



TECHNICAL ANALYSIS COMPONENT I PLANNING AND SOCIAL PREPARATION



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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

- With the creation of the NCIP and the issuance of Administrative Order No. 1 series of 2004, prescribing the guidelines in the formulation of the ADSDPP, ICCs/IPs shall take major leadership roles and full participation in the determination of their own development needs and priorities and how these shall be met.
- The ADSDPP is important to ensure that the socio-economic and cultural development activities are their own choice and pace and are culturally appropriate and responsive with their customs, traditions, values, beliefs, interests and institutions.
- Based on the NCIP record, there are currently 51 formulated ADSDPPs out of 133 approved CADTs in Mindanao.

STATUS OF ADSPP FORMULATION

Re gio n	No ne	20 07	20 08	20 09	20 10	20 11	20 12	20 13	20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17	20 18	Total
9	10			1	1						1			13
10	18	1	2	1		1							4	27
11	13	1	1						2	11	3	2		33
12	22			1		1	2		2	2	1	2	1	34
13	19	1	1	4						1				26
Tot al	82	3	4	7	1	2	2	0	4	14	5	4	4	133

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR THE BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

- What are the strengths, weaknesses, strengths and opportunities in ADSDPP formulation? What is slowing down the process? Is it the ADs, NCIP or something else?
- Purpose of the ADSDPP for the project? (basis for ADAIF)
- Who formulates the ADSDPP? Is there some sort of a planning unit within the AD? (To identify who will undergo capacity-building; target) What is the level of their capacity in terms of planning, programming and budgeting?
- How about the institutional capacity of NCIP? Does it have the capacity to assist in ADSDPP formulation?
- The ADSDPP limits the reach of the project (only ADs with ADSDPP are eligible beneficiaries for the project). Is there an opportunity to expand? Are there ADSDPP pending approval? (If an ADSDPP is approved during the implementation, they can also be considered beneficiaries of the project.)

RATIONALE OF COMPONENT I

- To improve the capacity of ADs in developmental planning, the planning and social preparation component of MIADP will provide a range of organizational and capacitation assistance, including appropriate workshops and trainings, to leaders of ancestral domains particularly those involved in the preparation of the ADSDPP. The agri-fishery section of the ADSDPP will be revisited and refocused on promoting and supporting the development of ICCs/IPs to move from subsistence farming to more organized group market-oriented production while keeping the sustainable management and protection of the AD's natural resources and cultural practices. This will serve as basis for the formulation of the Agri-Fisheries Development Implementation Framework (ADAIF).
- The ADAIF will be the only new planning instrument that will be introduced in MIADP. It is a tool that translates the ADSDPP's agriculture and fisheries development needs into a blueprint that can be used by DA, LGUs, other NGAs, private sector, and SUCs to identify and provide complementary support. The ADAIF will be a three-year rolling investment plan which will be the basis for (1) the identification and prioritization of subprojects for the financing of MIADP, and (2) convergence agreements among various stakeholders: DA, other NGAs, Provincial LGUs, private sector/growers' associations, NCIP, NGOs and SUCs.

OBJECTIVES

- The objective of the planning and social preparation component is to ensure that the nature of investments and services for the ancestral domains have been appropriately identified and prioritized for financing by both the public and the private sector.
- Specifically, Component 1 aims to:
 - To prepare Agri-Fisheries Development Implementation Framework (ADAIF) for each qualified ancestral domain that is anchored on the approved ADSDPP and is based on value chain analysis and expanded vulnerability and suitability assessment; and
 - To prepare the ancestral domain for the implementation of the project and its subprojects.

CONTRIBUTION TO PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

- Component 1 will contribute to achieving the project development objectives of the MIADP by ensuring that the investments and services for the ancestral domains have been appropriately identified and prioritized for financing by both the public and the private sector. Further, it aims to capacitate the key people in the ADs involved in the preparation of plans. The ADAIF, key output of Component 1, which contains the participating ancestral domains' investment roadmap needed to develop the identified value chains will serve as basis for the priority list of rural infrastructure and enterprises for the Infrastructure and Enterprise components, respectively. The ADAIF will also identify critical technical support services needed to support the development of identified value chains. The DA, NCIP and the LGUs will ensure the integrated and coordinated delivery of these services.
- The MIADP will employ holistic approach of agricultural development to achieve community empowerment so that the interventions delivered can be a mechanism to sustain cultural integrity. Through social preparation, the component aims to ensure maximum participation of the indigenous people in the project areas.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- The project will ensure (i) informed participation of IPs so that they will be in a position to receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits, and (ii) that IPs will not be adversely affected by subproject implementation. Further, it will (i) ensure that IPs in target ancestral domains will be able to provide input to local planning activities; (ii) facilitate the participation of IPs in the choice of subprojects through informed decision-making; (iii) ensure that IPs actively participate and lead in the design, development and implementation of subprojects; and (iv) provide feedback on project implementation, including benefits and risks to IP groups.
- Science-based tools such as the expanded vulnerability and suitability assessment (eVSA) and Value Chain Analysis introduced in the DA-World Bank project “Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP)” – will be employed by the project to guide subproject identification and prioritization.

COMPONENT DESIGN, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Major Activities	Description	Purpose	Responsible Party
Preparation of the Operations Manual (OM)	The OM will define how the tools will be developed and how they will interact with one another.	The OM will serve as a guide for the implementation of this component.	Project Staff / Consultant
Preparation of the Value Chain Analysis	<p>Based on the initial list of commodities indicated in the ADSDPP, the project will identify priority commodities for the project. These can be grouped into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Commodities with VCAs; and 2.Commodities without VCAs but has market potential. <p>For commodities with VCA, these can already be used to guide the preparation of the ADAIF. However, for those without VCA, VCAs should be conducted. A protocol for deciding the conduct of VCA will be defined in the OM. Once the VCAs are available, they can be used to revisit and update the ADAIFs.</p>	The VCAs are critical tools that can guide market-oriented agri-fishery development. The project will endeavor to ensure that all commodities to be supported will have VCAs.	NPCO / RPCO
Briefing of potential AD-beneficiaries	Leaders of the ADs will be invited to a provincial (or regional depending on the number of participating ADs) consultation workshop where the MIADP will be presented. Only those with approved ADSDPP will be invited.	The briefing aims to inform the ADs on the features of the project and to get their commitment to participate. An agreed rollout plan is also expected to be produced from this activity.	Project Staff / Consultant

COMPONENT DESIGN, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Major Activities	Description	Purpose	Responsible Party
Preparation of the ADAIF			
•Capacity Building of IP Planners	The ADs are expected to identify planners who will be capacitated to prepare the ADAIF. They will undergo training on strategic planning. The capacitated members of the community will be part of the TWG for their respective AD.	Capacitating members of the AD in plan formulation will ensure that members of the community can trust the project. This will also facilitate ownership by the community and eventually sustainability.	Project Staff / Consultant
•Consultation Workshop	<p>The preparation of the ADAIF will be consultative and participative. This will be done on per AD basis. To ensure maximum participation, workshops will be conducted inside the community and will be open to all interested members.</p> <p>The activity will be facilitated by the TWG composed of the DA, NCIP, and the capacitated IP planner. The TWG will consolidate the inputs gathered during the workshop to produce the draft ADAIF. The output will then be presented to the group for approval.</p>	<p>The consultation workshop will gather inputs from the AD to produce the draft ADAIF. It will also serve as a good exercise for the IP planners to engage in learn-by-doing.</p> <p>The ADAIF is expected to identify the priority commodities and interventions.</p>	TWG

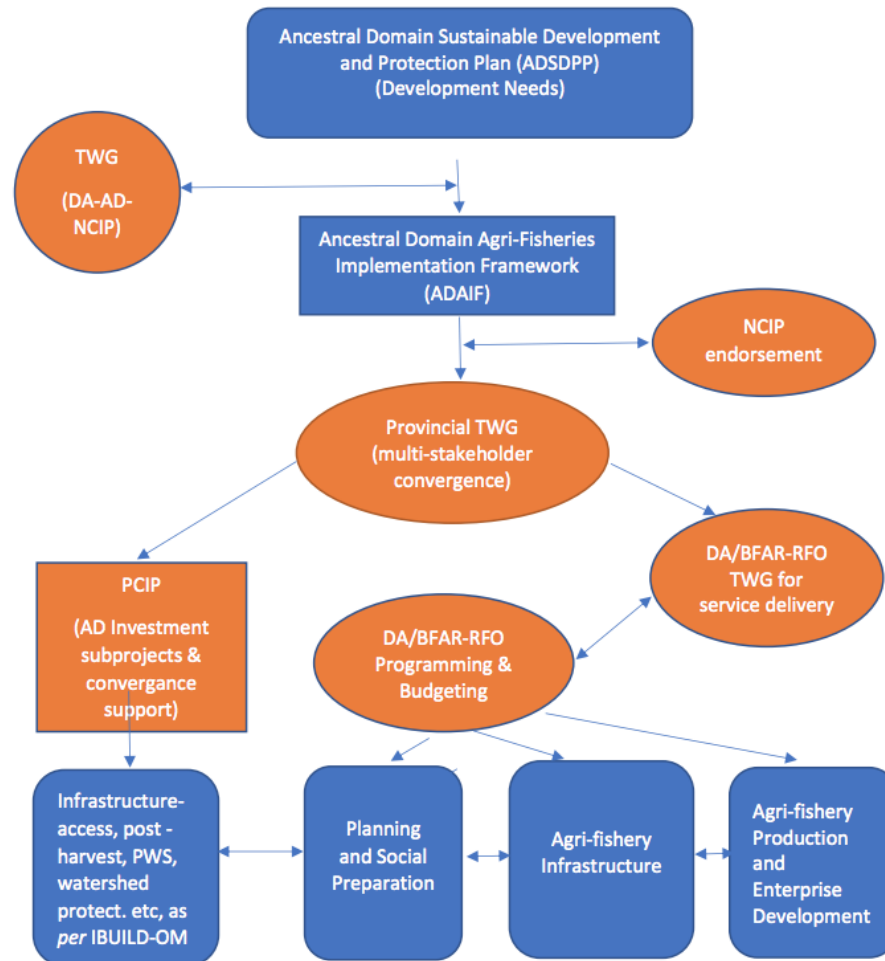
COMPONENT DESIGN, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Major Activities	Description	Purpose	Responsible Party
AD Prioritization			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Prioritization of ADs for startup implementation 	<p>The RPCO will identify ADs for startup implementation based on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Existence of an NCIP endorsed ADAIF; and 2.Inclusion of investments in the PCIP where the AD is located. <p>Inclusion in the Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP) may also be considered.</p> <p>This activity will only be done at the beginning of project implementation where the ADAIF have yet to undergo commodity and intervention prioritization using eVSA and VCA.</p>	<p>The purpose of this activity is to ensure that there are already projects to be implemented at project startup. Inclusion of the ADAIF investment in the PCIP indicates the importance of the intervention in the value chain and is therefore, worth funding.</p>	RPCO

COMPONENT DESIGN, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Major Activities	Description	Purpose	Responsible Party
Review of the ADAIF by the MIADP	<p>The Project will review the draft ADAIF for the prioritization of commodities and interventions. Thus, the next step is to subject the ADAIF into eVSA and VCA.</p> <p>The MIADP may use existing VCAs as basis for prioritizing commodities. However, it should also recognize that since these are ADs, it is possible that there are commodities endemic to the area that have great market potential. These commodities will be assessed if they can be subjected to VCA.</p> <p>The RPCO will then approve the ADAIF.</p>		RPCO
Presentation of the ADAIF to Stakeholders	Investment forum will be conducted to present the ADAIF of the ADs to potential funding partners (e.g. other national government agencies, international institutions, private sector, etc.). This will be facilitated by the MIADP.	The intention of the forum is to gather support from potential funding partners. It is also a good opportunity to expose the ADs to how they can use ADAIF to mobilize resources.	RPCO
Intervention Prioritization	Given the limited resources of the project, interventions in the ADAIF will be subjected to prioritization for funding of the MIADP.	This ensures that priority and critical interventions are delivered. Also, this is expected to maximize the benefits from the project funds.	RPCO

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES



IMPLEMENTATION STAGES

- Through Component 1, the MIADP aims to achieve the intermediate results in the form of approved Agriculture and Fisheries Development Implementation Framework (ADAIF) based on the ADSDPP, with cumulative targets from Project Year 1 to 6 shown below. The target indicated below are the fifty-one (51) ADs with approved ADSDPPs at the time of writing.
- As reflected in Table 1, all ADs with approved ADSDPP are expected to have their respective ADAIF at the end of Year 2. The target in the first year is based on the readiness of the ancestral domains to prepare the ADAIFs (i.e. the completeness and recency of their ADSDPP). ADSDPPs formulated within the last five years from 2014 will be prioritized for the ADAIF formulation. Meanwhile, the other ADs will undertake an updating of their ADSDPP in the first year. The updating may not be comprehensive and may focus only on agriculture and fisheries sector related sections. While some ADs already have their approved ADSDPP, some were formulated as early as 2007 and never updated. Thus, ADs with ADSDPP formulated beyond five years before 2014 will undergo updating before the preparation of the ADAIF to ensure that the data are relevant and reliable.
- As a three-year rolling plan, the ADAIF will undergo review and updating every three years or as may be deemed necessary. A protocol for updating the ADAIF will be included in the Operations Manual

*Project Agriculture and Fisheries
Development Implementation
Framework completed (per year, based
on approved ADSDPPs)*

Year	No. of ADs with approved ADAIF
1	32
2	51
3	51
4	51
5	51
6	51

WORK PLAN

Activities under the Planning and Social Preparation Component will cost an estimated US\$ 4 million (or around PhP 203.5 million at US\$ 1 = PhP 50.872 as of January 6, 2020).

PSP Component: Projected Phasing of Interventions By Year (in million pesos)

Activities	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	TOTAL

*** Still need to determine targets. Assumptions will also be identified and laid down.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

■ **Inter-component Linkage -**

The output of the PSP, particularly the ADAIFs, will be the bases for subprojects to be financed under the Infrastructure and Enterprise components. For Year I, the targets that the components will finance are from the present and most recently prepared and approved ADSDPP subject to validation by the components. These can be projects located in ancestral domains which have been included in existing PCIPs. Targets may also come from other planning documents such as the DA Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (RAFMP) and the Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP) as long as they are aligned to the overall project objectives.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

■ Organizational Arrangements -

Organizational Unit	Roles/Functions
1.Program Staff	
National Program Coordination Office (NPCO)	Provide lead program coordination across program components and program operating units
Regional PCOs	Conduct all activities in the region and provide regular report to the NPCO Review and approved the ADAIF endorsed by the NCIP
Technical Working Group	•Assist the ADs in the formulation of the ADAIF •Review the ADAIF
2.Partner Agencies/Offices	
NCIP	Assist the RPCO in the conduct of PSP-related activities in the region Assist in the review and updating of the ADSDPP and the preparation of the ADAIF Endorse the IPS-approved ADAIF to the DA
PLGU	Assist the RPCO in the conduct of PSP-related activities in the region Assist in the integration of the ADAIF into the PCIPs



9 Procurement and Financial Management

Refer to the procurement and financial management section of the Feasibility Study.

10 Monitoring and Evaluation

For the monitoring and evaluation M&E of the PSP component, refer to Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation.

SUSTAINABILITY

This component is designed to capacitate the NCIP, the local government and ancestral domains in planning for agri-fishery development in ADs. Capacitating the NCIP is expected to result in the replication of the MIADP learnings in other ancestral domains in Mindanao (those which will not be qualified in the project) and in Luzon and Visayas regions. In particular, they will be able to improve the formulation of the ADSDPP to allow other ADs to better integrate their plans in the LGUs' PCIP, and seek donation from other government agencies. For the LGUs, ADs which are rich in natural resources will be able to contribute to the overall economy of the province. It is therefore beneficial for the LGU to continue with the inclusion of the ADAIF interventions in its annual plan and budget. By empowering the ADs, they will be able to open up for development assistance from outside, e.g. local government units, other national government agencies, private sector, etc. This is important especially that more often than not, it is the ADs reluctance to trust outsiders that limits their ability to seek assistance. The sustainability, however, will largely depend on the success of the project.