | 0 | --- | 1 | Mini-case study report |  |
|  |  | Policy Brief on ICCA Recognition and Protected Areas completed | 0 | --- | 1 | Policy brief |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  | **Activity 1.5.3** | Development of the guidelines for documentaton, mapping, delineation, and recognition of ICCA in areas overlapping with Pas | Final version of the draft guidelines for the documentation, mapping, delineation, and recognition of ICCAs and ICCAs that  overlap with NIPAS areas completed and submitted to DENR and NCIP En Banc for approval | 0 | --- | 1 | Final draft guidelines |  |
|  | **Activity 1.5.4** | Consultations and discussion with concerned stakeholders on the proposed policy guidelines and E-NIPAS Bill | No. of activities conducted | (TBD) | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  |  | Incorporation of ICCA Recognition into the E-NIPAS Bill | 0 | --- | 1 |
|  | **OUTCOME 2: CAPACITY BUILDING AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE OF ICCAs** | | | | | | | |
| Capacity of key stakeholders for the effective governance and management of ICCAs strengthened | | | Ind-OC 2.1: Number of ICCs rating assistance from the National ICCA Consortium as satisfactory | --- | TBD (2018) | 10 ICC/IP  communities | Satisfactory rating reports | Lack of mutual understanding with the NCIP re Philippine ICCA Consortium roles and responsibilities  in relation to ICCAs |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gatekeeping attitude arises  Failure to reach out to networks beyond KASAPI  Inconsistent participation by Consortium  members |
| Ind-OC 2.2: Hectares of ICCAs recognized in the national PA system | 9,297 hectares registered at the international ICCA database  (UNEP-WCMC) |  | 118,848 hectares of ICCAs within KBAs are  recognized and  registered | Copy of  community declaration of ICCA | Passage of relevant policy instruments is a political process and dependent on numerous factors |
| 3 registered at the international ICCA database; 2 ICCAs ready for submission | Target per site (in hectares):   1. Tinoc, Ifugao –   TBD   1. Mt. Taungay, Kalinga – 2,369 2. Ikalahan/ Kalanguya CADT, N.Vizcaya – 16,000 3. Egongot CADT,   Aurora – 15,000 | National ICCA  certification of recognition/ registration at the national/ international registry  Inclusion in the national/ international database/  registry |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  |  |  |  | 5. Kanawan, Bataan – 15,665 |  |  |
| 6. Balabac,  Palawan – 34,200 |
| 7. AGMIHICU CADT 054, Bukidnon – 10,000 |
| 8. Magpet, N. Cotabato –13,000 |
| 9. Sote, Surigao del Sur – 4,000 |
| 10. Esperanza,  Agusan del Sur –  8,997 |
| Ind-OC 2.3: Capacity scores of ICCs in three areas (information generation, implementation and M&E) | **Information generation**  1. Egongot CADT | 4.0 | 4.25 | Capacity Assessment Scorecards | (Same as  previous) |
| 2. Esperanza | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| 3. Mt. Apo | 4.33 | 5.0 |
| **Implementation**  1. Kanawan | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| 2. Ikalahan/  Kalanguya CADT | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| 3. Balabac | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| **Monitoring**  1. Tinoc | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| 2. Sote | 4.0 | 4.5 |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  |  | 3. AGMIHICU CADT 054 | 2.8 | 3.5 |  |  |
| 4. Mt. Taungay | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Ind-OC 2.4: National ICC Registry is established | None | --- | Policy guidelines formulated | Enabling policy creating the  national ICCA registry and its operating procedures | Agencies and stakeholders will reach consensus on the  management arrangements for the Registry |
| Platform established and functional | URL (website address) of the National  Registry |
| Ind-OC 2.5: Management effectiveness of 10 ICCAs | 1. Mt. Taungay –  52.0 | --- | 72.0 | METT  Scorecards |  |
| 2. Tinoc | TBD | TBD |
| 3. Ikalahan/  Kalanguya CADT  – 60.0 | --- | 80.0 |
| 4. Kanawan –  53.0 | --- | 63.0 |
| 5. Egongot CADT | 32.0  (2018) | 52.0 |
| 6. Balabac – 29.0 | --- | 49.0 |
| 7. AGMIHICU  CADT 054 – 48.0 | --- | 68.0 |
| 8. Mt. Apo – 77.0 | --- | 97.0 |
| 9. Sote | 34.0 | 54.0 |
| 10. Esperanza –  43.0 | --- | 63.0 |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Output 2.1 ICCA DOCUMENTATION, DECLARATION, AND REGISTRATION**  Regional networks of at least 10 ICCAs representing the country's ethnographic regions are identified, documented, mapped, recognized and registered at  UNEP-WCMC | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 2.1.1** | Community mobilization and preparatory activities  implemented | ICCA Project launched in target sites | 0 | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  |  | Community resolution adopting the project issued by the ICC | 0 | --- | 10 | Community resolutions |
|  |  | Regional Inter-agency Committee (RIAC) meeting regularly attended by the ICC reps and LRP | 0 | --- | 10 | RIAC minutes of meetings  Project reports/ documentations |
|  |  | Certificate of Pre-condition (CP) secured from NCIP | 0 | --- | 10 | CPs |
| **Activity 2.1.2** | Conduct of ICCA documentation capacity development program | Local Research/Planning Teams (LR/PTs) formed | 0 | --- | 10 | List of LR/PT members |  |
|  |  | LR/PT trained on ICCA Documentation | Training for LRPs: 0 | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  | |  | Site-level trainings: 0 | --- | 10 |  |  |
| **Activity 2.1.3** | Conduct of ICCA documentation proper: | Data gathering conducted and community profile completed | 0 | --- | 10 | Community profiles |  |
| a. Community profiling |
| b. Resource inventory (RI) | Actual RI conducted | 0 | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |
| RI report completed | 0 | --- | 10 | RI reports |
| c. IKSP documentation on traditional resource management | IKSP research and documentation activities conducted | 0 | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |
| IKSP documentation report completed | 0 | --- | 10 | IKSP reports |
| d. Participatory community mapping | 3D map updated or constructed | (TBD) | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |
| Thematic maps produced | 0 | --- | 10 | Sets of thematic maps |
| ICCA boundaries delineated | 0 | --- | 118,848 hectares of ICCA | ICCA maps |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| ICCA maps produced | 0 | --- | 10 | ICCA maps |
| e. Finalization, packaging, and printing of the ICCA  documentation report | Final ICCA documentation report completed | 0 | --- | 10 | ICCA  Documentation  Reports |
| f. ICCA declaration by the IP community/ICC | Community ICCA declaration issued | 0 | --- | 10 | Copy of the  official ICCA  declaration |
| **Activity 2.1.4** | ICCA case documentation for the registration with UNEP-WCMC | ICCA case documentation completed | --- | 10\* | 10 new | Case documentations |  |
|  |  | ICCA case documentation submitted online | --- | 10\* | 10 new | UNEP-WCMC  Registry |
| **Activity 2.1.5** | Recognition and registration at the UNEP-WCMC of at least 10 additional ICCAs | FPIC requirements completed and filed | --- | --- | 10 | Proof of filing |  |
|  | ICCAs officially registered with UNEP-WCMC | --- | 10\* | 10 new | Proof of  registration  Acknowledgment from UNEP- WCMC |

* Based on UNEP-WCMC

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Output 2.2 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLANS (CCPs)**  At least 10 CCPs, with relevant business plan sections incorporated, are developed and implemented to support ICCAs, and mainstreamed into ADSDPPs and  LGUs CLUPs and investment plans | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 2.2.1** | Development/Formulation of 10 Community Conservation Plans (CCPs) | TCAT conducted to identify and assess threats to ICCA and provide bases for the response  plan | TCAT: 0 | --- | 10 | TCAT results |  |
|  |  | CCP workshop with ICC conducted | 0 | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |
|  |  | CCPs formulated | 0 | --- | 10 | CCPs |
| **Activity 2.2.2** | Support for the mainstreaming of CCPs into local plans | Integration of the CCP into the local plan lobbied with the  LGU | 0 | --- | 10 | ICC resolution or formal request to  LGU |  |
|  |  | CCP, in whole or in part, integrated into the CLUP or  other local plans | 0 | --- | 2 LGUs | Local plans |
| **Activity 2.2.3** | Training and coaching sessions to develop capacities of key resource persons from the community to present their CCPs/ ADSDPPs to the LGUs, agencies, and other interest groups, and to articulate the  support needed | Key resources persons identified to represent their ICC in various venues/bodies for support to CCPs | 0 | --- | 2 Sites | List of ICC key resource persons |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Activity 2.2.4** | Support to the implementation of priority activities and biodiversity-friendly livelihood activities | BDFEs implemented in project sites | (TBD) | --- | 10 | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | BDFE trainings conducted | 0 | --- | 10 |
| **Activity 2.2.5** | Resource mobilization activities with potential partners to support implementation of activities identified in the CCPs/ ADSDPPs, to include funding organizations such as FPE, PTFCF, and LGUs, as well as technical assistance from  agencies such as: | No. of project proposals for further support to ICCA produced and submitted to funding agencies | 0 | --- | At least 1 per site | Project proposals  Transmittal/Proof of submission |  |
| No. of project proposals approved by funding agencies | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Approval letter or any similar  document |  |
| a. DENR - for reforestation and agroforestry activities, enforcement and training and Deputization of Natural Resources Enforcement Officers | No. of technical assistance accessed from DENR | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| b. NCIP - for processing and award of CADTs and resolution of conflicts with other tribes, and FPICs for development projects | No. of technical assistance accessed from NCIP | 0 | --- | (TBD) |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  | c. Department of Tourism (DoT)  - for tourism related activities  and training | No. of technical assistance accessed from DoT | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| d. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) - for additional livelihood support, skills training, product development, and linking with the larger markets | No. of technical assistance accessed from DTI | 0 | --- | (TBD) |
| **Output 2.3 STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN ALL REGIONS TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO ICCAs**  Capacities of NCIP, DENR, PAWB, FMB, BFAR in all regions are strengthened to provide technical support to ICCAs | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 2.3.1** | Development of capacities of key government agencies (NCIP, BMB and FMB of DENR, BFAR)  toward the recognition of the 10 ICCAs: | Training on ICCA Documentation for NCIP conducted | 0 | --- | 1 ICCA  orientation for NCIP and DENR  1 In-depth training | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | a. For NCIP at all levels - basic course on biodiversity and hands-on training on the principles, systems and procedures in the identification, documentation and mapping of ICCAs |

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| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
|  | b. For 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 | Training on ICCA Documentation for DENR conducted | 0 | --- | 1 In-depth training | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| c. Trainings and capacity building sessions among NCIP and DENR along with other agencies and organizations to provide opportunities for interaction, partnership and coordinative actions for the effective management of ICCAs | Regional DENR ICCA plans formulated | 0 | --- | 7 regions | Regional plans |  |
| **Activity 2.3.2** | Capacity building and sensitizing the LGUs on the traditional governance of ICCAs during the process of mainstreaming ICCA in CLUPs | Orientation for LGUs on ICCA and the Philippine ICCA Project | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |

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| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Output 2.4 STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES OF THE PHILIPPINE ICCA CONSORTIUM**  Capacity of Philippine ICCA Consortium developed to serve as the mechanism for exchange, advocacy and legal support to ICCAs in distress | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 2.4.1** | Capacity building of the Consortium towards becoming an acknowledged consultative body, advocacy arm and resource hub for ICCA documentation, mapping, recognition and registration, and a body to facilitate legal support  when necessary | Consortium formally registered with SEC | 0 | --- | 1 | SEC registration |  |
| **Activity 2.4.2** | Capacity building of the Consortium on M&E (macro and project site levels), project development, policies, DRRM, and resource mobilization | Number of trainings provided/conducted | 0 | --- | 1. Policies 2. Strategic planning/project development 3. Resource mobilization 4. DRRM | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  |  | Project proposal developed | 0 | --- | 1 | Project proposal |
| **Activity 2.4.3** | Monitoring of the Consortium’s performance based on the outputs of the training on basic organizational development to firm up its structure, functions, policies and procedures implemented by the 2-year-old  Consortium's ad hoc secretariat | ICCs' satisfaction with the services of the Consortium assessed | --- | 0 | 10 sites | Community satisfaction scorecard |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Activity 2.4.4** | Capacity building for support for the Consortium members through their participation in advocacy activities associated with Component 1, such as: | No. of activities such as policy dialogues, RTDs, ICCA Bill hearings, IP presentations organized or attended by the  Consortium | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| a. Advocacy efforts for the ICCA bill |
|  | No. of Consortium/ Bukluran statements prepared | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Bukluran statements |
| b. Mentoring on the understanding and preparation of inputs for the working papers and other information materials | IP positions on ICCA articulated in the Enhanced ICCA Bill | 0 | --- | IP inputs  incorporated in the Final  Enhanced ICCA Bill | Minutes of minutes in HoR  Spot reports of HoR  Proceedings  Matrices on the enhancements to the Bill  Enhanced ICCA Bill |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| c. Presentation skills | No. of Bukluran presentations in various forums to gather support for ICCA and the passage of the ICCA Bill | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | No. and types of support generated for the ICCA Bill | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Statement of support from other stakeholders |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Funding assistance |
|  |  |  |  |  | Legal opinions supportive of the Enhanced ICCA Bill |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lobby efforts conducted by other groups/ orgs in support of the Enhanced ICCA Bill |
|  |  |  |  |  | Other similar bases |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Activity 2.4.5** | Support for the (Mt. Kitanglad) School for Living Traditions in a video-documentation activity undertaken by the IPs themselves as a form for IP-led documentation for ICCA recognition | IP participatory video completed | 0 | --- | 1 | Video |  |
|  | Process documentation conducted and report completed | 0 | --- | 1 | Process documentation report |
| **Activity 2.4.6** | Formulation by the Consortium of a 5-year strategy and action plan that includes prospects for resource mobilization by the end of the Project | Strategy and action plan from 2018-2022 formulated by the Consortium Steering Community for approval by the General Assembly | 0 | --- | 1 | 5-year plan |  |
|  |  | Convening of the General Assembly supported | 0 | --- | 1 | Project report/ documentation |  |
| **Output 2.5 STRENGTHENED CAPACITIES OF ICCs TO DOCUMENT AND ADDRESS THREATS TO ICCAs**  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 | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 2.5.1** | Support to ICCA communities in addressing identified ICCA threats | Training program implemented for ICCs on addressing threats to ICCA | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| **Activity 2.5.2** | Capacity building on networking and resource moblization | No. of ICCs trained | 0 | (TBD) |  | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| **Activity 2.5.3** | Conduct of paralegal training to complement and improve the ICCs' traditional governance system | No. of paralegal trainings conducted for ICCs | 0 | --- | 10 ICCs | Project reports/ documentations |  |
|  | Paralegal point person designated per ICC | 0 | --- | At least 1 per site | List of point person/s |
| **Activity 2.5.4** | Documentation of best practice examples on preserving traditional governance systems, such as those in Mt. Kitanglad,  and Ikalahan site in Imugan | Videos on ICCA completed | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Videos |  |
| **Activity 2.5.5** | Organizing of cross visits to foster peer to peer learning of techniques and approaches in effectively addressing external threats | No. of cross visits conducted | 0 | --- | (TBD) | Project reports/ documentations |  |
| **Output 2.6 INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE ICCA NATIONAL REGISTRY**  A National Registry of ICCAs is established, supported by an appropriate system for validation, monitoring, and access by the public | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 2.6.1** | Institutionalization of the ICCA national registry through a joint administrative order issued by  DENR and the NCIP spelling out | Final version of the draft joint policy issuance on the institutionalization of th ICCA  national registry completed | 0 | --- | 1 | Final draft of the joint policy |  |

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| **REVISED PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK** | | | | | | | |
| **Narrative Summary** | | **Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)** | **Baseline** | | **End-of-Project Target (2019)** | **Means of Verification** | **Risks and Assumptions** |
| **2015** | **2017/**  **2018** |
| the registration requirements (i.e., documentation), the process to be followed and the administrative arrangements in  order to operationalize the same | | and submitted to DENR and NCIP En Banc for approval |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 2.6.2** | Institutionalization of the ICCA national registry through a joint administrative order issued by DENR and the NCIP spelling out the registration requirements (i.e., documentation), the process to be followed and the administrative arrangements in order to operationalize the same | ICCA national registry platform established | 0 | --- | 1 | Online registry platform |  |
|  | Roll-out activity conducted for Bukluran and ICCs, and other stakeholders concerned | 0 | --- | 1 | Project report/ documentation |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | National Registry Steering  Committee composed of BMB, NCIP and Bukluran representatives formed | 0 | --- | 1 | Issuance creating  the Committee  Minutes of meetings |

**ANNEX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS AND PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER GEF-PHILIPPINE ICCA PROJECT**

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS3**

The evaluation will include the review of the following documents:

* + Project Document
  + Annual Work Plans (AWPs) (2016,2017,2018, and 2019)
  + APRs and PIRs (2016, 2017,2018, and 2019)
  + Consolidated Quarterly Progress Reports
  + Site-level Quarterly Progress Reports
  + Mid- and Year-end Assessment Reports (2017-2018)

**PROJECT BRIEF**

The Philippines is among the 18 megadiverse countries in the world owing to its exceptionally rich flora and fauna of more than 52,100 species. It ranks among the few top countries with high concentration of bird, amphibian, reptilian, terrestrial mammalian, floral, tree, mangrove, insect, fish, and coral species. It is known to hold more diverse life forms per square kilometer than any other country.

There are 5.12 million hectares of KBAs that need to be placed under effective management, however, the expansion of conservation coverage through the NIPAS entails years to process before they are legislated. The current protected area system covers only 52% of the KBAs which has suffered from lack of funding and resources, and severe lack of manpower compared to its non-megadiverse Asian neighbors.

Given such, there is growing recognition of the need to diversify the governance system of protected areas to include other forms of conservation measures such as those that are managed by the indigenous peoples (IPs) or ICCA. The Philippines piloted ICCA in 2011 through the Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP) implemented by BMB-DENR with assistance from GEF-UNDP. With its NewCAPP experience, the country gained international recognition as a leader in documentation, mapping and recognitions of ICCAs and in protecting the rights of IPs. The IPs have strong bonds with their ancestral domains, and their practices have conserved KBAs for millennia. It is worth to note that 91 out of 128 KBAs (or 76%) are found within their territories.

The Philippine ICCA Project is the country’s second initiative on ICCA, with institutionalization as it focus for this cycle. It is aligned with GEF-5’s Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, specifically Strategic Objective 1, “To improve the sustainability of protected area systems” through Outcome 1.1 Improved management effectiveness of existing and new protected areas. It aims to contribute to the Aichi targets of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), specifically on the following:

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

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

3 This list will be updated before TE as more documents become available.

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

The Project’s overall objective is to **strengthen the conservation, protection and management of key biodiversity sites in the country through institutionalizing the ICCA as a sustainable addition to the national protected area (PA) estate*.*** It has two Outcome Areas and the following national targets:

**Target Impact Indicators:**

1. Number of hectares of national PA estate as a result of institutionalizing ICCAs as an additional PA category in the Philippines increased from 5,581,927 to 5,681,917 hectares, or increased by 1.7%
2. Capacity scores of BMB, NCIP and Philippines ICCA Consortium illustrating institutional support to ICCAs:

- 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

* 1. capacity for engagement and (b) capacity to monitor and evaluate

- 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 (a) capacity for engagement and (b) capacity to generate, access, and use of info and knowledge

1. 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, biodiversity (BD) and ecosystems increased from very partially to largely

**Outcome 1: Policy Harmonization and Implementation -** 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

**Target Outcome Indicators**

* 1. Number of years to officially recognize an ICCA reduced from an average of 3.5 to 3 years from community orientation and mobilization to completion of CCP, as measured from the 10 targeted sites
  2. Percentage of CADTs and ADSDPPs that clearly identify and map ICCAs increased from 16.67% to 100%
  3. Number of LGUs where ICCAs are integrated into CLUPs increased from 0 to 2
  4. Management effectiveness of NIPAS PAs overlapping with Philippine ICCA Project site increased by at least 10% in the following PAs:
     + Mt. Pulag National Park from 65% to 75%
     + Bataan Natural Park from 53% to 63%
     + Subic Bay Protected Area from 59% to 69%

**Target Output Indicators**

Output 1.1 Relevant policy issuances between NCIP, DENR-BMB, BFAR and FMB 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 1.2 Support to advocacy for and consensus on the ICCA Bill

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 (an NCIP counterpart)

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

**Outcome 2: Capacity Building and Effective Governance of ICCAs** - capacity of key stakeholders for the effective governance and management of ICCAs strengthened

**Target Outcome Indicators**

* 1. Number of ICCs rating assistance from the National ICCA Consortium as satisfactory
  2. Hectares of ICCAs recognized in the national PA system increased from 9,297 to 118,848 hectares
  3. Capacity scores of ICCs in three areas: (a) information generation, (b) implementation, and (c) monitoring and evaluation increased in all project sites
  4. National ICCA Registry is established – platform established and functional; policy guidelines formulated
  5. Management effectiveness of 10 ICCAs – increased METT scores of at least 10% for existing PAs (Kanawan and Mt. Pulag), and 20% in eight other project sites

**Target Output Indicators**

Output 2.1 Regional networks of at least 10 ICCAs representing the country’s ethnographic regions are

identified, documented, mapped, recognized and registered at UNEP-WCMC

Output 2.2 At least 10 Community Conservation Plans (CCPs), with relevant business plan sections incorporated, are developed and implemented to support ICCAs, and mainstreamed into ADSDPPs and LGUs CLUPs and investment plans

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

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

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

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

The Project commenced in September 2015 and will end in August 2019. It is implemented in ancestral domains of 10 indigenous cultural communities in 7 ethnographical regions in the Philippines specifically in the provinces of Kalinga, Ifugao, Aurora, Bataan, Palawan, Nueva Vizcaya in Luzon, and Bukidnon, North Cotabato, Surigao del Sur, and Agusan del Sur in Mindanao. It is managed by the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB, formerly PAWB) which has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) to implement the project and coordinate the work of partners at site level.

**LIST OF ICCA-FUNDED PROJECTS BY SITE**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local**  **Responsible Party (LRP)** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
| **LUZON:** | | | | |
| 1. Mt. Taungay  Tinglayan, Kalinga | ICC: Tongrayan   * LACHAW * Sallong   Women’s  Association | Mandiga Community Center, Inc. (MCCI)  *Contact Person/s:* Jeorge Manisem Program Officer Capt St., Purok 04 Bulno Centro Tabuk City, Kalinga  [ajhatmanisem](mailto:ajhatmanisem@gmail.com) [@gmail.com](mailto:ajhatmanisem@gmail.com) 0947-9797120 | Add 2,369 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 2.5 to 3.5 in the area of M&E  Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from 52% to 72%, or by at least 20%  Implement activities and generate the following outputs: | 4,692,632 |
| a. ICCA Documentation Report presenting both the outcome and the process of describing and documenting the ICCA at Mt. Taungay - 1 |
| b. ICCA maps on current land use and land cover, projected land use, and other thematic and analytic maps necessary in the preparation of the CCP - 1 set |
| c. Resource Inventory (RI) Report  - 1 |
| d. Indigenous Knowledge, Systems and Practices (IKSP) Documentation Report - 1 |
| e. Community Conservation Plan (CCP) - 1 |
| f. Registration of the ICCA with the UNEP-WCMC – 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | g. Documentation of the community ICCA declaration-1 |  |
| h. Production of IEC materials about the ICCA at Mt. Taungay  – at least 1 |
| i. Documentation Report on the implementation of the priority livelihood development initiatives identified in the CCP  - 1 |
| j. Copies of local plans and policies that incorporate the CCP in whole or in part – at least 1 |
| k. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies to further support the ICCA initiatives - at least one |
| l. Copy of the Certificate of Pre- Condition issued by NCIP - 1 |
| m. Progress reports describing implementation status and accomplishments of: (1) ICCA Documentation (IKSP, RI and community mapping), (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Inception Activity and other community activities, (5) endorsement from concerned barangays and municipalities, and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations, assemblies and other community activities to support the recognition of the ICCA, (7) production of IEC materials about the ICCA at Mt. Taungay, (8) application |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural**  **Community (ICC)/ Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | for an NCIP Certificate of Pre- condition for the Project, and  (9) formulation of CCP – 1 per quarter  n. Project Terminal Report presenting the details and level of accomplishments in relation to the expressed objectives of the project, and indicating the completion of all activities specified in the WFP and the achievement of all the expected outputs and  deliverables – 1 |  |
| 2. Mt. Pulag Tinoc, Ifugao | ICC: Kalanguya  Kalanguya Indigenous Peoples of Tinoc | Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, Inc. (PAFID) | Add x no. of hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Identify and map ICCA clearly in the CADT and the ADSDPP | 4,692,632 |
| *Contact Person/s:*  David de Vera Executive Director  71 Malakas St. Diliman, Quezon City | Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 3 to 5 in the area of M&E  Increase the management effectiveness of NIPAS PA Mt. Pulag National Park from 65% to 75%, or by at least 10% |
| devera.dave @gmail.com (02) 927-4580 | Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA by at least 10% |
| with  Koalisyon ng Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI)  Giovanni B. Reyes Project Coordinator  Poblacion East Lagawe, Ifugao  shangrila. northwind@gmail  .com  0916-2447297 | Implement activities and generate the following outputs:  a. 1 ICCA Case Documentation (process documentation and evidence) including copies of the following:   * ICCA map – 1 set * RI – 1 * IKSP documentation – 1 * CCP – 1 * ICCA Registration – 1 * Community Declaration of the ICCA – 1   b. Documentation of CCP implementation – 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | c. Copies of local plans and policies that interface ICCA – at least 1 |  |
| d. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies - at least 1 |
| e. Progress reports containing the delivery of the following outputs: (1) progress of the ICCA documentation, (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Community Launching and other community activities, (5) endorsements from concerned barangays and municipalities and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations and assemblies and other concerns for consideration in the recognition of the ICCA, (7) IEC materials produced, (8) Certification of Pre-condition issued by the NCIP, and (9) threat response plan – 1 per quarter |
| f. Annual Progress Report indicating completion of all activities specified in the 2018 AWFP and achievement of all expected outputs/  deliverables - 1 |
| 3. Ikalahan/ Kalanguya CADT  Aritao and Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya  Carranglan, Nueva Ecija | ICC: Ikalahan/ Kalanguya  Kalahan CADT Federation | Kalahan Educational Foundation (KEF)  *Contact Person/s:* Samuel Balinhawang Executive Director | Add 16,000 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Identify and map ICCA clearly in the CADT and the ADSDPP  Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 3.2 to 4 in the area of implementation | 4,692,632 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  | Imugan, Sta. Fe Nueva Vizcaya  sambalinhawang | Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from 60% to 80%, or by at least 20% |  |
| @yahoo.com  0915-9914233 | Implement activities and  generate the following outputs: |
|  | a. ICCA Documentation Report  presenting both the outcome and the process of describing and documenting the ICCA at the Ikalahan/Kalanguya CADT - 1 |
|  | b. ICCA maps on current land use and land cover, projected land use, and other thematic and analytic maps necessary in the preparation of the CCP – 1 set |
|  | c. RI Report - 1 |
|  | d. IKSP Documentation Report - 1 |
|  | e. CCP - 1 |
|  | f. Registration of the ICCA with the UNEP-WCMC - 1 |
|  | g. Documentation of the community ICCA declaration - 1 |
|  | h. Production of IEC material/s about the ICCA at the Ikalahan/Kalanguya CADT – at least 1 |
|  | i. Documentation Report on the implementation of the priority livelihood development initiatives identified in the CCP  - 1 |
|  | j. Copies of local plans and policies that incorporate the CCP in whole or in part – at least 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural**  **Community (ICC)/ Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | k. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies to further support the ICCA initiatives – at least 1 |  |
| l. Copy of the Certificate of Pre- Condition issued by NCIP - 1 |
| m. Progress reports describing the implementation status and accomplishments of: (1) ICCA Documentation (IKSP, RI and community mapping), (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Inception Activity and other community activities, (5) endorsement from concerned barangays and municipalities, and other stakeholders through  Resolutions, (6)  documentation of community consultations, assemblies and other community activities to support the recognition of the ICCA, (7) production of IEC materials about the ICCA at the Ikalahan/Kalanguya CADT, and  (8) application for an NCIP Certificate of Pre-condition for the Project – 1 per quarter |
| n. Project Terminal Report presenting the details and level of accomplishments in relation to the expressed objectives of the project, and indicating the completion of all activities specified in the WFP and the achievement of all the expected outputs and deliverables – 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
| 4. Egongot CADT  Dipaculao & Maria Aurora, Aurora | ICC: Egongot  Provincial Federation of Egongot Tribe in Aurora (PFETA) | Daluhay Daloy ng Buhay, Inc. (DALUHAY)  *Contact Person/s:* Dr. Marivic Pajaro Executive Director  Brgy. Sabang, Baler, Aurora | Add 15,000 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Identify and map ICCA clearly in the CADT and the ADSDPP  Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 4 to 4.25 in the area of information generation | 4,699,632 |
| marivic.pajaro  @gmail.com 0918-3590580 | Increase the management  effectiveness of the ICCA from 32% to 52%, or by at least 20% |
|  | Implement activities and generate the following outputs: |
|  | a. ICCA Documentation Report presenting both the outcome and the process of describing and documenting the ICCA at the Egongot CADT – 1 |
|  | b. ICCA maps on current land use and land cover, projected land use, and other thematic and analytic maps necessary in the preparation of the CCP – 1 set |
|  | c. RI Report – 1 |
|  | d. IKSP Documentation Report –  1 |
|  | e. CCP – 1 |
|  | f. Registration of the ICCA with the UNEP-WCMC – 1 |
|  | g. Documentation of the community ICCA declaration – 1 |
|  | h. Production of IEC materials about the ICCA at the Egongot CADT – at least 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | i. Documentation Report on the implementation of the priority livelihood development initiatives identified in the CCP  - 1   1. Copies of local plans and policies that incorporate the CCP in whole or in part - at least 1 2. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies to further support the ICCA initiatives - 1 3. Copy of the Certificate of Pre-   Condition issued by NCIP - 1   1. Progress reports describing implementation status and accomplishments of: (1) ICCA Documentation (IKSP, RI and community mapping), (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Inception Activity and other community activities, (5) endorsement from concerned barangays and municipalities, and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations, assemblies and other community activities to support the recognition of the ICCA, (7) production of IEC materials about the ICCA at the Egongot CADT, (8) application for an NCIP Certificate of Pre- condition for the Project, and   (9) formulation of CCP – 1 per quarter |  |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | n. Project Terminal Report presenting the details and level of accomplishments in relation to the expressed objectives of the project, and indicating the completion of all activities specified in the WFP and the achievement of all the expected outputs and  deliverables – 1 |  |
| 5. Kanawan | ICC: Magbukun Ayta  Samahang Magbukun ng Kanawan (SMK) | PAFID  Dave de Vera Executive Director  with  Subic Indigenous Peoples Assistance Group (SIPAG)  *Contact Person/s:*  Betty Fielder  Executive Director | Add 15,665 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Identify and map ICCA clearly in the CADT and the ADSDPP  Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 2.6 to 4 in the area of implementation  Increase the management effectiveness of NIPAS PAs by at least 10%:  1. Bataan Natural Park from 53%  to 75%, and | 4,692,632 |
| Kanawan, Morong, Bataan [betty\_fielder](mailto:betty_fielder@yahoo.com) [@yahoo.com](mailto:betty_fielder@yahoo.com) 0920-4287444 | 2. Subic Bay Protected Area from  59% to 69%  Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from 53% to 63%, or by at least 10% |
|  | Implement activities and generate the following outputs: |
|  | a. 1 ICCA Case Documentation (process documentation and evidence) including copies of the following:   * ICCA map – 1 set * RI - 1 * IKSP documentation - 1 * CCP - 1 * ICCA Registration - 1 * Community Declaration of the ICCA - 1 |
|  | b. Documentation of CCP implementation – 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | c. Copies of local plans and policies that interface ICCA - t least 1 |  |
| d. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies - at least 1 |
| e. Progress reports containing the delivery of the following outputs: (1) progress of the ICCA documentation, (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Community Launching and other community activities, (5) endorsements from concerned barangays and municipalities and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations and assemblies and other concerns for consideration in the recognition of the ICCA, (7) IEC materials produced, (8) Certification of Pre-condition issued by the NCIP, and (9) threat response plan - 1 per quarter |
| f. Annual Progress Report indicating completion of all activities specified in the 2018 AWFP and achievement of all expected outputs/  deliverables – 1 |
| 6. Balabac | ICC: Molbog | PAFID | Add 34,200 hectares of ICCA to the PA system | 4,650,136 |
|  | Molbog Indigenous  Cultural Community Association, Inc.  (MICCAI) | *Contact Person/s:*  Dave de Vera Executive Director | Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 1.6 to 2 in the area  of implementation |  |
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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  | Habiron Bacar Project Manager ICCA-Balabac  0909-1077927  0921-3759027 | Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from 29% to 49%, or by at least 20%  Implement activities and generate the following outputs: |  |
| a. 1 ICCA Case Documentation (process documentation and evidence) including copies of the following:   * ICCA map – 1 set * RI - 1 * IKSP documentation - 1 * CCP - 1 * ICCA Registration - 1 * Community Declaration of the ICCA - 1 |
| b. Documentation of CCP implementation - 1 |
| c. Copies of local plans and policies that interface ICCA – at least 1 |
| d. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies – at least 1 |
| e. Progress reports containing the delivery of the following outputs: (1) progress of the ICCA documentation, (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Community Launching and other community activities, (5) endorsements from concerned barangays and municipalities and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural**  **Community (ICC)/ Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | consultations and assemblies and other concerns for consideration in the recognition of the ICCA, (7) IEC materials produced, (8) Certification of Pre-condition issued by the NCIP, and (9) threat response plan - 1 |  |
| f. Annual Progress Report indicating completion of all activities specified in the 2018 AWFP and achievement of all expected outputs/  deliverables – 1 |
| **MINDANAO:** | | | | |
| 7. AGMIHICU CADT 054 | ICC: Agtulawon Mintapod Higaonon Cumadon (AGMIHICU)  Agtulawon, Mintapod, Higaonon, Cumadon ang Indigenous Peoples Organization ng AGMIHICU CADT 054 | Non-Timber Forest Product - Exchange Programme Phiippines (NTFP- EP)  *Contact Person/s:* Ruth Canlas Executive Director  92-A Masikap Ext. St. Brgy. Central Diliman, Quezon City  ruth.canlas@ntfp. | Add 10,000 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Identify and map ICCA clearly in the CADT and the ADSDPP  Increase in capacity score of the ICC from 2.75 to 3.5 in the area of M&E  Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from 48% to 68%, or by at least 20%  Implement activities and generate the following outputs: | 4,671,500 |
| [org](mailto:ruth.canlas@ntfp.org)  [ruthpcanlas](mailto:ruthpcanlas@yahoo.com) [@yahoo.com](mailto:ruthpcanlas@yahoo.com) (02) 967 6127 | a. ICCA Documentation Report  presenting both the outcome and the process of describing and documenting the ICCA at the AGMIHICU CADT 054 - 1 |
|  | b. ICCA maps on current land use and land cover, projected land use, and other thematic and analytic maps necessary in the preparation of the CCP - 1 |
|  | c. RI Report - 1 |
|  | d. IKSP Documentation Report - 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural**  **Community (ICC)/ Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | e. CCP - 1 |  |
| f. Registration of the ICCA with the UNEP-WCMC - 1 |
| g. Documentation of the community ICCA declaration - 1 |
| h. Production of IEC materials about the ICCA at the AGMIHICU CADT 054 – at least 1 |
| i. Documentation Report on the implementation of the priority livelihood development initiatives identified in the CCP |
| j. Copies of local plans and policies that incorporate the CCP in whole or in part – at least 1 |
| k. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies to further support the ICCA initiatives - at least 1 |
| l. Copy of the Certificate of Pre- Condition issued by NCIP - 1 |
| m. Progress reports describing implementation status and accomplishments of: (1) ICCA Documentation (IKSP, RI and community mapping), (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Inception Activity and other community activities, (5) endorsement from concerned barangays and municipalities, and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community  consultations, assemblies and |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | other community activities to support the recognition of the ICCA, (7) production of IEC materials about the ICCA at the AGMIHICU CADT 054, (8)  application for an NCIP Certificate of Pre-condition for the Project, and (9) formulation of CCP – 1 per quarter |  |
| n. Project Terminal Report presenting the details and level of accomplishments in relation to the expressed objectives of the project, and indicating the completion of all activities specified in the WFP and the achievement of all the expected outputs and deliverables - 1 |
| 8. Mt. Apo | ICC: Ovu Manuvu  Magpet Pusaka Impon Conservation Association of Don Panaca, Imamaling, Manobo, Manobisa, and Amabel (MAGPICA-DIMMA) | Philippine Eagle Foundation, Inc. (PEF)  *Contact Person/s:* Dennis Joseph I. Salvador Executive Director | Add 13,000 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Identify and map ICCA clearly in the CADT and the ADSDPP  Increase in capacity score of the ICC from 4.33 to 5 in the area of information generation | 4,892,632 |
| Jayson Ibanez Research and  Conservation | Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from  77% to 97%, or by at least 20% |
| Director  ibanez.jayson@ gmail.com  Malagos, Baguio District, Davao City | Implement activities and generate the following outputs:  a. ICCA Documentation Report presenting both the outcome and the process of describing and documenting the ICCA at Mt. Apo – 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural**  **Community (ICC)/ Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  | info@ philippineeagle foundation.org (082) 3241860 | b. ICCA maps on current land use and land cover, projected land use, and other thematic and analytic maps necessary in the preparation of the CCP - 1 set |  |
| c. RI Report - 1 |
| d. IKSP Documentation Report - 1 |
| e. CCP - 1 |
| f. Registration of the ICCA with the UNEP-WCMC - 1 |
| g. Documentation of the community ICCA declaration - 1 |
| h. Production of IEC materials about the ICCA at Mt. Apo – at least 1 |
| i. Documentation Report on the implementation of the priority livelihood development initiatives identified in the CCP |
| j. Copies of local plans and policies that incorporate the CCP in whole or in part – at least 1 |
| k. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies to further support the ICCA initiatives – at least 1 |
| l. Copy of the Certificate of Pre- Condition issued by NCIP - 1 |
| m. Assistance to community extension |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | n. Progress reports describing implementation status and accomplishments of: (1) ICCA Documentation (IKSP, RI and community mapping), (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Inception Activity and other community activities, (5) endorsement from concerned barangays and municipalities, and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations, assemblies and other community activities to support the recognition of the ICCA, (7) production of IEC materials about the ICCA at Mt. Apo, (8) application for an NCIP Certificate of Pre- condition for the Project, and  (9) formulation of CCP – 1 per quarter |  |
| o. Project Terminal Report presenting the details and level of accomplishments in relation to the expressed objectives of the project, and indicating the completion of all activities specified in the WFP and the achievement of all the expected outputs and  deliverables - 1 |
| 9. South Diwata-Bislig KBA | ICC: Manobo  Manobo Tribal Council of Sote (MATRICOSO) | PAFID  Rino Bersalona Area Coordinator for Mindanao  rinobersalona | Add 4,000 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 4 to 4.5 in the area of M&E | 4,692,636 |
| @yahoo.com  0998-2912192 | Increase the management  effectiveness of the ICCA from 34% to 54%, or by at least 20% |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | Implement activities and generate the following outputs:  a. 1 ICCA Case Documentation (process documentation and evidence) including copies of the following:   * ICCA map - 1 set * RI - 1 * IKSP documentation - 1 * CCP – 1 * ICCA Registration – 1 * Community Declaration of the ICCA - 1  1. Documentation of CCP implementation - 1 2. Copies of local plans and policies that interface ICCA – at least 1 3. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies – at least 1 4. Progress reports containing the delivery of the following outputs: (1) progress of the ICCA documentation, (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Community Launching and other community activities, (5) endorsements from concerned barangays and municipalities and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations and assemblies and other concerns for consideration in the recognition of the ICCA, (7) IEC materials produced, (8) Certification of Pre-condition issued by the NCIP, and (9)   threat response plan – 1 per quarter |  |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | f. Annual Progress Report indicating completion of all activities specified in the 2018 AWFP and achievement of all expected outputs/  deliverables – 1 |  |
| 10. Mt.  Diwata | ICC: Agusan Manobo  Mahagkot Kiluntudan Tag-ebo Organization (MAKITA) | PAFID  Rino Bersalona | Add 8,997 hectares of ICCA to the PA system  Increase the capacity score of the ICC from 4 to 4.5 in the area of information generation | 4,692,632 |
| Increase the management effectiveness of the ICCA from 43% to 63%, or by at least 20% |
| Implement activities and generate the following outputs: |
| a. 1 ICCA Case Documentation (process documentation and evidence) including copies of the following:   * ICCA map – 1 set * RI - 1 * IKSP documentation - 1 * CCP - 1 * ICCA Registration - 1 * Community Declaration of the ICCA - 1 |
| b. Documentation of CCP implementation - 1 |
| c. Copies of local plans and policies that interface ICCA – at least 1 |
| d. Development and submission of project proposals to donor agencies – at least 1 |

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| **Project Site** | **Indigenous Cultural Community (ICC)/**  **Organization** | **Local Responsible Party** | **Project Commitments** | **Allocation (In PhP)** |
|  |  |  | e. Progress reports containing the delivery of the following outputs: (1) progress of the ICCA documentation, (2) RIAC meetings, (3) coordination and training activities with partners and stakeholders, (4) documentation of the Community Launching and other community activities, (5) endorsements from concerned barangays and municipalities and other stakeholders through Resolutions, (6) documentation of community consultations and assemblies and other concerns for consideration in the recognition of the ICCA, (7) IEC materials produced, (8) Certification of Pre-condition issued by the NCIP, and (9) threat response plan – 1 per quarter |  |
| f. Annual Progress Report indicating completion of all activities specified in the 2018 AWFP and achievement of all expected outputs/ deliverables – 1 |
| **TOTAL** | | | | **47,069,696** |

**ANNEX C: Evaluation Matrix/Priority Questions**

| **Evaluation Criteria Questions** | **Indicators** | **Sources** | **Methodology** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?** | | | |
| * How does the project support the objectives of UNCBD, especially the Aichi Targets? | * UNCBD priorities and areas of work incorporated in project design * Level of implementation of UNCBD in the Philippines and contribution of the project * Priorities and areas of work of other conventions incorporated in project design | * Project documents * National policies and strategies to implement the UNCBD, other international conventions, or related to environment more generally * UNCBD and other international convention websites | * Documents analyses * Interviews with project team, UNDP and other partners |
| * How does the project support the GEF biodiversity focal area and strategic priorities? | * Existence of clear relationship between the project objectives and GEF biodiversity focal area | * Project documents * GEF focal areas strategies and documents | * Documents analyses * GEF website * Interviews with project team, UNDP and other partners |
| * How does the project support the environment and sustainable development objectives of the Philippines? * Is the project country-driven? * What was the level of stakeholder participation in project design? * What was the level of stakeholder ownership in implementation? | * Degree to which the project supports national environmental objectives * Degree of coherence between the project and national priorities, policies and strategies * Appreciation from national and local stakeholders with respect to adequacy of project design and implementation to national realities and existing capacities * Level of involvement of government officials and other partners in the project design process * Coherence between needs expressed by national stakeholders and UNDP-GEF criteria | * Project documents * National policies and strategies, e.g., Philippine Development Plan, Philippine Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan * Key project partners | * Documents analyses * Interviews with UNDP, relevant national and local government officials and other partners |
| * To what extent does the project contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of UNDAF and the CPD? | * Degree to which the project supports the objectives and targets of UNDAF and the CPD | * Project document * UNDAF and CPD * UNDP CO | * Documents analyses * Interviews with UNDP |
| * How does the project support the needs of relevant stakeholders? * Were local beneficiaries (indigenous peoples communities) and stakeholders adequately involved in project design and implementation? | * Strength of the link between expected results from the project and the needs of relevant stakeholders * Degree of involvement and inclusiveness of stakeholders in project design and implementation | * Project partners and stakeholders * Needs assessment studies * Project documents | * Document analysis * Interviews with relevant stakeholders |
| * Is the project internally coherent in its design? * Are there logical linkages between expected results of the project (log frame) and the project design (in terms of project components, choice of partners, structure, delivery mechanism, scope, budget, use of resources etc.)? | * Level of coherence between project expected results and project design internal logic * Level of coherence between project deign and project implementation approach | * Program and project documents * Key project stakeholders | * Document analysis * Key interviews |
| * Is there coordination and complementarity between donors/other partners? | * Degree to which program was coherent and complementary to other donor programming nationally and regionally | * Documents from other donor supported activities * Other donor representatives * Project documents | * Documents analyses * Interviews with project partners and relevant stakeholders |
| * Has the experience of the project provided relevant lessons for other future projects targeted at similar objectives? |  | * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Data analysis |
| **Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?** | | | |
| * Has the project been effective in achieving its expected outcomes? * To what extent have the project targets been achieved? * To what extent have the project failed to achieve its targets? * To what factors can be attributed the achievement and/or non-achievement of the targets? | * Outcome 1- Policy harmonization and implementation (5 outcome indicators) * Outcome 2 – capacity building and effective governance of ICCAs (6 outcome indicators)   (details of Outcome indicators in project document results framework and log frame) | * Project documents * Project team and relevant stakeholders * Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports | * Documents analysis * Interviews with project team * Interviews with relevant stakeholders |
| * How is risk and risk mitigation being managed? * What was the quality of risk mitigation strategies developed? Were these sufficient? | * Completeness of risk identification and assumptions during project planning and design * Quality of existing information systems in place to identify emerging risks and other issues * Quality of risk mitigations strategies developed and followed | * Project documents * UNDP, project team, and relevant stakeholders | * Document analysis * Interviews |
| * What lessons can be drawn regarding effectiveness for other similar projects in the future? * What lessons have been learned from the project regarding achievement of outcomes? |  | * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Data analysis |
| **Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?** | | | |
| * Was adaptive management used or needed to ensure efficient resource use? * Did the leveraging of funds (co- financing) happen as planned? | * Availability and quality of financial and progress reports * Timeliness and adequacy of reporting provided * Level of discrepancy between planned and utilized financial expenditures * Planned vs. actual funds leveraged * Cost in view of results achieved compared to costs of similar projects from other organizations * Adequacy of project choices in view of existing context, infrastructure and cost * Quality of results-based management reporting (progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation) * Occurrence of change in project design/ implementation approach (i.e. restructuring) when needed to improve project efficiency | * Project documents and evaluations, e.g., MTR, audit reports, spot check reports * UNDP Project team | * Document analysis * Key interviews |
| * How was results-based management used during project implementation? | * Cost associated with delivery mechanism and management structure compare to alternatives |  |  |
| * Which partnerships/linkages were facilitated? Which ones can be considered sustainable? * Which methods were successful or not and why? | * Specific activities conducted to support the development of cooperative arrangements between partners * Examples of supported partnerships * Evidence that particular partnerships/linkages will be sustained * Types/quality of partnership cooperation methods utilized | * Project documents and evaluations * Project partners and relevant stakeholders | * Document analysis * Interviews |
| * Did the project efficiently utilize local capacity in implementation? * Was there an effective collaboration between institutions responsible for implementing the project? | * Proportion of expertise utilized from international experts compared to national experts * Number/quality of analyses done to assess local capacity potential and absorptive capacity | * Project documents and evaluations * UNDP * Beneficiaries | * Document analysis * Interviews |
| * How could the project have more efficiently carried out implementation (in terms of management structures and procedures, partnership arrangements etc.)? | * Lessons on efficiency drawn from the project | * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Data analysis |
| **Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?** | | | |
| * Do project achievements show potential for sustainability, replication, scaling up? | * Potential for sustainability of project results | * Project documents and reports * Sustainability plan * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Documents analyses * Interviews with PMU, UNDP, DENR, BMB and other national government partners, grantees, local governments, other stakeholders |
| * Do the financial, institutional, policy, social, economic, cultural and environmental conditions pose risk/s to the sustainability of project results? * Are the risks manageable? * Does the sustainability plan address the risks? * What opportunities are available that can help sustainability of project gains? * How can these opportunities be used or optimized for sustainability? | * Manageability of risks * Availability of opportunities * Potential of opportunities to boost sustainability of project results | * Project documents and reports * Sustainability plan * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Documents analyses * Interviews with PMU, UNDP, DENR, BMB and other national government partners, grantees, local governments, other stakeholders |
| * What lessons can guide the design and implementation of the next phase, if any, of ICCA in the Philippines? |  | * Project documents and reports * Sustainability plan * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Documents analyses * Interviews with PMU, UNDP, BMB and other national government partners, Local Responsible Parties, IP partners, and other stakeholders |
| **Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?** | | | |
| * Has the project effected significant improvement in the governance of protected areas? * Has the project affected national and local policies and practice with regard to biodiversity conservation? | * Degree in which participatory governance has been affected and effected by the project | * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Documents analyses * Interviews |
| * Has the project changed the lives of affected community members in a positive way? * Has the project positively affected women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups socially, politically, economically and culturally? | * Positive impacts of the project on affected women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups * Negative impacts of the project on affected women, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups | * Data collected throughout evaluation | * Documents analyses * Interviews |

**ANNEX D: RATING SCALES**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency,***  ***M&E, I&E Execution*** | ***Sustainability ratings:*** | ***Relevance ratings*** | ***Impact Ratings:*** |
| 6:Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings  5: Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings  4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)  3: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings  2: Unsatisfactory (U): major problems  1: Highly Unsatisfactory  (HU): severe problems | 4: Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability  3:Moderately Likely (ML):moderate risks  2: Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks  1: Unlikely (U): severe risks | 2: Relevant (R)  1: Not relevant (NR) | 3: Significant (S)  2: Minimal (M)  1: Negligible (N) |
| *Additional ratings where relevant:*  Not Applicable (N/A)  Unable to Assess (U/A) | | | |

**ANNEX E: EVALUATION CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT AND AGREEMENT FORM**

**Evaluators:**

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people’s right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people’s right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders’ dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

**Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form4**

**Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System**

**Name of Consultant: Name of Consultancy Organization** (where relevant)**:**

**I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.**

Signed at *place* on *date*

Signature:

4[www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct](http://www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct)

**ANNEX F: EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE5**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **i.** | Opening page:   * Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project * UNDP and GEF project ID#s. * Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report * Region and countries included in the project * GEF Operational Program/Strategic Program * Implementing Partner and other project partners * Evaluation team members * Acknowledgements |
| **ii.** | Executive Summary   * Project Summary Table * Project Description (brief) * Evaluation Rating Table * Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons |
| **iii.** | Acronyms and Abbreviations  (See: UNDP Editorial Manual6) |
| **1.** | Introduction   * Purpose of the evaluation * Scope & Methodology * Structure of the evaluation report |
| **2.** | Project description and development context   * Project start and duration * Problems that the project sought to address * Immediate and development objectives of the project * Baseline Indicators established * Main stakeholders * Expected Results |
| **3.** | Findings  (In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (\*) must be rated7) |
| **3.1** | Project Design / Formulation   * Analysis of LFA/Results Framework (Project logic /strategy; Indicators) * Assumptions and Risks * Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design * Planned stakeholder participation * Replication approach * UNDP comparative advantage * Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector * Management arrangements |
| **3.2** | Project Implementation   * Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation) * Partnership arrangements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region) |

5The Report length should not exceed *40* pages in total (not including annexes).

6 UNDP Style Manual, Office of Communications, Partnerships Bureau, updated November 2008

7 Using a six-point rating scale: 6: Highly Satisfactory, 5: Satisfactory, 4: Marginally Satisfactory, 3: Marginally Unsatisfactory, 2: Unsatisfactory and 1: Highly Unsatisfactory, see section 3.5, page 37 for ratings explanations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | * Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management * Project Finance: * Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry and implementation (\*) * UNDP and Implementing Partner implementation / execution (\*) coordination, and operational issues |
| **3.3** | Project Results   * Overall results (attainment of objectives) (\*) * Relevance(\*) * Effectiveness & Efficiency (\*) * Country ownership * Mainstreaming * Sustainability (\*) * Impact |
| **4.** | Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons   * Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project * Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project * Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives * Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success |
| **5.** | Annexes   * ToR * Itinerary * List of persons interviewed * Summary of field visits * List of documents reviewed * Evaluation Question Matrix * Questionnaire used and summary of results * Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form * *Annexed in a separate file:* TE Audit Trail |

**ANNEX G: EVALUATION REPORT CLEARANCE FORM**

*(to be completed by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and included in the final document)*

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by UNDP Country Office

Name:

Signature: Date: UNDP GEF RTA

Name:

Signature: Date:

**ANNEX H: TE REPORT AUDIT TRAIL**

The following is a template for the evaluator to show how the received comments on the draft TE report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final TE report. This audit trail should be included as an annex in the final TE report.

**To the comments received on (*date*) from the Terminal Evaluation of the Philippine ICCA Project (UNDP *PIMS #***

**5389).**

*The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Terminal Evaluation report; they are referenced*

*by institution (“Author” column) and by comment number (“#” column):*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Author** | **#** | **Para No./ comment**  **location** | **Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report** | **Evaluator response and actions taken** |
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## Annex 3: Mission Agenda (April 29 to May 9, 2019)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Time** | **Activity** | **Remarks** | |
| **April 28, 2019** |  | Arrival-Manila | Jose Galindo | |
| **April 29**  **Mon** | 8:00am – 8:45am  9:00am – 10:30am  1:00pm – 3:00pm  4:00pm – 4:30pm  4:30-5:00 pm | Courtesy and meeting at UNDP Country Office  Interview NEDA-Officials/staff handling Environment Sector/GEF  Meeting with ICCA PMU  Introduction meeting, ICCA results achieved, progress, fieldwork, etc.  Meeting with DENR-FASPO  Meeting with technical staff of GEF Philippines Focal Person | Folay Eleazar, ISD-UNDP  Grace Tena, Environment  Marian Theresia Valera Co  Alyssa Carreon  Dir. Nieva Natural, Agriculture Staff,  Dianne Gail Mahajan, Chief EDS, Natura; Resources Division, Cary Gine Isaac,  ICCA Project Manager- Samuel Pedregosa and Staff-Mornie, Garie, Maricel, Lovell, Wilma  Conrado Bravante, Chief-Project Management Division, and Ares Erwin Baron, PEO II-PMD  Elma Elora- Technical staff of GEF Philippines Office | |
| **April 30**  **Tues** | 9:00am – 10:30am  11:00am – 12:30pm  2:00pm – 3:30pm  4:00pm – 5:30pm | DENR BMB & National Parks Division  Phil ICCA Consortium – Steering committee members  DILG- Local Government CO  HLURB- Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board | Melody Anne Malano, OIC-National Parks Division, DENR-BMB  Giovani Soliman Reyes, Chairman, Bukluran (Philippine ICCA Consortium), via Skype  Jennifer Galorport  Anabelle Guanzon  HH Officer V | |
| **May 1**  **Wed** | 6:00 am – 12:00pm | Travel to Aurora | Site-Egongot CADT, Aurora Province | |
|  | 2:00pm – 4:00pm | FGD with Council of Elders, Dipaculao Egongot Tribe | Project Beneficiaries/ Dipaculao ICCA | |
| **May 2**  **Thu** | 9:00am – 11:00am | FGD/ KI Interview with DALUHAY ( Dipaculao ICCA Local Responsible Partner) | Dr. Marivic Pajaro, Executive Director and Staff | |
|  | 1:00pm – 2:30pm | Interview with Dipaculao LGU Officials | Municipal Planning and Development Officer (MPDO) Engr. Jaime Valdez | |
|  | 3:00pm – 4:30pm | Interview with NCIP Provincial Office – Aurora Province | Mr. Ronie Caanawan  Provincial Officer  NCIP-Aurora |
|  | 4:30pm – 9:00 pm | Travel to Nueva Vizcaya | Overnight stay in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya |
| **May 3**  **Fri** | 9:00am – 10:30am | Interview with the Kalahan Tribe Council of Elders | Site-Imugan, Sta. Fe, Nueva Vizcaya  Venue: DTC, Imugan  Beneficiaries |
|  | 10:30am – 12:00pm | Interview with Kalahan Educational Foundation | Local Responsible Partner (KEF) officers and staff  Dave Marcelo |
|  | 2:00pm – 3:30pm | Meeting with Sta. Fe municipal LGU Officials | Porfirio Yasay-Municipal Administrator, John Samson-MENRO, Moises Pindog-Municipal Councilor, IPMR Representative to Mun Development Council |
|  | 5:00pm to 8:00pm | Travel to Subic Bay Free Port Zone | Overnight stay-Olongapo City |
| **May 4**  **Sat** | 7:00am – 9:00am | Travel to Morong, Bataan | Site- Kanawan, Morong, Bataan |
|  | 9:00am – 12:00pm | Interview with Aeta Magbukun Council of Elders | Meeting with Magbukun Council of Elders |
|  | 1:30pm – 4:00 pm | Interview with SIPAG officers and staff | Local Responsible Partner  PAFID-SIPAG (Ms. Marilyn Gates, Elaine Tima, and Atty Quijano, Salvador Dimain |
|  | 4:00pm – 7:00 pm | Travel to Manila |  |
| **May 5**  **Sun** |  | Evaluation Team preparation of initial findings | |
| **May 6**  **Mon** | 9:00am – 10:30am | Interview with PAFID | Dave de Vera at PAFID Office |
| 1:30pm – 3:00pm | Interview with NCIP | Chair Quintayo, ED Bantayan, and others concerned |
| 3:30pm – 5:00pm | Interview with NPD | NPD Chief Meriden Maranan and staff |
| 9:00-(:30 Pm | Interview with Cong. Teddy Baguilat | Via Skype |
| **May 7**  **Tues** | 9:00am – 10:00am | Interview with other LRPs via Skype (at PMU) | Local responsible partner for Mt. Taungay site, Kalinga Fr. Jeorge Manisem of MCCI |
| 10:00 – 11:00 am | Meeting with DENR CARAGA focal person for ICCA Project | Nilda Ebron DENR CARAGA |
|  | 12:00pm onwards | TE Team Meeting - Prepare Initial Evaluation Findings |  |
| **May 8**  **Wed** | 10:00am – 12:00pm | Presentation of Initial TE Findings to UNDP, ICCA Project Management Unit, KEF Chairperson | BMB Conference Room |
|  | 1:00 – 2:00pm | Interview with DA-BFAR | Atty. Benjamin Tabios  (Jun David)  Venue: DA BFAR |
| !:00-2:00 pm | Interview with Gabriel (UNDP RO) | Via Skype (Jose Galindo)  Venue- BMB Conference Room |
| 8:00 pm – 10:00pm | Travel to Butuan via 5J789 | Jun David |
| 10:00 pm | Travel Back to Home Base | Jose Galindo |
| **May 9** | 3:30am – 8:30am | Travel to Sote, Bislig City | Site – Bislig City |
| **Thu** | 8:30am – 9:30am | FGD/ KI Interviews with Council of Elders | Beneficiaries |
|  | 10:00am – 11:00am | Interviews with 2 Barangays |  |
|  | 1:00-2:00 pm | Interview with Bislig City LGU Official | Bislig City Hall, Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator |
|  | 2:00am – 5:00 pm | Travel back to Butuan |  |
|  | 4:00pm – 5:30pm | Interview with DENR CARAGA | Regional Director and Nilda Ebron, CDD and ICCA Focal Person |
|  | 5:30pm – 7:00pm | Interview with NCIP CARAGA Focal Persons for Bislig City and Esperanza, Agusan Sur | Venue: Butuan City |
|  | 9:00 pm – 12:00 midnight | Travel back to Manila via 5J790 | Jun David |

## Annex 4: List of people interviewed

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Position** | **Organization** |
| Floradema Eleazar | Programme Manager | Inclusive and Sustainable Development (ISD) Unit-UNDP |
| Grace Tena | Programme Analyst | ISD Unit -UNDP |
| Alyssa Carreon | Programme Support | ISD Unit -UNDP |
| Nieva Natural | Director IV | Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff-NEDA |
| Diane Gail Maharjan | Chief Economic Development Specialist | Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff-NEDA |
| Cary Jean Isaac | Sr, Economic Development Specialist | Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff-NEDA |
| Conrado Bravante Jr. | Chief, Project Management Division | Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service-DENR |
| Ares Erwin Baron | PEO II, Project Management Division | Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Service-DENR |
| Elma FLora | Technical Staff | GEF Operational Focal Point Office |
| Meriden Maranan | Chief, National Parks Division | Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR |
| Melody Anne Malano | OIC - NPD | Biodiversity Management Bureau, DENR |
| Giovani Reyes | Chairman, | BUKLURAN (Philippine ICCA Consortium |
| Jennifer Galorport | Chief, Local Development Planning DIvision | Department of Interior and Local Government |
| Annabelle Guanzon | HH Regulations Officer V | Housing Land Use and Regulatory Board |
| Dr. Marivic Pajaro | Executive Director | DALUHAY, LRP for Dipaculao Site |
| Engr. Jaime Valdez | Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator | Dipaculao LGU |
| Ronie Caanawan | Provincial Officer | National Commission for Indigenous Peoples-Aurora |
| Dave Marcelo | KEF Director | Kalahan Educational Foundation |
| John Samson | Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer | Sta. Fe, Nueva Viscaya |
| Porfirio Yasay | Municipal Administrator | Sta. Fe, Nueva Viscaya |
| Moises Pindog | Municipal Councilor-IPMR | Sta. Fe, Nueva Viscaya |
| Marilyn Gates | Officer | SIPAG, LRP for Kanawan, Morong, Bataan |
| Salvador Dimain | Volunteer | SIPAG, LRP for Kanawan, Morong, Bataan |
| Dave de Vera | Executive Director | Philippine Association for Intercultural Development, Inc.(PAFID) |
| Ted Baguilat | Congressman | House of Representatives |
| Fr. Jorge Manisem | Chairman | MCCI, Local Responsible Partner for Mt. Taungay, KAlinga |
| Nilda Ebron | ICCA Regional Focal Person | DENR CARAGA |
| Gabriel Jaramillo | Regional Technical Specialist on Ecosystems and Biodiversity | Asia-Pacific Regional Centre United Nations Development Programme, Bangkok |
| Atty Benjamin Tabios | Assistant Director | Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources |
| Edilberto Carmen | City Planning and Development Officer | Bislig City, Surigao del Sur |
| Veronica Sodsod | CDO II | NCIP Agusan Sur |
| Fe Dapar | TAA II | NCIP, Bislig City |

## Annex 5: List of documents reviewed for the Final Evaluation

* + Project Document
  + Annual Work Plans (AWPs) (2016,2017,2018, and 2019)
  + APRs and PIRs (2016, 2017,2018, and 2019)
  + Consolidated Quarterly Progress Reports
  + Site-level Quarterly Progress Reports
  + Mid- and Year-end Assessment Reports (2017-2018)
  + Inception Report Workshop Documentation
  + Action Planning Workshop Documentation Report (October 2016)
  + Sustainability Planning Documentation, DENR (April 2019)
  + Site Level ICCA IEC materials
  + Philippine Biodiversity Sustainability Action Plan (2015-2028)
  + Draft ICCA Bill
  + E-NIPAS Law
  + Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022)