



PHILIPPINE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SCALE - UP

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

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**Department of Agriculture
Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) Scale-Up
Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)**

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List of Acronyms

AD	- Ancestral Domain
A&D	- Alienable and Disposable
ADAIF	- Ancestral Domain Agriculture Investment Framework
ADSDPP	- Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan
AF	- Additional Financing
AMAS	- Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service
BAFE	- Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Engineering
BARMM	- Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BFAR	- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BSWM	- Bureau of Soils and Water Management
BMB	- Biodiversity Management Bureau
CADT	- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CADC	- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CERC	- Contingent Emergency Response Component
CSHP	- Construction Safety and Health Program
CPC	- Certificate of Precondition
CDPs	- Cluster Development Plans
CRAO	- Climate Resilient Agriculture Office
CSOs	- Civil Society Organizations
CsIP	- Commodity System Investment Plan/Planning
CoDI	- Committee on Decorum and Investigation
CPT	- Core Planning Team
DA	- Department of Agriculture
DAR	- Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DPWH	- Department of Public Works and Highways
DTI	- Department of Trade and Industry
DOLE-BWC	- Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Working Conditions
E-NIPAS	- Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System
EIA	- Environmental Impact Assessment
EMB	- Environmental Management Bureau
ESS	- Environmental and Social Standards
ESF	- Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	- Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	- Environmental and Social Management Plan
FCAs	- Farmers/Fisherfolks Cooperative and Associations
FMB	- Forest Management Bureau
FMRs	- Farm-to-Market Roads
FPIC	- Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GAD	- Gender and Development
GBV	- Gender-Based Violence
GGU	- Geo-mapping and Governance Unit
GPP	- Grievance Point Person
GRM	- Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSUP	- Gratuitous Special Use Permit
IESSF	- Integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
IP/ICC	- Indigenous Peoples/Indigenous Cultural Communities

IPPF	- Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework
IPRA	- Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
LGUs	- Local Government Units
LMB	- Land Management Bureau
LMP	- Labor Management Procedures
LARPF	- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy Framework
MIADP	- Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project
MAFAR	- Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Agrarian Reform
MENRE	- Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy
MIPA	- Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs
MGB	- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
NAFMIP	- National Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization and Industrialization Plan
NCIP	- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NGAs	- National Government Agencies
NGOs	- Non-Government Organizations
NIA	- National Irrigation Authority
NPCO	- National Project Coordination Office
NWRB	- National Water Resources Board
OSH	- Occupational Safety and Health
OP	- Operational Policy
OL	- Original Loan
PABES	- Philippine Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering Standard
PAPs	- Project Affected Persons
PDO	- Project Development Objective
PDS-PPP	- Project Development Service- Public-Private Partnership
PhilMECH	- Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization
PSOs	- Project Support Offices
PRDP	- Philippine Rural Development Project
PCIPs	- Provincial Commodity Investment Plans
P/M/CPMIU	- Provincial/Municipal/City Project Management and Implementation Unit
P/M/CLGU	- Provincial/Municipal/City Local Government Unit
PPA	- Philippine Ports Authority
PRA	- Philippine Reclamation Authority
PWDs	- Persons with Disabilities
RPCOs	- Regional Project Coordination Offices
RPAB	- Regional Project Advisory Board
SEP	- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SAPA	- Special Use Agreement in Protected Areas
SEA/SH	- Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
SOGIE	- Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression
SES	- Social and Environmental Safeguards
SUCs	- State Universities and Colleges
VCA	- Value-Chain Analysis
WB	- World Bank

Definition of Terms

Ancestral Domains (AD) - The 1997 IPRA Law defines ancestral domains as “all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands which may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs but from which they traditionally had access to for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICCs/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators”

Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP) - Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) refers to the consolidation of the plans of ICCs/IPs within an ancestral domain for the sustainable management and development of their land and natural resources as well as the development of human and cultural resources based on their indigenous knowledge, systems and practices. Such a plan shall be the basis of the Five-Year Master Plan for ICCs/IPs. (as per NCIP AO No. 02 Series of 2018)

Disadvantaged or vulnerable - refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so.

Indigenous Peoples (IPs) – a distinct, social, and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and d) A distinct language, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

Gender-based violence (GBV) - is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially-ascribed (i.e., gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Gender Identity - Each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender (e.g. of being a man, a woman, in-between, neither or something else), which may or may not correspond with the sex they were assigned at birth or the gender attributed to them by society. Note that this sense of self is not related to sexual orientation. Gender identity is internal; it is not necessarily visible to others.

Gender Expression - The way we show our gender to the world around us, through things such as clothing, hairstyles, and mannerisms, to name a few.

Meaningful Consultation - a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) Sexual exploitation is any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another (UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2017) Sexual abuse is the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions (UN Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2017)

Sexual harassment (SH) is any unwelcome sexual advances, request for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

Sexual Orientation - Each person's enduring capacity for profound romantic, emotional and/or physical feelings for, or attraction to, person(s) of a particular sex or gender. It encompasses hetero-, homo- and bi-sexuality and a wide range of other expressions of sexual orientation.

I. Project Background and Rationale

1. The Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) Scale-Up responds to the Government's goal of transforming the agri-fishery sectors to be more competitive, sustainable, and technologically-based, so as to contribute to inclusive growth and poverty reduction. It shall build on the experiences of the original PRDP and its two additional financing being implemented by the Department of Agriculture (DA) since 2014 and set to close in 2025. Eight (8) years into its implementation, the PRDP has gained a wealth of experience in its engagement with various partner agencies, particularly with the Local Government Units (LGUs), in the delivery of the needed agriculture and fisheries services for rural development. The PRDP Scale-up will adopt the clustering and consolidation strategy of farmers and fisherfolk groups producing priority commodities that are within the Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs) and aligned with the National Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization and Industrialization Plan (NAFMIP). The PRDP Scale-Up is envisaged to introduce a more holistic design and strategies by looking at a broader agri-food/commodity system to address the gaps in the whole commodity value chains, level up approaches and innovations based on lessons learned, contribute to improving climate resilience and modernizing the agriculture and fisheries sector. Interventions include the emphasis on rebuilding the whole value chain, improving the food supply chain and logistics, prioritizing farm-to-market roads (FMRs) with value chain infrastructure support, the inclusion of rice and corn focusing on value addition, and mainstreaming of institutional reforms in the DA programs and projects.
2. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is "to improve farmers and fisherfolk access to markets and increase income from selected agri-fishery value chains." It will be operationalized through the introduction of strategic overlays of relevant criteria for regional perspective planning, provision of climate-smart rural infrastructures, small to large-scale value chain infrastructure support for enterprise development, capacity building and other support services along the commodity value chains to attain a modernized and robust agri-fishery productivity. In addition, the Project intends to improve the access of farmers and fisherfolk to the markets and in turn positively affect their income from agri-fishery activities in priority areas.
3. **Project Components.** With the exception of the Contingency Emergency Response Component, the project's four components remain the same as those of the original PRDP with some improvements as captured in the details below:

Component 1. National and Local Level Planning (I-PLAN)

4. The I-PLAN component of the PRDP Scale-Up will lay down the strategic framework in the context of overall project operation and implementation of interventions. Invoking NAFMIP as the medium-term strategic framework for the rationalization of DA's plans and budgets, the primary goal of the I-PLAN Component of the PRDP Scale-Up is to strengthen the framework and linkages for the delivery of devolved but integrated agriculture and fishery services by the national and local government units. The component anticipates seeing the results of capacity development activities reflected in the updated and enhanced Value Chain Analysis (VCAs) and Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs).

Component 2: Rural Infrastructure Market Linkage (I-BUILD)

5. The I-BUILD component will focus on delivering climate-resilient access and value chain infrastructure support with the end goal of building up food distribution hubs and logistics systems to provide unhampered mobility, access and stable supply of food commodities and other agri-fishery products with reduced transport, handling, and hauling costs thereby improving product quality and prices in target markets. It will take off from I-PLAN's strategic overlay of criteria and parameters in coming up with key investment areas in the value and supply chains from the regional perspective. To further ensure more climate-resilient and sustainable rural infrastructure investments, hazard mapping analysis will be considered in the design and planning of infrastructure subprojects with the incorporation of the Philippine Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering Standard (PABES) and the compliance with the new environmental and social framework.

Component 3: Enterprise Development (I-REAP)

6. The Enterprise Development component aims to increase productivity, value addition and improve access to the market of enterprise clusters through efficient cluster-based agricultural and fishery productivity enhancement interventions. Strategically, I-REAP will aim to support small to large-scale, high-impact investments and enterprise development through common service facilities, capacity-building, and other agri-aqua-support services for Farmers and Fisherfolk Cooperative and Associations (FCAs) and FCA clusters. It will also support FCA groups and clusters in increasing private sector investments in the agricultural and fishery sector by strengthening the productive alliance with the private sector aimed to enable FCAs to access proven new technologies and systems, and provide additional resources such as finances and expertise. Adoption of clustering and consolidation strategies which would cater to a wide array of commodities and beneficiaries will be the centerpiece of I-REAP subprojects implementation. The provision of common service facilities under I-REAP will consolidate and integrate the production, value-addition, and distribution of agri-fishery produce. Delineating value chain infrastructure support investments from I-BUILD portfolio, I-REAP will focus on interventions that will support the operations of private enterprises. Considering the new model being adopted for PRDP Scale-Up, I-REAP will implement flexible modalities for business plan initiation, which include private agribusiness entities-initiated aside from the LGUs and FCAs/FCA cluster, provided that business plans shall show linkages between the FCAs and the private sector whether in terms of assured market, technology support, and other technical assistance.

Component 4: Project Implementation Support (I-SUPPORT)

7. The I-SUPPORT component provides the backbone of PRDP Scale -Up implementation. It will ensure the crucial role of ensuring coordinated approaches and strategies among the three components by providing support for effective and efficient project management, project oversight, capacity building/strengthening complementary project staffing, technical assistance and operating costs for its implementation. Full institutionalization of all innovations developed in the Original Loan (OL) and Additional Financing (AF) of the PRDP will be further pursued in the DA central and regional offices. The various functions would be implemented by units comprising; Administration, Finance, Legal, Economics, Social & Environmental Safeguards, Monitoring & Evaluation, InfoAce, Geo-mapping and Governance, and Budget & Accounting.

Component 5. Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

8. The Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is a new component and will provide the Government a rapid access to financing to respond to an eligible crisis or emergency through an ex-ante mechanism. Anchored on the agreed triggers and specific operational guidelines, this would allow rapid access and reallocation of uncommitted project funds to immediately respond to urgent situations particularly in the event of disasters (geophysical, climate-related, or man-made) such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, droughts and disease outbreaks, and public emergencies (e.g. pandemic). The utilization of funds for CERC may consider reallocation of uncommitted funds within the component (e.g. from Subcomponent 2.2. to Subcomponent 2.1) and/or from one component to another (e.g. from I-BUILD to I-REAP) based on the immediate needs of the concerned component. Utilization of funds would be in accordance with the eligible list of items, goods and civil works required to support the immediate response and recovery interventions, invoking the agency's mandate under various emergency response and contingency plans.
9. PRDP Scale-Up covers all the 16 regions composed of 82 provinces in the country. The Project will cater to Local Government Units (LGUs) at the provincial, municipal, and city levels as primary implementing partners of infrastructures, and FCA and/FCA clusters in partnership with LGUs, as eligible proponents for enterprise development subprojects. FCAs with existing Cluster Development Plans (CDPs) of the F2C2 program of the DA that contain the types of interventions and investment requirements that can be supported by the Project, will be considered as priority beneficiaries given their preparedness for Project implementation.
10. The PRDP Scale- Up will continue to engage with Local Government Units (LGUs), rural communities including Indigenous Peoples, Farmers/Fisherfolks Cooperative and Associations (FCAs)/FCA Clusters, and relevant government agencies such as the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), among others. The PRDP Scale-Up shall build on the existing collaborative relationship with these various project stakeholders which PRDP has cultivated over the years during its extensive 8-year experience in project implementation. The PRDP has a well-established partnership with the LGUs as its primary implementing partners.
11. The PRDP Scale- Up shall continue to adopt the principles of meaningful consultation in all its processes to ensure the participation of various stakeholders in the whole project cycle. The PRDP has always adhered to the Bank Procedure (BP) 17.50 or Disclosure Policy that promotes transparency, accountability, accessibility to information, public dialogue and engagement with stakeholders. The disclosure policy supports decision-making by allowing the public access to information on environmental and social aspects of the subprojects. The means by which the PRDP complied with the disclosure policy included the conduct of meaningful consultations; disclosure of pertinent project documents at the PRDP website; and posting of project information at the subproject sites.
12. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared to contain a stakeholder analysis and detail the participatory and disclosure processes under the PRDP Scale-Up that will be mainstreamed into the Project operations. The SEP also describes the robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is now being used by PRDP and will be adopted by the PRDP Scale-Up. To further align the GRM with the ESF, the SEP will discuss measures to make it sensitive to sexual exploitation and abuse/sexual harassment (SEA/SH) incidents and Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression (SOGIE)-related complaints.

13. PRDP Scale-Up shall also build on the stability and agility which PRDP's 8-year experience has shown. A concrete example is PRDP's ability and capacity to cope and respond to crises and continue its operations during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. In line with the need to be prepared for any eventuality of crisis while ensuring the principle of meaningful consultations are upheld, the PRDP Scale-Up shall adopt the consultation guidelines formulated by the Project during the COVID-19 that ensured continued stakeholder engagement. In this context the Project emphasizes that the stakeholder consultation and engagement activities remain to be a vital process and requirement. During crisis situations, consultation is all the more important to ensure mechanisms installed for consultations will provide opportunities to gather feedback from the community, especially from the disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals and groups. The consultation processes shall be designed to fit the purpose of ensuring an effective and meaningful consultation to meet project and stakeholders needs.

II. Principles and Objectives

14. Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing, organized, and iterative process. The Project recognizes the importance of an inclusive stakeholder engagement process that is implemented throughout the project cycle. An effective stakeholder engagement significantly contributes to a successful project design and implementation, ensures environmental and social sustainability of subprojects and enhances project acceptance.
15. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared by the Project with the following objectives:
- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help PRDP Scale-Up to identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them.
 - To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in the whole project implementation and environmental and social performance.
 - To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties, paying special attention to identified disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
 - To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.
 - To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow the Project to respond to and manage such grievances.
16. The Project shall ensure that meaningful consultations are conducted as a two-way communication process, such that it:
- Begins early in the project planning process to gather initial views on the project proposal and inform project design;
 - Encourages stakeholder feedback, particularly as a way of informing project design and engaging stakeholders in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social risks and impacts;
 - Is conducted on an ongoing basis; as risks and impacts arise;
 - Is based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful, and easily accessible information in a time frame that enables meaningful

- consultations with stakeholders in a culturally appropriate format, in relevant local language(s), settings, and understandable to stakeholders;
 - Considers and responds to feedback;
 - Supports active and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties;
 - Is free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination, and intimidation; and
 - Is documented and disclosed by the Project.
17. The Project is aware that different stakeholders require different approaches. For Indigenous Peoples, the Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework (IPPF) provides guidance in engaging with various indigenous communities that will be involved in the Project. To address the need for a differentiated approach in terms of gender and sexual orientation, the following guiding principles are adopted by this SEP:
- **Gender-sensitive language.** Language used and texts referring to or addressing both women and men must make women and men equally visible. This applies to, amongst others, forms, documents, posters and language used during consultations. Attention must also be paid to a gender-sensitive choice of images when preparing information and education materials related to the project. Language that is respectful to LGBTQI individuals also needs to be used.
 - **Gender-disaggregated data collection and analysis.** Data must be collected, analysed and disaggregated by gender to enable gender-sensitive data analysis as a basis for decision-making.
 - **Equal access to subproject benefits and utilisation of services from the subprojects.** Social Assessments and consultations during subproject preparation and implementation must assess the different needs and effects on women and men so that benefits could be equally accessed by both men and women.
 - **Balanced gender ratio.** Balanced gender ratio in critical subproject activities such as decision-making processes, consultations, meetings among others. Gender balance is defined as an approximately equal number of men and women referring to participation and input into activities and decision-making to ensure that both male and female interests are considered and protected.

III. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

18. **Stakeholder Identification.** Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, formal or informal groups and organizations, and/or governmental entities whose interests or rights will be affected, directly or indirectly by the Project, both positively and negatively, who may have an interest, and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way. Stakeholders thus include both those who affect and those who are affected by the Project.
19. In accordance with the ESS10, this SEP categorizes the stakeholders into three groups in order to ensure a more efficient and effective stakeholder engagement:
- **affected parties** - are individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders whose interests or rights will be affected, directly or indirectly by the Project,

positively or negatively, who may have an interest, and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.

- **vulnerable/ disadvantaged groups** - refers to groups or individuals among the affected parties who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Vulnerable groups are placed at a disadvantaged position as a result of the barriers they experience to social, economic, political and environmental resources, as well as limitations due to illness or disability. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so.
- **other interested parties** – are stakeholders who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources, or because of the sector or parties involved in the project. These may be national agencies, local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities.

20. Stakeholder Interest and Influence. The following definitions are adopted to determine the degree of influence and interest of stakeholders on the project.

Identifying interest is done with the stakeholder's perspective in mind. Stakeholders are generally said to have an interest in a project based on whether they can affect or be affected by it. The more heavily involved the stakeholder is in the project, the stronger/higher their interest as well. The following two main parameters shall serve as guide for rating the level of interest:

- Stakeholders' interest in the outcome of the project, success of the project or the attainment of the project's goals and objectives
- Stakeholders' interest on the potential project benefits or the potential negative effects of the project

To determine the degree of influence to the project of a stakeholder, the following parameters shall serve as a guide:

- influence indicates a stakeholder's relative power over and within a project
- a stakeholder with high influence would control key decisions within the project and have strong ability to facilitate implementation of project tasks and cause others to take action
- stakeholder's high influence could come from expert knowledge, negotiation and consensus building skills, charisma or control over strategic resources.
- influence could also be grounded on the stakeholder's hierarchical, economic, social, or political position

21. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Matrix. A Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Matrix is presented in Table 1 showing the degree of influence and interest on the project for each identified stakeholder based on the role or potential role of the stakeholder in the Project. As the project advances in implementation, the SEP will be updated to include any additional stakeholders.

Table 1: Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Matrix

No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
	Affected Parties		(High, Medium, Low)	
1	Department of Agriculture (DA)	Lead implementing Agency	High	High
2	Local Government Units (LGUs) at the provincial, municipal, and city levels	Primary implementing partners of DA	High	High
3	Barangay Local Government Unit	Implementing partner of subproject proponent Province, City/Municipality	High	Medium
4	Medium to Large scale Farmers/ Fisherfolks Cooperatives or Associations (FCAs)	Eligible proponents for enterprise development projects in partnership with LGUs and private agribusiness entities	High	High
5	Micro to small scale Farmers/ Fisherfolks Cooperatives or Associations (FCAs)	Eligible proponents for enterprise development projects in partnership with LGUs and private agribusiness entities	High	Low
6	Medium to Large scale private companies/entities	I-REAP will implement flexible modalities for business plan initiation, which include private agribusiness entities-initiated aside from the LGUs and FCAs/FCA cluster, provided that business plans shall show linkages between the FCAs and the private sector whether in terms of assured market, technology support, and other technical assistance.	High	High
7	Micro to small scale Private companies/entities	Meaningful engagement with the private entities will be critical to avoid elite capture. The inclusion of the relevant private sector as provisional members of the Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB) will be considered in view of their increased engagement in the project under the enterprise development initiatives.	High	Low

No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
Affected Parties			(High, Medium, Low)	
8	Large Contractors and subcontractors	Contractors and subcontractors will be chosen based on the process stipulated in the procurement plan of this project to construct infrastructure subprojects implemented by the subproject proponents (LGUs/FCAs). It is crucial for the Project to engage with the contractors and subcontractors to ensure they abide by the project policies in accordance to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the World Bank, and national and international regulations applicable to the Project.	High	Medium
8	Small Subcontractors		High	Low
9	Local communities where the subprojects are located	Beneficiaries of the subprojects	High	Low
Vulnerable groups				
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous Peoples • Women • Children • Households with persons with disabilities (PWDs) • Senior Citizens • Income poor • Single-headed households/Solo parents • Landless farmers • Small-scale farmers and fisherfolks • Women and children in conflict areas • Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning, intersex, asexual, and more (LGBTQIA+) 	Beneficiaries of the subprojects located in various parts of the Philippines	High	Low
Other interested parties				

No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
	Affected Parties		(High, Medium, Low)	
11	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)	NCIP is a key partner of the Project as it is anticipated that subprojects may have Indigenous Peoples as beneficiaries and/or as project affected stakeholders. Collaboration with the NCIP is needed for the conduct of Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and issuance of Certificate of Precondition (CP). The NCIP can also be a member of the Project's Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB) if IP population is deemed significant in the subproject area.	Medium	High
12	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and its various Bureaus	<p>The DENR is the primary agency responsible for the conservation, management, development, and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources, specifically forest and grazing lands, mineral resources, including those in reservation and watershed areas, and land of public domain, as well as in the licensing and regulation of all natural resources as may be provided for by law in order to ensure equitable sharing of the benefits derived therefrom for the welfare of the present and future generations of Filipinos.</p> <p>The Regional Office of the DENR is a member of the Project's Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB).</p> <p>The various Bureaus may need to issue various permits and clearances as applicable to the subproject to ensure compliance to national laws and the social and environmental standards set by the Project.</p>	Medium	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) 	The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) is mandated to implement various national	Low	High

No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
	Affected Parties		(High, Medium, Low)	
		<p>environmental laws such as the Presidential Decree 1586 (Environmental Impact Statement System) aimed to facilitate the attainment and maintenance of rational and orderly balance between socio-economic development and environmental protection.</p> <p>The EMB is the one who issues the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Management Bureau (FMB) 	Timberlands are managed by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB). FMR issues tree cutting permits.	Low	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) 	Protected Areas falls under the management of Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). BMB issues the necessary clearances such as the Special Use Agreement in Protected Areas (SAPA), Special Land Use Permit (SLUP), Gratuitous Special Use Permit (GSUP).	Low	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Management Bureau (LMB) 	The Land Management Bureau (LMB) is responsible for administering, surveying, managing, and disposing Alienable and Disposable lands and other government lands not placed under the jurisdiction of other government agencies.	Low	High
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) 	The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) is mandated of taking direct charge in the administration and disposition of mineral lands and mineral resources; promulgate rules and regulations, policies and programs relating to mineral resources management and geosciences developments.	Low	High
13	Philippine Coconut Authority	Issuance of Cutting Permit for coconuts	Low	High
14	Other relevant Department of Agriculture (DA) agencies and offices	The Project will be governed by the National Project Advisory Board (NPAB) headed by the Secretary of Agriculture with members from	High	High

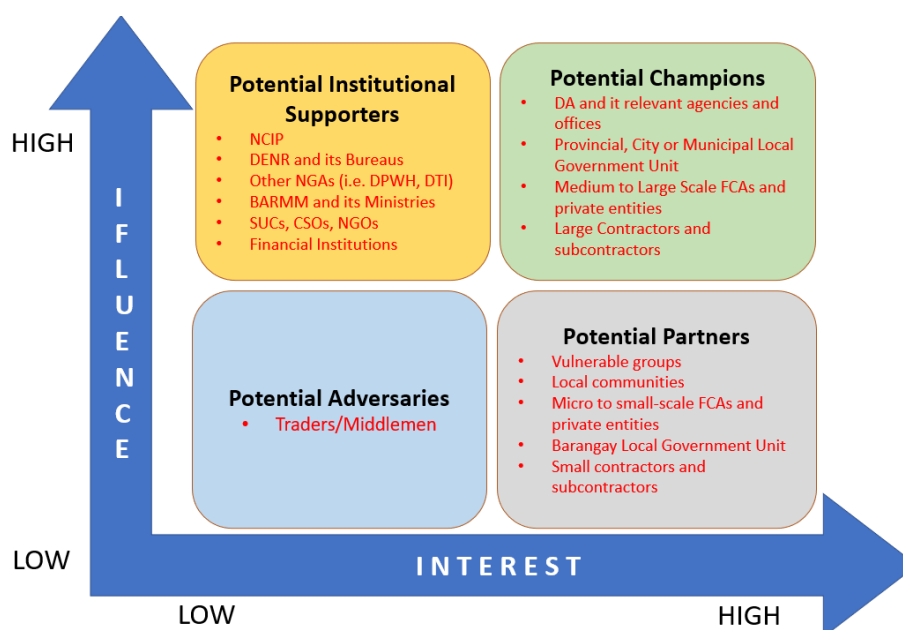
No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
	Affected Parties		(High, Medium, Low)	
		<p>the relevant DA agencies and offices, which provides policy directions and oversight as well as approval of the staffing requirement and work and financial plan of the Project.</p> <p>Closer coordination with DA agencies and bureaus i.e. National Irrigation Authority (NIA), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Engineering (BAFE), Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (CRAO), Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Banner Programs, - Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (AMAS), Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PhilMECH), and Project Development Service-Public-Private Partnership (PDS-PPP), will be forged to enhance delivery of services.</p>		
15	Other partner National Government Agencies (NGAs) and offices	Aside from the DENR and NCIP, the Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB) that reviews and approves subprojects for funding may include other relevant agencies such as the DPWH, DAR, DTI that shall be determined by the Project's NPAB through a Resolution.	Medium	High
16	Other partner National Government Agencies (NGAs) and offices that issues pertinent permits	Other government offices such as the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA), National Water Resources Board (NWRB), Philippine Reclamation Authority (PRA), Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Working Conditions (DOLE-BWC) shall issue the necessary permits and clearances as mandated by law depending on the subproject.	Medium	High

No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
	Affected Parties		(High, Medium, Low)	
17	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) Ministries	The BARMM Ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE) and Ministry on Indigenous Peoples's Affairs (MIPA) shall issue the necessary permits and clearances in the BARMM areas.	Medium	High
18	State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	The Project shall engage with SUCs and CSOs and NGOs as collaborative partners in the provision of training on innovative technologies and approaches to strengthen interventions for the commodity value chains. The Project serves as the platform for coming together of industry experts from SUCs, NGOs, and CSOs, that fosters the convergence of technical support and resources for enterprise development.	Medium	Medium
19	Financial Institutions	The Project shall explore partnerships with financial institutions such as the Development Bank of the Philippines, Landbank of the Philippines, CARD SME Bank, and Philippine Business Bank to enable farmers and fishers organizations and cooperatives have access to financial services and insurance. Such partnerships would promote greater commercial banking engagement in the agri-fishery sectors.	Low	High
20	Traders or middlemen	Traditional Filipino farmers continue to reel from low farmgate prices which are often dictated by middlemen who lend money and other farm implements and inputs before the start of the planting season in exchange for the farmer's first produce. The Project through its interventions aims that farmers and fisherfolks can sell	Low	Low

No.	Stakeholder	Role/Potential Role in the Project	Interest on the Project	Influence on the Project
		Affected Parties	(High, Medium, Low)	
		their produce directly to the market at competitive prices. The Project may need to engage with existing traders or middlemen in the area to avoid any conflict.		

22. **Stakeholder Map.** Based on the results of the Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Matrix, a Stakeholder Map is presented below as basis to determine the stakeholder engagement activities and methods of engagement best suited for each stakeholder category during the project preparation and implementation. A stakeholder map is a visual representation with four-quadrants used to identify stakeholders and categorize them in terms of their influence and interest in the project. Stakeholders are then plotted on this map depending on how they fall on these two parameters.

Figure 1: Stakeholder Map



23. **Potential social exclusion related risks and its mitigating measures.** Project processes may inadvertently exclude vulnerable and marginalized groups if the necessary mitigation measures are not put in place. Based on the stakeholder identification and analysis, the Project understands the need to assist vulnerable groups to enable them to participate and be heard, and have equal opportunities to benefit from the project. Table 3 shows various potential social exclusion related risks and its mitigating measures.

Table 3: Social exclusion related risks and mitigating measures

	Potential Social exclusion related Risks	Mitigating Measures
1	Risk of elite capture “whereby public resources are biased for the benefit of a few individuals of superior social status in detriment to the welfare of the larger population” that perpetuates further exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups	<p>Conduct meaningful consultations in the whole project cycle as stipulated in the SEP</p> <p>Conduct SES early screening (under I-PLAN component) and SES screening for I-BUILD and I-REAP subprojects</p> <p>Conduct Social Inclusiveness Scoring for Proponent Group (PG) seeking funding under I-REAP during subproject preparation</p> <p>Put in place policies in the enterprise operations manual that provide equal opportunities to small farmers and fisherfolks to use the common service facilities.</p> <p>Put in place a grievance and feedback mechanism accessible especially to small farmers and fisherfolks and vulnerable groups.</p>
2	Non equitable benefit-sharing	<p>Conduct meaningful consultations in the whole project cycle as stipulated in the SEP</p> <p>Conduct Social inclusiveness Scoring for Proponent Group (PG) seeking funding under I-REAP during subproject preparation</p> <p>Put in place in the enterprise operations manual and policies that ensure equitable benefit-sharing among PG members and that non-members have equal access to the benefits of the enterprise and infrastructure subprojects</p> <p>Put in place a grievance and feedback mechanism</p>
3	Gender disparities in partaking of project benefits (access to credit, market services and opportunities, training opportunities, leadership roles among others)	<p>Conduct meaningful consultations in the whole project cycle as stipulated in the SEP</p> <p>Conduct of social assessments as part of the formulation of commodity investment plans and specific subproject proposals</p> <p>Include in the Project Results Framework indicators that targets women beneficiaries reached by agri-fishery services and assets and women participation in clustered enterprises either as direct beneficiaries and/or as leading in decision making and planning activities</p>
4	Exclusion of Indigenous Peoples communities	Conduct of meaningful consultations as set out in the IPPF and SEP

	Potential Social exclusion related Risks	Mitigating Measures
		Conduct SES early screening in the investment planning process (under I-PLAN component) to ensure the integration of the ADSDPP or in the absence of an ADSDDP any existing plan of the IP community into the commodity system investment planning if IP is identified as a stakeholder in the value-chain analysis
5	Infrastructures rendered inaccessible to vulnerable groups due to design barriers thereby not fully benefiting from the project	<p>Conduct meaningful consultations during subproject preparation to ensure that the recommendations and concerns of vulnerable groups are taken into consideration in the final infrastructure design.</p> <p>Apply universal design principles in which the design and composition of an environment can be accessed, understood, and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability, gender, ethnicity. The ESMP should include mitigating measures to address these risks (i.e. follow BP 344 Accessibility Law, IPRA law to ensure culturally appropriate design, DPWH Toolkit for making roads infrastructure gender responsive)</p>

IV. Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation

24. The PRDP Scale-Up shall build on the existing collaborative relationship with the various project stakeholders which PRDP has cultivated over the years during its extensive 8-year experience in project implementation. The PRDP has a well-established partnership with the LGUs as the primary implementing partners of PRDP. In this context, consultations with relevant National Government Agencies (NGAs) were conducted during project preparation while engagement with subproject stakeholders such as LGUs, communities, business consortia would be done during project implementation.
25. The Project conducted an online consultation meeting last December 16, 2022 with representatives from the PRDP Original Loan, AF1, AF2 who are involved in the I-PLAN, I-BUILD, I-REAP Components and the I-SUPPORT Component Units particularly the Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES) Unit, Geo-mapping and Governance Unit (GGU), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit and Economics Unit. The consultation meeting provided the opportunity to discuss the proposed ESMF outline and gather suggestions and recommendations based on the extensive experience of the Project staff in implementing the original PRDP. The meeting also provided clarity on the scope of each of the components and the institutional arrangements and stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation of PRDP Scale- Up. The project staff provided inputs, comments and suggestions that were taken into consideration in the formulation of the ESMF and other safeguards documents.

26. To further strengthen collaboration and ensure views of various stakeholders are taken into consideration and to ensure effective implementation of PRDP Scale-Up, the Project actively engaged relevant National Government Agencies (NGAs) in the consultation process last January 4, 2023 to gather views, comments and suggestions based on the PRDP Scale-Up ESMF. The consultation process enabled the Project to properly document the views, comments and suggestions raised by the NGAs and BARMM Ministries - Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy (MENRE), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA) - that shall contribute to the effective implementation of PRDP Scale-Up. Particularly on the following items: i) ESMF; ii) Environmental and social issues that should be taken into consideration by the Project and iii) Possible significant environmental and social impacts of PRDP Scale-Up proposed list of subprojects. (Refer to Annex 1 & 2 for the documentation of the consultations)

27. Key inputs and recommendations made during the consultations were:

- i) Ensure the Project is compliant to various laws and policies. DPWH mentioned compliance to the RA 10752 especially regarding compensation of project affected persons while NCIP mentioned RA 8371 especially compliance to the FPIC. The DENR shared that an archeological impact assessment is required under Sec 33.1 #13 of the IRR of RA 10066. As per MGB, the assessment of geohazards is a component in the ECC. The MGB also reminded that there are requirements if excavated rocks are to be sold as per RA 7942 and DAO 2010-21. The DOLE reminded the policy on child labor and ensure contractors have an approved Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Program/Construction Safety and Health Program (CSHP);
- ii) Provided their recommendations based on their experiences such as: NIA shared that based on their experience to consider the payment for fees on the use of public land i.e. Special Use Agreement in Protected Areas (SAPA) and Gratuitous Special Use Permit (GSUP); DAR recommended GRM for project workers (job contracts and organic staff); and GRM to address stakeholders concerns i.e. land acquisition; considerations for conflict areas; child labor; local workers, process of incident reporting; DENR recommended to consider locally declared protected areas and not just the protected areas listed in the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (E-NIPAS) Act; in the SES screening eligibility, it was recommended to qualify what cases of areas prone to natural hazards will be ineligible since almost the whole of the Philippines is prone to natural hazards;
- iii) The NGAs were also willing to share data and resources that would help the DA in crafting the ESMF such as: PHIVOLCS shared the process to request for geohazard assessment; DOLE-BWC will share the template for CHSP; NCIP to share data on Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT)/Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC). At the end of the consultation the NGAs expressed their willingness to provide their comments on the draft ESMF.

28. All the NGAs that were invited attended and actively participated. The following NGAs were represented during the consultation meeting:

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environmental Management Bureau- (DENR-EMB)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Biodiversity Management Bureau (DENR-BMB)

- Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Forest Management Bureau- (DENR-FMB)
 - Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Mines and Geosciences Bureau (DENR-MGB)
 - National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
 - Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
 - Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
 - Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)
 - National Water Resources Board (NWRB)
 - Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)
 - Department of Labor and Employment-Bureau of Working Conditions (DOLE-BWC)
 - Department of Agriculture-National Irrigation Administration (DA-NIA)
 - Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DA-BFAR)
29. A separate consultation was conducted with BARMM in the afternoon of January 4, 2023 with representatives from the MENRE, MIPA, MAFAR together with PRDP's RPCO BARMM and PSO Mindanao. Key inputs and recommendations made during the consultations were:
- Inputs and clarifications regarding processing of permits and clearances (i.e. MIPA issues the Certificate of Precondition while MENRE issues permits similar to DENR)
 - Concerns of LGUs regarding the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports thus it was recommended to provide training opportunities on EIA preparation for LGUs
 - LGUs may request for maps from MENRE but have to be at least 2 weeks prior to allow them enough time to prepare and process the request
 - RPCO BARMM shared that among the challenges in land acquisition is that many areas in BARMM are with no land titles and even tax declarations. RPCO BARMM shared that what they do is conduct a series of consultations and house-to-house dialogues to determine the ownership of the land. They secure the following documents in cases where there are no land titles: Affidavit of Declaration; Affidavit of ownership and a Certificate that they are a bonafide resident issued by the barangay
 - Regarding CARP areas with collective ownership, the Project must consult everyone included in the CLOA
 - RPCO BARMM shared that the PRDP paved the way for the lots to be titled with the portion of the Road Right-of-Way (RROW) already deducted in the Title.

V. Stakeholder Engagement Plan during Project Implementation

30. This section describes the various methods of engagement that can be utilized by the Project as deemed appropriate following the guidelines stated herein. It includes guidelines on how to ensure engagement of vulnerable groups. The Project encourages combining various strategies in conducting engagement processes in all project phases. Subproject proponents are reminded that in any method of engagement, preparatory work is always necessary. Subproject proponents (i.e. LGUs) will need to prepare the people for the type of consultation modality to ensure a meaningful community engagement. Subproject proponents are encouraged to think of other innovative ways bearing in mind the Project's key principle of ensuring inclusion and participation of disadvantaged/vulnerable households or individuals.

31. Subproject proponents are responsible for communicating to specific stakeholders the modality of consultation, date, time, location and purpose of consultations to be conducted. This may include, for example, a fact sheet, flyers, letters or through the Barangay leaders to communicate with stakeholders the needed information such as details of consultation meetings, channels for providing comments, deadlines for comments, contact information, and access to the grievance redress mechanism of the Project.

a. Methods of Engagement

32. **Public consultations through community assembly or barangay level clustering approach.** Public consultations through assemblies should adhere with the health protocols being implemented at the time of conduct of community assembly. LGUs must conduct a health risk assessment based on the National guidelines and its local ordinances to determine if public consultations through assemblies is feasible to ensure public health safety.

A variation of the community assembly can be a barangay level clustering approach wherein the groups of persons who are needed to be consulted can be clustered into small groups accordingly. The facilitator of the consultation process would preferably come from the barangay when there is high health risk in the area so as to avoid entry of non-residents to lowering the risk of spreading the virus or as the case may be. Barangay officials or barangay representatives assigned to conduct the consultation process should undergo orientation by the Proponent LGU with the assistance of the RPCO SES staff to ensure that all necessary information and details are well covered. This approach is also in support of the Project's principle of strengthening the community's own processes and capabilities thereby nurturing their sense of ownership of the subproject. Otherwise, if health risk is low, participation in the public consultations of critical stakeholders (i.e. LGUs, NCIP, DENR) who reside outside the Barangay should be made possible.

If the usual consultation practice may be conducted and blended/combined with other strategies of consultation as discussed in this section, the following guidelines should be noted:

- i. Consultation with project beneficiaries – majority or at least 50% +1 of direct beneficiaries for I-BUILD subprojects prioritizing the farmer/fisherfolk beneficiaries near the road, key barangay leaders, farmer/fisherfolk group leaders, informal leaders in the community, and in consideration of the disadvantaged/vulnerable groups such as single parents, widow/widower, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Senior Citizen, and IP/ICCs; and 100% members of the proponent group in I-REAP subprojects. A separate consultation among disadvantage/vulnerable groups shall be considered when deemed necessary;
- ii. Consultation with IP/ICCs, if done separately – as recommended by NCIP with attendance of key tribal leaders, elders, IP representatives and other important persons in community decision making
- iii. Consultation with Project Affected Persons – 100% of all affected persons

In the conduct of the consultation through community assembly, aside from documentation and submission of the minutes of the meeting, attendance with gender disaggregated data, and photos to PRDP Scale-Up, the following should be considered:

- 1) Adhere to the health protocols;
 - 2) Consider to only allow the participation of persons from 18 to 59 years of age, without pre-existing health conditions, such as, but not limited to, immunodeficiency, comorbidities, or other health risks;
 - 3) Strategize on how to attain the number of needed beneficiaries and affected persons to be consulted given the limitation of allowed number of people in every assembly (i.e. one representative per household, conduct it per barangay, key representative from of different groups of stakeholders: barangay officials, Proponent group, beneficiaries, informal leaders in the community, IPs, women etc.);
 - 4) Ensure effective facilitation of consultation process so as not to entail unnecessary prolonged time while ascertaining that all necessary topics are still covered (i.e. start on time, prepare an agenda, address concerns related to the subproject adequately).
 - 5) Adequate LGU personnel and logistics to ensure other minimum COVID-19 precautionary measures (i.e. cleaning and disinfection of the area before and after meeting, thermal scan or temperature checking of participants, ensuring participants are wearing face mask, provision of disinfectants, control movement of participants to ensure physical distancing and capacity to provide immediate healthcare response, etc.);
 - 6) Public consultation has the consent of the participants, Barangay council, LGU Local Chief Executive, and if possible DILG with the conducted risk assessment as support.
33. **House to House consultation or dialogue.** House to House consultation or dialogue should be conducted with adherence to prevailing health protocols at the time of conduct of house-to-house consultation. Should there be instances that issues and concerns have not been resolved on the first visit, continuous consultation/ dialogue should be conducted until it has been resolved. Be reminded to attain the number of stakeholders that needs to be consulted and that all consultations should be well documented. Consolidated minutes of the meeting, gender disaggregated attendance, and photos shall be submitted.
34. **Consultation through Online platforms.** In lieu of the physical gathering, this may be conducted depending on the level and capacity of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) of the stakeholders that needs to be consulted. All consultations should be documented. Minutes of the meeting, and photos showing the conducted online consultation as well as the list of participants shall be submitted.

LGUs are reminded that online platforms may be ideal for high-risk areas since online platforms minimize physical contact. However, virtual consultations may not be ideal to settle complex right of way or land acquisition issues. In such cases, consider other modes or if necessary, consider conducting the consultation when a meaningful engagement can be conducted and affected the household or concerned group feel more confident in making a decision.

The internet has the potential to allow easy exchanges between teams and communities, and between community members themselves. However, many areas in the country still have low internet connectivity. LGUs are encouraged to consider supporting connectivity and increasing access for groups while ensuring that the data rights of individuals are respected and protected.

35. **Provision of letters or IEC materials.** Information dissemination and consultation through provision of letters or information materials such as flyers, brochures, comics among others shall complement the other modes of consultation. IEC materials must contain important information that stakeholders need to know to make informed decisions. Subproject proponents must ensure it is distributed to all concerned households. It is recommended to assess the profile of the beneficiaries and affected persons to determine the appropriate type of information materials suitable and proportionate to them. Distribution may be done through physical delivery of hard copies or through electronically via social media and other online channels, whichever is applicable.

Upon distribution and confirmation of receipt, allow seven (7) calendar days of feedbacking that could be lodged in the installed GRM to be collected through either physical house to house collection of letters or verbal feedback, text messaging, call, email, GRM/feedback box, or through social media. Therefore, the importance of feedback mechanisms and ways on how to lodge it, should be indicated and emphasized in the letters or any information materials to be distributed. Along with the IEC materials, proponents may attach a feedback form where stakeholders can write their comments and concerns.

All feedback gathered should then be answered through another letter or any form of information materials. Provide another seven (7) calendar days to allow time for feedbacking through GRM.

As proof of conduct, the following consultation documents shall be submitted:

- i. Copy of letters or information materials distributed, including the response to the feedbacks or queries;
- ii. Receiving copy/records from all the households and geotagged photos as proof of the distribution of letters or information materials;
- iii. GRM Feedback Form or any record/certification from the household showing that feedback has been resolved.

36. **Capacity building and organizational development activities.** Capacity building is a process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, and thrive in a VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity) world. The PRDP Scale-up shall provide avenues to build the capacities of the FCAs/FCA clusters specially the micro to small medium FCAs and the small farmers and fisherfolks and other vulnerable groups. As part of capacity-building processes the PRDP Scale-up shall also provide organizational development interventions, particularly to FCAs to help them build their capacity to change and achieve greater effectiveness by developing, improving, and reinforcing organizational shared values, strategies, structures, skills, systems and leadership styles.
37. **Pre-bidding, Pre-procurement and Pre-construction conferences.** The PRDP Scale-Up shall continue the practice of PRDP of participating in the conduct of Pre-bidding, Pre-procurement and Pre-construction conferences. The pre-construction conference will be

continuously used as a platform to engage and discuss with the winning Contractors and subcontractors together with the LGUs (provincial/city/municipality and barangays) and FCAs/FCA clusters particularly on the objectives and mission of the Project, technical description of the proposed subproject, forms for billing and inspection, financial sharing scheme, milestones of the subproject, monitoring and methodology for geotagging, the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of PRDP Scale-Up, along with the corresponding penalties and sanctions to non-compliance of the Project's policies and standards.

38. ***Grievance Redress Mechanism.*** Subproject proponent Local Government Units (LGU) and Farmers and Fisherfolk Cooperative and Associations (FCAs), or FCA clusters for enterprise subprojects will be required to establish a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism as early as during subproject preparation stage that is accessible to all project stakeholders. The GRM serves as an avenue for the Project to gather feedback and suggestions from various stakeholders.
39. ***Citizens Monitoring and Evaluation.*** One of the lessons learned in PRDP is the importance of the involvement of the communities in monitoring of subprojects that encouraged increased ownership of the development projects and enabled the community and other interested groups to be a community-based monitoring partner. PRDP Scale-Up shall organize the Citizens Monitoring Teams (CMT) that facilitate communities to obtain a deeper sense of ownership of the subprojects in their localities, which is an important element to project sustainability. Instead of merely beneficiaries, the citizens become partners of the DA and the proponent LGUs in ensuring the quality of the subprojects. The PRDP Scale-Up shall continue the conduct of the Rapid Appraisal of Emerging Benefits (RAEB) as it provides an opportunity for the communities to be involved in the assessment and evaluation of the completed subprojects. The RAEB includes participatory methods of data gathering such as interviews and focus group discussions.

b. Strategies to ensure inclusion of vulnerable Individuals or groups

40. In all of the Project's engagement processes and mechanisms during project implementation, it shall not neglect the participation of the disadvantaged/vulnerable groups such as those identified in the Stakeholder Identification and Analysis Matrix (i.e. income-poor households, women, children, senior citizens, PWDs, and IPs/ICCs), as they often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. Their particular individual and cultural sensitivities, and issues and concerns to the Project shall be taken into account in order to ensure a full understanding of the project activities and benefits.
41. Indigenous Peoples communities are often located in remote, hard-to-reach areas as with the experience of PRDP. A sample case is the PWS subproject in Barangay Sianan, Municipality of Godod in Zamboanga del Norte. The water source is located 3.20 km from Brgy. Sianan Public Market. One of the beneficiaries of the PWS are Indigenous Peoples belonging to the Subanen tribe living near the water source. Their main sources of income are from agriculture and forest products. The LGU employed various strategies to ensure the Subanen tribe was consulted despite the remoteness of their location. The LGU provided transportation and transportation allowance to enable the members of the Subanen tribe to participate in the consultation processes. A house-to-house consultation process was conducted by the LGU for those who could not travel such as the PWDs and senior citizens for another round of consultation. PRDP Scale-Up will continue implementing these methods of engagement among vulnerable groups.

42. Subproject proponents are encouraged to think of other innovative ways bearing in mind the Project's key principle of ensuring inclusion and participation of disadvantaged/vulnerable households or individuals such as the following examples:
- Subproject proponents shall be open to make special arrangements. Some examples may be if a PWD is living alone without a mobile phone, the LGU may explore involving a trusted neighbor or a community worker with access to a mobile phone to be able to reach the individual.
 - For far flung areas that may have no internet connectivity or even mobile phone signal, LGUs may consider using 2-way radios which is already a practice during times of disaster and calamities.
 - Work with existing community leadership and structures who knows best their community members.
43. The I-PLAN component shall further strengthen its existing practices to ensure that processes for stakeholder engagement are inclusive particularly of Indigenous Peoples (IPs), women and other vulnerable groups and that their perspectives and suggestions are incorporated in the VCA and PCIP. The SES early screening under the I-PLAN component triggers the integration of the ADSDPP or in the absence of an ADSDDP any existing plan of the IP community into the Commodity System Investment Plan/Planning (CsIP) process if Indigenous Peoples are identified as a stakeholder in the value-chain analysis. The ADSDPP consolidates the plans of indigenous cultural communities within an ancestral domain for the sustainable management and development of their land, natural resources, and human and cultural resources. Aside from integrating the ADSDPP, CsIP also embraces the Ancestral Domain Agricultural Investment Framework (ADAIF) of the Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project (MIADP). In order to mainstream IPs into CsIP, the NCIP forms part of the CsIP organizational structure. NCIP to be included as a member of the Core Planning Team (CPT) at the central, regional and provincial levels under the I-PLAN Component.
44. On gender mainstreaming, the DA Gender Focal and LGU Gender and Development Officer may be invited in the CPT at all levels as deemed necessary. Gender and Development (GAD) focal persons are identified as part of the CPTs to make sure that gender issues and concerns are being accounted for during the planning process. Aside from the gender disaggregated data on the participants during consultations, the process should allow incorporation of women's perspectives. To be able to do this, the Project should provide capacity building activities on women empowerment and gender and development. To ensure that women including female farmers are able to participate, the timing of consultations to meet the needs of women (e.g., child care provision, etc.) would be taken into consideration. In areas or situations when women may feel intimidated to speak up in the midst of men or authorities, women-only consultations or individual interviews will be conducted.
45. Gender stereotypes and ascribed gender roles of women and men that are socially constructed often hinder women's full participation in project processes and access to project benefits. As part of its development philosophy, the Project puts importance on gender inclusivity so that stakeholder engagement mechanisms will bring out the women in the agricultural sector into the foreground instead of remaining invisible and in the fringes. The Department of Agriculture has recognized the limited access of women to production support service; production and post-harvest farm machineries, equipment and facilities to support their productive activities; to market and opportunities to earn income from production and

value adding activities and to opportunities to gain knowledge and skills in the value chain activities.

46. The design of the PRDP incorporates gender responsiveness in its Results Framework, specifically through having indicators that targets women beneficiaries that contributes to closing the gap in the identified gender issues. PRDP Scale-Up would continue and enhance the implementation of gender mainstreaming activities and approaches being implemented under PRDP. In addition, and as part of gender tagging, the project would aim to narrow the gap between men and women farmers and fisherfolk reached by agri-fishery services and assets. Based on the DA's 2017 data, women reached with production support services and production and post-harvest related machineries, facilities and equipment is below 40%. This was confirmed in a household survey conducted in 2019 under a Bank's study ("Gender Gap Mapping of Access to and Use of Roads and Public Transportation by Rural Agriculture Communities in Mindanao") which found out that only 25% of peasant women have access to production support services. In this regard, the project would set a target for women beneficiaries reached by agri-fishery services and assets. As part of I-REAP Component, the project would set a target for women participation in clustered enterprises either as direct beneficiaries and/or as leading in decision making and planning activities.

c. Considerations in deciding which method of engagement to use or which combination of methods to use to ensure participation of vulnerable groups

47. **Capacity of the community and the households to meaningfully participate in consultation activities¹**

Preferred communication channels. Preferences for channels and trusted sources will vary between individuals and groups, as will levels of access to radios, mobile phones, smartphones and the internet. For example, some women may not be able to access the household phone, and some elderly people will not have access to the internet or may be unsure how to use it. Consider the barriers to using each channel for different groups and use a mix of channels for best effect.

Literacy and understanding. Information should be presented in the most accessible format and language possible, adapted to literacy levels within each group. It should also be adapted for those who are sight or hearing impaired. For example, consider using pictures and simulated dialogues, and radio.

Reaching everyone. Engage all groups within a community, in environments where each would feel comfortable to speak up.

Capacity to engage. Use of technology is so far the top most modality in any transaction, communication or engagement process during the time of COVID-19 pandemic crisis and it has increasingly been the mode of communication in this age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (FIRe). However, it is important to recognize that the challenges on the capacity of communities to engage in consultation aren't only about access to technology. Even where digital tools can function, they likely will not enable communities in confinement (i.e. IP communities in far flung areas) to adequately prepare and participate. Remember to assess **who** has access to **what** information and **how** trusted they are, especially by the most

¹ Adapted from OXFAM's Community Engagement During COVID-19: A guide for Community-facing Staff (April 2020)

vulnerable and marginalized people. LGUs must take this into consideration to choose the best combination of consultation modalities.

48. **Inclusion of vulnerable groups/individuals** - assess the profiles of the participants such as are there elderly persons, people with underlying health issues, people with HIV, persons with disabilities, women and children and other vulnerable households that would need special considerations to ensure they are informed and able to participate.
49. **Type of concerns and issues to be tackled and/or which needs a decision from the community or household** – assess the level of complexity of issues and concerns that needs to be decided on as a community or by a household. For example, complex right of way or land acquisition issues may need a face-to-face negotiation. However if there are high health risks then conducting the consultation at a later time must be considered.
50. **Level of Health Risks** – assess the level of health risk based on National guidelines and local ordinances to ensure public health safety. WHO have issued a checklist in which the local public health authorities could refer to. Please see this link: <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/how-to-use-who-risk-assessment-and-mitigation-checklist-for-mass-gatherings-in-the-context-of-covid-19>. Local Government Units (LGUs) are also advised to utilize official and reliable data to appropriately assess the health risks in the area.

d. Strategies for stakeholder engagement in conflict areas

51. As with PRDP, the PRDP Scale Up covers all Provinces in the Philippines including areas known to have a history of conflict or are conflict-affected areas. For example, in an approved 6.24 km FMR subproject in Pandan, South Upi, Maguindanao, the station +00 of the FMR in Brgy. Pandan is about 9.10 kilometers away from the town center of the Municipality of South Upi and approximately 51.14 kilometers away from Cotabato City, the nearest commercial center and where major ports and airport is located. To ensure that consultations are conducted among stakeholders including the T'duray Indigenous Peoples community located in the Barangay Pandan a house-to-house consultation was conducted by the proponent LGU following security and safety protocols such as the team should be travelling back to Cotabato City by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To facilitate the consultation process, the LGU ensures that among the team members include someone who can communicate well using the language spoken by the T'duray. In another case, the PRDP has a completed 18.50 km FMR subproject in Guihulngan City, Negros Oriental. It is the only access road going to the barangays within the subproject influence area. Guihulngan City has experienced insurgencies in the mountain barangays near the subproject site. As a matter of protocol, proper and timely coordination with LGU Guihulngan City, Barangay Officials and the Philippine National Police (PNP) was always done prior going to the subproject site. It was important to establish close coordination particularly with the Barangay Officials who hold critical information about the movements of the armed groups in the area. Putting these safety protocols in place assured a safe engagement process for both the communities and project workers during subproject implementation.

52. As with PRDP, the PRDP Scale-Up will coordinate with the proper authorities during project implementation in conflict areas. The SES Screening Form shall include an assessment of the presence or absence of conflict in the area. It shall further determine if the entry of the PRDP Scale-Up subproject could trigger and/or exacerbate the identified conflict in the area. If it was determined that

the subproject is within a conflict-affected area, the Project shall conduct a conflict context assessment, a key activity for which is the conduct of a stakeholder assessment to determine the key actors as well as vulnerable groups. This stakeholder assessment will then be used to ensure that risks related to exacerbating the conflict are identified, addressed and mitigated through the conduct of social preparation and continuous dialogue with relevant parties as identified in the stakeholder analysis. Subproject-level SEPs may be prepared for subprojects in conflict areas. Social preparation activities shall be undertaken by the LGU assisted by the RPCO/PSO with guidance from the NPCO.

e. Framework for determining consultation modalities in case of crisis situations such as the COVID-19 public health crisis

High Health Risk	Dominant use of remote consultation modalities (i.e. IEC materials/letters, online platforms, call, text, email, radio) supplemented by face-to-face (i.e. House-to-house if no access to technology) <i>(High risk-Simple issue)</i>	Dominant use of remote with face-to-face consultation but if really not feasible conduct the consultation when the health risk is lowered <i>(High risk-Complex issue)</i>
Low Health Risk	Combine use of remote consultation modalities (i.e. IEC materials/letters, online platforms, call, text, email, radio) and face-to-face (House-to-house and Community Assembly) <i>(Low risk-Simple issue)</i>	Dominant use of face-to-face (House-to-house and Community Assembly) supplemented by remote consultation modalities (i.e. IEC materials/letters, online platforms, call, text, email, radio) <i>(Low risk-Complex issue)</i>
	Simple issues	Complex issues

**In all quadrant combination the Minimum Health Protocols and Standards shall be followed*

VI. Information Disclosure

53. The PRDP Scale-Up shall ensure proper disclosure of relevant information about the project that promotes transparency, accountability, accessibility to information, public dialogue and engagement with stakeholders. The disclosure policy supports decision making by the Project by allowing the public access to information on environmental and social aspects of the subprojects. The means by which the Project complies with the disclosure policy would include the following: conduct of meaningful consultation processes; disclosure of pertinent project documents at the PRDP Scale-Up and World Bank website; and posting of project information at the subproject sites.
54. Information should be presented in the most accessible format and language possible, adapted to literacy levels within each group. It should also be adapted for those who are sight or hearing impaired. For example, consider using pictures and simulated dialogues, and radio.
55. The Project shall disclose project information to allow stakeholders to understand the risks and impacts of the subprojects, and potential opportunities. The Project will provide stakeholders with access to the following minimum information as early as possible and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on subproject design:

- (a) The purpose, nature, and scale of the subproject;

- (b) The duration of proposed subproject activities;
- (c) Potential risks and impacts of the subproject on local communities, and the proposals for mitigating these, highlighting potential risks and impacts that might disproportionately affect vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and describing the differentiated measures taken to avoid and minimize these;
- (d) The proposed stakeholder engagement process highlighting the ways in which stakeholders can participate;
- (e) The time and venue of consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings will be notified, summarized, and reported; and
- (f) The process and means by which grievances can be raised and will be addressed.

VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

56. The PRDP has a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is currently able to cater and handle various feedback and complaints. The PRDP GRM has put in place systems for documenting and monitoring of grievances while ensuring confidentiality. This system includes a GRM web-based system for logging complaints, categorizing them, and monitoring the status of their resolution. To date there are a total of 403 recorded feedback and complaints falling under the following categories: 1) right-of-way (ROW) or land acquisition; 2) Community and Occupational Safety and Health; 3) Project Processes and Mechanisms; 4) infrastructure quality; 5) procurement; 6) consultation processes; 7) enterprise operations; and 8) others or those not related to PRDP. Out of the 403 recorded feedback and complaints there are a total of 248 complaints with a resolution rate of 98%. During PRDP's 8 year-implementation it faced challenging cases such as those which involved fraud and corruption, uncooperative stance of parties involved thus stalling resolution process, and prevailing political environment with vested interest in a subproject area causing slow resolution process. Despite these challenges, the resolution rate of 90% and above has been maintained all throughout the PRDP implementation. The high resolution rate can be attributed to the following factors: 1) clear resolution process; 2) structure allows having multiple level entry points (community, LGUs, RPCO, PSO and NPCO) using various mode of uptakes where people can lodge their feedback and complaints and 3) mechanism allows resolution at the local/community level including respecting indigenous peoples resolution process reinforcing principle of stakeholder engagement especially among vulnerable groups; 4) staff equipped with requisite skills to implement the GRM. The GRM that is now being used by PRDP will be adopted by the PRDP Scale-Up with enhancements to cater to potential SOGIE-related complaints and cases related to GBV and SEA/SH to ensure that the GRM has a survivor-centered approach.

57. **Objectives.** The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is an integral project management element that intends to seek feedback from beneficiaries and resolve complaints on project activities and performance. The mechanism will ensure that (i) the public within the project influence are aware of their rights to access, and shall have access to, the mechanism free of administrative and legal charges; (ii) that these rights and interests are protected from poor project performance, especially of beneficiaries and/or affected persons; and (iii) concerns arising from project performance in all phases are addressed effectively.

58. **Setting up the GRM.** The setting up of the GRM is formally installed at various levels of the Project – at the national, cluster, regional, provincial and city/municipal and barangay/community levels based on the established procedures and protocols, and set timeframe. Each subproject proponent Local Government Unit (LGU) and Farmers and

Fisherfolk Cooperative and Associations (FCAs), or FCA clusters for enterprise subprojects will be required to establish a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism as early as possible in project development and should be supported by appropriate human and financial resources. The GRM to be established at the LGU will serve all subprojects and related Project activities that are implemented or under the auspices of the LGU. A separate GRM for workers shall also be established as stipulated in the project's Labor Management Procedures (LMP) document.

59. The Project highlights that the GRM established at the community level encourages the utilization of the existing mechanisms in the community which have been proven effective in handling and resolving complaints, conflict, and feedbacks such as: grievance redress and complaint resolution system of the barangay councils which is handled by the Barangay captains and its designated committee; grievance redress and complaint resolution system of the farmers' and fisherfolks cooperatives or associations; customary mechanism of the indigenous peoples and Muslim communities guided by the GRM procedures, protocols and timeframe as set in this SEP.

60. **Core Principles.** The Project shall uphold the following core principles in establishing and implementing a functional and effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):

- 1) ***Fairness and Objectivity.*** Grievances received shall be treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently. The GRM shall operate independently of all interested parties to guarantee fair, objective and impartial treatment of each case.
- 2) ***Simplicity and accessibility.*** The Project shall ensure that the procedure to file grievances and seek action are simple enough that project beneficiaries can easily understand and follow the procedures. The GRM shall be made known to the public and accessible to all stakeholders, irrespective of the remoteness of the area they live, language they speak and education or income they have.
- 3) ***Responsiveness and efficiency.*** The GRM shall be designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants. The Project shall ensure that officials and personnel handling grievances are trained to take effective action upon, and respond quickly to grievances and suggestions. All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. Actions to be taken on grievance or suggestion shall be swift, decisive and constructive.
- 4) ***Participatory and Inclusive.*** The GRM of the Project shall ensure that a wide range of project stakeholders are encouraged to bring their grievances and comments to the attention of the Project Management. The Project shall create an environment where project stakeholders feel secure to participate without fear of intimidation or retribution. The GRM shall be designed to take into account culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns in a form and language(s) understandable to the concerned person. The GRM shall offer a variety of approaches to ensure social and cultural appropriateness especially in handling sensitive cases such as gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment risks (SEA-SH) incidents and SOGIE-related complaints.
- 5) ***Proportionality.*** The scope, form, and level of complexity of a project grievance mechanism should be proportionate to the potential adverse impacts on and interaction with the local communities. The Project shall ensure that the proportionality of the GRM matches the scale of the identified risk and adverse impact on affected communities. The grievance mechanism design features as well as the

nature and amount of resources needed for implementation shall be determined through an analysis of the results of the social and environmental assessment to understand who will be affected and what the impacts on them are likely to be.

Access to the GRM

61. The National Project Coordination Office (NPCO), Project Support Offices (PSO), Regional Project Coordination Offices (RPCOs), and the relevant Local Government Units (LGUs) will make the public aware of the GRM through public awareness campaigns, training and capacity building in Project Implementation Support (I-SUPPORT). Any person who has feedback or complaints regarding the performance or activities of the project and its subprojects during pre-implementation, implementation and operation phases, shall have access to the GRM mechanism. Contact details in support of the mechanism will be publicly disclosed and posted in the offices of concerned communities and in strategic places of the project's area of influence. These will also be incorporated in PRDP Scale-Up information materials, such as Project brochures, flyers and posters.

The GRM has various modes of uptake channels to ensure accessibility of the mechanism to all stakeholders. All Query/Feedback/Complaint may be directed at any level - NPCO, PSOs, RPCOs, FCAs, Tribal Chieftain and LGUs (PLGU/MLGU/CLGU/Barangay) - by means of various uptakes such as via call, text messaging, e-mail, PRDP GRM Web-based Registry (www.grm.daprdp.net/grm), PRDP Facebook page, PRDP Twitter account, letter, drop box, and personal appearance or be captured during PRDP activities such as consultations, trainings, validation visits, inspection and monitoring visits, among others. Complainants have the right to stay anonymous depending on the situation, provided that contact information is made available by the complainant for verification and communication purposes. There is a GRM Web-based System that enables the SES Unit to record and monitor queries, feedback and complaints received from various channels while ensuring confidentiality. The NPCO as the administrator, has access to all the records in the web-based system while each of the PSO and RPCO-SES Unit has an account and a unique password to access the system, register grievances and feedback, and update status of grievance resolution.

62. The PRDP Web-based GRM can be accessed by the general public through the link prdp-grm.da.gov.ph/grm where one can register/lodge a query, positive or negative feedback or complaint about the project and its subproject implementation or by visiting the PRDP website prdp.da.gov.ph and click the Web-based GRM. The complainant may check the status by simply typing the unique code given to him/her when registering.

63. Grievance Organizational Chart and Roles and Functions.

DESIGNATION	TERMS OF REFERENCE AT VARIOUS LEVELS
Grievance Chief Officer	<p>NPCO/PSO/RPCO/LGU</p> <p>-The RED/Cluster Director/Project Director or Deputy Project Director will hold this position as the chief officer of the NPCO/PSO/RPCO. While for the LGU, the respective Local Chief Executive will hold this position.</p> <p>Functions:</p> <p>-Give directions regarding grievance resolution</p>

DESIGNATION	TERMS OF REFERENCE AT VARIOUS LEVELS
	-Give the final approval on the mitigation measures as prescribed by the technical advisory team
Grievance Technical Advisory Team	<p>Representatives of NPCO/PSO/RPCO/LGU concerned components and units</p> <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assist in the resolution process thru validation of concerns and technical assistance in the crafting of mitigation measures
Grievance Point Person	<p>MLGU/PLGU/RPCO/PSO/PG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preferably the SES Focal Person <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Keep a registry of grievances -Screen grievances to determine validity of concerns -Initiate resolution process -Refer issues to concerned personnel for technical advice -Organize team for validation of concerns as necessary <p>Barangay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Barangay Captain to be assisted by the Barangay Secretary <p>Ancestral Domain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tribal Chieftain/Leader <p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Keep a registry of grievances -Screen grievances to determine validity of concerns -Initiate resolution process -Mediate between complainant and respondent -Refer issues that necessitate the decision of the Barangay Council/Tribal Council -Offer decision to the aggrieved party and seek his/her consent to implement such mitigation measure

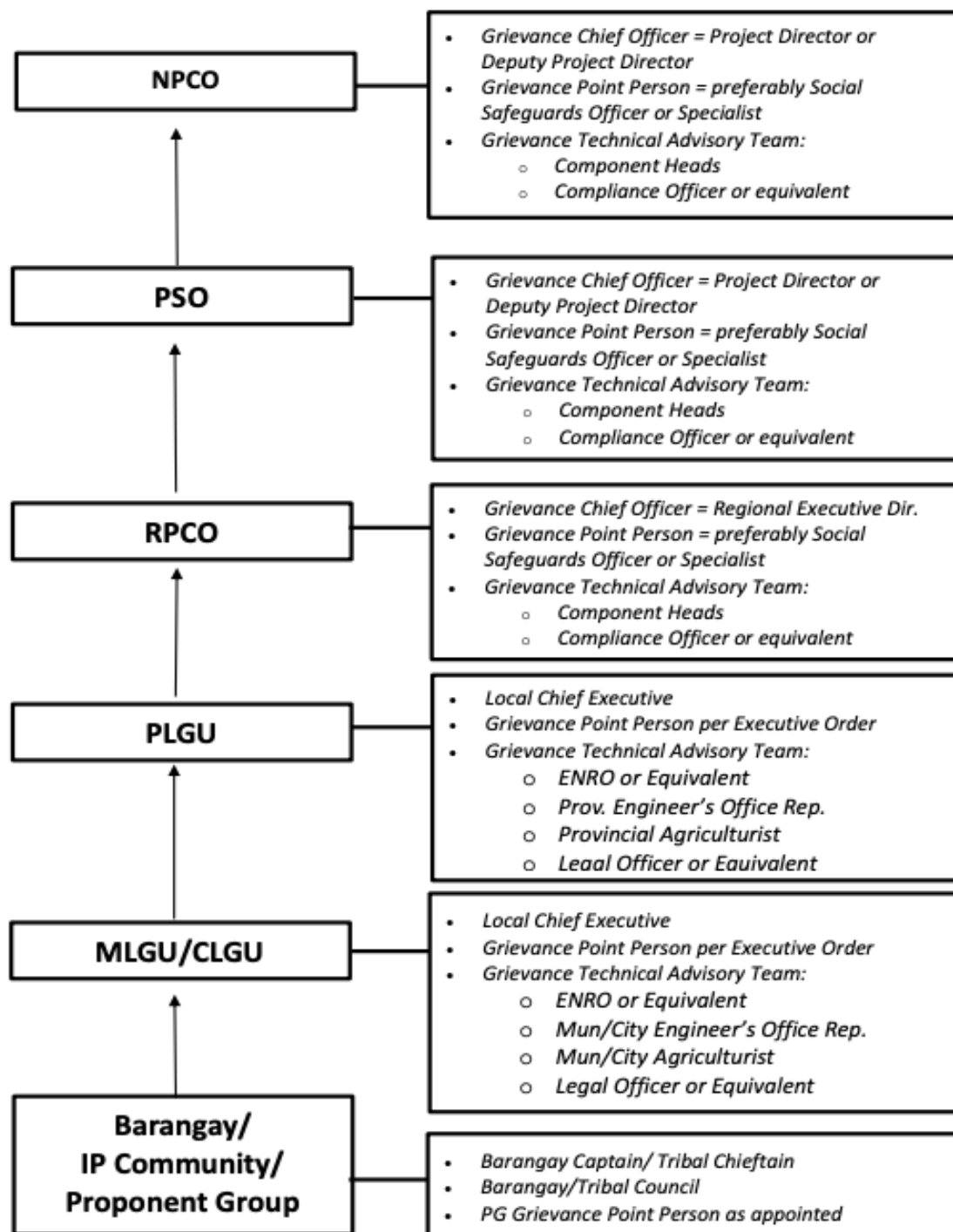


Figure. Grievance Organizational Structure

64. **Grievance Investigation and Resolution Process.** Individuals or group of individuals wishing to provide feedback and/or complaints about the effects of PRDP Scale-Up activities on their property, production system, economic well-being, spiritual life, environmental quality, or any other assets of their lives shall file their feedback or complaint using any of the modes of uptake and may be directed at any level - NPCO, PSOs, RPCOs, FCAs, Tribal Chieftain and LGUs (PLGU/MLGU/CLGU/Barangay). Figure 2 below illustrates the GRM resolution process.

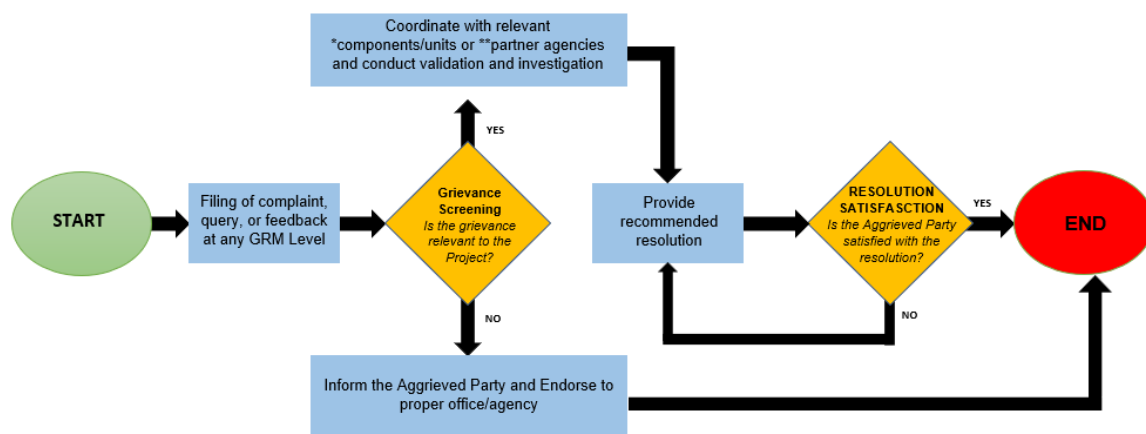


Figure 2. GRM Resolution Process

65. The Grievance Investigation and Resolution process is outlined below:

a. Step 1: Filing of complaint, feedback or query

A Query/Feedback/Complaint Form will be accomplished by the concerned individual or group of individuals or by the GPP if needed. Complainant may be, but not limited to, project beneficiaries, affected persons (APs)/ households (AHs) or concerned organizations. The Form shall be filed to the GPP of the relevant office/level (NPCO, PSOs, RPCOs, PGs and LGUs).

b. Step 2: Recording of queries, feedbacks and complaints in the registry

Registry of any query, feedback, or complaint will be recorded by the relevant office/level where the query/feedback/complaint was received/filed. However, if received at the Barangay/IP Community/PG level, it shall be endorsed to the implementing LGU (PLGU/MLGU/CLGU) for proper recording. Meanwhile the PRDP ESS Units (RPCO/PSO/NPCO) are tasked to register and update status of all queries, feedbacks and complaints into its GRM Web-based Registry.

c. Step 3: Assessing validity of the query, feedback or complaint

The validity of the query, feedback or complaint will be assessed by the GPP. If the query, feedback or complaint is not relevant to the project, conduct necessary intervention such as providing an explanation or education session to the complainant. When the complainant accepts explanation, he/she will need to sign the Resolution Form as indication on the acceptance of explanation.

Since Query, Feedback, and Complaint may be directed at any level, the GPP shall also verify if the case is rightfully intended for their level. If assessed as not, the GPP who received the case shall notify and endorse the grievance to the appropriate level for proper resolution.

If indeed the query, feedback or complaint is project related, the GPP may proceed to the necessary next steps.

d. Step 4: Organizing meetings/site inspection with the relevant parties/agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the case

If query, feedback or complaint is assessed as valid and project-related, within ten (10) working days from the date the complaint was received, the barangay/tribal chieftain/PG GPP shall organize meetings and/or site inspection visits together with the relevant parties/agencies/contractors to discuss/investigate the case.

Based on the meetings/site inspection visits, the GPP shall come up with recommendations to resolve the case and present this to the Barangay Council. If the relevant Barangay/Tribal Council/PG finds such mitigation measures acceptable, the Barangay GPP will offer this to the aggrieved party and seek his/her consent to implement such mitigation measures. All meetings should be recorded and copies of the minutes of meetings will be provided to the complainant.

e. Step 5: Agreeing on a resolution

If aggrieved party agrees with mitigation measure/resolution, the concerned office/level (i.e. Barangay/Tribal Council/Proponent Group) shall implement the agreed resolution. The Resolution Form shall be signed by the complainant, the relevant office/level (i.e. Barangay) with copies to be sent to the concerned PLGU and RPCO.

Confirmation that the case has been resolved from anonymous complainant(s) and those who wouldn't be able to personally sign the resolution form due to security reasons will be communicated through their provided contact information and will be asked to confirm agreement on the resolution via text message or email.

f. Step 6: If no amicable resolution is reached, conduct another resolution procedure or escalate grievance to a higher level, until the case is resolved.

If no response is received or no action taken by the office or level to which the complainant filed the grievance within 15 working days after the registration of the complaint, the complainant may appeal/escalate the grievance to the higher office/level for appropriate action.

For example, if no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant Barangay within fifteen (15) days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the relevant MLGU/CLGU. The concerned MLGU/CLGU will organize meetings within ten (10) working days with their grievance advisory team and relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter and recommend this to their respective MLGU/CLGU-LCE.

If the relevant MLGU/CLGU-LCE finds such mitigation measures acceptable, the GPP will offer this to the aggrieved party and seek his/her consent to implement such mitigation measures.

If the aggrieved party agrees with mitigation measures, MLGU/CLGU will implement the resolution. The Resolution Form shall be signed by the complainant, the relevant MLGU/CLGU with copies to be sent to the concerned RPCO. As soon as the parties agree on the settlement, the resolution process has to be documented via the web-based registry system with the signed Resolution Form as attachment. At this point, the case is considered closed.

If as per GPP monitoring the status of a received feedback or complaint at the local level has not received any action or resolution within the prescribed time, it is the function of the GPP to escalate it to the higher level so that resolution/response can be provided to the complainant.

The following next steps illustrate the resolution process to be undertaken in case the grievance is not resolved at the Barangay/Tribal Council/PG and MLGU/CLGU level. However, the complainant or GPP may escalate the complaint to any level as deemed appropriate.

g. Step 7: Escalating grievance to PLGU level

If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant MLGU/CLGU within fifteen (15) days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the relevant PLGU or the PLGU can initiate action upon knowing that the grievance remains to be unresolved. The concerned PLGU will organize meetings within 10 working days with their grievance advisory team and relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter and recommend this to their respective PLGU - LCE.

If the relevant PLGU–LCE finds such mitigation measures (within 10 days) acceptable, the GPP will offer this to the aggrieved party and seek his/her consent to implement such mitigation measures.

If an aggrieved party agrees with a mitigation measure, PLGU will implement it. The Resolution Form shall be signed by the complainant/head of household, the relevant PLGU with copies to be sent to the concerned RPCO.

h. Step 8: Escalating grievance to RPCO level

If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant PLGU Governor's Office within fifteen (15) days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the relevant RPCO GPP or the RPCO shall initiate action upon knowing that the grievance remains to be unresolved. The concerned RPCO will organize meetings with their grievance advisory team and relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter and recommend this to their respective Grievance officer. The RPCO will decide and take mitigation measures within thirty (30) working days of receiving the appeal. If an aggrieved party agrees with a mitigation measure, RPCO will implement it.

When the complaint is resolved, the Resolution Form shall be signed by the complainant, the relevant LGU and the RPCO.

i. Step 9: Escalating grievance to PSO level

If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant RPCO within fifteen (15) days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the PSO GPP or the PSO shall initiate action upon knowing that the grievance remains to be unresolved. The concerned PSO will organize meetings with their grievance advisory team and relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter and recommend this to their respective Grievance officer. The PSO will decide and take mitigation measures within thirty (30) working days of receiving the appeal. If an aggrieved party agrees with a mitigation measure, PSO will implement it.

When the complaint is resolved, the Resolution Form shall be signed by the complainant, the relevant LGU, the RPCO and the PSO.

j. Step 10: Escalating grievance to NPCO level

If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant PSO within fifteen (15) days after the registration of complaint, the complainant can appeal to the NPCO GPP or the NPCO shall initiate action upon knowing that the grievance remains to be unresolved. The NPCO will organize meetings with their grievance advisory team and relevant agencies/contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter and recommend this to their respective Grievance officer. The NPCO will decide and take mitigation measures within thirty (30) working days of receiving the appeal. If an aggrieved party agrees with a mitigation measure, NPCO will implement it.

When the complaint is resolved, the Resolution Form shall be signed by the complainant/ head of household, the relevant LGU, RPCO and PSO and the NPCO and uploaded in the PRDP GRM Web-based Registry along with other relevant documents.

k. Step 11: Case resolved or closed or is outside jurisdiction of the Project GRM

A case shall be registered as resolved if the Resolution Form or any other document of its equivalent has been secured from the complainant. If the complainant is still not satisfied with the decision of the NPCO, in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the case shall be deemed closed. The complainant, as a last resort, may opt to submit his/her case to the court, in which decision is final.

66. **Grievance Point Person (GPP).** Dedicated and passionate grievance redress personnel are essential to GRM success. The Project shall ensure sound selection process/criteria for GRM personnel to ensure the person/committee is objective, transparent, approachable. All project levels (NPCO/PSO/RPCO) and subproject proponents (LGUs and FCAs) will each nominate and train one of their officers to be a Grievance Point Person (GPP) for project-related issues.

67. The GPPs will be responsible for the initial screening of feedback and complaints, as well as, the organization of preliminary meetings with concerned parties to establish the critical path to resolution. A registry of feedback or grievances received will be maintained by the GPPs for reporting to the NPCO and the World Bank, specifically for associated follow-up, resolution or non-resolution of issues. Feedback and grievance registries will be consolidated by the NPCO for discussions on how to further enhance PRDP systems based on the feedback and complaints.
68. **Sensitivity to Gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment risks (SEA-SH) cases and Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Expression (SOGIE)-related complaints.** The Project's GRM shall ensure that its personnel are equipped with the knowledge, skills and attitudes to handle GBV, SEA-SH and SOGIE-related complaints. The resolution for such cases will be different from the other identified grievance categories such as complaints pertaining to right-of-way, consultation processes and road quality. Once a GBV, SEA-SH and SOGIE-related complaint is received the Project guarantees a survivor-centered approach in addressing such cases.
69. The Project's GRM shall ensure effective coordination with partners and national authorities to establish standard operating procedures and referral pathways. The GRM shall establish a clear referral system where victims feel safe reporting their cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment risks (SEA-SH). For example, referral to the Committee on Decorum and Investigation (CoDI) to exclusively investigate and address cases of sexual harassment. As required by the Anti-Sexual Harassment Act as amended, the DA shall hold the CoDI in high esteem for their probity, integrity, and most importantly, commitment. GBV cases shall follow a different resolution process in accordance with relevant laws such as the RA 9262 or known as the Act Defining Violence against women and their children, providing for protective measures for victims, prescribing penalties therefore and for other purposes. For example, when the Project GRM receives a GBV or SEA-SH incident, it may refer the case to the LGU especially when a protection order is crucial to the SEA-SH survivor. Part of the GRM shall be the engagement and raising awareness of communities on GBV and SEA-SH prevention, risk mitigation and response through the conduct of community orientations.
70. As with PRDP, the PRDP Scale-Up GRM shall also cater to grievances related to fraud and corruption however it shall have a different resolution process. Once a fraud and corruption related grievance is received it shall be endorsed to a DA Special Committee under PRDP Scale-Up Legal Services for internal processing of the grievance. After which it shall be referred to the DA Legal Services.
71. Figure 3 shows the GRM resolution process flow for GBV/SEA/SH related cases and Fraud and Corruption related cases.

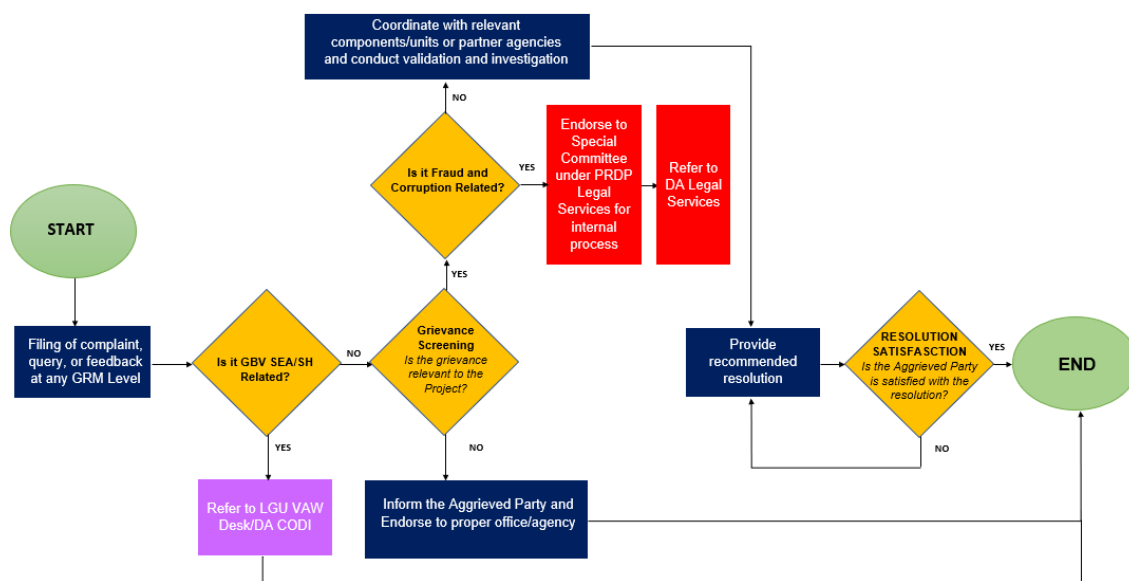


Figure 3: GRM resolution process flow for GBV/SEA/SH related cases

VIII. Institutional Arrangements and Resources

72. Institutional Arrangements. The existing implementation structure of the PRDP will be maintained in the PRDP Scale-Up. The stakeholder engagement activities shall be incorporated in all the Project components (I-PLAN, I-REAP, I-BUILD and I-SUPPORT) as described in this SEP. Hence, stakeholder engagement is part and parcel of the Project's management system. Though the stakeholder engagement activities are the look-out of the Safeguards Unit, all PRDP Scale-Up Components and Units at all levels (NPCO, PSO, RPCO) as well as subproject proponents (LGUs and FCAs) are accountable and responsible in ensuring that meaningful consultations are conducted in accordance to the set standards in this SEP. The PRDP SES Units (RPCO/PSO/NPCO) are also tasked to register and update status of all queries, feedbacks and complaints through the link prdp-grm.da.gov.ph/login. The system aides the PRDP SES Unit in monitoring and generating reports wherein the Project can derive lessons to further enhance project implementation.

73. Capacity building. The Project shall conduct basic orientation and capacity development activities for key stakeholders to ensure inclusion and implementation of the SEP and the other environmental and social standards set by the Project. Corresponding training design and modules shall be developed building on the existing training modules of the original PRDP. One area which the Project can improve on is to conduct gender and development training so as to gain a firmer foothold for the women partners of the Project. Since PRDP Scale-Up focuses on creating economic opportunities for women by ensuring the number of women beneficiaries and providing capacity building, future training should provide a wider perspective on women empowerment and gender and development such as understanding the "multiple- burdens" of women; the need for providing equal opportunities for leadership and breaking down stereotypes on women's roles. Capacity building modules shall include topics to ensure gender perspectives are incorporated in the design and implementation of the Project as well as develop capacities of the Project staff and LGUs on engaging vulnerable

groups and Indigenous Peoples, conduct of conflict assessment, increase awareness on gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment risks (SEA-SH) in construction sites and workplaces.

74. **Budget for SEP Implementation.** The cost of implementing the SEP and other ESF instruments are embedded in the budget of the Project, which shall be determined on an annual basis as part of the overall Project financial plan. The indicative total budget for the SEP activities is PhP 696.0 million lodged in the various Project components (I-PLAN, I-REAP, I-BUILD and I-SUPPORT). In addition to this indicative amount, the subproject proponents such as the LGUs and FCAs should allot a budget to ensure their compliance to the SEP. Such cost would include expenses for the conduct of consultations.

Annex 1: Documentation of consultation with NGAs

MINUTES OF MEETING			
Title of Meeting:	Consultation Meeting on the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) Scale-Up		
Meeting Venue:	Zoom Conference		
Date:	04 January 2023	Time:	9:00 AM – 12:00 NN
No. of Pages:	8		

Meeting Attendees:			
Name	Company	Name	Company
Ms. Angelita D. Martir	DA PRDP	Mr. Marcial Mateo	DENR-MGB
Ms. Bathsheba Aparilla	DA PRDP	Engr. Joary Cervantes	DPWH-BOD
Ms. Roan Nuelan	DA PRDP	Engr. Edwin Azurin	DPWH-BOD
Ms. Romaeca Pascual	DA PRDP	Engr. Mary Cris Utod	DPWH-ESSD
Ms. Aimikalyn Capinpin	DA PRDP	Chief Rosemarie Del Rosario	DPWH-ESSD
Ms. Cherry Rivera	Consultant	Atty. Aiza Manalastas	DPWH-LS
Ms. Maria Veronica Hernando	Consultant	Atty. Mikhail Tupaz	DPWH-OULS
Ms. Rinalyn Dumol	BFAR	Ms. Suhaylah Macadatar-Madali	DOLE-BWC
Ms. Imelda Calixto	BFAR	Engr. Maria Kristina De Guzman	DOLE-BWC
Ms. Angelica Mae Pila	BFAR	Ms. Melinda	DOLE-BWC
Asec for Policy Planning and Research Office, Engr. Joey Sumatra	DAR	Dir. Caesar M. Ortega	NCIP
Asec for Field Operations Office, Atty. Marjorie Ayson	DAR	Ms. Dana Lim	NCIP
Ms. Siara Jeanne Nulada	DENR-BMB	Chief Glenda Pua	NCIP
Mr. Francisco Feliciano	DENR-BMB	Atty. Pepito L. Padilla	NIA
Engr. Aura Revilla	DENR-EMB	Mr. Abelardo H. Angadol, Jr.	NIA
Chief Marivic Yao	DENR-EMB	Engr. Reynaldo L. Baloloy	NIA
Ms. Claudett Endozo	DENR-FMB	Engr. Othello L. Razon	NIA
Ms. Dianne Lanugan	DENR-FMB	Ms. Milagrosa Asuncion	NIA
Engr. Robert Domingo	DENR-FMB	Ms. Salve Quarto	NIA
Chief Teodorico Marquez Jr	DENR-FMB	Ms. Mary Grace Maniquiz	NIA
Mr. Lawrence Buduhan	DENR-FMB	Atty. Giselle Diaz	NWRB
Engr. Danny Berches	DENR-MGB	Ms. Mary Jane Dominguez	NWRB
Mr. Gilbert L. Aquino	DENR-MGB	Ms. Joan Salcedo	PHIVOLCS
Mr. Christian Kevin Latiza	DENR-MGB	Engr. Ryan Joseph Cariño	PPA
Chief Marnette Puthenpurekal	DENR-MGB	Atty. Danah S. Jaramillo	PPA

Item	Description	Action Needed
I.	Introduction	
	<p>The consultation meeting started with a short prayer followed by introduction of the participants and the consultants. The objectives of the consultation meeting were also discussed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To actively engage the National Government Agencies (NGAs) in the consultation process and gather their views, comments and suggestions based on the discussion of the PRDP Scale-up Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). 2. To ensure proper documentation of views, comments and suggestions raised by the NGAs that will contribute to the effective implementation of PRDP Scale-up. Particularly on the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) • Environmental and social issues that should be taken into consideration by the Project • Possible significant environmental and social impacts of PRDP Scale-up proposed list of subprojects 	<p>For information</p> <p>For information</p>
II.	Presentation	
	<p>The presentation was led by Environmental and Social Specialist-Consultants, Ms. Cherry Rivera and Ms. Maria Veronica Hernando. The consultants discussed the Proposed subprojects under the PRDP Scale-Up, then ten (10) ESSs of World Bank and the application on the PRDP Scale-Up in comparison to the previously being used operational policies followed by the presentation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) outline, and the Environmental and Social Screening considerations.</p>	For information
	<p>The consultants prepared guide questions for the NGAs invited. Following are the questions pre-identified:</p> <p><u>NGAs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have comments on the environmental considerations (exclusion list) of PRDP Scale-Up • What other environmental and social issues should be taken into consideration by the project? • In the proposed list of subprojects under PRDP Scale-Up, are there subprojects which you consider as critical or causing significant environmental and social impacts? <p><u>EMB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have comments on the environmental considerations (exclusion list) of PRDP Scale-Up • What other environmental and social issues should be taken into consideration by the project? • In the proposed list of subprojects under PRDP Scale-Up, are there subprojects which DENR-EMB would consider as critical or causing significant environmental impacts? 	For information

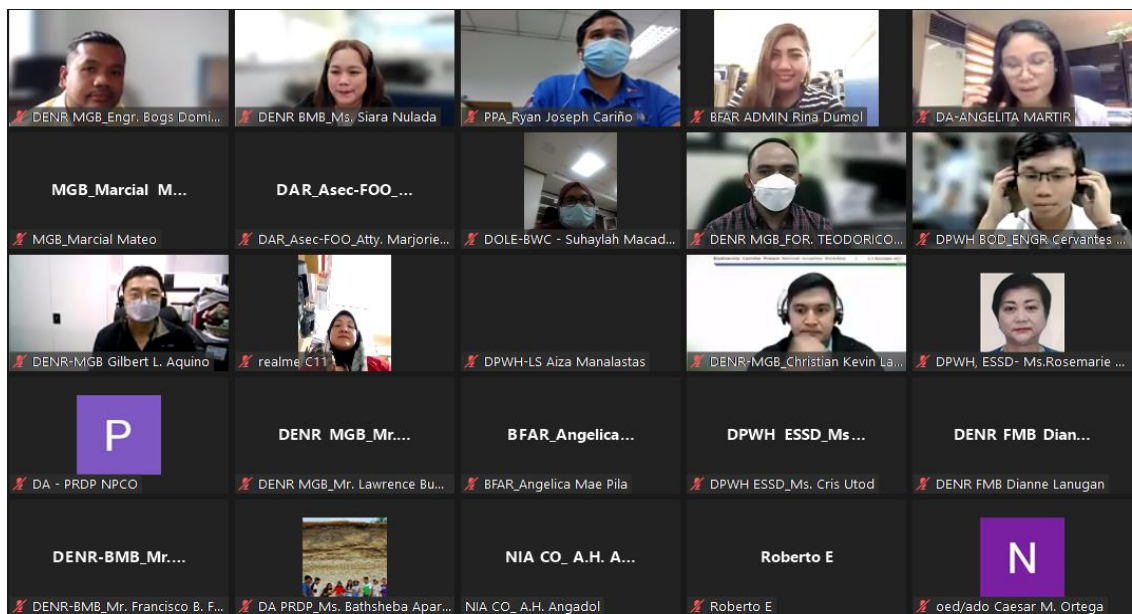
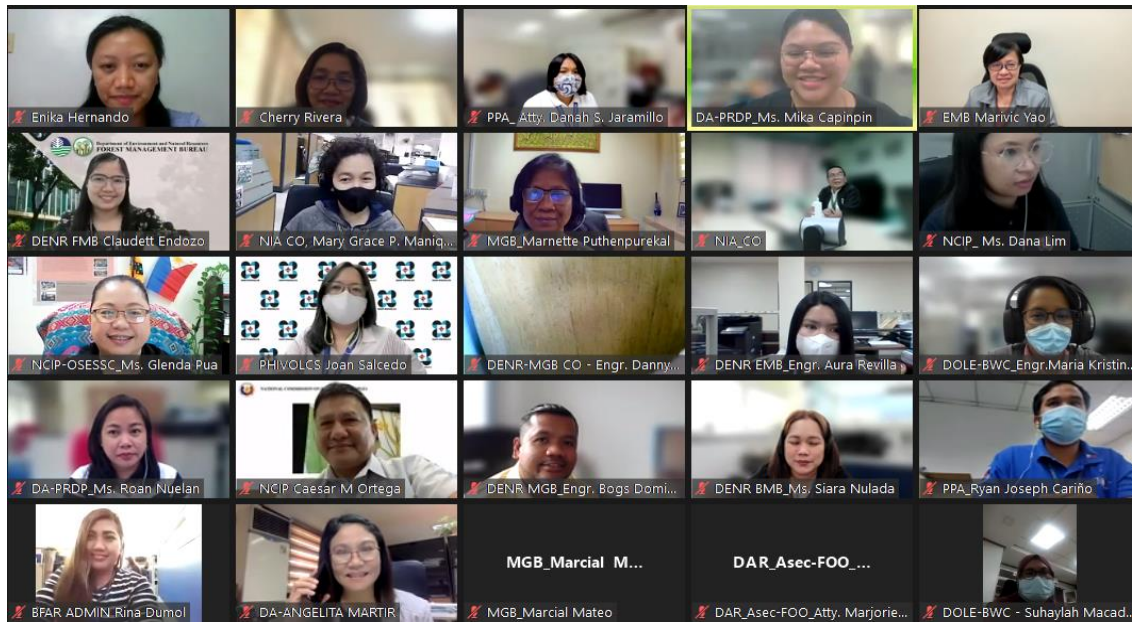
Item	Description	Action Needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What DENR-EMB requirements should be taken into consideration by subprojects, i.e. permits/clearances, monitoring reports? <p><u>BMB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What DENR-BMB requirements should be considered if a subproject is located in a buffer zone of a designated protected area? Are there available resources from BMB to help DA-PRDP in screening biodiversity impacts and ecosystem services? Are there restrictions if a subproject will involve fishponds and hatcheries? Crop production? <p><u>FMB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the requirements of DENR-FMB if a subproject is located in a designated forest land? What are the requirements of DENR-FMB for mangrove areas? If a subproject will involve unavoidable removal of trees, what requirements should be included in the screening and implementation? <p><u>MGB and PHIVOLCS</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is geohazard assessment by MGB a requirement for PRDP Scale-Up subprojects? Are there available information from MGB and PHIVOLCS to help DA-PRDP2 in screening geohazards and natural hazards affecting a subproject? 	
III.	Discussions and clarification from the presentation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atty. Tupaz of DPWH- Office of the Undersecretary for Legal Services (OULS) confirmed if the World Bank also considered the national ROW Acquisition Act to which Ms. Angelita Martir of DA confirmed that PRDP OL, AF1 and AF2 considered the RA 10752 which will also be considered in the PRDP Scale-Up including the DPWH technical design (Blue book) is also being followed. Chief Del Rosario of DPWH-Environmental and Social Safeguards Division (ESSD) heard that under the convergence program, there were some FMRs and bridges identified for implementation of DPWH and suggested to make a guideline on who will apply for permits and clearances needed to be specified in the Chapter 8 of the ESMF: Institutional arrangements, responsibilities, and capacity building. Ms. Hernando clarified that in PRDP, permits and land acquisition are done through the LGU and will indeed be specified in the Framework. Ms. Hernando clarified the specification of the Project's compliance to RA 10752 including the replacement cost, entitlement policy even for informal settlers and special consideration to vulnerable sectors. Atty. Tupaz and Chief del Rosario confirmed that the World Bank's Social Safeguards with regards to land acquisition are 	<p>For information</p> <p>For information</p> <p>For information</p> <p>For information</p>

Item	Description	Action Needed
	<p>final output of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to establish guidelines, standards, and procedures involving NCIP and IP Communities. Ms. Martir requested an invitation to participate as well on the collaborative framework formulation. NCIP confirmed to send the 2nd letter of invitation to DA SPCMAD to be addressed to Senior Undersecretary Domingo F. Panganiban.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Pua of NCIP commented on the outline of ESMF and shared that they have submitted comments on the ESS of the World Bank last year but have not received feedback/updates if they have considered the comments yet. Ms. Rivera asked if there are available resources/information on the CADT/CADC areas to help the Project in its screening process and to aid in the evaluation of subprojects in the Ancestral Domains. Dir. Ortega confirmed to provide the updated files, in shapefile files (SHP) and excel of the universe of Ancestral Domains (ongoing, approved, for registration, and identified) similar to what is being requested by the Department of Justice (DOJ) in their technical meetings. 	<p>For information</p> <p>For NCIP's Action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engr. Baloloy mentioned their expectation to include in the project cost of the framework the payment/fees for the use of public lands considering the experience of NIA where payment costs are high in Special Use Agreement with Protected Areas (SAPA)/Protected areas considering the presence of DAO 22-2022-01 or the Gratuitous Special Use Permit (GSUP). NIA initiated for government projects to be exempted from fees but this does not include protected areas thus, GSUP fees still apply for protected areas. Ms. Matir confirms the presence of projects which need to apply for SAPA and GSUP where LGUs are responsible. DA-PRDP to discuss with the Bank if they will allow this to be included on the project cost considering the high fees. 	<p>For PRDP's action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Puthenpurekal of DENR-Mines and Geoscience Bureau (MGB) mentioned that all critical projects requiring Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) from DENR-Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) will also be required for an assessment of geohazard. To categorically respond on the geohazard information, specially on land induced landslide and flood prone areas, MGB is willing to share information on the geohazard information for the PRDP subprojects. 	<p>For MGB's action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistant Secretary for Field Operations Office, Atty. Ayson of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) shared in relation to the GRM to also consider distinction between project workers that are COS and JO vs Project hired. Also, to not focus on project workers but also on stakeholders. She also added to having an approach in engaging in areas 	<p>For PRDP's action</p>

Item	Description	Action Needed
	<p>with concern. In the ESCP, include a process of incident report to incorporate the World Bank standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the labor conditions include provision for child labour and IP worker issues. • Ms. Hernando asked if DAR has an experience on overlapping tenurial instruments to which Asec Marjorie Ayson explained that they execute projection and Joint Administrative Order/MOA with DENR and NCIP through a consultation. 	<p>For PRDP's action</p> <p>For information</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Mateo of MGB reminded the prohibition of selling excavated rocks per experience, contractors and subcontractors were caught doing the commercial selling. As mandated under RA 7942, a permit to transport from MGB must be acquired for transporting excavated resources. 	<p>For PRDP's Action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Yao of EMB clarified if for the exclusion list include the locally declared protected areas and suggested to include these as well and not just the NIPAS declared as well as the key biodiversity areas. • She also reminded that an Archaeological Impact Assessment for submission to National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) shall also be prepared if there are possible damage to cultural resources and heritage sites and recommended to initially coordinate with NCCA if there are areas that will fall/affected that is within their scope and recommended resources such as maps from NCCA, if any. • There is an ongoing discussion on the request of NCCA that prior to the issuance of ECC, they should initially approve the AIA and corresponding mitigation plan which may be added as a condition under the Annex B of the ECC. • Ms. Rivera asked if there are available resources from DENR on ecosystem services such as services on fisheries, flood protections systems, etc. • Chief Yao recommended to qualify the "areas prone to natural hazards" since majority of the areas in the Philippines are hazard prone to which Ms. Angie clarified that these areas will not be outrightly prohibited given that mitigating measures will be provided. 	<p>For PRDP's Action</p> <p>For PRDP's Action</p> <p>For information</p> <p>For PRDP's action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Endozo of DENR-EMB reiterated the DAO 2004-59, GSUP (DAO 2022-01) which is applicable to farm to market roads and bridges. She also gave details on the destruction of mangroves which is highly discouraged, specifically that prohibition on cutting of mangroves pursuant to RA 7161. • Regarding the unavoidable cutting of trees, she provided the administrative orders that need to be followed in the application for tree cutting permit, particularly: DAO 2021-11 (naturally growing trees) and DAO 2020-18 (planted trees). 	<p>For information</p> <p>For information</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Salcedo of Phivolcs agreed on the environmental 	<p>For information</p>

Item	Description	Action Needed
	screening inclusion of areas prone to natural hazards to be qualified and to provide mitigation measures (structural and non-structural. She also provided the procedure on requesting all hazard assessments in the country. Quick assessment can be done via georisk.ph. But for the procedure on assessment for submission, the standard procedure of requesting assessment must be done	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engr. De Guzman of DOLE-BWC requested to emphasize in the framework the approved Construction Safety and Health Program (CSHP) of contractors as a requirement prior to project implementation in Chapter 8 per DO 13 and DO 198. Ms. Angie mentioned that the outline will be included in the ESMF but this is already being required by the procurement. She also reiterated to give emphasis on child labor as well. Engr. De Guzman also requested a copy of the draft document for their review Engr. De Guzman to send the template of the CSHP and the references. 	<p>For PRDP's action</p> <p>For PRDP's action</p> <p>For DOLE-BWC's action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atty. Jaramillo of Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) committed that whatever needs PRDP may need will be addressed. Ms. Rivera asked the concern on feeder port specifically on the zone delineation and what are the necessary proceedings that PRDP must undergo for this. Atty. Danah clarified that usual feeder ports are funded by DOTr and they are also having concern on who will be operating the ports. Regarding the concern on the requirements of PPA that are affected by the zone delineation, Atty. Jaramillo recommended sending the list of specific concerns that need clarification. Engr. Carino suggested coordinating the location of the proposed projects to be assessed properly. 	<p>For information</p> <p>For information</p> <p>For PRDP's action</p> <p>For PRDP's Action</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Dumol of BFAR suggested unifying the policies and requirements among all World Bank funded projects and to give disclaimer that revisions may be needed in the future. Ms. Rinalyn also reminded to consult stakeholders in the ESMF Preparation. 	For information

Photo Documentation



Annex 2: Documentation of consultation with BARMM Ministries

MINUTES OF MEETING			
Title of Meeting:	Consultation Meeting on the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) of Philippine Rural Development Project Scale-Up		
Meeting Venue:	Zoom Conference		
Date:	04 January 2023	Time:	1:30 PM – 3:30 PM
No. of Pages:	8		

Meeting Attendees:			
Name	Company	Name	Company
Chief Nasser Awal	MENRE	Minister Mohammad S. Yacob	MAFAR
Mr. Nhasref Rakim	MENRE	Mr. Parhana Hasan	MAFAR
Mr. Abdul Mojeer Akmad	MENRE	Mr. Ashnaira	MAFAR
Mr. Nor Hassan A. Amba	MENRE	Mr. Coco Tayuan	MAFAR
Mr. Felino V. Samar	MIPA	Mr. Arnel Arreglado	PRDP PSO Mindanao
Mr. Goldie Baldemor	PRDP RPCO BARMM	Mr. Anacleto Hernando	PRDP PSO Mindanao
Mr. Al-aviv Pendulat	PRDP RPCO BARMM	Mr. Alfred Adrian Basino	PRDP PSO Mindanao
Ms. Jeniffer C. Sakilan	PRDP RPCO BARMM	Ms. Bathsheba Aparilla	PRDP NPCO
Ms. Maria Veronica Hernando	Consultant	Ms. Roan Nuelan	PRDP NPCO
Ms. Cherry Rivera	Consultant	Ms. Romaeca Joy Pascual	PRDP NPCO
Ms. Angelita Martir	PRDP NPCO	Ms. Aimikalyn Capinpin	PRDP NPCO

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	<p>The consultants prepared guide questions for the BARMM Offices invited. Following are the questions pre-identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Do you have comments on the environmental considerations (exclusion list) of PRDP Scale-Up? •What other environmental and social issues should be taken into consideration by the project? •In the proposed list of subprojects under PRDP Scale-Up, are there subprojects which BARMM would consider as critical or causing significant environmental impacts? •What BARMM requirements should be taken into consideration by subprojects, i.e. permits/clearances, monitoring reports? •What BARMM requirements should be considered if a subproject is located in a buffer zone of a designated protected area? •Are there available resources from BARMM to help DA-PRDP in screening biodiversity impacts and ecosystem services? •Are there restrictions if a subproject will involve fishponds and hatcheries? Crop production? •What are the requirements of BARMM if a subproject is located in a designated forest land? •What are the requirements of BARMM for mangrove areas? •If a subproject will involve unavoidable removal of trees, what requirements should be included in the screening and implementation? •Is geohazard assessment being undertaken by BARMM? <p>Are there available information from BARMM to help DA-PRDP Scale-Up in screening geohazards and natural hazards affecting a subproject?</p>	For information
III.	Discussions and clarification from the presentation	

Item	Description	Action By
	<p data-bbox="284 259 703 293">Concerning Environmental Permits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="336 331 1054 898">● Chief Nasser shared that MENRE has seven sectorial services namely: Forest Management Services (FMS), Land Management Services (LMS), Environmental Management Services (EMS); Ecosystems Research & Development, Mines & Geo-Sciences Services, Biodiversity Management Services, and Energy Management Services and Development. However, only EMS is present. When it comes to EIA consultants in the preparation of EIA reports of subprojects, reactions are usually unpleasant since there are professional fees for private consultants. He suggested that if there are available DA national or MAFAR consultants, they could assist in the preparation of EIA reports. This is because when LGUs are informed of the requirements, they get second thoughts on the project. It is a bottleneck there because of limited EIA consultants in BARMM. <li data-bbox="336 936 1054 1211">● Ms. Cherry referred him to Mam Angie to answer the query on the inclusion of EIA preparation in the project cost. In terms of technical support, Ms. Cherry asked if there are available secondary baselines to serve as references in the assessment of risks and impact such as maps on the delineation of protected areas and ancestral domain. As these will help in the impact assessment. <li data-bbox="336 1249 1054 1469">● Chief Nasser confirmed that the MGS, Tree Services, and BERDs have maps and that the consultants can visit them to check these. Moreover, since manpower is limited, it is recommended that the proponent submit a letter 2 weeks prior to request and visit so they can prepare. <li data-bbox="336 1507 1054 1827">● Chief Nasser shared that MENRE issues permits like ECC and all the five (5) environmental laws including Ras 8749, 6969, unlike in the national government wherein EMB issues these. In BARMM, EMS is only the recommending agency. He also said that the process is fast and easy as long as the documents are complete and the signatories are present. Within a month, ECC can be approved. Geohazard assessment is also in MENRE and they act like a one-stop shop. <li data-bbox="336 1865 1054 2000">● He added that delineation of protected areas are available at BERDS- Biodiversity Ecosystem Research and Development Services. They also issue permits for buffer zones and processing of SAPA. All Permit 	<p data-bbox="1150 331 1294 398">For PRDP's information</p> <p data-bbox="1150 936 1294 1003">For PRDP's information</p> <p data-bbox="1150 1256 1294 1323">For PRDP's information</p> <p data-bbox="1150 1507 1294 1574">For PRDP's information</p> <p data-bbox="1150 1865 1294 1933">For PRDP's information</p>

Item	Description	Action By
	<p>approvals are usually at the minister level of MENRE but also depends on the project. For forest lands, they will undergo Forest Land services. Practically, they have all the services in MENRE. All applicable to BARMM. There are only minor considerations not applicable to BARMM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chief Nasser answered that on the significant environmental issues in BARMM, they look at impacts in four aspects- land, people, air and water. In land, if there's resettlement, then there should be a resettlement action plan. He also confirmed that they also use the DAO 2000-30 project categories. ● He then explained the process flow. First, proponents like MAFAR, go to the office for screening and to let them know what they need to do. Next, if there are in-house experts for EIA, then that's good. Then, the documents should be notarized and ring bound with plastic cover. Since there are so many applications., they limit the number of pages, 75 for EIA and less than 350 pages for EIS. After notarizing, they need to submit 5 sets of reports. It will undergo PENREO (E means Energy) where they will conduct site validation in regional offices then with concerned offices. Then evaluation and review, and sometimes, site validation with project proponents, if the inspection report doesn't seem enough. Then review and recommend the ECC to the office of Minister. They have to pay before the review. ● He provided clarity on IEE and EIS submission. If it's IEE, there will be in-house review only. But if EIS, third party review will be done depending on the type of project, there are experts to tap. In terms of honoraria, the proponent talks to them. It's easy because the documents are already templated. The office requires an IEE report, instead of a checklist, so it's more comprehensive.They may shift online soon so they may have to use a checklist, too. ● On the budget for EIA preparation, Mam Angie clarified that it will be discussed with World Bank and DA PRDP Management since it is not included even in the Original Loan. Those who submitted really provided funding for that even if it was expensive. This can also be consulted with IBUILD Component. This has been brought up twice already but yet to be answered. She added that these are big projects but it's in the capacity of the LGU to prepare. PRDP also provides training so they can be 	<p>For PRDP's information</p> <p>For PRDP's information</p> <p>For BARMM's information</p>

Item	Description	Action By
	<p>surveyed areas but still waiting for the approval of the IP Code. He also shared that only some areas have land use plans but others are still in process but they have no information on the progress or if there are available draft plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Cherry asked how they are able to know that the activity/ proposed subproject is in line with the land use plan and what if the project is completed before the approval of the land use plan and they are not aligned. Mr. Al-Aviv responded that what they do is talk with the MPDC and check on ground if the project will be aligned with the actual land use. The MLGU will then issue a certificate and not MAFAR/PRDP. Engr. Coco Tayuman Agrarian joined the conversation and expressed that reform has big concerns on land acquisition. In terms of validation, he asked if the Project has considered if land is “CARPable” or not. This is because there are “CARPable” areas but there are requirements for donation. They need to secure agrarian reform certificates if “CARPable” or not. If yes, a series of requirements especially just compensation for the beneficiaries/ owner. If portions of land only, there are also requirements to delineate in their titles. Ms. Hernando assured him that in land acquisition, all PAPs, CARP beneficiaries or not, are involved in the consultation process and shall be subjected to just compensation. She clarified if there are CLOA not yet subdivided. Mr. Coco Tayuman informed that there is collective ownership of CLOA, not yet subdivided. That is the most difficult because it needs a series of consultations. In case of government to government, in agrarian reform, no need for conversion. But once we shift, land conversion is not immediate. So consultation is a must. He also confirmed that they still follow national laws and policies. Mr. Al-Aviv also shared their experience in South Upi, Maguindanao wherein most of the lots only have tax declarations. Assessors assisted in the creation of the titles since the project is already there. So, the PAPs have their own titles with the donated lands already subtracted. There are also cases wherein during consultation, LGU confirmed that it is already road so 	<p>For PRDP’s information</p> <p>For PRDP’s information</p> <p>For PRDP’s information</p> <p>For BARM’s information</p> <p>For PRDP’s information</p> <p>For PRDP’s information</p>

Item	Description	Action By
	that is good already. Their lands are processed.	
	<p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a query from PSO Mindanao regarding the salary rates of the hired staff for PRDP Scale-Up. Mam Angie explained that in the provision of the labor code, it needs 6 months before regularization. However, the engagement of PRDP hired personnel is determined by the NPAB. With regards to salary, as a policy it is the NPAB who will determine the salaries for the PRDP Scale-Up similar to the PRDP Original Loan, AF1 and AF2. NPAB approves and endorses any changes to WB like this year, there was an increase of 8% in the salary for hired personnel, it was endorsed to WB for approval depending on the availability of funds of the project. 	For information

Photo Documentation:

