



# Concept Environmental and Social Review Summary

## Concept Stage

### **(ESRS Concept Stage)**

Date Prepared/Updated: 08/04/2020 | Report No: ESRSC01507



**BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
Philippines	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	P173866	
Project Name	Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Agriculture and Food	Investment Project Financing	2/15/2021	9/15/2021
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Republic of the Philippines	Department of Agriculture		

Proposed Development Objective

To sustainably increase agricultural productivity, resiliency and access to markets and services of organized farmer and fisherfolk groups in selected ancestral domains and for selected value chains in Mindanao

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>110.00</b>

**B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?**

No

**C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]**

The proposed Mindanao Inclusive Agriculture Development Project (MIADP) is focused on indigenous cultural communities (ICC) and indigenous peoples (IPs) in selected ancestral domains (AD) in Mindanao, and more specifically on those ADs that are formally recognized by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and have the basic structures in place to enable implementation of the project. Interventions would be aimed at sustainably raising incomes and food security, both for the indigenous communities, and in support of the national strategic objective of increasing the productivity of the large tracts of idle agricultural land in ADs, and in support of the country’s recovery and resiliency in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Key interventions proposed would address those basic constraints that have led to the pervasive poverty, lack of employment opportunities, and food insecurity for many ICC/IPs in the ADs of Mindanao. A first component on AD planning and social preparation would promote and support



the development of IPs/ICCs to move from subsistence farming to more organized and group market-oriented production, taking into account the goals of ensuring sustainable management and protection of the AD's natural resources and cultural practices. A second component on resilient AD agri-fisheries infrastructure would increase the climate resiliency of producers in ADs and provide essential infrastructure to strengthen their value chains and food supply chains, including the improved physical access to markets. A third component on AD agri-fisheries production and enterprise development would support both formal and informal producer groups to increase their agricultural productivity, resiliency, and access to markets and services.

#### D. Environmental and Social Overview

##### D.1. Detailed project location(s) and salient physical characteristics relevant to the E&S assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The Project will target ancestral domains (AD) in Mindanao which are among the poorest in the country. Generally, ADs are sprawling large tracks of land with healthy eco-systems. The majority of the indigenous households in Mindanao rely on agri-based activities as their primary source of income. However, most of the ADs have inadequate access to basic socio-economic services and though a lot of them are accessible by land travel, they remain hard-to-reach areas that constrains the links to the market and/or results to substantial harvest losses. While regional consultations indicated that a lot of agricultural projects/services have been implemented in ADs, they are limited in scope, mostly focusing on enhancement of technologies, and lack other complementary support services such as pre- and post-harvest facilities, irrigation, access to financing and/or farm input subsidies. Thus, most ADs remain largely engaged in subsistence farming and shifting cultivation. They are also prone to natural disaster caused by extreme weather conditions. They are also vulnerable to sporadic conflict with external armed groups.

Given the multi-dimensional risks and challenges in most ADs, the following selection criteria will be applied to identify eligible target areas from among 52 existing ADs: (i) holders of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs); (ii) with NCIP-approved Ancestral Domain Agriculture Investment Framework (ADAIF); (iii) with at least one organized Indigenous Peoples' organization (IPO) as recognized by NCIP and duly registered with any of the prescribed government regulatory bodies; and, iv) with no high intensity or active armed conflict.

The aforementioned selection criteria indicate that there is an existing plan and legal position which could be used as a platform for agricultural development. They also ensure that there are existing indigenous organizational structures that can be mobilized and strengthened for participatory development and implementation of business plans as well as for managing the construction of support infrastructure that would strengthen the value chain and improve access to markets. The existence of CADT, ADSDPP and IPO will also serve as an initial platform for managing risks.

##### D. 2. Borrower's Institutional Capacity

The Department of Agriculture (DA) has completed several WB-financed projects and is currently implementing another WB project to date. DA has so far achieved a long track record of safeguards implementation and is well experienced in applying the Bank's safeguards policies. The Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP), which is DA's on-going project with the Bank, has sustained satisfactory performance in terms of safeguards. While the MIADP will have a different Project Management Office (PMO), it benefits from technical support of the PRDP safeguards team and draws substantial inputs from the PRDP safeguards guidelines, some of which have been adopted by the whole Department for all its programs.



Specific to MIADP, overall responsibility for ensuring preparation, implementation and monitoring compliance with the applicable environmental and social standards would be assumed by the NPMO at the national and sub-national levels (i.e., regional, provincial and municipal levels). Focal teams will be designated at each level and provided with required trainings. The detailed implementation arrangements, including staff arrangements for the Project and corresponding capacity building plan will be assessed and discussed with DA during project preparation. These will be described in the ESMF and reflected in the ESRS at appraisal stage.

The Project will also ensure representation of key agencies that have mandates on environmental and social standards at all levels. These agencies will include the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). At the national level, the partner agencies will be involved in policy and strategic decisions related to E&S standards while their counterparts at the sub-national levels will primarily be responsible for providing technical assistance and participate in monitoring. The detailed TOR of each partner agencies will be prepared as part of the implementation arrangements under the Operations Manual and reflected in the ESF documents, including the ESCP.

## II. SCREENING OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

### A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

#### Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

The Project will support Indigenous Communities/Peoples (IC/IPs) in Mindanao, who live in Ancestral Domains (ADs), located in remote, rural areas where small-scale farming among the ICC/IPs are common. Around 30 percent of ADs are considered agricultural land, while the rest live in lands that are officially classified as forests and protected areas, portions of which have been apportioned as multiple land use zones for food production, yet still remain underdeveloped, idle or under shifting cultivation for local consumption. The project will only cover IP lands with existing tenurial instruments issued by NCIP - Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) and Certificate of Ancestral Land Titles (CALTs). Also, IP lands that have undergone due screening and issued by DENR with Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claims (CADCs) and Certificates of Ancestral Land Claims (CALCs) will be considered. While the project will not change any land classification, assign new land titles or recommend new land use and aim to improve farming efficiency and market competitiveness of the ICC/IPs, there are potential risks and impacts that may affect contingent areas within the Ancestral Domain or ecosystem services that may be affected that need to be preserved.

Despite government’s support, ICCs/IPs continue to rely on crude farming and fishing as their main sources of income make the IPs among the poorest and most marginalized people, with average household incomes on or below the poverty line for the Philippines. While IPs staunchly maintain their sacred connection with the natural environment, deeply ingrained in their culture, tradition, and way of life, they continue to follow makeshift practices that are ineffective and inefficient, aggravated by the absence of basic village level infrastructure, logistics and access to local markets. Due to their limited experience and knowledge in organized and systematic agricultural practices, food production and processing, they are ill-prepared to endeavor into micro-enterprises towards agribusiness value addition and get better value for produce in the local/open market. The Project will promote sustainable and environment-friendly investments to ensure that the ecosystem services supporting the farms are not compromised, adequate measures (proper planning and design as well as good capacity to ensure the mitigation plans) will be put in



place to make the proposed investments sustainable and environment friendly. The proposed physical investments are small-scale civil works which include gravel-paved access roads, buying stations, storage areas for fresh produce, trading posts, market stalls, earth-lined irrigation canals, and labor-intensive micro-processing plants. There is the possibility that the small-scale interventions may increase depending on the needs & capacity of the IPs and while it is expected that the environmental impacts remain localized, short-term & reversible, these may increase with the number, nature and size of the activities. The safeguards instruments that need to be prepared are the ESMF, ESCP, SEP, Labor Management Procedures. The ESMF will also include Land Acquisition Framework and provide guidance on site-specific Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Biodiversity Management Plan, Community Health & Safety, IP plan, & Cultural Heritage Plan to reflect on traditional value based systems which respect environment and also prepare exclusion principles (based on environmental considerations) for selection of activities. Notwithstanding the start-up interventions are small-scale and the project's activities' focus is to maximize the human element by involving the local IP communities, there remains the potential likelihood of having adverse risks & impacts on the ecosystem services coupled with the lack of ESF experience on the part of the Implementing agency & the subproject proponents, the Environmental Risk Rating is considered Substantial.

**Social Risk Rating**

Substantial

The Project is anticipated to have positive outcomes in terms of social inclusion since it aims to enhance the agricultural productivity of indigenous groups which are among the most marginalized in the Philippines. It would also promote social cohesion by engaging and strengthening existing IP organizations, integrating indigenous agricultural practices, among others.

Even though the Project adopts design features that are intended to address the multi-dimensional and complex risks emanating from the current situation in many ADs, the following unintended negative social outcomes might undermine Project implementation and/or affect some IP households, to wit: a) since not all households in the AD would be included in the proposed agri-businesses or in cases where there are more than one IPO in the AD and not all would be mobilized directly, the Project activities may create divisiveness among IP households; b) selection of specific household-participants in the businesses could be captured by the influential members of the IPO; c) the increased agricultural activities could invite or attract armed groups which could extort food supplies and other forms of so-called "community tax"; d) improved access of AD could also increase entry of scrupulous middle-man and/or business initiatives that could exploit their natural resources or bring negative influence on the marginalized IPs, especially women and children. The social preparation/participatory process will be designed to avoid or mitigate the aforementioned negative social impact.

A lot of areas in Mindanao are conflict-affected in varying intensities and most of these conflicts have involved external parties who use the ancestral domains as transit zones. However, a 2019 conflict monitoring study indicates that IP communities in Lanao Del Norte Province were not penetrated by insurgents which was attributed to the IPs social cohesion deterring entry of armed parties and radicalization. The DA, in consultation with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace Process (OPAPP), NCIP and other local institutions, will map conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and use this as a basis for prioritization of target areas. The Project will not engage ADs where there is high intensity or active conflicts. Moreover, a safety and security protocol will be developed to protect both the AD and project teams in case a conflict erupts in the course of implementation, which will be anchored in indigenous peace building and conflict mediation mechanisms.

Public Disclosure



As previously mentioned, the Project will target ADs with CADT and ADAIF. As such the AD boundaries have been determined and the land use classification has been defined. The Project will support only small-scale civil works that are of a public goods nature. Thus, it is anticipated that the project will use the land within the AD that has been designated for public use, which are usually open spaces and for communal use. However, the Project should ensure that it follows the indigenous process for seeking authority to use public spaces for MIADP activities with appropriate documentation. With regard the Free and Prior Informed Consent, this is discussed under ESS7. Given the current pandemic situation, IP communities are more vulnerable to infection and economic impacts. Thus the impact of the pandemic will be considered in the identification and design of the proposed AD infrastructure and business plans. The Project implementation also need to observe physical distancing and other protocols related to the prevention and management of the pandemic.

Given the above considerations, the Social Risk Rating is deemed substantial.

## B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

### B.1. General Assessment

#### ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

##### **Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:**

Relevant. The project's potential environmental impacts are anticipated to be generated during the construction and operation of the small-scale civil works that include gravel-paved farm to market roads, one-stop shop fresh produce trading posts, market stalls, storage areas and micro processing facilities. The expected impacts which are site-specific, temporary and manageable may consist of noise, dust, water ponding due to poor drainage, erosion of uncompacted soil, uncollected construction debris and related solid wastes, overdose of fertilizers and pesticides that may lead to water, soil and air pollution, occupational health and safety for workers and community health and safety concerns, including COVID-19 health risks. The Borrower is currently preparing project documents that will inform the detailed design of the Project such as feasibility studies, business plans, strategy papers, and the Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) that will form part of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The project is expected to generate positive impacts on the overall agricultural production, soil and water conservation due to the improved farming practices, value addition, organized agribusiness systems geared towards contributing to the upliftment of the socioeconomic conditions of the ICCs/IPs. The ESA will identify the project's impacts and risks and help formulate environmental and social impact mitigation and risk management measures (for site-specific to be applied during project plans during implementation). The ESA includes environmental, social, legal, and institutional assessments to identify potential risks and impacts of enhanced agricultural development in Ancestral Domains spearheaded by the ICCs/IPs, especially on the still to be identified poor and vulnerable groups. The ESA will also better inform the development of mitigation measures and the grievance redress mechanism as the number of risks, including potential changes to the type of agricultural products and services to be developed or enhanced. Information and education materials will prepared to inform beneficiaries of such risks and technical support services will be provided by DA, NCIP, DENR, NGOs and development partners to enhance their livelihood and income. DA is consulting with relevant government agencies to explore options to support vulnerable households and manage these risks.

As discussed in Section A, the Project is anticipated to encounter substantial social risk owing to the critical contextual issues that affect Mindanao and/or AD. These contextual risks include unresolved land claims, conflict and



vulnerability to natural disaster. However, the Project take due cognizance of these risks and have designed to focus on ADs with CADT and Ancestral Domain Agricultural Investment Framework (ADAIF), as such the communal ownership of the land has been legally resolved and awarded to the concerned IP group. Additionally, the ADAIF is an evidence that the IP groups has defined its development vision, priority strategies and programs/projects (including those for agriculture-forestry sector) as well as its governance structure/ arrangement. Moreover, the DA will consider the occurrence and intensity of conflict in selecting the target AD.

There are also risks that might emerge from the Project which includes possibility of elite capture or exclusion of some IP households; undue involvement of children and unequal participation of women that could negatively impact on the social cohesion of the IP groups. The Project intends to avoid these social risks through its social preparation which will be designed to be participatory, promote social accountability/transparency and allow for citizen's feedback.

Impact and risk management measures will be included in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), ESCP, SEP, Labor Management Procedures (LMP). The ESMF will also include Land Acquisition Framework and provide guidance on site-specific Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Biodiversity Management Plan, Community Health & Safety, IP plan, & Cultural Heritage Plan. Public consultations were undertaken and will be continued during the life of the project as guided by the ESCP, SEP and ESMF.

**Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:**

Not applicable.

**ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure**

Relevant: The Project involves broad-based participation of national and sub-national stakeholders during preparation and throughout the implementation and monitoring of the Project. The Borrower is preparing a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that would identify the primary stakeholders that include the project affected stakeholders who will either benefit or be adversely affected (primarily indigenous communities in participating ADs) as well as the key individuals/groups that are involved in various parts of the value chain or component/activities of the Project. The SEP would be anchored on the Strategic Citizens' Feedback Framework.

The SEP would also include interested stakeholders who will have significant influence over the project and its key results or would be indirectly impacted by the Project or its outcome, which will include the government entities, both at national and local levels, the regulatory bodies, oversight agencies (also both at national and local levels), and private and non-government organizations that are involved in similar projects around the target ADs. The SEP will also focus on vulnerable groups within the indigenous communities (e.g. women, children, persons with disability, senior citizens) who may or may not participate in project activities and might be excluded from the benefits. For each stakeholder, the SEP would analyze the corresponding influence over the project as well as the nature and extent of the Project's impact on them. Further the appropriate method, agenda and frequency for engaging the different stakeholders will be designed to mitigate negative influence and/or harness their positive influence over the project or their specific participation/role in the project. Lastly, the SEP will include the mechanism for citizen's feedback and/or grievance redress, using existing indigenous or customary dispute settlement mechanisms/practices as well as alternative modes or methodology for engaging stakeholders in view of the restrictions due to the pandemic. The SEP will be submitted to the Bank and disclosed in time for appraisal.

Public Disclosure



## **B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts**

**A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.**

### **ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions**

Relevant: The Project would involve mostly regular staff as well as project-contracted staff as part of the Project Management Office of the DA and hired in accordance with appropriate civil Service Laws/rules. It could also involve engaging or procurement of civil works contractors as well as mobilization of community labor for the infrastructure. While the community workers, who will be mobilized for the project activities, including construction of infrastructure, business development and implementation, are also beneficiaries, the Project will ensure that their engagement will be compliant to the general policies and requirements for voluntary, non-harmful or non-hazardous work, just compensation/benefits as prescribed by the Labor Code, non engagement of child labor, non-discrimination and other provisions for workers' welfare and protection, promotion/observance of occupational health and safety measures (including protection from harmful materials such as pesticide) consistent with ESS2. A Labor Management Procedures (LMP), including guidance on process for reporting/identifying and addressing worker's grievances, will be prepared to ensure that the labor arrangements for the project would ensure fair, equal and non-discriminatory arrangements as well as appropriate occupational health and safety protocol to ensure protective/safety provisions in the context of the COVID 19 pandemic.

### **ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management**

As reflected in the project design, because of the nature and scope of the construction, food production and processing activities, it is expected that only small-scale impacts that are site-specific, temporary and manageable will be generated. These impacts may consist of low-level noise, dust, water ponding due to poor drainage, erosion of uncompacted soil, uncollected construction debris and related solid wastes, overuse of fertilizers and pesticides that may lead to water, soil and air pollution, occupational health and safety for workers and community health and safety concerns, including COVID-19 health risks. The project will only lead to minor impacts on water resources and energy use as climate smart Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) will be put in place. The project is expected to encourage investments in diversified crop production, which may increase the use of a variety of fertilizers and pesticides, as well as higher demand of water resources for irrigation. The ESMF which begins with an ESA, provides guidelines in the development of the site-specific ESMPs, anticipated impacts such as water pollution and appropriate mitigating measures as well as IPM and the calculation of the water balance and water quality management and the current and future water demand due to the activities to be financed by the project.

Erosion and sedimentation is likely to be reduced in the long term as farmers are expected to switch to perennial crops which does not need frequent tillage and/or invest more on permanent soil conservation structures. Capacity building and adequate technological support will be provided to include in the GAP that will promote the use of slope protection and sustainable cultivation practices.

### **ESS4 Community Health and Safety**

While the community health and safety risks for this project are expected to be small in magnitude, site specific and have low probability of serious adverse effects to human health, adequate protocol on the prevention and management of infectious and communicable diseases such as COVID-19 and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)





will be put in place by the Borrower. Field activities of workers in the IP communities will follow the project prescribed COVID-19 management procedures including the conduct of land survey, consultation meetings, house-to-house visits and walk-throughs. Workers would include organic and contractual staff of DA from the municipal and provincial offices and staff of the private business partners.

Since the project will support small civil workers, an influx of laborers is not expected, instead, the mobilization of community labor will be the preferred modality with external laborers limited to skilled workers, including the supervisor, unless there are IPs in the AD who have the required skills. While the occurrence of any form of gender-based violence, that is attributable to the Project, is not expected, protocols for early detection of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) will be developed and referral mechanism to address such will be defined, using existing indigenous community-based networks for protection of women and children against violence as prescribed by law. Per Republic Act (RA) No. 7610 (1991), RA 7658 (1993) and RA 9231 (2000) there are provisions for establishment of a mechanism for reporting or early detection of SEA/SH and referral network to address the legal, psycho-social, medical and other effects of SEA/SH, which involves trained staff and organized village committees for the protection of children and women. This mechanism will be adopted by the project in accordance with the aforementioned laws as well as with the World Bank's Interim Technical Note on Grievance Mechanism for SEA/SH. It will be duly reflected in the community health and safety protocol as part of the ESMF. Further, the community health and safety protocol will include appropriate assessments with regard to possible increase in project-related traffic and the corresponding mitigation measures.

The DA teams and private contractors will be required to observe a code of conduct for workers which would address workers and community health and safety risks, including risks of gender-based violence and child labor, protocols for maintaining road safety in anticipation of increased road traffic due to delivery of supplies for the infrastructure as well as entry into ADs of project teams and other stakeholders.

Risks associated with road safety, traffic management and operating in conflict areas will be assessed on an ongoing basis by DA regional offices and included in the screening and assessment process included in the ESMF and mitigation measures in the ESMP.

#### **ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

The Project will target ancestral domains which have been awarded Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT). It is anticipated that the project will support small civil works for which the project will use designated publicly-owned spaces/areas within the AD which are unoccupied spaces since residential and agricultural land are likewise duly designated. Support to agri-businesses will be within the premises of existing farm land. Thus, the Project is not expected to have any economic or human displacement. However, as a precautionary measure a Land Acquisition Framework (LAF) will be prepared (as part of ESMF) to screen for economic and physical displacement and, if unavoidable, provide guidance for development of mitigation, compensation and livelihood restoration measures consistent with ESS5 and ESS7. The LAF will also include provisions to follow existing customary processes for seeking authority from the IP council for the use of the public spaces/areas.

#### **ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**



The potential impacts on Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources are assessed to be moderate. While tenurial instruments have been issued to the IP communities, it is expected that agricultural lands will be delineated from forests and protected areas to avoid overlaps with lands that are still officially classified as Forests, Protected Areas or National Parks. There will be no re-classification, destruction or conversion of critical natural habitats, nor the permanent removal or change in land use of natural habitats that would lead to the loss of indigenous or endemic wildlife (flora and fauna) and affect the local biodiversity in the project sites.

In their farm production, infrastructure investments and agro-processing activities, the IP communities will be expected to put in place permanent soil conservation, water and wastewater treatment, solid waste management and enhancements measures, guided by sustainable cropping systems, water resource management, climate-smart agriculture, and integrated pest management practices. This will be further supported through the provision of DA's Agriculture Training Institute (ATI) which provides training on sustainable farming technologies and practices including Farmer Field School and Farm Business School approaches.

### **ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities**

The project will be implemented in compliance with the approved ADAIF which duly designates the agricultural land within the AD and the Project will not cover duly-declared protected areas, which is included as a criteria for selection of location. Thus, there is no anticipated adverse impact on the land and natural resources. As mentioned, neither is IP relocation anticipated since the Project will involve small-scale civil works that will use publicly-owned spaces. The Project will also promote the use of indigenous agricultural knowledge and will ensure preservation of cultural heritage in accordance with ESS8 and ESS7. In view of the aforementioned, the Project will not involve impacts that require free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) under the Bank's ESS7. However, in terms of the Philippines Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA), the Project would need to acquire FPIC. For this purpose, the DA and NCIP will execute a memorandum of cooperation or agreement, formalizing the NCIP's clearance of the overall Project. Irrespective of formal requirements for FPIC under ESS7 and IPRA, the Project involves a participatory process that would seek consent from the IP communities at pre-entry stage to ensure acceptability of the Project as formalized through an IP council resolution. The implementation stage will also be a highly participatory process, involving the IP organizations in the identification, design and implementation of their proposed business plans and support infrastructure. All the above are forms or mechanisms of FPIC, the details of which will be described in the IP participation field guide on social preparation and community mobilization, which will be included in the ESMF. Since the Project targets indigenous peoples, the design of the Project, the SEP, LAF and ESMF integrates the elements of an indigenous Peoples Plan (or Planning Framework) and a stand-alone IP instrument is not necessary.

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), which is mandated to oversee IPRA implementation, is one of the major partners of the Project as indicated in the PCN and will review the field guide on IP mobilization and other design features of the Project.

### **ESS8 Cultural Heritage**



The Project will be implemented in ancestral domains which are likely to have cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible). Thus, the Project’s ESMF will include guidelines for site-specific Cultural Heritage Plan which would describe chance find procedures and processes to deal with tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the course of social preparation and implementation. The intangible cultural heritage will likely include indigenous agri-forestry technologies and practices, indigenous knowledge and practices on use of land and other natural resources, and indigenous organizational arrangements that facilitate agricultural business. The Plan will include protocols for preserving the identified indigenous knowledge and practices by adapting them in the design and implementation of site-specific activities.

**ESS9 Financial Intermediaries**

Not relevant. No financial intermediaries will be involved in the Project

**C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply**

**OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways** No

**OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas** No

**III. WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE**

**A. Is a common approach being considered?** No

**Financing Partners**

Not applicable.

**B. Proposed Measures, Actions and Timing (Borrower’s commitments)**

**Actions to be completed prior to Bank Board Approval:**

By end of November 2020, submission and disclosure of the ESCP, SEP, LMP, and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which includes the environmental and social risks assessment; the Land Acquisition Framework and provide guidance on site-specific Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Biodiversity Management Plan, Community Health & Safety, IP plan, & Cultural Heritage Plan.

**Possible issues to be addressed in the Borrower Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP):**

- Detailed commitment on E&S instruments and their implementation
- Establishment and designation of team who will ensure implementation of safeguards commitment; capacity building plan for the MIADP safeguards team at national and sub-national levels;
- Monitoring plan for tracking ESCP compliance
- Grievance redress mechanism

Public Disclosure



**C. Timing**

**Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ESRS**

29-Jan-2021

**IV. CONTACT POINTS**

**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Borrower: Republic of the Philippines

**Implementing Agency(ies)**

Implementing Agency: Department of Agriculture

**V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT**

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**VI. APPROVAL**

Task Team Leader(s): Maria Theresa G. Quinones, Eli Weiss  
Practice Manager (ENR/Social) Susan S. Shen Recommended on 03-Aug-2020 at 14:48:4 EDT  
Safeguards Advisor ESSA Nina Chee (SAESSA) Cleared on 04-Aug-2020 at 11:19:4 EDT