



ADAPTATION FUND

## ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

**Country/Region:** Republic of The Philippines

**Project Title:** Harnessing the water-energy-food nexus to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi-Tawi

**Thematic Focal Area:** Water management

**Implementing Entity:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

**Executing Entities:** United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)

**AF Project ID:**

**IE Project ID:**

**Reviewer and contact person:** Martina Dorigo

**IE Contact Person:**

**Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):** 5,560,191

**Co-reviewer(s):** Matthew Reddy

### Technical Summary

The project "Harnessing the water-energy-food nexus to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi-Tawi" aims to support communities in Tawi-Tawi in securing climate-resilient water access. This will be done through the four components below:

Component 1: Deployment of a resilient water supply systems integrated with upgraded RE infrastructure in Tawi-Tawi (USD 3,850,000);

Component 2: Upgrading of seaweeds production in Tawi-Tawi (USD 300,000);

Component 3: Awareness and capacity building at local level in Tawi-Tawi (USD 400,000);

Component 4: Project scaling up (87,800).

Requested financing overview:

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 486,800

Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 5,124,600

Implementing Fee: USD 435,591

Financing Requested: USD 5,560,191

	The initial technical review raises some issues, such as lack of information on the number of expected beneficiaries, ways to practically engage and empower women and the lack of overlap with other initiatives on-going in the same locations, as is discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.
Date:	23 January 2022

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments	Response
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	<b>Yes.</b>	n/a
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	<b>Yes.</b> The Philippines is considered to be among the world's most disaster-prone countries (floods, droughts, typhoons, landslides and mudslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions). Recent decades have witnessed an increase in extreme events, such as heavy rainfall and tropical cyclone activity and this trend is expected to continue under a changing climate. Sea-level rise is happening at an above-average rate for some parts of the Philippines, exposing up to one million people to flooding from rising sea levels by 2070–2100.	n/a
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	<b>Yes</b> , as per the endorsement letter dated 2 December 2021.	n/a
	2. Does the length of the proposal amount to no more than Fifty pages for the project/programme	<b>No</b> , the proposal including its annexes (E&S screening) amounts to 73 pages.	The proposal has been shortened to 50 pages. The E&S Screening annex has been removed as it is obsolete and duplicates text from the section K of the concept (K. Provide an

	concept, including its annexes?	<b>CAR1:</b> Please reduce the total length of the proposal to 50 pages.	overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.)
	3. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	<p><b>Yes.</b> Climate change impacts on freshwater availability, scarcity and variability are well described with the need to develop sustainable water resources management/implementation for the seaweed farming communities in the region.</p> <p>Envisaged activities will lead to tangible outcomes, as the provision of resilient water infrastructure (new desalinization plants and upgrade/rehabilitate existing infrastructure). It is noted that this project will build on and complement the RETS project funded by the European Union and implemented in the same target area. Finally, activities are aligned with the AF Strategic Results Framework outcomes 3,4 and 6.</p>	n/a
	4. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations, while avoiding or mitigating negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social	<p><b>Likely.</b></p> <p>The project takes into account the challenges of the community, which can all be described as vulnerable and notes the specific roles of women but does not include actions that will directly support women's empowerment nor does it outline what positive changes will be brought about from such development of adaptive</p>	<p><b>CR1:</b></p> <p>The project will directly support women empowerment through creating knowledge and enhancing conscious recognition of women's work. This will involve working with women and men separately to address the following issues:</p>

	<p>Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>measures. It is noted that further details in the form of a comprehensive gender analysis will be provided in the project design stage. Additionally, the proposal does not include the number of estimated direct and indirect beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>CR1:</b> Please provide information on how the project will directly support women's empowerment.</p> <p><b>CR2:</b> Clarify if the proposal plans to support youth engagement. The proposal mentions study tours but no target beneficiaries are specified.</p> <p><b>CR3:</b> It is noted that the project will target two main areas, Sibutu and Sitangkai municipalities. Please provide an initial estimation of direct and indirect beneficiaries, if possible disaggregated by sex.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women's self-esteem will be enhanced so they are encouraged to talk about their work.</li> <li>- Men will be made aware and sensitized of women's involvement in seaweed value chain.</li> <li>- Women's awareness will be enhanced and recognized.</li> <li>- Women's involvement in decision making will be strengthened.</li> <li>- Study tours will engage both women and men, organized in a way to promote at least 40% of female participants.</li> </ul> <p>All this requires sensitive work at the community level including moderators/mediators that help to facilitate discussions and find solutions. Relevant activities description have been modified (Component 3) and specific activity addressing women empowerment added.</p> <p>The project will also engage organizations that promote GEEW in the area in consultations for the full project proposal development. Further women focus groups will be conducted at each of the localities as part of the consultative process to</p>
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			<p>ensure women perspectives are fully included.</p> <p><b>CR2:</b></p> <p>UNIDO is currently in the process of development of Youth Strategy with specific guidelines for projects. The project will follow the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth.</p> <p>The project will empower youth through youth-targeted development assistance and engage youth as partners. Specific activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- youth-targeted training / youth quota for the trainings for seaweed communities (Component 3)</li><li>- identification of youth-focused NGOs and youth-led SMEs that it could partner up with in project activities (Component 2 and 3)</li><li>- a youth advisory group will be arranged and consulted when rolling out the project activities.</li></ul> <p><b>CR3:</b></p> <p>Initial estimation, disaggregated by sex has been provided in the concept. It is estimated that total of 71,562 people would benefit directly from the project (with 35,423 women and</p>
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			36,139 men) and more than 150,000 people indirectly. (see p. 2 and 20 for detailed explanation).
	5. Is the project / programme cost effective?	<p><b>Yes</b>, most of the project budget is directed at the major areas involved in the delivery of resilient water supply systems integrated with upgraded renewable/hybrid infrastructure in Tawi-Tawi. The model for self-sustaining revenue through the local government units is cost competitive with current imported water charges/costs.</p> <p><b>CR4:</b> Can you specify how many communal wells will be upgraded/rehabilitated?</p>	There are currently 19 communal wells in Sitangkai and 59 in Sibutu (based on initial field assessment). At this stage of the project is aiming to renovate 50 – 78 wells, depending on detailed analysis on the ground done during the development of the water feasibility study (to be delivered in June 2022). The exact number will be provided in full project proposal. Please refer to section A, p. 16 of the concept clean version and p. 20 in track-change version.
	6. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	<b>Yes</b> , the project is well aligned and consistent with a range of national and subnational plans including NAP, NREPs, NDC and disaster risk management plans.	n/a
	7. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Fund?	<b>Yes.</b> The project meets the relevant national codes and standards and will ensure that the requirements of the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy will be included in relevant contracts.	n/a

	<p>8. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?</p>	<p><b>Likely not.</b></p> <p>Complementarity with other schemes is noted, but the lack of duplication needs to be better justified.</p> <p><b>CR5:</b> Please provide information on the lack of overlap with the listed on-going initiatives in the target area.</p>	<p>Section F (Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.) of the project concept has been revised to include indication of no duplication with other projects/schemes (page 27).</p> <p>UNIDO proposed intervention has a special angle on industry development (MSMEs) and job creation to support securing livelihoods for local communities – this has been strengthened in the concept.</p>
	<p>9. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?</p>	<p><b>Yes.</b></p> <p>The proposal has a dedicated component on knowledge management, which includes trainings and dissemination of lessons learned. It is noted that in the fully developed proposal will include a KM strategy to gather and distribute data, information and lessons learned at national level.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
	<p>10. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p><b>Partly.</b> It is not evident, including from the information provided in Annex 1, to what extent all key stakeholders have been consulted and their role in meetings and decision-making processes – notably local farmer groups and women.</p> <p>The proposal states that “comprehensive community level consultations at the targeted sites will be undertaken at the inception phase</p>	<p><b>CR6:</b></p> <p>During the concept development stage local government units – leaders of the communities have been consulted, these include 2 LGUs: Sibutu and Sitangkai.</p> <p>Local communities have also been engaged in the field water survey conducted by the RETS project, which covered 11 BLGUs (Barangay Local</p>

		<p>of the project prior to roll-out of the project activities”. Please be advised that comprehensive consultations with communities, including vulnerable groups, need to be undertaken by fully developed proposal stage.</p> <p><b>CR6:</b> Please clarify to what extent representatives of communities of the two islands have already been consulted.</p> <p><b>CR7:</b> In the proposal main text, more information is needed on the consultation main outcomes and how these were taken into account in the project’s design.</p>	<p>Government Unit) – which cover basic settlement units – villages. Leaders of those communities were surveyed in the field in the context of their current water supply status, their needs, and expectations. These results were used in the design of the concept. This has been included in section H of the concept.</p> <p><b>CR7:</b></p> <p>The section on consultative process (Section H of the concept, page 29) has been revised to include more information on the main outcomes. Also, the consultation outcomes have been highlighted in the section A – justification of the project.</p>
	<p>11. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?</p>	<p><b>Yes.</b></p> <p>The proposed project builds on the Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS) project. The water system feasibility study for Sitangkai and Sibutu is being developed as part of the RETS project and should be available by June 2022. Results of the study will be utilized to choose the detailed design of the water supply system and will inform the development of the fully developed proposal. Hence, there is no</p>	<p>n/a</p>

		anticipated risk of not achieving the project targets.	
	12. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	<b>Yes</b> , the proposal is aligned with outcomes 3, 4 and 6 of the Fund's Results Framework.	n/a
	13. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	<p><b>Unclear.</b></p> <p>While the proposal includes a scaling up component that will support the collection of documentation and plans for project scale up and replication with other funds, the section does not provide information on the key areas of sustainability, including social, institutional, etc.</p> <p><b>CAR2:</b> Please provide information on the project's social, institutional and economic sustainability.</p>	<p>The section on sustainability of project outcomes has been revised (Section J – page 31) to address institutional, economic, social and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>To ensure economic and social sustainability, the project will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) formation of a water utility/management unit. It would be an entity, that could involve the local government units in partnership with the private sector. In the water feasibility study, the possibility of public-private partnership will be explored to come up with the contractual arrangement that is the most sustainable for the case of the two islands (ensuring the ownership of the grant-funded infrastructure is kept in public domain). This entity will contribute to the sustainability of the water supply systems, as it will oversee water quality management, proper operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure, as well as the financial management of</li> </ul>

			<p>the water supply system. Formation of this unit will include consultation with barangays. This will contribute to acceptance and participation of local communities and hence support sustainability.</p> <p>b) equitable tariff for water services will be established. Currently the price of imported potable water reaches 5 USD/m<sup>3</sup>, while average market cost of water from small desalination plants is at about 1.25 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. Although the initial investment is from a grant, the tariff will be designed to be able to cover for the proper management, and operation and maintenance of the water infrastructure system. Willingness to pay of the communities can already be established, as they currently have a high cost of clean water.</p> <p>c) Equally important for the economic and social sustainability of the project is to ensure that the communities will be able to pay for the provided water services. This will be addressed by the project through Component 2</p>
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			<p>which focuses on seaweed industry development in Sibutu and Sitangkai, as this is identified as a main income source of the communities. Through the integration of improvements (technology, organisation, knowledge) in the seaweed value chain the project will stimulate and upgrade seaweed industry in the area, generating more income and stimulating job creation. Ultimately, this will help to ensure that communities have enough disposable income to support their ability to pay for water services.</p> <p>Additionally relevant analysis to identify main long-term project sustainability factors based on other relevant project experiences, dedicated field study and broad stakeholder consultations (engagement of seaweed communities incl. women and youth) will be done during the development of the full project proposal. Based on this project design will be adjusted to ensure long term economic and social sustainability.</p>
	14. Does the project / programme provide an overview of environmental	<b>Yes, but needs adjustments.</b>	The reference to UNIDO ESSP has been modified to be in line with Fund's Environmental and Social (E&S)

	<p>and social impacts / risks identified, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?</p>	<p>The proposal presents a preliminary environmental and social risk screening; however, the exact nature and precise location of the desalination plants will be defined just upon the finalization of the water supply feasibility study (which should be completed by June 2022).</p> <p><b>CAR3:</b> Be advised that the risk screening shall be in line with the Fund's ESP and its principles. The proposal states "The project has undergone environmental and social risk (E&amp;S) assessments in line UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy and Procedures. As a result, the project has been classified as a category B project". The project's category needs to reflect the AF ESP and not the implementing entity's policy only. Please amend as necessary.</p>	<p>Policy and Gender Policy. Please refer to section K of the concept (page 32).</p>
<p>Resource Availability</p>	<p>1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?</p>	<p><b>Yes.</b></p>	<p>n/a</p>
	<p>2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?</p>	<p><b>Yes,</b> the Implementing Entity fee amount to 8.5% of the project cost.</p>	<p>n/a</p>

	<p>3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget (including the fee)?</p>	<p><b>No.</b> The project execution costs amount to 9.5% of the project cost, however it is noted that UNIDO will assume a co-execution role in the project. In this case, the execution costs of the implementing entity need to be limited to 1.5%, applicable proportionally to the cost of the part of the project or programme executed by the implementing entity.</p> <p><b>CAR4:</b> Please decrease the project execution cost to 1.5% applicable proportionally to the cost of the part of the project that is executed by the implementing entity.</p>	<p>As per endorsement letter, NDA has identified MINDA as executing entity and requested UNIDO for co-execution support. The rationale for this decision is based on the experience and successful setup of the Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value-Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS) project implemented by UNIDO and co-executed by UNIDO and MinDA in the same area. The rationale for this setup is that the Tawi-Tawi is a special area with restrictions in access, where UNIDO has already experience and knowledge of local conditions and sensitivities. Additionally, currently there are no entities in the Philippines that have capacity and experience with executing AF projects. Within this project UNIDO would provide execution support to build MinDA's capacity to ensure the success execution of the proposed AF project as well as potential future AF projects.</p> <p>During the preparation of the full project proposal UNIDO, together with MinDA will look for specific execution partners capable of delivering project activities in the area, therefore the final project budget and share of execution cost may change.</p>
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			<p>At this point of project design (concept stage) it is difficult to indicate exactly which elements of the project will be executed by UNIDO and it is assumed that UNIDO would be responsible for execution of 20% of the project budget (with 1.5% execution fee) and MinDA and other partners 80% (with 9.5% execution fee). Therefore, the Project Execution fee has been calculated proportionally, to reflect that setup. Proposed execution fee at the concept stage is 397,816 USD (7.9% of the Total Project Cost).</p> <p>As a result, the Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund is now 5,463,643USD (please refer to page 15).</p>
Eligibility of IE	1. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	<b>Yes.</b>	n/a
Implementation Arrangements	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a at concept stage	
	3. Are there measures in place for the management	n/a at concept stage	

	of for environmental and social risks, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Fund?		
	4. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a at concept stage	
	5. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	n/a at concept stage	
	6. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a at concept stage	
	7. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Fund?	n/a at concept stage	
	8. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a at concept stage	
	9. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from	n/a at concept stage	

	the Fund's results framework?		
	10. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a at concept stage	



ADAPTATION FUND

**REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME  
FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND**



**Project concept: Harnessing the water-energy-food nexus to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi-Tawi**



## PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category:	REGULAR PROJECT
Country/ies:	REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Title of Project/Programme:	<b>Harnessing the water-energy-food nexus to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi-Tawi</b>
Type of Implementing Entity:	MULTILATERAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Executing Entity/ies:	1. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) 2. Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)
Amount of Financing Requested:	<u>5,463,643</u> <del>5,560,191</del> (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

### Project / Programme Background and Context:

#### Short summary of the project

The project will be implemented in the two island municipalities (Sitangkai and Sibutu) in the province of Tawi-Tawi, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Philippines. It is targeting the water security issue in these two island municipalities. The islands are increasingly affected by climate change through a sea-level rise (saline water intrusion) and more unpredictable rains, impacting water resources available for the communities on the islands.

One of the main income sources for the communities in the project area is seaweeds farming. The seaweed farming communities already face water insecurity, which will only get worse due to projected climate change impacts. The project seeks to increase adaptive capacity of the communities in Sibutu and Sitangkai, through provision of reliable, climate resilient access to water infrastructure and services. Also, it will strengthen livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds producing communities in Sibutu and Sitangkai through improvement of seaweed ~~production~~ industry. Finally, the project activities will build awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction strategies within local communities and local government units (LGUs) in Sibutu and Sitangkai, as well as in the wider region.

Additionally, the project activities will focus on capturing opportunity of increasing productivity of seaweed farms and quality of raw dried seaweeds, thanks to increased availability of freshwater. Working with local communities the project will focus on developing and improving seaweed production strategies to cope with climate change impacts, including predicted environmental variability and utilising available water resources. This in turn will strengthen livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds producing communities in Tawi-Tawi. It is estimated that total of 71,562 people would benefit directly from the project (with 35,423 women and 36,139 men) and more than 150,000 people indirectly.

#### Project area

The Philippines is an archipelago comprised of 7,107 islands (1,000 of which are inhabitable), with a humid climate and a topography characterized by mountainous terrain bordered by narrow coastal plains. Considered one of the most biologically

rich and diverse countries in the world, the Philippines also has one of the world's longest coastlines, and its marine and coastal resources yield US\$3.5 billion annually in goods and services. The Philippines' main economic sectors are agriculture and industry, with agriculture contributing 14% of gross domestic product and employing over a third of the population. The Philippines is also considered to be among the world's most disaster-prone countries (floods, droughts, typhoons, landslides and mudslides, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions). Recent decades have witnessed an increase in damaging extreme events, such as heavy rainfall and tropical cyclone activity and this trend is expected to continue under a changing climate. Sea-level rise is happening at an above-average rate for some parts of the Philippines, exposing up to one million people to flooding from rising sea levels by 2070–2100<sup>1</sup>



**Figure 1.** Location of the project area on the Philippines map marked with red ellipse.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ph\\_physical\\_map.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ph_physical_map.png)

The proposed project areas are the island municipalities of Sitangkai and Sibutu in the Tawi-Tawi province (part of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao – BARMM) in the Philippines. These municipalities have been selected based on the following criteria:

- 1) Vulnerability to climate change of the local seaweed farming communities. The low-lying setting of the islands surrounded by water and relatively exposed to predominant wind makes them susceptible to storm surge and sea level rise. Tawi-Tawi faces sea level rise of 8 mm/year, according to the map of rates of sea level changes in the Philippines between 1993 and 2009<sup>2</sup>. Tawi-Tawi is among the most vulnerable to climate change impacts in the country and has the lowest adaptive capacity, and this is aggravated by having the lowest electricity and water access in the Philippines. Most of the seaweed farming communities in Sitangkai rely on rainwater harvesting, imported ground water from Sibutu and costly bottled water from other islands. Rising sea level and altered rainfall pattern increase the risk of water shortage and increased water cost for the communities.
- 2) Ongoing activities in the region which provide a solid project baseline for adaptation intervention:
  - a. The Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS) project is developing hybrid renewable-diesel mini-grids in Sitangkai and Sibutu to increase access to electricity. The project is also conducting feasibility studies of water supply systems

in these 2 island municipalities.

- b. The Integration of Productive Uses of Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Energization in Mindanao (I-PURE Mindanao) project is developing distributed renewable energy systems also to increase access in off-grid communities in the region.
- c. The research program Establishment of the Seaweed Research and Development Center (SeaRDeC) to support the Seaweed Industry in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) aims to increase the production of high quality raw dried seaweeds that will in turn increase the prices of RDS and thus increase the income of seaweeds farmers.
- d. The Mindanao Water Supply Program of MinDA (or MinDA Water) is a funding program in partnership with a national development bank for the implementation of water supply systems in BARMM.

**Figure 14.** Location of the project area on the Philippines map marked with red ellipse.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ph\\_physical\\_map.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ph_physical_map.png)

Tawi-Tawi province is the largest seaweeds producer in the country, and communities are heavily dependent on seaweed farming. Facilitating seaweeds processing in-situ by provision of reliable freshwater access (proposed adaptation project) complementing the on-going activities for provision of electricity (RETS and I-PURE baseline projects) will increase economic

<sup>1</sup> Climate Risk Country Profile: Philippines (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.

<sup>2</sup> Siringan F.P., Samson M., Myy S. M., Licuanan W., Rollon R., 2013, Coastal Integrity Vulnerability Assessment Tool, In: Vulnerability Assessment Tools for Coastal Ecosystems: A Guidebook. Marine Environment and Resources Foundation, Inc., Quezon City, Philippines

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sustainability of the local communities therefore increasing their overall resilience to climate change. Sitangkai and Sibutu are the top seaweed producers in Tawi-Tawi province, hence communities at those two localities highly depend on seaweed production for livelihood generation.

The project site selection also considers scalability of the intervention – this intervention may be scaled up to other seaweed farming communities in Tawi-Tawi Province and other provinces of the BARMM region and the Philippines, which face similar issues of poor access to reliable electricity and water supply in the context of increasing effects of climate change.

**Therefore, the proposed adaptation project seeks to address water security issue in these two island municipalities building on and complementing already ongoing activities in the region.**



Figure 2. General map and satellite image of the project area – Sibutu and Sitangkai islands.

Source: <https://www.openstreetmap.org>, <https://s2maps.eu/>

#### *Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)*

The BARMM includes the predominantly Muslim provinces of Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur in mainland Mindanao, and the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi, and the Islamic city of Marawi City. It is the only region of the Philippines that has its own government. BARMM's population is about 4.4 million based on the 2020 Census. This represents 16.78% of the overall population of Mindanao, or 4.04% of the entire population of the Philippines.<sup>3</sup>

The region first obtained special autonomous status in 1990, with the right to elect its own officials, levy taxes, and set education and development policy. The BARMM was formed with the ratification of its basic law, the Bangsamoro Organic Law following two-part legally binding plebiscite in Western Mindanao held on January 21 and February 6, 2019.<sup>4</sup>

BARMM is one of the poorest regions in the country, due to continuing armed conflict, limited livelihood opportunities, inadequate social services, weak institutions, and deep political, cultural and economic inequity, and generations of systemic injustice and armed violence. The region faces serious development challenges that must be overcome.<sup>5</sup>

The agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors are the largest contributor to the BARMM regional economy, representing 63.5% of the total regional value added.<sup>6</sup> In turn, BARMM accounts for the largest share of national fisheries and seaweeds

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.philatlas.com/mindanao/barmm.html>

<sup>4</sup> <http://barmm.ppcpom.gov.ph/socio-demographic-profile/>

<sup>5</sup> BDP, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> BDP, p. 20.



submerged in seawater. Sitangkai is characterized by high population growth rate (2.41% in 2015 – 2020), meaning that a high share of youth population is present on the island.

**Table 2.** The demographic profile of the barangays in Sitangkai

Barangay	Population-percentage (2020)	Population-(2020)	Population-(2015)	Change-(2015-2020)	Annual Population-Growth-Rate (2015-2020)
Datu Baguinda- Putih	8.32%	3,104	2,099	47.88%	8.58%
Imam Sapie	12.27%	4,580	4,214	8.69%	1.77%
North-Larap	7.76%	2,897	2,540	14.06%	2.81%
Panglima-Alari	22.55%	8,417	8,055	4.49%	0.93%
Sipangkot	18.48%	6,896	6,202	11.19%	2.26%
Sitangkai-Poblacion	10.01%	3,734	3,285	13.67%	2.73%
South-Larap	5.32%	1,986	1,766	12.46%	2.50%
Tongmageng	6.45%	2,407	2,194	9.71%	1.97%
Tongusong	8.84%	3,298	2,979	10.71%	2.16%
<b>Sitangkai-Total</b>		<b>37,319</b>	<b>33,334</b>	<b>11.95%</b>	<b>2.41%</b>

Source: <https://www.philatlas.com/mindanao/barmm/tawi-tawi/sitangkai.html>

Panglima Alari is the largest barangay with a population of 8,417. Together with Datu Baguinda Putih, Imam Saple, and Sitangkai Poblacion, these four barangays comprise more than half of the population of Sitangkai and can be seen in the map as clearly submerged in the sea.<sup>13</sup> The residents in these four barangays live in what are called pondohans (see figures below). Sitangkai also include the island barangay of Sipangkot, which is the second largest barangay with a population of 6,896.



**Figure 3.** Pondohan in Sitangkai

Source: MSU-TCTO

<sup>13</sup> See <https://www.openstreetmap.org/?#map=15/4.6618/119.3949>



**Figure 4.** A closer look at Pondohan in Sitangkai.

Source: <https://www.mindanews.com/mindaviews/2019/03/moorish-and-mooring-in-tawi-tawi-reefs-kadday-bongao-pondohan-sitangkai-and-tawi-tawis-rising-tides/>

### Sibutu

Sibutu (4° 51' North, 119° 27' East) is a coastal municipality with 16 barangays, with a land area of 56.54 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population as determined by the 2020 Census was 34,243, representing 7.78% of the total population of Tawi-Tawi province or 0.78% of the overall population of BARMM. From the 2020 Census data, Sibutu has 3,910 households with an average of 6.09 members per household. Sitangkai is also characterized by high population growth rate (2.55% in 2015 – 2020), meaning that a high share of youth population is present on the island.

**Table 3.** Demographic profile of barangays in Sibutu

Barangay	Population percentage (2020)	Population (2020)	Population (2015)	Change (2015-2020)	Annual Population Growth Rate (2015-2020)
Ambulong Sapal	5.88%	2,015	1,739	15.87%	3.15%
Datu Amilhamja Jaafar	4.50%	1,540	1,372	12.24%	2.46%
Hadji Imam Bidin	3.96%	1,356	1,158	17.10%	3.38%
Hadji Mohtar Sulayman	6.70%	2,295	2,058	11.52%	2.32%
Hadji Taha	5.35%	1,832	1,549	18.27%	3.60%
Imam Hadji Mohammad	5.12%	1,752	1,524	14.96%	2.98%
Ligayan	7.35%	2,517	1,964	28.16%	5.36%
Nunukan	7.10%	2,431	2,124	14.45%	2.88%
Sheik Makdum	9.01%	3,084	2,749	12.19%	2.45%
Sibutu	3.23%	1,105	919	20.24%	3.96%
Talisay	5.36%	1,836	1,630	12.64%	2.54%
Tandu Banak	8.00%	2,739	2,509	9.17%	1.86%
Taungoh	9.74%	3,334	3,050	9.31%	1.89%
Tongehat	4.99%	1,708	1,559	9.56%	1.94%
Tongsibale	6.74%	2,308	2,216	4.15%	0.86%
Ungus-ungus	6.98%	2,391	2,267	5.47%	1.13%
<b>Sibutu Total</b>		<b>34,243</b>	<b>30,387</b>	<b>12.69%</b>	<b>2.55%</b>

Source: <https://www.philatlas.com/mindanao/barmm/tawi-tawi/sibutu.html>

People living in Sibutu Island are mostly boat builders. Some also sell seaweeds, firewood and stones.

### Target groups

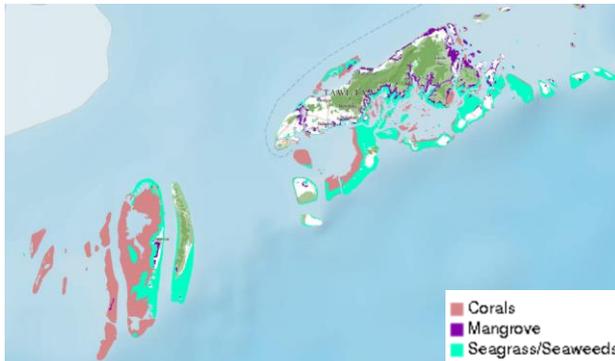
The target group of the project are the seaweed farming communities of Sitangkai and Sibutu, which are facing increased

water stress as well as increased risk on livelihood creation due to climate change. Sibutu and Sitangkai have been assessed as having medium to high vulnerability to climate change because of their barangays' moderate exposures, moderate to high sensitivities, and low to moderate adaptive capacities to cope with the effects of climate change. However, it may be assumed that Sitangkai is highly vulnerable to climate change because the whole municipality is low-lying with no mountains.<sup>14</sup> Also, poor access to electricity and fresh water limits the coping capacity of the communities to the effects of climate change thus lowering overall resilience of the communities.

**Seaweed farming**

Seaweed farming, among other sea-related production, in targeted communities is one of the main sources of income to the communities. In the project area shallow reefs exceed the area of dry land and the population is surrounded by abundant tropical reef habitats ideal for seaweed aquaculture and other types of sea production.<sup>15</sup>

~~The vast shallow coastal areas of Tawi-Tawi makes it very conducive for farming of seaweeds (Eucheuma), which is the major source of carrageenan, a seaweed extract with multitudes of uses from cosmetics, food additives, and other products.~~ Ten of the eleven municipalities of Tawi-Tawi produce seaweed, making the province the leading supplier of seaweeds throughout the country with 70% of total production. The province is highly suitable for seaweed farming because it is the least frequented by typhoons resulting to favorable conditions for seaweed cultivation.



**Figure 445.** Seaweeds farming areas in Tawi-Tawi

Source: <https://www.geoportal.gov.ph/>

Despite the extensive farmed seaweed area, production has not increased through the years.<sup>16</sup> This is due to “a host of challenges such as the lack of high-quality seedstocks, “ice-ice” disease infection, epiphyte infestation, and poor farming and post-harvest practices.<sup>17</sup> While seaweed farming in Tawi-Tawi is a major source of livelihood of the community, there seems to be few innovations and introduced adaptive measures to improve seaweed cultivation and postharvest practices.<sup>18</sup> Therefore work on strain selection and improvement in the seaweed culture system has been undertaken to produce fast growing, disease resistant, resilient to environmental variations and high carrageenan yield and quality seed stocks for each farming season.<sup>19</sup>

Sitangkai and Sibutu are the top seaweed producing municipalities of the province. Many seaweed farmers in the two municipalities use to an equal degree either their personal funds or credit from traders to finance their farm implements. Because of this arrangement, traders monopolize the market and dictate seaweed prices.<sup>20</sup> Based on an interview with an official from the Tawi-Tawi Provincial office of MAFAR, seaweed farmers are price-takers. The only way they could get a good price is when they could sell a good quantity of raw, dried seaweed (RDS). Thus, capital assistance is very much needed to enhance the farmer's capacity to increase production and improve the quality of RDS.<sup>21</sup> Majority of seaweed farmers also

<sup>14</sup> Burias et. al. (2021).

<sup>15</sup> RETS VCA study, p. 10.

<sup>16</sup> Bugtong et. al. (2021), p.3.

<sup>17</sup> Cited in Bugtong et. Al. (2021), p.3.

<sup>18</sup> Bugtong et. Al. (2021), p.4.

<sup>19</sup> Cited in Bugtong et. al. (2021), p.4

<sup>20</sup> Bugtong et. al. (2021).

<sup>21</sup> Bugtong et. al. (2021), p. 12, 13.

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need funds to buy seed-stocks or cultivars for the next cropping cycle from fellow farmers or traders.

Tawi-Tawi is the largest producer of seaweeds in BARMM but ranks only sixth in terms of value. This reflects the lack of processing capabilities in which energy and water are vital inputs.<sup>22</sup> Energy and clean water are vital inputs to the processing of seaweeds to enhance its quality. Electricity is needed to have quality seedlings and better post-harvest facilities, to improve the price of raw dried seaweeds, and much more to process and refine seaweeds into higher value quality products as carrageenan. Increasing income opportunities and improving economic stability of the seaweed farming communities will increase their resilience to climate change.

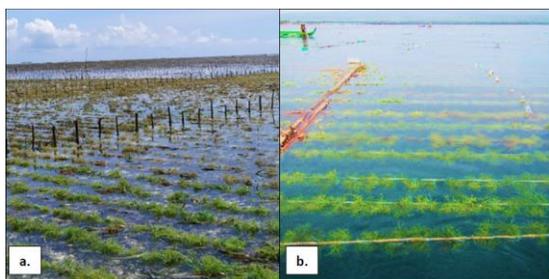


Figure 6. Closer look at seaweeds farms in Sitangkai and Sibutu

Note: Most of the seaweeds farms in Sitangkai use the off-bottom cultivation method (a), while most of the seaweeds farms in Sibutu use the floating method (b). Source: Bugtong, D. L. et. al (2021). "Status and prospects of seaweed farming in Tawi-Tawi, Southwestern Philippines." MSU-TCTO.

Tawi-Tawi is the largest producer of seaweeds in BARMM but ranks only sixth in terms of value. This reflects the lack of processing capabilities in which energy and water are vital inputs.<sup>22</sup> Energy and clean water are vital inputs to the processing of seaweeds to enhance its quality. Electricity is needed to have quality seedlings and better post-harvest facilities, to improve the price of raw dried seaweeds, and much more to process and refine seaweeds into higher value quality products as carrageenan. Increasing income opportunities and improving economic stability of the seaweed farming communities will increase their resilience to climate change.

Electricity access in the project area

Sitangkai, and Sibutu are each served by National Power Corporation – Small Power Utilities Group (NPC-SPUG) diesel generator units. Yet, despite the contribution of this internationally traded commodity to the national and global economy, Tawi-Tawi remains among the poorest, least electrified provinces in the country. Household electrification rate for the whole province is just above 20%, and even those connected to the SPUG's diesel mini-grids receive only between 12 and 16 hours of electricity service daily. The problem of low electrification in the project area is targeted by the RETS and I-PURE projects, which are baseline to this project.

Table 4: Electrification rates of the municipalities in Tawi-Tawi

MUNICIPALITIES/CITY	Date of Energization	BARANGAYS				SITIOS				CONNECTIONS			
		Coverage	Energized/Completed		Unenergized	Coverage	Energized/Completed		Unenergized	Potential 2015 Census	Served		%
Legislative District			Today	%			Today	%		As of Dec 2018	As of Sep 2019*		
Lone District													
1 Bongao	Sep 11, 1976	35	35	100	0	182	142	78	40	17,449	7,574	7,574	43
2 Panglima Sugala (Balimbing)	Jan 3, 1997	17	17	100	0	67	53	79	14	6,992	647	647	9
3 Languyan	Oct 20, 2003	20	20	100	0	48	23	48	25	6,367	609	609	10
4 Sapa-sapa	Jul 15, 2002	23	23	100	0	-	-	-	0	5,190	430	430	8
5 Simunul	June 9, 2000	15	15	100	0	10	6	60	4	5,475	1,138	1,138	21
6 Sitangkai	Nov 2, 1999	9	9	100	0	13	1	8	12	6,045	695	695	11
7 Sibutu	Nov 2, 1999	16	16	100	0	25	8	32	17	4,993	1,514	1,514	30
8 South Ubian	Oct 20, 2003	31	31	100	0	-	-	-	0	4,904	250	250	5
9 Tandubas	Sep 28, 2001	20	20	100	0	10	9	90	1	4,906	740	740	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>62,321</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>13,597</b>	<b>22</b>

Source: NEA <http://www.nea.gov.ph/ao39/downloads/category/184-reference-for-the-preparation-of-the-total-electrification-masterplan-2015-census-without-growth-rates>

Water access in the project area

With the whole BARMM region having the lowest water supply coverage in the country and majority of the population having only level 1 access, as mentioned above, Tawi-Tawi is also deemed as among the provinces with poor water access.

<sup>22</sup> RETS project concept note.

<sup>23</sup> RETS project concept note.

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Water supply surveys in selected barangays in the two islands, 8 of 16 barangays in Sibutu and 4 of 9 barangays in Sitangkai were conducted in 2020/2021 within the RETS project. Each of these barangays are served by single water supply systems that are owned by either the barangay Local Government Unit (LGU), homeowners' association, or a private entity. The four barangays surveyed in Sitangkai are served by barangay LGU owned water supply systems. 10 of the 12 barangays surveyed report a level 2 water supply system, while two a level 1 or level 3 water supply. Two barangay water supply systems surveyed in Sibutu and one in Sitangkai are not operational. In any case, the water supply systems consist of communal wells, a shallow well pump, concrete water tank, groundwater boreholes, but without any water treatment facility or communal faucets and pipes, and evidently sub-standard and dilapidated. All report inadequate funds for operation and maintenance as well as needed improvements, particularly those that are currently non-operational.

Based on the official definitions of water supply service levels shown below, the barangay water supply systems in Sitangkai and Sibutu would fall under level 1 and not level 2. Also, by definition, barangay operated water supply systems fall under level 1.<sup>24</sup>

All respondents identified rainwater as the alternative source of water. Particularly in the pondohans, households rely heavily on rainwater harvesting, and potable drinking water and bottled water are imported from other islands (which is very costly up to ~5USD per m<sup>3</sup>).

NEDA Board Resolution No. 12, Series 1995, defines the levels for water supply service in the country as:

- Level 1 (point source) – a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without a distribution system as it is generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered serving an average of 15 households with people having to fetch water from up to 250 meters distance
- Level 2 (communal faucet system or stand post) – a piped system with communal faucets usually serving 4-6 households within 25 meters distance<sup>25</sup>
- Level 3 (waterworks system) – a fully reticulated system with individual house connections based on daily water demand of more than 100 liters per person.



Figure 557. Communal well in Taungoh, Sibutu

<sup>24</sup> "BWSAs (Barangay Water Supply Associations) operate Level I facilities (mostly wells with handpumps) while Level II piped supplies are operated by RWSAs (Regional Water Supply Associations) and cooperatives." (PWSSR, p. xv.)

<sup>25</sup> Official definition of Level 2 water supply facility/service (communal faucet system or standposts): A water supply facility composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network with adequate treatment facility, and communal faucets. Usually, one faucet serves 4- 6 households. Generally suitable for rural and urban fringe areas where houses are clustered densely to justify a simple piped system. The definition was modified with the inclusion of the underlined phrase 'with adequate treatment' to emphasize that source of water supply has passed the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water. (Source: <https://psa.gov.ph/content/level-ii-water-supply-facilityservice-communal-faucet-system-or-standposts-1>)

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Source: RETS project



Figure 668. Communal well in Tomageng, Sitangkai

Source: RETS

NEDA Board Resolution No. 12, Series 1995, defines the levels for water supply service in the country as:

- Level 1 (point source) — a protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without a distribution system as it is generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered serving an average of 15 households with people having to fetch water from up to 250 meters distance
- Level 2 (communal faucet system or stand post) — a piped system with communal faucets usually serving 4–6 households within 25 meters distance<sup>26</sup>
- Level 3 (waterworks system) — a fully reticulated system with individual house connections based on daily water demand of more than 100 liters per person.

### Gender issues<sup>27</sup>

Seaweed farming is a family enterprise with family members, both immediate and extended, helping out during the pre-farming preparation, farming, harvesting, and drying. Children, including those of their neighbors, help, which makes them miss school. Women are involved in all stages of the cropping cycle and post-harvest processing—from prepping and tying the seedlings to the lines in the farm, setting up the lines, to maintaining the growing seaweeds, harvesting, drying, and packing. In addition, women also sell fresh seaweeds in the markets. However, women farmers are not compensated for their contribution to the farm because their labor inputs are not considered as part of the capital investment. In addition, women farmers are not considered the main players of the industry because of their limited knowledge, lack of skills, training and lower level of education compared to their male counterparts. They learned to farm through their own initiative and hands-on activities. The male farmers attribute their success in farming to the skills and experience gained from farming for a long time. Skilled and experienced farmers were more likely able to address problems such as ice-ice infection, epiphyte infestation or

<sup>26</sup> Official definition of Level 2 water supply facility/service (communal faucet system or standposts): A water supply facility composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped-distribution network with adequate treatment facility, and communal faucets. Usually, one faucet serves 4–6 households. Generally suitable for rural and urban fringe areas where houses are clustered densely to justify a simple piped system. The definition was modified with the inclusion of the underlined phrase 'with adequate treatment' to emphasize that source of water supply has passed the Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water. (Source: <https://psa.gov.ph/content/level-ii-water-supply-facility-service-communal-faucet-system-or-standposts-1>)

<sup>27</sup> Based on Bugtong et. al. (2021), pp.7-8.

extreme weather conditions. It is important to note that a good education would improve the capacity of seaweed farmers to think critically and manage their farms effectively.

## Climate hazards and future climate trends

### Climate related hazards

The Philippines faces some of the highest disaster risk levels in the world, ranking joint 38<sup>th</sup> out of 191 countries in the INFORM 2019 Risk Index<sup>28</sup>. The country is especially exposed to tropical cyclones, ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in terms of risk. Flooding is also a considerable risk (ranked 29<sup>th</sup>) and a major contributor to the Philippines' position on the INFORM index. Tightly linked to these risks is the threat of landslides, which is significant, particularly in the country's northern regions. The risks associated with drought, however, are less pronounced (ranked 68<sup>th</sup>). In terms of 'coping capacity', the Philippines ranks joint 88<sup>th</sup>. The following climate-related natural hazards have been analyzed in the context of the project site (based on the World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal<sup>29</sup> and National Drought Plan for the Philippines<sup>30</sup>):

- (a) **Temperature and heatwaves** – the Philippines experienced a rise of 0.62°C in annual average mean temperature between 1958-2014 and a significant increase in the number of hot days and warm nights throughout the country between 1960-2003 (trends are similar to those experienced across the Pacific region in general), with significantly higher increase in the mean temperatures in southern part of the country. Over the same period there is also an increasing significant trend in the number of hot days (maximum temperature above 99<sup>th</sup> percentile) and a decreasing significant trend in the number of cold nights relative to normal values for 1971-2000.
- (b) **Sea surface temperatures** from 1982 to 2017, based on NOAA's data, have been increasing since 1982 at an average rate of 0.20°C per decade or an average absolute increase of 0.65°C up to 2017<sup>31</sup>.
- (c) **Precipitation and droughts** - analysis of rainfall records in the period of 1951 to 1992 shows negative rainfall amount trends in Mindanao, Visayas, and Eastern Luzon. There is also a decreasing trend in rainfall associated with the southwest monsoon (SWM) in the past 50 years and an increasing trend in the number of "no rain" days suggesting a longer dry period during the SWM in recent decades over western Philippines. The occurrence of drought is heavily influenced by the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and its warm and dry phase, El Nino, the southern parts of the country (Mindanao) are particularly affected. There have been 11 droughts recorded since 1968 (on average every 4-5 years). The 2015-2016 drought, which caused damage across 16 of the Philippines 18 regions (85% of the country), was driven by the most severe El Nino event ever recorded.
- (d) **Sea level rise** – according to the University of the Philippines-Marine Science Institute, sea level rise in the Philippines is three to four times faster than the global average rate and impacts of sea-level rise such as coastal flooding, coastal erosion and the salinization of aquifers are already felt, there are numerous compounding local factors. Rate of sea-level rise experienced in Manila Bay and Visayas in recent decades is at 15mm per year (between 1960 and 2012).
- (e) **Cyclones and floods** - the Philippines is highly exposed to flooding, the consequence of severe cyclones and heavy rainfall. The Philippines is one of the most cyclone-prone countries in the world, lying on what is often described as the 'typhoon belt'. Approximately 19–20 cyclones enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility annually, with 7–9 reaching landfall. The number of typhoons making landfall around the Leyte Island region of the country has steadily increased over the last 70 years.

### Future trends

According to the latest Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration Climate Change projections and World Bank Group's Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP), the Philippines will experience:

- (a) **Temperature and heatwaves** - the Philippines will experience a trend of consistent warming, with more significant warming occurring towards the end of the century (from 0.8°C to 3.1°C depending on the representative pathway). Under all emissions pathways projections, the probability of experiencing a heat wave increases dramatically by 2080–2099, for Mindanao in the south, particularly large increases in heatwave probability are projected, with potential for year-long heatwaves by 2050.
- (b) **Sea surface temperature** – global projections show different trajectories temperature trends within the Philippines' seas up to 2100 depending on how strongly global greenhouse gas emissions are mitigated ranging from 0.7°C to

<sup>28</sup> <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk>

<sup>29</sup> Based on the Coupled Model Inter-comparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) models, utilized within the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)

<sup>30</sup> [https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country\\_profile\\_documents/1%2520FINAL\\_NDP\\_Philippines.pdf](https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country_profile_documents/1%2520FINAL_NDP_Philippines.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Geronimo, RC (2018). Projected Climate Change Impacts on Philippine Marine Fish Distributions. Department of Agriculture – Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

3.1°C increase in mean sea surface temperature. More detailed regional models provide estimates that the Philippines' seas are projected to warm by more than 3.5°C by 2100<sup>32</sup>.

- (c) **Precipitation and droughts** - considerable uncertainty surrounds projections of local long-term future precipitation trends, but some trends are evident, that is increasing trends in annual rainfall and seasonal rainfall in many parts of the country associated with extreme rainfall events. The intensity of sub-daily extreme rainfall events appears to be increasing with temperature.
- (d) **Sea level rise** – the sea-level is projected to increase by 50 cm by mid-century and by up to 1.33 m by 2100 under the highest emissions scenario (SSP5-8.5). Furthermore, 16.9% of the Philippines' islands are projected to become submerged under extreme scenarios of sea-level rise (6m).
- (e) **Cyclones and Floods** minimal increase in the frequency of very strong tropical cyclones exceeding 170 km/h; and Typhoons also appear to have greater intensity - there is a likelihood that high intensity events will become more frequent, and available models suggest that expected annual damages could increase by up to 35% by 2050.

#### *Climate change impacts and natural resources*

The Philippines ranked 4<sup>th</sup> among the countries most affected by extreme weather events in 2000-2019 (Long-term Global Climate Risk Index)<sup>33</sup>, in this period the country experienced a total of 317 weather-related events, the highest among the most affected countries.

According to the WorldBank<sup>34</sup>, the Philippines, is becoming increasingly vulnerable to **water scarcity**, a consequence of rising population and increased demands from household and industrial consumption. Climate change could impact hydrological processes, having significant effects on numerous aspects of water resources, including streamflow, domestic water supply, irrigation, aquifer depth and recharge as well as water quality such as saline intrusion. Changed rainfall patterns may lead to water shortages due to the inability to store excess water for use in the dry season. In addition, intense rainfall events may not recharge groundwater at the rate experienced when rainfall is spread more evenly across the season. Finally, lower than average rainfall during the dry season may also affect soil porosity and vegetation condition leading to reduced infiltration rates and groundwater recharge (Miller, Alexander, & Jovanovic, 2009).<sup>35</sup>

Observed **sea level rise** is significantly higher than the global average and puts at risk 60% of LGUs covering 64 coastal provinces, 822 coastal municipalities, 25 major coastal cities, and an estimated 13.6 million Filipinos that would need relocation.<sup>36</sup> Impacts of sea-level rise such as coastal flooding, coastal erosion and the salinization of aquifers are already felt in the country. Additionally ground compaction due to excessive groundwater withdrawal adds to the problem.

**Sea surface temperature** increase results in lower oxygen levels and ocean acidification. In the Philippines, a decline of around 9% of fisheries GDP and coral bleaching was observed owing to rising ocean temperatures. Seaweed survival, growth, and reproduction are known to vary with numerous climatically sensitive environmental variables including temperature, salinity, wave heights, pH, and carbon dioxide concentration, which are influenced by climate change. Rising sea temperature has a negative effect on seaweed productivity through reduced spore production, reduced germination, and growth<sup>37</sup>.

#### *Specific impacts in the project area*

Tawi-Tawi is a province composed of small and low-lying island communities where many of its residence live along the coast because of its easy accessibility to the sea. These coastal communities are highly dependent on the ocean for food and livelihood. The islands are surrounded by diverse coastal ecosystems like seagrass beds, mangrove forest and coral reefs. However, the low-lying setting of the islands surrounded by water and relatively exposed to predominant wind makes them susceptible to storm surge and sea level rise. In addition, Tawi-Tawi is located in a region where the rate of sea level rise is 8mm/year based on the map of rates of sea level changes in the Philippines between 1993 and 2009.<sup>38</sup>

Particularly in the project area, **climate change will increasingly reduce the already scarce water resources in these areas**. The climate change threats to water resources include increased intensity and frequency of storm (La Nina) and drought (El Nino); variation in steam flow and groundwater recharge, affecting water quality and seasonal water availability; higher temperature affecting water quality (such as eutrophication); and sea level rise causing saltwater intrusion into surface

<sup>32</sup> Geronimo, RC (2018), *ibid*.

<sup>33</sup> <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/highlights-ippcc-ar6-wg1-and-its-relevance-philippines>

<sup>34</sup> Climate Risk Country Profile: Philippines (2021): The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank

<sup>35</sup> Cruz, R. V. O., et. al. (2017). 2017 Philippine Climate Change Assessment: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and

Adaptation. The Oscar M. Lopez Center for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management Foundation, Inc. and Climate Change Commission, p.2 and 8.

<https://climate.gov.ph/files/PhilCCA-WG2.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> PDP, p. 3-17. *CCC 2018. Climate Change and the Philippines: Executive Brief.*

<sup>37</sup> Harley, Christopher & Anderson, Kathryn & Demes, Kyle & Jorve, Jennifer & Kordas, Rebecca & Coyle, Theraesa & Graham, Michael. (2012). Effects Of Climate Change On Global Seaweed Communities. *Journal of Phycology*. 48. 1064-1078. 10.1111/j.1529-8817.2012.01224.x.

<sup>38</sup> Burias, Dahlia P. et. al. (2021), "Climate change vulnerability assessment of islands in Tawi-Tawi, Southwestern Philippines" (unpublished).

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and ground water, affecting the amount and quality of water supplies<sup>39</sup>, not to mention increased vulnerability of homes to inundation.

Based on the climate vulnerability assessment of the capital town of Bongao Island (Tawi-Tawi) to sea level rise, storm surge and wave impacts, the islands of Tawi-Tawi have high sensitivity to these climate impacts depending on population, seagrass (seaweeds) and coral cover, and presence of mangrove forests.<sup>40</sup>

Unpredictable rains and longer dry seasons have been observed also in Tawi-Tawi during the last 3 to 4 years. This could also impact ground water supply and quality especially as these climate phenomena are expected to persist. Rainwater harvesting, which is a main practice to have water supply is obviously also affected. Also, continuous underground water extraction in Sibutu could lead to salt-water intrusion and collapse of infrastructures.

#### Vulnerability of the project area

Tawi-Tawi is among the most vulnerable to climate change impacts in the country and has the lowest adaptive capacity, and this is aggravated by having the lowest electricity and water access in the Philippines (with the whole BARMM having the lowest water supply and sanitation coverage).

Communities in Sibutu and Sitangkai have been assessed as having medium to high vulnerability to climate change because of their barangays' moderate exposures, moderate to high sensitivities, and low to moderate adaptive capacities. However, it may be assumed that Sitangkai is highly vulnerable to climate change because the whole municipality is low-lying with no mountains.<sup>41</sup>

Poor water access is a result of existing but substandard and poorly operated and maintained Level II (communal) water supply systems in most Sibutu and Sitangkai barangays, some of which are not operational. Many households in these 2 island municipalities also rely on rainwater harvesting. In Sitangkai, potable water is imported from Sibutu.

Tawi-Tawi is the biggest seaweed producing province in BARMM, which is the highest seaweed producing region in the country. Seaweed farming is a major source of livelihood of the communities in the province, and Sitangkai and Sibutu are the top seaweed producing municipalities of the province. Increasing sea water temperature negatively impacts seaweed productivity, decreasing yields and ultimately reducing communities' income.

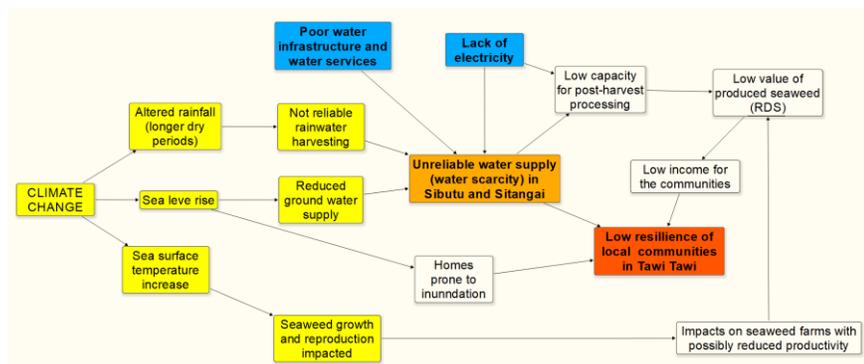


Figure 779. Schematic diagram of climate adaptation problem addressed by the project. Identified climate change impacts (yellow), vulnerable infrastructure (blue), impact on communities (orange/red).

Source: own elaboration

#### Short introduction of the proposed project interventions

The proposed project aims to support communities in Tawi-Tawi in securing climate-resilient water access. The seaweed farming communities already face water insecurity, which will only get worse due to climate change. **The project will seek to increase adaptive capacity of the communities in Sibutu and Sitangkai, through provision of access to water**

<sup>39</sup> [https://www.wetlands.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/NWRB\\_WRM-in-the-Phil-Status-Challenges-and-Opportunities.pdf](https://www.wetlands.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/NWRB_WRM-in-the-Phil-Status-Challenges-and-Opportunities.pdf). A Study conducted by the WRI predicts the Philippines will experience a "high" degree of water shortage by 2040 (CCC 2018. *Climate Change and the Philippines: Executive Brief*).

<sup>40</sup> [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267293548\\_Vulnerability\\_assessment\\_of\\_an\\_island\\_in\\_Southern\\_Philippines\\_to\\_climate\\_change](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/267293548_Vulnerability_assessment_of_an_island_in_Southern_Philippines_to_climate_change)

<sup>41</sup> Burias et. al. (2021).

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**infrastructure and services.** Also, it will strengthen livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds producing communities in Sibutu and Sitangkai by stimulating manufacturing of better-quality seaweeds. Finally, project activities will build awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes within local communities and LGUs in Sibutu and Sitangkai, as well as in the wider region.

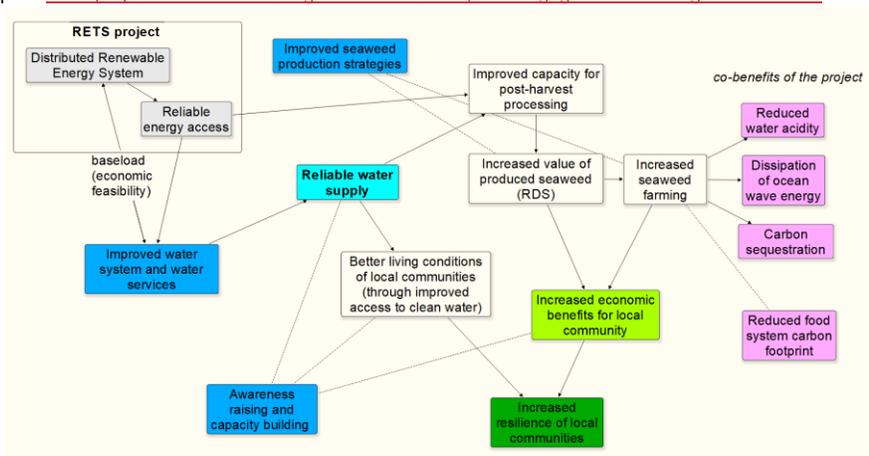
The main set of activities will be focused on provision of resilient water infrastructure (including new desalination plants and upgraded existing infrastructure) and water services in the project area, accompanied by relevant studies and capacity building targeted at local communities.

Improvement of water system (including installation of desalination plants) is the main infrastructure solution addressing climate change impacts being proposed by the project for the island municipalities of Sitangkai and Sibutu. The goal is to build resilient water supply, currently at stake due to rising sea level (intrusion of seawater into ground water) and unpredictable and variable rainfall - all resulting from changing climate patterns. These climate impacts affect the amount and quality of available water supply in the two islands and increase the cost of water to the communities. In parallel, the project will rehabilitate the existing substandard (not conforming with national standards) communal wells and upgrade them to level 2 water supply systems. These will complement the water supply from desalination plants, while ground water reserves remain available. The desalination plants will be powered by the already installed RE mini-grids (RETS project). The availability of resilient water supply will meet the basic needs of seaweeds farming communities in Sitangkai and Sibutu.

Additionally, the project activities will focus on capturing opportunity of increasing productivity of seaweed farms and quality of RDS, thanks to increased availability of freshwater and electricity. Working with local communities the project will focus on developing/improving seaweed production strategies in relation to climate change impacts, including predicted environmental variability and utilising available water resources and electricity. This in turn will strengthen livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds producing communities in Tawi-Tawi.

Investment component of the project will be accompanied by the awareness and capacity building activities at local level in Tawi-Tawi. Local governments and communities will be trained, and relevant plans prepared to strengthen awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes within local communities in Tawi-Tawi. Knowledge and lessons learnt will be documented in order facilitate knowledge sharing and scaling up of the activities to other parts of Tawi-Tawi/Philippines. The project will also address gender issues and youth engagement with targeted activities.

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**Figure 8840.** Proposed project intervention (dark blue) and its impact on local communities (short term impacts – light green, long-term result – dark green) and climate/habitats (lilac).

Source: own elaboration

The increased productivity and expected higher demand for high quality seaweeds will lead to increased seaweeds production in the project area. This in turn will lead to maximization of seaweeds farming contribution to climate adaptation with climate mitigation co-benefits. Additionally, the project will strengthen the ecosystem services provided by seaweeds and its value for food and nutrition and as a primary source of income and livelihood for the target beneficiaries. Seaweed potential contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation are also enhanced with improved quality and higher

production.<sup>42</sup>

### RETS project

MINDA and UNIDO, together with Tawi-Tawi Electric Cooperative, Inc (TAWELCO), local governments and BARMM government are implementing the Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS) project in Tawi-Tawi with co-funding from the European Union's Access to Sustainable Energy Programme (EU-ASEP) and the support of the Department of Energy (DOE) and the National Electrification Administration (NEA).

The project area covers the municipalities of Sitangkai (Barangay Tongmageng) and Sibutu (Barangay Taungoh) in Tawi-Tawi<sup>43</sup>, part of BARMM. The RETS project aims to increase and extend the availability of electricity service in these island municipalities that are home to about 15,000 seaweed farmers, through the renewable energy hybridization of the island grids in the municipalities of Sitangkai and Sibutu.

The RETS project has the following Outputs:

- Output 1. RE-hybrid systems are implemented in Sitangkai and Sibutu; Feasible decentralized RE systems for the seaweed value chain are developed in Panglima Sugala and Tandubas.
- Output 2. Appropriate water supply systems are assessed and designed integral to the RE hybrid systems.
- Output 3. The plans, programs, and projects of BFAR to increase production of higher quality raw dried seaweeds (RDS) are facilitated.
- Output 4. The plans, programs, and projects of the local government units (LGUs) to improve the delivery of economic and community social and welfare services are facilitated.

The local farming communities also lack access to adequate water supply. The results of the RETS project include provision of energy access to an additional 5,000 households, extend operation to 24 hours as well as the development of feasibility study for water supply systems. The following outputs of the RETS project constitute a baseline for the proposed adaptation project:

RETS project output	Status of the activity	Relevance for the Adaptation project
RE-hybrid systems are implemented in Sitangkai and Sibutu	In 2021 ongoing work to deploy 1004 kWp PV + 640 kW diesel gen-set + 824 kWh Li-ion storage in Sitangkai and 648 kWp PV + 480 kW diesel gen-set + 612 kWh Li-ion storage in Sibutu. Planned operation start in 2022.	The deployed electricity generation sources will be upgraded and utilised as a primary source of energy for the proposed desalination plants and rehabilitated communal wells. The desalination plants will provide a baseload for the upgraded RETS-deployed infrastructure
Appropriate water supply systems are assessed and designed integral to the RE hybrid systems	The water feasibility study is under development by local consultants. The expected delivery date is June 2022.	The feasibility study will provide crucial input to the adaptation project – the findings of the study will inform the detailed design of the system to be funded by the Adaptation Fund.

<sup>42</sup> Duarte, Carlos Mp, et. al. (2017), "Can seaweed farming play a role in climate change mitigation and adaptation," *Frontiers in Marine Science*, vol. 4, a rticle 100, 12 April. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2017.00100/full>.

<sup>43</sup> Also Panglima Sugala and Tandubas in Tawi-Tawi are targeted areas of the RETS project



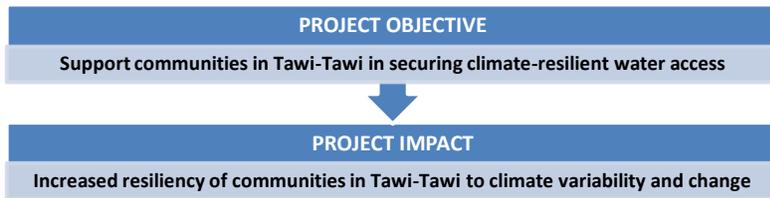
Figure 9944. Photovoltaic plants and diesel generators deployed by the RETS project in Sibutu and Sitangkai, as of October 2021.

Through improved access to energy services, the RETS project also contributes towards increasing the production of raw dried seaweeds, as electricity is utilized for powering of equipment for processing. This furthermore supports the increase in income and employment generation potential through the availability of electricity services and use of renewable energy technologies. Proposed adaptation project will build on that and complement this activity through the improved availability of fresh water.

The RETS project's planned end date is December 2022.

### Project / Programme Objectives:

General and specific objectives



#### Specific project objectives

1. Increased adaptive capacity through access to resilient water infrastructure and services
2. Strengthened livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds producing communities in Tawi-Tawi
3. Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes within local communities in Tawi-Tawi

#### Alignment of Objectives with AF Strategic results Framework

Project output	Project outcome	Desired AF-RF outcome
Water infrastructure assets and services strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	Increased adaptive capacity of water access infrastructure and services	Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets
Seaweed production strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Strengthened livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and

	producing communities in Tawi-Tawi. <u>new jobs created</u>	sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas
Local governments and communities trained and relevant plans prepared	Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes within local communities in Tawi-Tawi	Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level

### Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US\$)
1. Deployment of a resilient water supply systems integrated with upgraded RE infrastructure in Tawi-Tawi	Water infrastructure assets and services strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including sea level rise and rainfall variability	Increased adaptive capacity of water access infrastructure and services	3,850,000
2. Upgrading of seaweeds <del>production industry</del> in Tawi-Tawi	Seaweed production strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	Strengthened livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable seaweeds producing communities in Tawi-Tawi. <u>new jobs created</u>	300,000
3. Awareness and capacity building at local level in Tawi-Tawi	Local governments and communities trained and relevant plans prepared	Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes within local communities in Tawi-Tawi.	400,000
4. Project scaling up	Documentation and plans for project scale up in the Philippines prepared	Scaling up of project outcomes facilitated	87,800
5. Project/Programme Execution cost			<u>397,816,486,800</u>
6. Total Project/Programme Cost			<u>5,035,6165,124,600</u>
7. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			<u>428,027,435,594</u>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b><u>5,463,6435,560,194</u></b>

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### Projected Calendar:

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	January 2023
Mid-term Review (if planned)	October 2024
Project/Programme Closing	June 2026
Terminal Evaluation	October 2026

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The project has three components, with main component focused on adaptation investment, and other components focusing on soft activities aimed at securing project sustainability.

### Component 1. Deployment of a resilient water supply systems integrated with upgraded RE infrastructure in Tawi-Tawi

The two islands (Sitangkai and Sibutu) in the Tawi-Tawi province currently lack a reliable water supply, and the situation is going to get worse due to climate change impacts. The local communities on the island (mainly seaweed farmers) are facing a problem of increasing water scarcity. This directly impacts their livelihoods (shortage of fresh water for drinking and hygiene) and indirectly through a limited availability of water for processing of seaweeds, resulting in lower income. [This issue has been highlighted during consultations with local stakeholders – at the local level \(field survey within barangays done within the RETS project\).](#)

Rising sea-level makes large-scale development of standard groundwater-based water distribution system not feasible due to increasing salinity (due to increasing seawater intrusion). Therefore, this project proposes to address this issue through providing small-scale desalination plants, powered with decentralized renewable energy (instead of grid powered groundwater wells), as a source of fresh water to water distribution system.

Therefore, the main scope of Component 1 of the project is to deploy a climate resilient water system consisting of:

- Desalination plants (planned 2 - 4 plants, with a total capacity of 200 m<sup>3</sup>/day).
- Additional PV capacity for powering of desalination plants.
- Renovated/upgraded water wells and water distribution system ([50 – 78 wells](#)).

The number, capacity and precise location of the desalination plants, additional PV capacity, as well as the scope of renovation of existing water system will be defined based on the water supply feasibility study, which will be completed within the RETS project by June 2022. Details of the study are presented in the Annex II. The results of the study will be presented at the fully developed proposal stage.

The two island municipalities do not have a water distribution system and with limited access to electricity (prior to the completion of the RETS project, electricity is provided by NPC-SPUG diesel gensets and TAWELCO distribution systems and is available 12-16 hours a day). These municipalities currently rely on rainwater harvesting and groundwater pumping in sub-standard communal wells<sup>44</sup>.

The hybrid RE power plant (deployed by the RETS project, operational by the end of 2021) in Sibutu is located in Barangay Taungoh, which is one of the coastal barangays on the eastern side of Sibutu Island. The desalination plant would be sited and designed such that it serves Barangay Taungoh and other nearby barangays along the eastern coast of the island. The upgrading of the communal water supply systems that serve these barangays will also be prioritized.

The hybrid RE power plant (deployed by the RETS project, operational by the end of 2021) in Sitangkai is located in Barangay Tongmageng, which is one of the coastal barangays along the western coast of Sitangkai. Similarly, the desalination plant will be sited and designed to serve Barangay Tongmageng in the first place and then nearby barangays. The upgrading of the communal water supply systems in Tongmageng and these other barangays will also be prioritized.

The total capacity of the RE power plants (1.6 MWp), deployed by the RETS project has been designed to serve current and future needs of the communities, but without enough power reserve to serve desalination plants. The desalination plants typically require electricity supply of 2.4 – 4 kWh per cubic meter of water produced<sup>45</sup>, therefore an estimated total PV capacity of 160 – 200 kWp would be required<sup>46</sup>. This additional PVs would be added to the existing power plants, utilising the infrastructure already on the ground.

In the meantime, the barangays in Sibutu and Sitangkai have tried to develop communal wells tapping the ground water resource in the islands. However, these substandard communal wells are either dilapidated and poorly maintained or not operational due to lack of funds. The proposed project will rehabilitate these communal wells to conform to national standards

<sup>44</sup> not conforming to Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water of 2017

<sup>45</sup> Voutchkov, Nikolay. 2013. Desalination Engineering Planning and Design. McGraw-Hill.

<sup>46</sup> PV output from 1kWp of installed PV system in the project area is ca. 1.5 MWh/year (<https://globalsolaratlas.info/>)

of Level 1 systems<sup>47</sup>, and if possible, upgrade them to level 2 systems<sup>48</sup>. In addition, in Sitangkai, the project will look to improve the water supply systems in the pondohans (in barangays Panglima Alari, Datu Baguinda Putih, Imam Saple, and Sitangkai Poblacion), which rely on rainwater harvesting and imported potable water from Sibutu.

The desalination plants and communal wells will be integrated to the hybrid RE mini-grids completed within the RETS project (with expanded capacity to cover desalination plants power demand). As many residents of the two islands rely on rainwater harvesting, particularly those in four barangays in Sitangkai living in pondohans, the project will improve this rainwater harvesting system so they are more efficient and distribute more systems to complement the water supply provided by the desalination plants and communal wells.

**The detailed design of the water system, including desalination plants, as well as operational model and ownership will be defined based on the results of the water system feasibility study conducted within the RETS project, due in June 2022.**

The activities and corresponding outputs included in this main component are:

Component 1. Deployment of a resilient water supply systems integrated with existing RE infrastructure in Tawi-Tawi	
Activities	Expected Outputs
1. Development of pilot desalination projects in Sitangkai and Sibutu, targeting seaweed farming communities	Desalination plants are installed in selected barangays in Sitangkai and Sibutu and complement level 2 water supply systems
2. Rehabilitation of existing level 1 water supply systems to level 2	Operational and non-operational level 1 systems are retrofitted and upgraded to level 2 according to accepted national technical standards
3. Integration with the hybrid RE systems, extension of PV capacity to power the desalination plants	The hybrid RE systems are upgraded and expanded to accommodate the power demand of desalination plants.
4. Improving and increasing installations of rainwater harvesting systems	Existing rainwater harvesting systems are improved and additional systems are installed

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### Component 2. Upgrading of seaweeds production industry in Tawi-Tawi

Seaweed farming is one of the major sources of income for the communities in Sitangkai and Sibutu. Increasing disposable income for the communities through increased value of their produced RDS contributes to resilience strengthening of the people. Additionally, higher income allows for better nutrition, providing health benefits. The current practice in the two islands currently is limited to seaweed farming and drying. As consultations with local stakeholders show, this is mainly because communities are limited by lack of capital and to lack of access to electricity and water. To produce better quality product (with higher market price) the freshwater requirement is 20 kg of freshwater for every kg of seaweeds<sup>49</sup>.

With limited fresh water supply in Tawi-Tawi, processors of dried seaweed find it hard to sustain production even with the electricity supply already provided by the infrastructure established by the RETS project. Therefore, the availability of freshwater through the proposed desalination system will be crucial in ensuring a sustainable seaweed value chain operation. This way the project can help poor communities capitalize on the water-energy-food nexus to drive their local economic growth and contribute to respond to climate challenges.

The availability of reliable water supply, coupled with stable electricity supply can be tapped into productive use for seaweed communities. Water and electricity are needed for the production of high-quality seaweeds, with higher market price. Project activities in this component will therefore focus on utilizing available-deployed freshwater and electricity resources for stimulating production of high-quality-high-quality products. Simultaneously, the project will explore opportunities of strengthening seaweed farming communities through better organization of farmers (farmers cooperatives), based on previous experiences in this area<sup>50</sup>. Project activities will also address gender issues through targeted trainings and support directed to women engaged in the production of the RDS, also include – youth-led enterprises and NGOs engaged in seaweed value chain.

This component will include wider outreach activities to engage other seaweed farming communities in Tawi-Tawi, BARMM and other provinces, including study tours, site visits focused on good practice transfer and knowledge exchange for seaweed farming and processing.

<sup>47</sup> Level 1 is a protected well with an outlet but without a distribution system, serving av. 15 households up to 250 m distance

<sup>48</sup> Level 2 is a piped system with communal faucets serving 4-6 households within 25 meters distance

<sup>49</sup> Based on initial results from water feasibility study (RETS project)

<sup>50</sup> USAID, "Mindanao Water-Energy Nexus Study Final Report," Building low emission alternatives to develop economic resilience and sustainability (B-LEADERS) Project, 2017

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The activities and corresponding outputs included in this main component are:

Component 2. Upgrading of seaweeds production industry in Tawi-Tawi	
Activities	Expected Outputs
1. Study and implementation of adaptive seaweeds production and farming systems (including sea-based seaweeds nurseries and dryers) to improve the quality of RDS. <u>The study will also identify gender gaps and ways to address them and identify options for youth engagement in the seaweed production.</u>	Adaptive and sustainable (powered by RE) seaweeds production systems are identified, their application to Sibutu and Sitangkai are studied, and feasible applications are implemented for higher value final product. <u>Gender and youth issues identified and relevant measures to address them prepared.</u>
2. Explore opportunities for implementation of value-addition processes for seaweeds (incl. centralised, cooperative processing) to increase livelihood opportunities of seaweed farming communities and address gender issues <u>and engage youth.</u>	Feasibility of processing centralisation is assessed; higher value, semi-processed or final seaweeds products are produced by communities; gender issues mainstreamed in seaweed processing <u>and youth consulted and engaged.</u>
3. Disseminate knowledge to other seaweed producing communities in the region (BARMM) and elsewhere (Regions IV-B MIMAROPA and IX Zamboanga Peninsula)	Dissemination workshops, study tours, site visits are conducted for targeted audience, including representatives of seaweed farming communities or community cooperatives. <u>These activities will be gender responsive – organized in a way that both women and men can attend.</u> Press releases and press kits are prepared and circulated on national and regional mass media through the national and regional offices of PIA (Public Information Agency).

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### Component 3. Awareness and capacity building at local level in Tawi-Tawi

The development of the desalination plants and rehabilitation and upgrade of the communal wells will be accompanied by awareness raising on the value and applicability of different water supply systems and capacity building on the design, installation, and operation and maintenance of these systems. This component is aimed at sustaining the outcomes of the project.

Proposed activities will focus on building capacity of local government units (Sibutu and Sitangkai) to fully utilize the deployed infrastructure for the benefit of local communities with focus on equitable access to water of all groups, including specific women's needs. This will include operational planning and trainings in the maintenance and servicing of the systems. Additionally, seaweed farmers will be capacitated and their awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation measures to strengthen resilience will be targeted.

Key issues of resilient water and energy planning and management in island communities in the context of climate change will also be priorities in local planning in the LGUs. This will specifically focus on adaptive water management, use of renewables, energy storage, gender mainstreaming.

In this context climate-smart investment planning will be introduced in the LGUs, which will help the local governments manage their investment pipeline considering all relevant climate change impacts, in turn prioritizing most relevant alternatives for the investment in the context of climate change adaptation. This will enable Local Governments to also seek potential partnerships with private operators and/or investors.

Lessons learned in the project will be documented and disseminated through knowledge exchange activities including media releases and publications targeted at seaweed farming communities in other regions of the Philippines. Relevant training modules capturing knowledge and experiences from the project will be prepared and made available online as well as in printed form for distribution.

Gender issues will be streamlined across all capacity building and awareness raising activities. The project will directly support women empowerment through creating knowledge and enhancing conscious recognition of women's work. This will involve working with women and men separately to address the following issues:

- Women's self-esteem will be enhanced so they are encouraged to talk about their work.
- Men will be made aware and sensitized of women's involvement in seaweed value chain.
- Women's awareness will be enhanced and recognized.
- Women's involvement in decision making will be strengthened.
- Study tours will engage both women and men, organized in a way to promote at least 40% of female participants.

All this requires sensitive work at the community level including moderators/ mediators that help to facilitate discussions and find solutions.

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Youth empowerment will also be addressed in this component through youth-targeted development assistance and engagement youth as partners.

The activities and corresponding outputs included in this component are:

Component 3. Awareness and capacity building at local level in Tawi-Tawi	
Activities	Expected Outputs
1. Capacity building for LGUs and local communities focused on design, installation and maintenance of water and energy systems <u>with focus on equitable access to water of all groups, including specific women's needs</u>	LGUs fully capable of maintaining the infrastructure and harnessing its benefits for the local communities <u>in a gender sensitive way.</u> <u>Women involvement in decision making at community level strengthened.</u>
2. Capacity building of the LGUs in water-energy-food nexus planning in the context of climate change, including <u>addressing gender issues (women participation in seaweed value chain, engagement of women in decision making etc.)</u>	Training in preparing inclusive and gender-sensitive local water-energy-food planning through learning-by-doing. Relevant training modules developed. New or updated local climate change action plans prepared.
3. Climate-smart and gender inclusive capital investment planning for sustaining infrastructure services involving public and private sectors and financial, insurance and banking sectors	Process of climate-smart investment planning introduced and documented in LGUs. Climate-smart investment plans prepared for LGUs.
4. Increasing awareness on the benefits of resilient and low-carbon infrastructure for seaweeds production communities (adaptive water management, use of renewables, energy storage)	Seminars <u>are</u> conducted targeting LGUs and seaweeds farmers' and community cooperatives on the socio-economic and cost benefits of sustainable infrastructures. <u>Women-targeted and youth-targeted trainings conducted.</u>
5. <u>Building awareness of women engagement in seaweed value chain and empowering women</u>	<u>Specific training targeted for women engaged in seaweed value chain prepared and conducted.</u> <u>Specific trainings on women involvement for men engaged in seaweed value chain prepared and conducted</u> <u>Seaweed producing women groups on each island established or strengthened with direct capacity building support.</u>
5-6. Knowledge management and dissemination	<u>Gender-responsive</u> Knowledge Management Plan prepared. Project lessons learnt documented <u>(with focus on gender and youth).</u> Site visits, study tours conducted <u>(gender and youth responsive).</u> -Training modules, publications and media releases prepared and disseminated in other seaweeds producing municipalities in BARMM as well as in similarly situated islands in Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) and Region IV-B (MIMAROPA).

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#### Component 4. Project scaling up

This component is component is focused on preparatory activities for project scale up. Due to the fact that seaweed farming is widespread in the Philippines in areas with similar problems (water and electricity access) the project is highly scalable in the Philippines context. Therefore, the project will focus on preparation of relevant documentation and plans for scaling up of the activities in Tawi-Tawi province, BARMM region and other provinces in the Philippines.

This will leverage project outcomes for the Philippines through private sector or other climate funds

The activities and corresponding outputs included in this component are:

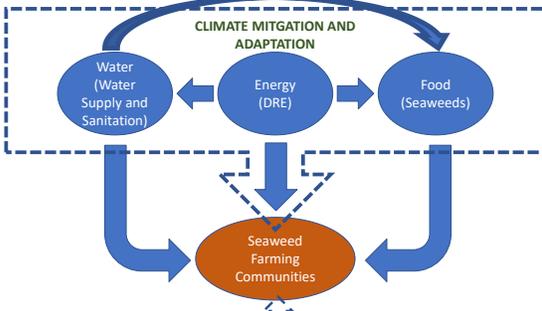
Component 4. Project scaling up	
Activities	Expected Outputs
1. Consultation with relevant stakeholders (regional, national, international) including financial institutions and other donors; development of scaling up strategy; preparation of relevant documents	Documentation and plans for project scale up in the Philippines prepared

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B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

It is estimated that total of 71,562 people would benefit directly from the project (with 35,423 women and 36,139 men) through resilient water infrastructure provided on the Sibutu and Sitangkai islands. More than 150,000<sup>51</sup> people would benefit indirectly from the project due to knowledge dissemination activities in the region. Exact breakdown of beneficiaries per components and activities will be provided at the fully developed project proposal stage.

The Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus is the main approach used in attaining the above-mentioned objectives and outcomes, focused at achieving economic, social, and environmental benefits.



To avoid and/or mitigate negative impacts that could arise through the project, the project will undergo an Environmental and Social Impact assessment during the project proposal development stage, and all project activities will follow Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Detailed adaptation intervention (water infrastructure) will be planned based on the results of a water supply feasibility study for the project area, developed in 2022, to avoid maladaptation.

**Economic benefits**

Provision of reliable water services strengthened by capacity building activities will lead to increased productivity of local seaweed farmers. This in turn will result in better-quality product (RDS), delivering direct economic benefits to the communities (increased disposable income), stimulating local economy. Increasing

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Figure 10-12. Water – food – energy nexus approach of the project

the value-addition of seaweed production also improves its employment generation potential for local communities.

It is also expected that increased availability of water supply and water services will further stimulate other economic activities, including productive uses and small-scale manufacturing enterprise and commercial activities, offering other income opportunities hence further contributing to building economic resilience of seaweed farmers in times when harvest is poor due to environmental conditions or otherwise.

Additionally, water infrastructure will provide an additional base load in the electricity grid, making renewable energy production economically viable. Productive use of water (seaweed processing) will also constitute a base demand for the water distribution system, increasing its feasibility.

The water supply infrastructure will also create direct job opportunities in the infrastructure operation and maintenance.

Availability of reliable water supply is important for the implementation of the National Seaweeds Development Program 2017-2022 (NSDP), including the establishment of land-based nurseries, seaweed tissue culture laboratories, provision of warehouses to intended seaweed farmers cooperatives, and processing of seaweeds into higher value-added products. This is also in line with the objective of the National Seaweeds Development Program to capacitate seaweed farmers to become entrepreneurs (through cooperatives) and improve marketing of seaweeds and increase its value.

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<sup>51</sup> This is estimated on the estimated number of families in Tawi-Tawi directly involved in seaweed farming (30,000) and average household size – 5.8 persons.

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## Social benefits

The availability of resilient water supply infrastructure will reduce the vulnerability of seaweed farming communities to emerging climate impacts (reduced availability of fresh water for home and agriculture use, saltwater intrusion into groundwater) as well as contribute to their health, well-being and increased quality of life.

Through provision of reliable and resilient water infrastructure, the project will create following benefit for the local communities:

- Availability of better-quality water for drinking and cooking,
- Better hygiene,
- Better opportunities for women, which are often tasked with water supply in households,
- Increased social security.

Additionally, capacity building activities will focus on gender issues in seaweed farming, bringing light to role of women in the seaweed farming communities and empowering women to fully participate in seaweed value chain.

## Environmental benefits

The Project activities will provide the following direct environmental benefits, through the use of water desalination powered by renewable energy:

- Conservation of ground-water resources of the islands.
- Reduced consumption and waste of single use plastic (plastic bottles for the imported drinking water).

Through contribution of the project to increasing the production of high-quality seaweeds and stimulating seaweed farming in the region, the project will provide the following indirect environmental benefits:

- Limiting ocean acidification thanks to high daytime alkalinity of seaweeds;
- Reducing ocean deoxygenation (caused by raising ocean water temperature);
- Reduce the impacts of sea level rise through the ability to dissipate waves;
- Carbon sequestration in seaweeds biomass;
- Reduced methane emission from livestock when seaweeds are added to livestock feeds.

Additionally, the project provides climate change mitigation co-benefits:

- Mitigation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to the atmosphere (reduction of emission from diesel fuel for electricity production);
- Reduction of emissions from water transport between islands (water import);

## C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

Climate change impacts in the islands (seawater level rise) make investment in the groundwater-based water system not feasible in the long term. Also, rainwater harvesting is going to become less reliable method for the communities due to increasing climate change effects including sea level rise, saline water intrusion into the ground water and less predictable rains. Hence the desalination technology is identified as the most feasible solution for the selected islands to address these problems.

Among available desalination technologies, the reverse osmosis technology is currently the least energy intensive compared to other, thermal, technologies such as multi-stage flash (MSF) and multiple effect distillation (MED). MSF is the most energy-intensive of the three methods and requires approximately 30 kWh of energy to produce one cubic meter of desalinated water. In comparison, MED and SWRO need approximately 13.5 and 4 kWh of energy to produce one cubic meter of desalinated water, respectively<sup>52</sup>. Additionally, reverse osmosis desalination technology is characterized by lowest land footprint and flexibility and simplicity of bidding requirements (compared to other technologies). This makes the selection of reverse osmosis desalination plant, powered by renewables (PV) the most suitable and effective solution for the project sites with respect to energy-specific operating costs, land availability and project implementation.

In the final price of the produced water (Levelized Cost of Water) CAPEX is the main cost factor, with electricity being the second and material (membranes) the third (Figure 8.). For the operating costs the energy cost is the highest factor, reaching about 45% of the total OPEX.

In this context a reverse osmosis desalination plant, powered by renewable energy is the most feasible, cost-effective solution to provide quality water to the island communities.

<sup>52</sup> Mohammadi F., Sahraei-Ardakani M., Al-Abdullah Y., Thomas Heydt G., (2020) Cost-Benefit Analysis of Desalination: A Power Market Opportunity, Electric Power Components and Systems, 48:11, 1091-1101, DOI: 10.1080/15325008.2020.1829188

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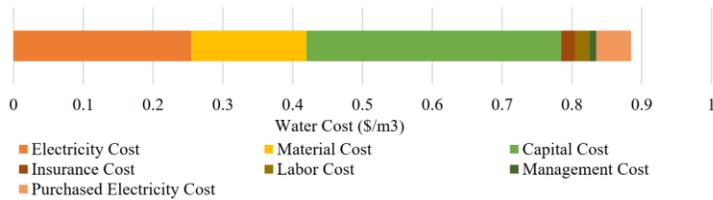


Figure 114443. Average cost breakdown (Levelized Cost of Water) for large reverse osmosis desalination plants

Source: Mohammadi et al., (2020)

To increase the cost effectiveness of the intervention, the project will include rehabilitation and upgrading of existing water infrastructure instead of investing in completely new infrastructure (the number of wells for renovation will depend of the results of water feasibility study conducted within the RETS project – currently a total of 50 – 78 wells is considered).

Cost effectiveness of the project (considering the project grant) – **the cost of providing reliable water supply to the islands of Sitangkai and Sibutu is estimated at 77.7 USD per inhabitant<sup>53</sup>.** This includes CAPEX expenditures for infrastructure as well as capacity building and awareness raising as well as other soft activities aimed at increasing resilience.

The maintenance costs of the deployed systems (OPEX) will be budgeted by the LGUs<sup>54</sup>, secured with income from a proposed equitable water tariff (competitive to imported, bottled water), which will be introduced to provide adequate funding for the system operation (based on relevant analysis and consultation with local stakeholders). Additionally, formation of a water utility/management unit will be analysed and proposed. It would be an entity, that could involve the local government units in partnership with the private sector to ensure the sustainable supply of water with new infrastructure.

The cost structure of the project will be refined at the project proposal development stage, based on the results of the water supply feasibility study. The cost structure of the project is designed to ensure economic sustainability of the intervention and includes sources of capital for the investment and supplementary activities aimed at supporting the beneficiaries in operation of the infrastructure.

- D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

#### Ambisyon Natin 2040

Ambisyon Natin 2040 envisions that all Filipinos experience a strongly rooted (Matatag), comfortable (Maginhawa), and secure life (Panatag na Buhay) by 2040. "With this vision, Filipinos are hoped to demonstrate close family ties and strong sense of community; Filipinos are free from poverty and hunger; Filipinos live long and enjoy a comfortable life; and Filipinos are protected by a clean and fair government." Ambisyon Natin 2040 aims to increase the quality of life of Filipinos. The proposed project aims to contribute to poverty reduction and increased quality of life in the two island municipalities of Sitangkai and Sibutu by increasing access to electricity and water supply services, which are basic human necessities. The proposed project also aims to increase the economic resilience of seaweeds farming communities, further contributing to poverty reduction and better quality of life, by improving the productivity seaweeds farms and quality of RDS, improving their price.

#### PDP (Philippine Development Plan)

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 is the first medium-term plan anchored on AmBisyon Natin 2040. The PDP "is the country's development framework that seeks to address poverty, create employment opportunities and achieve inclusive growth." Specifically, the updated PDP, as a strategic response to the COVID-19 pandemic, seeks to have "a healthy and resilient Philippines."

In the first place, the proposed project will contribute to reducing poverty incidence and improving quality of life of seaweed

<sup>53</sup> this value will be refined based on water feasibility study

<sup>54</sup> Section 17 of the Local Government Code of the Philippines directs LGUs to endeavor to be self-reliant and grants powers for essential services and facilities. Thus, LGUs assume responsibility in providing critical services such as water supply, sanitation, and flood control, including enforcement of sanitation laws.

farming communities in Sitangkai and Sibutu, which are ultimate goals of the PDP, with improved quality of life as measured by increasing HDI (Human Development Index). The PDP has a COVID-19 adjusted poverty incidence target of 14% by 2022, from 23.5% in 2015, and expects the HDI to continue to improve from 0.693 also in 2015.

The proposed project will contribute specifically to the following overall strategies of the PDP, which are shown in the figure below:

- 1) Expand opportunities across regions
- 2) Expand access to economic opportunities, particularly in the agriculture sector
- 3) Scale-up technology adoption
- 4) Transform human capital development towards greater agility
- 5) Ensure food sufficiency and reduce vulnerabilities
- 6) Accelerate strategic infrastructure development, in this case particularly energy and water supply infrastructures
- 7) Build safe, resilient, and sustainable communities
- 8) Ensure ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment

The PDP 2017-2022 recognizes the widespread impacts of climate change. In this regard, the National Spatial Strategy of the PDP (NSS) "aims to contribute to inclusive growth by improving physical connectivity and providing equal access to quality social services across regions... (It) seeks to make vulnerability reduction an integral part of development. This involves instituting prevention and mitigation measures to reduce the impact of climate change and disasters. These measures include redundancy routes to provide access to areas affected by disasters. Due to its geographical location, the country is susceptible to geologic and hydrometeorological hazards. Disaster risk is also aggravated by uncontrolled development particularly within ecologically sensitive and hazard-prone areas.

The proposed project, by increasing access to resilient water and electricity supply infrastructures, increasing the economic resilience of seaweed farming communities, and increasing climate awareness and adaptive capacity of local governments and communities, leading to integrative climate planning, will reduce the vulnerability of seaweeds farming communities to climate change impacts and disasters.

The awareness and capacity building components of the project are in line with the goal of the PDP in "Developing smart and resilient public organizations and future ready public servants".

The PDP also calls for the enforcement of food safety standards and regulations as part of its strategy in ensuring food security. The project will make sure that the water produced by the planned desalination plants and retrofitted communal water supply systems would be in accordance with the Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water. The project will also build the capacity of seaweeds farmers so their farming practices and the technologies they use conform with the Philippine National Standard on the Code for Good Aquaculture Practices for Seaweed.

#### NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions)

Through the NDC<sup>55</sup>, the Philippines commits to a projected GHG emissions reduction and avoidance of 75%, of which 2.71% is unconditional and 72.29% is conditional, representing the country's ambition for GHG mitigation for the period 2020 to 2030 for the sectors of agriculture, wastes, industry, transport, and energy.

The proposed project, by utilizing clean and efficient energy technologies based on renewable energy resources to power the water supply systems, contributes even if in a small way to this NDC target.

The NDC also recognizes the importance of capacity building in increasing the adaptive capacity of the country. Indeed, the proposed project through its capacity building and awareness components aims to contribute to addressing the very poor adaptive capacity of the Province of Tawi-Tawi.

The NDC also recognizes the importance bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation in implementing the mitigation commitments. The project will be a continuing cooperation between MINDA and the UNIDO, among other partners, in the Province of Tawi-Tawi, in fact, building on an ongoing cooperation to address the poor electricity access in the two island municipalities through renewable energy.

The NDC upholds the NCCAP, the PDP, and the PEP among other national sustainable development plan and frameworks in achieving the country's commitment to this global goal.

#### National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC)/NCCAP (National Climate Change Action Plan)/NAP (National Adaptation Plan)

The National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) was established by the Climate Change Act (RA 9729) in 2009, to guide the country in developing programs and policies in response to climate change. The main goal of the

<sup>55</sup> REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES Nationally Determined Contribution Communicated to the UNFCCC on 15 April 2021  
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Philippines%20First/Philippines%20-%20NDC.pdf>

framework strategy is to build the adaptive capacity of communities and increase the resilience of natural ecosystems to climate change and optimize mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development. The NFSCC envisions a climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous, and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems. Further, it also highlights the mutually beneficial relationship between climate change mitigation and adaptation. The NFSCC serves as the framework for the development of local and national climate change action plans.

The NFSCC serves as the roadmap for increasing the country's social and economic adaptive capacity, the resilience of its ecosystems, and the best use of mitigation and finance opportunities. The NFSCC defines the overall parameters for developing a national action plan. It identified adaptation as the anchor strategy and considered mitigation as a function of adaptation.

The NCCAP details the long-term agenda of the country at all levels of government for climate change adaptation and mitigation covering the period of 2011 to 2028, which is divided into three 6-year phases that coincide with the terms of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the national electoral and planning cycles. The NCCAP's ultimate goal is to "build the adaptive capacities of women and men in their communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development." It identifies communities and areas most vulnerable to adverse impacts (of climate change) and considers differential impacts on women, children and marginalized populations.

The project will directly contribute to most of the key strategic priorities and expected outcomes of the NCCAP, namely, food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability, sustainable energy, and knowledge and capacity development.

A key strategic priority of the NCCAP that impacts the achievement and cuts across its other key priorities is knowledge and capacity development. Its goal is to enhance capacity for climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster risk reduction at the local and community level. One of the overall objectives of the proposed project "Increase climate awareness and adaptive capacity of LGUs in Tawi-Tawi and seaweeds production communities" contributes directly to achieving this climate strategy.

As its adaptation measures for the energy sector, the NCCAP aims for the climate-proofing, rehabilitation and improvement of energy and transport systems and infrastructures. Thus, one long-term goal under the NCCAP is to mainstream adaptation in energy development projects by climate proofing of energy infrastructures and systems to withstand extreme weather phenomena and conditions induced or caused by climate change.

#### NDRRMP (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan)

The proposed project contributes to the overarching goal of the NDRRMP of a "safe, adaptive, and disaster-resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development" by building resilient electricity and water supply infrastructures, increasing knowledge and skills, and reducing vulnerabilities of seaweeds farming communities by increasing their economic resilience. The project directly upholds one of the key results areas of the NDRRMP, which is Disaster Risk Reduction. The infrastructure investments in the project represents a key strategic action under the NDRRMP, which is Investing for Resilience, as well as contribute directly to one expected outcome, which is Increased structural integrity of critical infrastructure (besides housing and building). On the other hand, the capacity building component of the project, including activities to increase awareness of all stakeholders and target beneficiaries and capacity of local governments, represent two other strategic actions under the Plan, which are Understanding Risk and Strengthening Risk Governance, as well as contribute to these expected outcomes of the Plan: Enhanced risk awareness and risk-informed decisions and actions of governments and communities; and Increased institutional capacities of local DRRM offices.

The NDRRMP includes recommendations on comprehensive actions that should be taken at the local levels to increase resilience and adaptive capacity of communities. These actions should be considered in the final design of the activities in the proposed project.

#### Philippine Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PAP4SCP)

The PAP4SCP aims that natural resources are efficiently used and equitably allocated, and in this regard, innovation and investment in green technologies and systems increased. The proposed project will build water supply systems that will be powered largely by solar PV. The proposed repair and rehabilitation of existing water supply infrastructures and construction of desalination plants, also powered by the solar PV mini-grid, will contribute to the equitable allocation of water resources in the two island municipalities.

#### PWSSR (Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap)

The proposed project is aligned to the vision and strategies of the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap (PWSSR)<sup>56</sup>. The PWSSR had envisioned that:

<sup>56</sup> <https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/PUBLICATIONS/pidsdps2033.pdf>

- 3) By 2010, 432 waterless municipalities shall have graduated to more than 50% access coverage and sustaining utility operations; that existing formal/legal utilities are expanding coverage to unserved areas, and that 60% of water service providers shall have been regulated from the current 40% level.
- 4) By 2015, the water supply sector shall have achieved the MDG target of halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- 5) By 2025, universal access coverage and sustained utility operations have been attained; that existing formal/legal utilities continue to expand coverage at par with population growth, and; that all water service providers shall have been regulated.

Along with the 2025 target, the Roadmap calls for the: “Timely provision of adequate water supply facilities from source development to distribution,” that is, “Water supply demand by the population is met through adequate and sustainable infrastructure.” In this regard, the Roadmap targets that Level II and Level III water systems are provided supposedly in the medium term (2015) in areas/communities with less than 50% service.

“The LGUs are responsible for the delivery of basic services including water supply and sanitation under the Local Government Code of 1991 while other agencies are providing support to LGUs and the WSPs in implementing their mandates and responsibilities.” So the Roadmap includes a strategy in building the capacity of LGUs, among other stakeholders, to support the delivery of water supply services with the provision of additional water supply facilities through infrastructure development

Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan, 2019-2030 (PWSSMP) identified eight reform areas, namely: (1) establishing effective WSS sector institutions; (2) strengthening regulatory environment; (3) balancing water supply and demand; (4) building climate resiliency; (5) creating and ensuring effective WSS services; (6) enabling access to funding and financing; (7) managing data and information; and, (8) driving research and development.

#### PEP (Philippine Energy Plan)

For the long-term (2017-2040), the DOE will be guided by the eight Energy Sector Strategic Directions ~~shown in the figure below~~. It focuses on securing reliable energy supply, expanding electricity access to all consumers, protecting consumer welfare, and ensuring high level of consumer satisfaction. In addition, Strategic Direction 3 “Promote Low Carbon Future” refers to energy efficiency and renewable energy.



**Figure 14. Energy Sector Strategic Directions 2017-2040**

Source: DOE (2017)

The proposed project contributes directly to the renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, and energy resiliency policy and programs of the government through the PEP.

#### National Renewable Energy Program (NREP) 2020-2040

The NREP 2020-2040 aims to contribute to consumer empowerment by increasing the adoption and application of renewable energy in rural areas not only to increase access to electricity but also to exploit its applications in delivering basic social and economic services particularly in the agriculture, fisheries, health, and education sectors. The proposed desalination plants and retrofitted or rehabilitated communal water systems will be powered by the hybrid RE mini-grids to the extent that these could be connected to the mini-grid. Otherwise, these water supply systems will be powered by decentralized or stand-alone solar PV systems.

## Energy Efficiency and Conservation Program

The project will also rehabilitate the communal water supply systems so that they conform to energy efficiency standards (for example, using high efficiency motors for its water pumps and the premises are well lighted using more efficient lighting systems). Needless to say, the desalination plants will be installed using energy-efficient electrical and mechanical systems that conform to the national electrical safety code (Philippine Electrical Code).

## Energy Resiliency Policy and Program

In response to Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121), the DOE issued DC 2018-01-0001 Adoption of Energy Resiliency in the Planning and Programming of the Energy Sector to Mitigate Potential Impacts of Disasters on 17 January 2018 to guide its Energy Resiliency Policy (ERP). The ERP's guiding principles are a) strengthen existing energy infrastructure; b) implement the build back better principle in terms of reconstruction and rehabilitations of damaged infrastructure; c) improve existing operational, maintenance and practices to ensure continuous operations and energy supply; and d) develop resiliency standards that will be used as basis in future construction of energy facilities.

On top of upgrading the capacity of the hybrid RE mini-grids in the two islands, which are nearing completion at this writing, the proposed project seeks to further "harden" the existing power supply infrastructures to make it more resilient to climate risks and ensure supply of clean energy to the water supply systems even in times of extreme weathers.

### E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The project activities will adhere to all relevant national technical standards in the field of infrastructure and services, applicable to:

- civil works and construction materials,
- drinking water quality,
- photovoltaics and electric equipment,
- good aquaculture and raw dried seaweeds.

### Compliance with national standards will be required from all contractors through provision of relevant clauses in contract agreements.

The National Building Code (P.D. 1096) apply to the design, location, siting, construction, alteration, repair, conversion, use, occupancy, maintenance, moving, demolition of, and addition to public and private buildings and structures, except traditional indigenous family dwellings. Therefore, all structures built within the project will need to comply with the Code.

All construction materials and equipment will comply with existing relevant standards<sup>57</sup>.

Philippine National Standard for Drinking Water of 2017: includes technical standards for the quality of drinking water, water sampling and examination, and other mode of distribution of drinking water. These standards apply and shall be complied with by bulk water suppliers, among other drinking water service providers.

Philippine National Standard on the Code for Good Aquaculture Practices for Seaweed 2017<sup>58</sup> covers practices that aim to prevent or minimize the risk associated with the production and harvesting of seaweed in brackish and marine waters either in land-based or sea-based facilities including the gathering of those washed-ashore and wild stock. This Code covers the aspects of production and harvesting, and addressing food safety and quality, plant health, environmental integrity and socio-economic welfare. This Code applies to production areas where seaweeds are farmed and harvested<sup>59</sup>.

Philippine National Standard (PNS) for Dried Raw Seaweed 2010<sup>60</sup> prescribes quality specifications and safety requirements of dried raw seaweed of the class Rhodophyceae (red seaweed) such as but not limited to *Kappaphycus spp.* And *Euचेuma spp.*

The project will comply with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund - Environmental and Social Impact assessment will be done during the project proposal development stage. Implementation of the project will strictly follow the ESP guidelines.

<sup>57</sup> E.g. the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) provides relevant guidance on applicable standards:

<https://www.gppb.gov.ph/laws/laws/CPESGuidelines2011/Annex12.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> [Philippine National Standard on the Code for Good Aquaculture Practices for Seaweed](#).

<sup>59</sup> This code is now being updated. This is from the draft 2021 version of the code.

[http://www.bafs.da.gov.ph/assets/images/Draft\\_PNS/Working%20Draft\\_PNS%20GAgP%20Seaweeds.pdf](http://www.bafs.da.gov.ph/assets/images/Draft_PNS/Working%20Draft_PNS%20GAgP%20Seaweeds.pdf).

<sup>60</sup> [http://spissuances.da.gov.ph/attachments/article/779/PNS%20BAFPS%2085\\_2010%20Dried%20raw%20seaweed.pdf](http://spissuances.da.gov.ph/attachments/article/779/PNS%20BAFPS%2085_2010%20Dried%20raw%20seaweed.pdf)

**F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.**

There is no duplication of the project with other funding sources. The following activities in the project area have been identified, with a scope relevant to the proposed project.

**1. The Mindanao Water Supply Program of MinDA (MinDA Water)**

The program aims to:

- 1) Increase access to water supply for drinking and for irrigation;
- 2) Increase access to sanitation and hygiene facilities to reduce water-related diseases;
- 3) Improve productivity of farmers in the geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas,
- 4) Enhance capacities of LGUs or its LGU-run Water Utilities, Potable Water Service Providers and Irrigation Service Providers in the operations and management to ensure sustainability.

The program has 3 components: Infrastructure Development, Technical Assistance and Capacity building, and Governance Reform and Institutional Development. MinDA partners with DILG and DBP for the implementation of the program, with DBP naturally providing the financing for the infrastructure component.

The program includes Sitangkai and Sibutu, but the islands have not been included in the scope of the activities of the program as of 2021.

**2. RETS project**

The Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value-Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS) project is deploying hybrid solar PV mini-grids in Sitangkai and Sibutu. Together with another EU-funded programme implemented by MINDA and NEA, called I-PURE Project (described below), RETS aims to provide universal electricity access to Sitangkai and Sibutu. The project will also develop decentralized renewable energy (DRE) systems in the municipalities of Panglima Sugala, Tandubas, and Sapa-Sapa to provide electricity supply to seaweed value chain facilities or processes. Besides increasing access to clean electricity to seaweed farming communities and the seaweeds value chain in these municipalities, the project also aims to:

- Integrate the assessment and design of a feasible water supply system
- Increase the production of raw dries seaweeds and the value added of seaweed farming and increase its income and employment generation potential through the availability of electricity services and use of renewable energy technologies (RETs)
- Improve the delivery of community services such as health and nutrition, education, sanitation through the availability of electricity services in off-grid and rural seaweed farming communities.

The RETS project is also conducting feasibility study of a sustainable water supply systems in Sitangkai and Sibutu in cooperation with MinDA. This study will be delivered in June 2022 and will be utilised for a detailed design of adaptation project intervention. See Annex II for details. The results of the study will be presented in the fully developed project proposal.

The project has also conducted a value chain analysis (VCA) of seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi, including other applications of renewable energy technologies. In this regard, the project is also deploying floating solar dryer in Sitangkai and Sibutu in cooperation with DOST through MSU-TCTO, one of the RETS project partners.

The RETS project activities will be finalised before the start of the proposed adaptation project and will constitute a baseline for the proposed project.

**3. The I-PURE Project<sup>61</sup>**

The Integration of Productive Uses of Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Energization in Mindanao or I-PURE Mindanao Project is a cooperation between the National Electrification Administration (NEA) and the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) with a Euro 4.5 million funding from the European Union - Supported Access to Sustainable Energy Programme (EU-ASEP).

The overall objective of the I-PURE Project is to bring about inclusive and sustainable social and economic development to the sites through improved livelihood activities and sustainable access to energy through renewable energy solutions. Aligned to this objective, the central precept to the selection of the activities and sites for the project is the shift from the traditional practices of deploying renewable energy technologies for stand-alone household energy applications (lighting, radio, others) to a solution that combines renewable energy solutions for livelihood activities and household energization.

The I-PURE Mindanao Project is being implemented in the franchise areas of South Cotabato II Electric Cooperative, Inc.,

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/IPureMindanao/>

Sultan Kudarat Electric Cooperative, Inc., Tawi-Tawi Electric Cooperative, Inc. (TAWELCO), and Cotelco, Inc.. and in the municipalities of Sitangkai Tawi-Tawi, Sibutu Tawi-Tawi, Arakan N.Cotabato, Kidapawan N.Cotabato, Tulunan N.Cotabato, Bagumbayan Sultan Kudarat, Kalamansig Sultan Kudarat, Ninoy Aquino Sultan Kudarat, Lebak Sultan Kudarat, Glan Sarangani, and Picong Lanao del Sur.

#### 4. SeaRDeC

The Department of Science and Technology is funding the research program "Establishment of the Seaweed Research and Establishment of Seaweed Research and Development Center (SeaRDeC) to support the Seaweed Industry in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM):" The program has 3 component projects:

- Project 1: Optimization of laboratory and land-based nursery culture technologies of *Kappaphycus* spp. and *Eucheuma denticulatum* – Prof. Karen B. Serag, Project Leader
- Project 2: Molecular characterization, selection, and production of high quality eucheumatoid cultivars in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao  
Dr. Sitti Zayda B. Halun, Program/Project Leader
- Project 3: Optimization of post-harvest handling of *Kappaphycus* spp. and *Eucheuma denticulatum* – Dr. Sitti Zayda B. Halun, Program/project Leader

The general objectives of the program are to optimize the seaweed (*Kappaphycus* and *Eucheuma*) value chain in Tawi-Tawi and create and promote a commercially sustainable cultivated seaweed industry in the BARMM. Its ultimate objectives are:

- Better quality of life of seaweed farmers
- Sustainable seaweed industry
- Raw dried seaweeds that meet the Philippine national quality standards

Its targets are:

- 15 % increase in seaweed production in Tawi-Tawi
- 20 % increase in annual income of farmers by 2023

The specific objectives to meet these targets are:

To optimize seedling culture technologies for *Kappaphycus* spp. and *Eucheuma denticulatum*. The project will develop strains that would have higher growth rates and climate change resilient varieties. ~~In this regard, MSU-TCTO just got funding of PHP32.9 million from DBM to construct a seaweed research and development center building in MSU-TCTO to house the seaweed cultivars lab, molecular genetics lab, and seaweed post-harvest processing lab.~~

To genetically assess, screen, and optimize production of high quality seedstocks of *Kappaphycus* spp. and *Eucheuma denticulatum* for a sustainable seaweed industry across the Sulu Archipelago (BARMM). For this purpose, the project will establish seaweed nurseries in Lato-Lato in Bongao, Panglima Sugala, Sitangkai and Sibutu. These nurseries would require power and water.

To optimize postharvest handling practices and improve the quality of raw dried *Kappaphycus* spp. and *Eucheuma denticulatum* in the BARMM. ~~The project is also working on improving post-harvest handling processes to improve the quality of raw dried seaweeds, i.e. high carrageenan yield and quality (viscosity, gelling capacity, texture) which is important to processors and food and pharmaceutical industry.~~

The program started in Feb 2020 and will end in Feb 2023. It will be training 50 farmers on best seaweed health and farm management practices--in at least 6 municipalities-Sitangkai, Sibutu, panglima Sugala, South Ubian, Tandubas and Sapa-Sapa. It will also distribute 5 tons of high quality *Kappaphycus* cultivars (fast growing, resistant to ice-ice disease and high carrageenan yield and quality).

Summary of synergies and duplications is presented below.

Project/programme	Synergies	Duplications
<u>Mindanao Water Supply Program of MinDA (MinDA Water)</u>	<u>Demonstration of viability of small-scale desalination in water supply of the islands and productive use of water supply to increase economic and social security of the islands.</u>	<u>Currently the program does not include any activities in the project area due to shortages in government funding. This will be further explored in the project design stage through consultative process to avoid duplication of funding.</u>
<u>Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value-Added of</u>	<u>Use of deployed energy infrastructure for powering water supply.</u>	<u>Duplications have been avoided at the concept design stage.</u>

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<u>Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS)</u>	<u>Water feasibility study provides a baseline for the proposed AF project.</u> <u>Proposed project will build on experiences of successful implementation of the RETS project.</u>	
<u>Integration of Productive Uses of Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Energization in Mindanao or (I-PURE)</u>	<u>The proposed AF project will use experiences of the I-PURE project in the productive use of electricity in seaweed farming communities. This could be integrated in capacity building activities.</u>	<u>I-PURE project focuses on electricity supply and use. There is no duplication.</u>
<u>Establishment of the Seaweed Research and Establishment of Seaweed Research and Development Center (SeaRDeC)</u>	<u>The proposed AF project concept will utilise knowledge products developed by seaweed research and development center in MSU-TCTO. Also cooperation with seaweed nurseries developed by the SeaRDeC project will be established. Water provision to the seaweed nurseries would be done by the developed AF funded infrastructure.</u>	<u>No duplications identified as SeaRDeC project is targeting seaweed production techniques, knowledge and trainings.</u>

**G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.**

This project seeks to test the effectiveness of the proposed technology in the specific island setting and addressing the outlined challenges due to climate change. Project results are also vitally important for further roll-out to other sites in the region and the country. It is therefore critical that the process is fully documented, to provide guidelines and instructions for further implementation and scaling up in the Philippines.

Knowledge management is inherent to UNIDO's operating modality by sharing experiences across its interventions worldwide. This has been demonstrated through many high-quality publications, organization of events, webinars, and more. The establishment of and/or support to regional expert centres is one of the key elements to secure technology transfer, strengthen regional and global exchange and for locally building human capital and institutions. Examples are UNIDO's support for National Cleaner Production Centres, Small Hydropower Development (China), various Centres for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, co-hosting the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), and others.

In the proposed project, a set of knowledge management activities is envisaged with the objective to define a solid exit strategy, facilitate the flow of information and knowledge to national and international stakeholders and beneficiaries, as well as to recollect experiences from the Philippines during and after the project. These will be key for scaling up activities for the project.

Moreover, a 'Knowledge Management Strategy' in line with the requirements of Knowledge Management of the Adaptation Fund will be designed and implemented under the proposed project, which will function as the basis for gathering and distributing all data, information and lessons learnt generated during the implementation of the project. The strategy will be based on the principles of synergy, transparency, participation and inclusion, flexibility, relevance and cost-effectiveness, as outlined in the Project-level Results Framework and Baseline Guidance of the Adaptation Fund<sup>62</sup>.

As a first step, the strategy will foresee a local, regional and international stocktaking of available and relevant information, paying particular attention to the networks of the stakeholders involved. The strategy will also include the development of a knowledge management system and a website and associated platform with information accessible by the public including direct project stakeholders.

The planned dissemination activities include study tours, site visits, media releases and publications planned. Additionally training modules will be developed and made available to all interested parties in the country.

**H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Results%20Framework%20and%20Baseline%20Guidance%20final%20compressed.pdf>

This project concept is based on the result of consultations with stakeholders done ~~within the~~ during the implementation of the RETS project and following consultations with selected stakeholders specifically for the development of this concept.

Local communities have been engaged directly in the field water survey conducted by the RETS project in 2019/2020, which covered 11 BLGUs (Barangay Local Government Unit - basic settlement units – villages). Leaders of those communities were surveyed in the field in the context of their current water supply status, their needs, and expectations. These results were used in the design of the concept – as the main need for sustainable water supply in the islands has been identified as a main concern of the communities. The RETS project did not address those issues.

During the following project concept preparation stage, local government units – leaders of the communities have been consulted, these include 2 LGUs: Sibutu and Sitangkai. Also, the following consultations were conducted (due to restrictions in travel all meetings were either in online format or through phone when internet connection was not satisfactory).

Table 15. List of stakeholder consultations for the preparation of the project concept.

Date	Scope and outcome of consultation	Stakeholders consulted
2019/2020	<p>Field survey of water supply in Sitangkai and Sibutu (within the RETS project). 7 barangays inspected in Sibutu and 4 in Sitangkai (covering ca. 50% of the local population).</p> <p>Outcome: it has been found that most systems have no treatment facility, there are limited numbers of communal faucets, supply of water is intermittent, and some wells are not working due to inadequate funds for operation and maintenance. Improvement of water system has been indicated as main issue.</p>	<p>Local communities and community representatives at Barangays: Tongmageng, Tonggusong, North Larap, South Larap, Mokhtar Sulayman, Tongsibalo, Ligavan, Sheik Makdum, Taungoh, Tongehat, Ungus-Ungus.</p>
8 June 2021	<p>Presentation of the project idea note based on the needs identified during the implementation of the RETS project, discussion on the possible cooperation.</p> <p>Outcome: Based on the analysis of the current water supply infrastructure and its impact on resilience and livelihoods a decision was formed to prepare project concept for AF funding.</p>	<p>Mindanao Development Authority</p>
17 June 2021	<p>Follow-up consultation on the project concept – detailed discussion on the project rationale and scope.</p> <p>Outcome: further refinement of the project concept scope based on MinDA's development projects experience in Tawi-Tawi</p>	<p>Mindanao Development Authority</p>
17 June 2021	<p>Discussion of the project relevance to the selected project area based on MSU experience in the proposed project area</p> <p>Outcome: gender issues in seaweed farming raised and discussed; discussion on MSU project (SeaRDeC) and possible synergies/duplications; further refinement of the project concept scope</p>	<p>Mindanao State University Tawi-Tawi College of Technology and Oceanography</p>
30 July 2021	<p>Discussion of the project idea – initial endorsement for the project idea. Guidance for further project development from the CCC.</p> <p>Outcome: suggestions to the project concept scope and initial endorsement (confirmed adaptation needs in the area)</p>	<p>Climate Change Commission of the Philippines</p>

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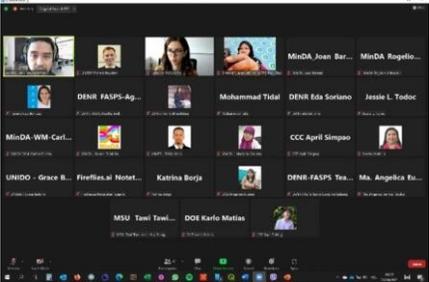
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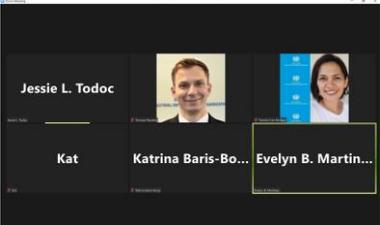
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25 August 2021	<p>1<sup>st</sup> Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Setting up the TWG,</li> <li>- Presentation of the project idea and Adaptation Fund requirements,</li> <li>- Discussion on the project concept (see Annex I for detailed notes)</li> </ul> <p><u>Outcome: identification of critical issues in the area in water supply, climate impacts and main social and economic sustainability issues; suggestions to the project concept scope and initial endorsement by TWG (please refer to detailed minutes in the annex)</u></p> 	<p>Mindanao Development Authority, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), PLGU of Tawi-Tawi, Mindanao State University Tawi-Tawi, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform – BARMM, Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy – BARMM, UNIDO (see Annex I for detailed list of participants)</p>
3 September 2021	<p>Discussion on water supply situation in Sibutu</p> <p><u>Outcome: confirmation of the existing needs in water supply and climate impacts in the area, expressed support to the proposed project concept</u></p>	<p>Sibutu Local Government Unit</p>
1 October 2021	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> TWG meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- presentation of the project concept for the Adaptation Fund</li> <li>- discussion on the project concept (see Annex I for detailed notes)</li> </ul>  <p><u>Outcome: further suggestions to the project concept scope and endorsement by TWG (please refer to detailed minutes in the annex)</u></p>	<p>CCC, DENR, DOE, DOST, MSU-TCTO, BARMM – MAFAR, BARMM – MOST, BARMM – MENRE, PLGU of Tawi-Tawi, MinDA, UNIDO (see Annex I for detailed list of participants)</p>
1 – 14 October 2021	<p>Draft Project Concept document shared for review and comments with TWG members.</p> <p><u>Outcome: small modifications of the project concept document.</u></p>	<p>CCC, DENR, DOE, DOST, MSU-TCTO, BARMM – MAFAR, BARMM – MOST, BARMM – MENRE, PLGU of Tawi-Tawi, MinDA</p>

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7 October 2021	Situation and conditions of seaweeds farmers in Sitangkai and Sibutu <u>Outcome: confirmation of the importance of water for the area and seaweed processing, confirmed importance of fresh water supply in seaweed value chain: expressed support to the proposed project concept</u>	Tawi-Tawi Provincial office of BARMM - MAFAR
18 October 2021		

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During the consultations gender issues have been considered as well as environmental and social issues, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

Additionally, during the work on project concept key inputs to the design of the project were provided by:

- MINDA staff, which similarly provided key inputs and comments, particularly as regards the MINDA Water Supply Program, which is presented in this report. MINDA also provided other general reference documents on BARMM and Mindanao.
- Dr. Zayda Halun of the MSU-TCTO, a member of the TWG, who provided key inputs and comments to the project concept. MSU-TCTO's research outputs and publications on climate adaptation and seaweed farming in Tawi-Tawi have been key resources to this draft project concept.

Minutes from official Technical Working Group meetings and other supplementary material has been presented in the Annex I.

In order to build on this initial consultative process utilized during the concept design and preparation, during the fully developed project developed phase a number of follow-up consultative activities will be undertaken to ensure that the target communities at the selected sites are adequately consulted and their views taken into account in project design. Furthermore, comprehensive community level consultations at the targeted sites will be undertaken at the inception phase of the project prior to roll-out of the project activities.

#### I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Currently, the demand for water in Sitangkai and Sibutu is underserved by communal water delivery system. Existing service provision is inefficient, too costly for the communities and is becoming unreliable due to climate change. Therefore, reliable technologies coupled with public subsidies are necessary to provide reliable, resilient water access.

In the absence of the project the communities in Sitangkai and Sibutu would be served by unreliable water system based on ground water (Sibutu) and water harvesting (Sitangkai), which would become more and more affected by the climate change leading to lower availability of freshwater. In turn the communities would need to import bottled water from other islands in the province, leading to continuously increasing cost of water for the society. This would limit the use of water for productive purpose (seaweeds processing) and decrease value of the final product. All these factors would eventually lead to worsening living conditions (health, hygiene) and impacting economic status of the seaweed farming communities.

Desalination is among the most expensive methods of water delivery (because of high CAPEX and electricity cost share in the final price of produced water), therefore small LGUs in Tawi-Tawi cannot provide enough funding for the project. On the other hand, the market is too small to attract private investment without subsidies. Low economic potential of the islands in Tawi-Tawi, and relatively low consumption water, the price of commercially produced water would not be feasible for the communities, resulting in even lower water consumption.

Therefore, the most viable solution is a grant funding covering the full cost of water system deployment and upgrading in the islands, which is the full cost of adaptation to climate change.

The outcomes of the RETS project (baseline project) will be achieved by June 2022 prior to the start of the proposed AF project. Hence there is no anticipated risk for realizing the proposed activities under the project submitted for AF funding. The AF project will rather build upon the strong results and lessons learnt during the implementation of the RETS project.

**J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.**

The project will develop infrastructure to provide the necessary adaptive access to water and its associated direct benefits. The non-infrastructure components of the project are also specifically geared to provide increased knowledge and skills to increase resiliency at all levels of the project interaction. The project has been designed with sustainability of the outcomes in mind. The proposed investment component will be accompanied by components with soft activities focused on building ownership and management of the infrastructure, assuring proper maintenance and use of the deployed systems. The project is designed in sustainability in a wider scale - planned activities in the scaling up component will additionally increase the sustainability of the intervention through replication and scaling up with other funds (i.e. Green Climate Fund) and/or private sector. Relevant analysis to identify main long-term project sustainability factors based on other relevant project experiences, dedicated field study and broad stakeholder consultations (engagement of seaweed communities incl. women and youth) will be done during the development of the full project proposal. Based on this project design will be adjusted to ensure long term economic and social sustainability.

**Institutional sustainability**

The project is fully compliant with Philippine policy framework and follows guidelines of the Philippine Development Plan and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. It directly implements Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap in the area and principles of Philippine Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production.

The project builds on institutional framework which is already in place (local government units are responsible for water supply of the communities) and specific activities which will be implemented focus on strengthening of this structure and building capacity of LGUs in climate resilient water supply (Component 3).

Knowledge management will also strengthen the sustainability of the project outcomes, allowing for easy scaling up of the interventions. Relevant stakeholders at the regional (BARMM, MinDA) and national level (government) will be involved in the project to ensure sustainability and replicability of its outcomes.

Through the provision of execution support to MinDA, the institutional capacity of MinDA for project execution will be built and strengthened, which will contribute to institutional sustainability of the project.

**Economic and social sustainability**

To ensure economic and social sustainability of the deployed water infrastructure, the project will include:

- a) formation of a water utility/management unit. It would be an entity, that could involve the local government units in partnership with the private sector. In the water feasibility study, the possibility of public-private partnership will be explored to come up with the contractual arrangement that is the most sustainable for the case of the two islands (ensuring the ownership of the grant-funded infrastructure is kept in public domain). This entity will contribute to the sustainability of the water supply systems, as it will oversee water quality management, proper operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure, as well as the financial management of the water supply system. Formation of this unit will include consultation with barangays. This will contribute to acceptance and participation of local communities and hence support sustainability.
- b) equitable tariff for water services will be established. Currently the price of imported potable water reaches 5 USD/m<sup>3</sup>, while average market cost of water from small desalination plants is at about 1.25 USD/m<sup>3</sup>. Although the initial investment is from a grant, the tariff will be designed to be able to cover for the proper management, and operation and maintenance of the water infrastructure system. Willingness to pay of the communities can already be established, as they currently have a high cost of clean water.

Equally important for the economic and social sustainability of the project is to ensure that the communities will be able to pay for the provided water services. This will be addressed by the project through Component 2 which focuses on seaweed industry development in Sibutu and Sitangkai, as this is identified as a main income source of the communities. Through the integration of improvements (technology, organisation, knowledge), in the seaweed value chain the project will stimulate and upgrade seaweed industry in the area, generating more income and stimulating job creation. Ultimately, this will help to ensure that communities have enough disposable income to support their ability to pay for water services.

Capacity building provided to the communities and LGUs and local communities will enable them to fully benefit from the provided infrastructure and use it in a productive way to increase economic prosperity of the communities.

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The project has been designed with sustainability of the outcomes in mind. The proposed investment component will be accompanied by components with soft activities focused on building ownership and management of the infrastructure, assuring proper maintenance and use of the deployed systems.

Improved water security of the communities and reduced cost of water supply compared to existing or conventional yet more expensive technology, which could be implemented, are strong economic and social motivations for economic and social sustainability deployed technology. In addition, promotion of the system to the public through various media, such as articles in the media and magazines, will help to bring popular support for wider application in the region.

**Environmental sustainability**

The proposed project brings development with a significantly reduced carbon footprint, using renewable energy for powering the water system (desalination plants), meeting climate (SDG 13) and development goals (SDG 6). Also, other environmental factors of desalination technology will be analysed and relevant mitigation measures proposed through the Environmental Impact Assessment, to ensure that environmental damage is prevented.

Capacity building provided to the LGUs and local communities will enable them to fully benefit from the provided infrastructure and use it in a productive way to increase economic prosperity of the communities.

Knowledge management will also strengthen the sustainability of the project outcomes, allowing for easy scaling up of the interventions. Relevant stakeholders at the regional (BARMM, MinDA) and national level (government) will be involved in the project to ensure sustainability and replicability of its outcomes.

The project is designed in sustainability in a wider scale – planned activities in the scaling up component will additionally increase the sustainability of the intervention through replication and scaling up with other funds (i.e. Green Climate Fund) and/or private sector.

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**K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.**

The project has undergone environmental and social risk (E&S) assessments in line with Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social (E&S) Policy and Gender Policy and UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy and Procedures. As a result, the project has been classified as a category B project. The proposed project is likely to have small impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas. Likely impacts will be few in number, site-specific, and few if any will be irreversible. As per the AF policy an Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be developed which will inform the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the project. The initial screening of risks against AF 15 principles is presented in the table below.

Checklist of environmental and social E&S principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	The project is fully compliant with relevant national Philippine regulations. All contractors will be required to comply with existing national standards and building codes as described in section E. of the concept, as well as UNIDO Environmental and Social Safeguards. Relevant clauses will be included in contract agreements. All activities will follow guidance from the EISA and the ESMP.	NONE

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Access and Equity		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The deployed infrastructure will be owned and operated by the Local Government Units, ensuring that all members of the communities will be able to access the deployed infrastructure. This approach will be confirmed through the stakeholder engagement process during the project preparatory stage.</p> <p>Water feasibility study will be available in June 2022 to refine the project design before it reached the fully developed project proposal stage.</p>
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The project activities may have potential impact (positive and/or negative) on marginalized and vulnerable groups. As such, further assessments and related consultations will be carried out during the project preparatory stage before the project reaches the fully developed project proposal stage.</p> <p>An ESIA and ESMP will be developed for this project. The ESIA will assess any potential impacts on marginalized groups and vulnerable groups and will inform ESMP development.</p> <p>Additionally, a project-level grievance mechanism will be established and will remain accessible to all project stakeholders and effected vulnerable groups.</p>
Human Rights		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The project through provision of water access may have positive impacts in enhancing the basic rights of some of the marginalized groups (minorities) in the project area.</p> <p>The specific potential risks and related mitigation measures will be assessed in the ESIA which will inform the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) for this project.</p>
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The project will target to have positive impact on GEEW, a detailed Gender Analysis will be developed at the fully developed project proposal stage.</p> <p>Women in seaweed farming communities will be targeted by specific activities (capacity building, direct support) and gender sensitive indicators to monitor and ensure equal access to water for women and men will be developed in the project proposal stage.</p> <p>A Gender Analysis and Action plan will be prepared for the project at the fully developed project proposal stage.</p>
Core Labour Rights		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The project will ensure full compliance with the national labour act and the related regulations. Additionally, given the project's value-addition and processing of seaweed activities and the related equipment installation and deployment, standard operational health and safety (OHS) procedures will be introduced and followed throughout the project implementation. The specific potential risks and related mitigation measures will be assessed in the ESIA which will inform the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) for this project.</p>

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Indigenous Peoples		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW/MEDIUM</b></p> <p>The ESMP will assess and confirm on the presence of indigenous peoples (IPs) in the project areas. The ESMP will further analyze any potential impacts on IPs and define specific actions to respect, conserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, as well as to protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.</p> <p>Should the presence of IPs be identified, all the above actions will be carried out through a Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process to: (a) ensure a positive engagement of IPs in the project activities; (b) avoid adverse impacts, or when avoidance is not possible, minimize, or compensate for such effects; (c) tailor benefits in a culturally appropriate way. Based on the outcomes of the FPIC consultative process, the project team will consider whether there is a need to develop an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), in accordance with UNIDO ESSPP.</p>
Involuntary Resettlement		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The project activities should not require any resettlement either voluntary or involuntary. This issue will be assessed in the ESIA which will inform the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) for this project.</p>
Protection of Natural Habitats		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MEDIUM</b></p> <p>Seaweed farming may potentially impact natural ocean habitats (including coral reefs and mangroves and its role for fish populations); therefore, potential risks on these habitats will be analysed in the ESIA and related mitigation actions will be proposed in the ESMP .</p>
Conservation of Biological Diversity		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MEDIUM</b></p> <p>Seaweed farming may potentially impact biological diversity; therefore, the potential risks and related mitigation measures will be analysed as part of the ESIA and ESMP development.</p>
Climate Change		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LOW</b></p> <p>The project is proposed to increase the adaptive capacity of the communities in the selected areas to the effect of climate change which is affecting water quality and reducing water supply. Due to identified climate hazards a potential impact on infrastructure and services of heatwaves will be analysed as part of the ESIA and ESMP development.</p> <p>The project components will not introduce GHG in the atmosphere to contribute to the climate change, but rather use renewable energy which is a mitigation measure to climate change.</p>

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<i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>		<b>MEDIUM</b> The project will provide clean and resource-efficient solutions (renewable energy, use of seawater) in the project area; however, two potential issues have been identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desalination plants discharge brine, its impact on ecosystem needs to be analysed and specific management plan prepared (ESMP).</li> </ul> Fertilizer in the seaweed farming could negatively affect the quality of seaweeds and the water quality around the farm where they dispose the fertilizer solution in the long term. Further research is needed to investigate the effects of fertilizer use on seaweed production. The identified risks and related mitigation measures will be analyzed through an ESIA which will inform the ESMP for this project.
<i>Public Health</i>		<b>LOW/MEDIUM</b> The project will target to have positive impact on public health through provision of fresh water, which will positively impact hygiene in the communities. Potential risks from project activities on the community health, safety and security from the perspective of COVID-19 pandemic will be duly considered as part of the ESIA and ESMP.
<i>Physical and Cultural Heritage</i>	The project activities will not pose any threat to physical and cultural heritage.	<b>NONE</b>
<i>Lands and Soil Conservation</i>		<b>LOW</b> An ESIA and ESMP will be developed for this project in detail for the identified risks.

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Additionally following COVID related risks and mitigation strategies have been identified:

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Project cannot be executed as per expected timelines due to the pandemic, leading to a delay in implementation	Low	The Covid-19 pandemic did not prevent consultations on the project, as the lockdown periods were limited and the online meetings were well prepared and effective. The project will start in 2023, so until then there should already be low risk of COVID impacting the project.
Availability of technical expertise and capacity and changes in timelines	Low	The project will carefully anticipate and monitor all possible implications of COVID-19. This includes in particular the maintenance of containment regulations and their respective implications on the planning and working conditions of the various stakeholders as well as capacity changes with the implementing entity and other project partners. The local scope of the project will also reduce risk, and communication within the technical working groups and other forums such as the roundtables will help maintain an open dialogue between the different public and private parties.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Low	A framework for stakeholder consultation is planned within the framework of the project, consisting of the representative steering committee, virtual meetings and technical assistance to the municipalities throughout the project. Also, the virtual mode worked well during the project development period and may be an alternative if this is necessary.

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## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

As requested by the Philippines government UNIDO (as an accredited entity to the Adaptation Fund) will be responsible for the project implementation and MinDA for the project execution. Further, based on the request by MinDA and supported by the Designated Authority, UNIDO will be providing execution support to MinDA, and the co-execution of the project with MinDA. It has been initially agreed during the TWG meetings that MinDA will be heading the Project Steering Committee and UNIDO will be responsible will provide support setting up for the Project Management Unit. This setup follows the successful implementation structure of the RETS project, where similar division of responsibilities has been made. This allowed for flawless implementation and execution of the RETS project. As per endorsement letter, NDA has identified MinDA as executing entity and requested UNIDO for co-execution support. The rationale for this decision is based on the experience and successful setup of the Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value-Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS) project implemented by UNIDO and co-executed by UNIDO and MinDA in the same area. The rationale for this setup is that the Tawi-Tawi is a special area with restrictions in access, where UNIDO has already experience and knowledge of local conditions and sensitivities. Additionally, currently there are no entities in the Philippines that have capacity and experience with executing AF projects. Within this project UNIDO would provide execution support to build MinDA's capacity to ensure the successful execution of the proposed AF project as well as potential future AF projects.

It has been initially agreed during the TWG meetings that MinDA will be heading the Project Steering Committee and UNIDO will provide support setting up the Project Management Unit. During the preparation of the full project proposal UNIDO, together with MinDA will look for specific execution partners capable of delivering project activities in the area, therefore the final project budget and share of execution cost may change.

### UNIDO

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations, the organization's mandate is to support countries in their efforts to achieve Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) and to foster the SDG 9, which **calls to build resilient infrastructure**, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and encourage innovation. UNIDO focuses on creating shared prosperity, advancing economic competitiveness, and safeguarding the environment. The pillar "Safeguarding the environment" creates a strong link with the Adaptation Fund's priorities, which creates opportunities for synergies between UNIDO strategic interventions and AF funding.

With Headquarters in Vienna and a field network of 47 regional and country offices around the world, UNIDO is present in the Philippines with its country office, 7 projects under implementation and more than 15 staff members.

Therefore, UNIDO as an experienced partner in project implementation and execution brings technical expertise to the project through its global network of development partners and organizations. UNIDO will also capacitate MinDA in accessing climate finance and Adaptation Fund project management policies.

### MinDA

Mindanao Development Authority is a lead agency in coordinating and integrating development efforts that bring about accelerated socio-economic development of Mindanao. This is done through catalyzing active and extensive participation of all sectors in this development process. MinDA provides strategic planning and integrated programming of various peace and socio-economic development programs and projects in Mindanao and works for inter-regional/Mindanao-wide linkages and synergism of Mindanao stakeholders in pursuing Mindanao's advocacy agenda.

Therefore, MinDA brings to the project value of stakeholder engagement and knowledge of local needs and conditions, assuring that the proposed project will reflect local communities' needs.

### Project Steering Committee

It is proposed for the PSC to meet twice a year, after the project start. Members of the PSC (MinDA, BARMM government, Tawi-Tawi province, LGUs...) will nominate staff to participate in the PSC meetings and coordination with PEE on day-to-day basis.

Main PSC tasks and responsibilities include:

- Biannual meetings,
- Advisory role to the Project Executing Entity
- Approvals of project budget and annual workplans,
- Decisions on the key project issues.

Each PSC meeting will be concluded with decisions taken and meeting minutes serving as a guidance for project execution.

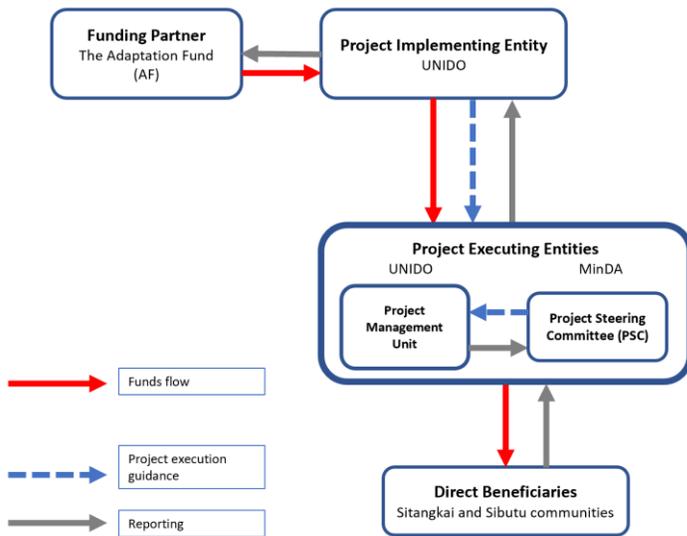


Figure 121215. Proposed project implementation arrangements.

## PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

### A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>2</sup>

Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:

<b>Atty. Analiza Rebueta-Teh</b> Undersecretary for Finance, Information Systems and Climate Change Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR)	December 2, 2021
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### B. Implementing Entity certification

Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (Ambisyon Natin 2040, The Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Framework Strategy on Climate Change, National Climate Change Action Plan, National Adaptation Plan, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
Name & Signature	
Implementing Entity Coordinator	Akos KOSZEGVARY 
Date: 21.12.2021	Tel. and email: +431260264573 a.koeszegvary@unido.org
Project Contact Person: Ms. Katarina BARUNICA	
Tel. And Email: +43 1 26026 3803; k.barunica@unido.org	

<sup>2</sup> Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

## ANNEX I. Consultative process – Technical Working Group



UNIDO



MinDA

### Water-Energy-Food Nexus Project to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi-Tawi

*Adaptation Fund Project Idea for the Philippines*

#### Terms of Reference for the Technical Working Group for the project formulation

##### 1. Introduction

This document defines Terms of Reference (TOR) for a Technical Working Group (TWG) for the formulation of the “Water-Energy-Food Nexus Project to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi-Tawi” project, to be submitted for funding by the Adaptation Fund. The Adaptation Fund finances projects and programmes that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. Initiatives are based on country needs, views and priorities.

The project idea for a climate adaptation intervention in the Philippines is a result of initial discussions between the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO) and the Mindanao Development Authority (MINDA) and “Renewable Energy Technology to Increase Value-Added of Seaweeds in Tawi-Tawi (RETS)” Project (funded by the European Union, currently under implementation).

Building on the outputs of the RETS project, the proposed adaptation action will facilitate the implementation of resilient electricity and water supply systems in Sitangkai and Sibutu. Making electricity and water supply available will provide two basic needs of households and communities to increase their quality of life and increase the production and productivity of high-quality seaweeds, which is their main source of livelihood. These interventions are aimed at increasing the resilience of seaweed farming communities to climate impacts, in particular sea level rise, which threatens their lives and livelihood, as well as their contribution to mitigating these climate impacts through seaweeds.

##### 2. Roles and responsibilities

Technical Working Group (TWG) purpose is to provide advice and endorsement during the project formulation phase for the development of the Project Concept Note, as required by the Adaptation Fund.

###### 2.1 Advisory

- Advise on the design of outputs and activities/deliverables of the project;
- Provide technical advice/input for the project concept.

###### 2.2 Endorsement

- Provide written approval / no objection letter for the project concept.

##### 3. Composition

The TWG will be composed of a member from the following entities:

- Mindanao Development Authority (MINDA) - Chair
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) - Co-Chair
- Climate Change Commission – member
- Department of Energy - member
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources – member
- Department of Science and Technology – member
- BARMM Ministry of Environment and Energy - member

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

- BARMM Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform – member
- BARMM Ministry of Science and Technology – member
- PLGU of Tawi-Tawi – member
- Mindanao State University Tawi-Tawi - member

Appointed TWG members should nominate representatives for the working group which would be capable of:

- Decision-making on behalf of the member organisation,
- Providing technical capacity for coordination with the TWG and review of the project documents.

**4. Rules of Procedure**

1. During the project formulation phase (until December 2021), the TWG meetings will be convened on as needed basis, by the Chair. It is envisaged that at least one TWG meeting will take place (27 September 2021 – tentative date).
2. The meetings will be held in online format.
3. Each meeting will be concluded with decisions taken and meeting minutes serving as a guidance for project formulation.
4. The working language of the TWG is English.
5. The TWG may establish sub-working groups, as required, to facilitate its work.
6. Representatives of the TGW will be the chair and the secretary of TWG.



### Minutes of the Meeting

**Subject of the meeting:**

Technical Working Group Meeting for the Adaptation Fund project "Water Energy Food Nexus Project to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi Tawi"

**Date and place of the meeting:**

Wednesday, 25 August 2021 2:00 pm  
Virtual Meeting

**Meeting objective:** Consultation of the project idea for the Adaptation Fund.  
Establishment of the Technical Working Group for the project formulation.

**ATTENDEES:**

**UNIDO**

Ms. Rana Ghoneim – Chief, Energy Systems and Infrastructure Division, UNIDO  
Mr. Teddy Monroy – Country Representative, UNIDO  
Ms. Jillian Revadulla-Bondoc - Country Office, UNIDO  
Ms. Katarina Barunica Spoljaric – Project Manager, UNIDO  
Mr. Tomasz Pawelec – International Consultant, UNIDO  
Mr. Jessie L. Todoc – National Consultant, UNIDO  
Ms. Pamela Cea-Borlaza – National Project Manager for the RETS Project, UNIDO  
Ms. Katrina Baris – National Consultant, RETS project team, UNIDO

**Mindanao Development Authority**

Asec. Romeo M. Montenegro  
James Doldolia  
Raymond Peter Esperat  
Rogelio Vicetacion  
Joan Barrera  
Madania Malang – Casinto  
Fatma Idris

**Department of Energy (DOE)**

Dir. Jesus Tamang  
Hershey Dela Cruz  
S. Magnolia Olvido  
Ma. Angelica Eunice R. Peralta

**Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)**

Elenida Basug  
Conrado Bravante  
Elma Eleria  
Micah De Leon  
Joan Flores

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**Climate Change Commission (CCC)**

Jean Paula Regulano  
Jacir Bebing

**Department of Science and Technology**

Representative of Dir. Martin A. Wee

**PLGU of Tawi-Tawi**

Gov. YSHMAEL I. SALI

**MSU Tawi-Tawi**

Zayda Halun  
Richard Muallil

**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform**

Pen Patarasa  
Rene Regaspi  
Engr. Gundarangan

**Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Energy**

Engr. Eduardo Longakit

**SUMMARY OF THE MEETING**

**1. Opening of the meeting**

- Asec. Romeo M. Montenegro convened the meeting and welcomed the attendees providing a general background to the initiative and the work of MinDA.
- Ms. Rana Ghoneim gave opening remarks on behalf of UNIDO, stressing good cooperation with all key stakeholders under the RETS project.

**2. Presentation of the project idea and Adaptation Fund requirements**

- Ms. Katarina Barunica opened the presentation of the project idea with a background of the currently ongoing RETS project thanking again all the stakeholders for good cooperation.
- UNIDO presented requirements of the Adaptation Fund and the submission process and timelines.
- After briefly discussing the Adaptation Fund requirements UNIDO presented the project concept together with next steps for the project formulation.



### 3. Discussion

The discussion has been moderated by MINDA. Key highlights of the discussion:

- Representative of the DENR inquired why does the project cover very widely the communities in the region (activities in the Logframe) instead of focusing only on the indicated project site (Sibutu and Sitangkai). The response from the project team was that the soft activities may cover wider region, not only the specific project site, but the investment will be located only on the two islands in Tawi Tawi. DENR representative declared that DENR would like to see the activities of the project upscaled to other seaweed producing regions with similar issues and to learn from this project. The upscaling of the activities would be an indicator of the project success. But the project proposal should focus the main activities on the proposed site.
- Representative of DENR inquired how the project will address gender issues, because the problems which the project addresses are all women's issues (water access, food security, sanitation etc.). Prof Zayda from the MSU Tawi Tawi mentioned about a specific study on gender issues in the seaweed farming communities and its results (~50% of farmers are women, they don't get paid the same as men), the results and guidance from the MSU will be available for the project design – these issues can be addressed. DENR mentioned a gender sensitive value chain training course which can be useful. UNIDO informed that a Gender Analysis will be prepared for the project and all relevant requirements of the Adaptation Fund on the gender (Gender Policy) will be taken into consideration in the project design.
- Representative of the DOE requested some clarification on the development of regulations and standards. There are standards already in place for infrastructure, requirements for food production etc (including energy efficiency and other relevant laws in force in the Philippines). Relevant standards and regulations need to be addressed in project activities. The component 2 deployment of the technology is really welcomed by the DOE. For the component 3 there is a question how to increase the financing support available to the local communities – the project lacks specific output on the financing support. UNIDO stressed that all regulations will be considered for the baseline development and taken into consideration for the sustainability strategy. For the financing support the activities will result in concrete outputs – climate-smart investment plans which will help to get financing for projects on the ground.
- DOST representative expressed that the DOST is not sure yet how they will be able to participate in this project but are willing to assist with the project in the context of technology development. There are some projects by the DOST for seaweed farmers. BARMM-DOST should be included as a stakeholder. These has been acknowledged by MINDA.
- CCC representative provided information on the endorsement procedure which will entail a complete evaluation of the project concept by offices of the CCC to ensure that a holistic approach is taken into consideration. Upon receiving of the final document the CCC will evaluate and facilitate the endorsement by the



commissioner. CCC representative also asked DENR when the endorsement from CCC will be needed. DENR representative responded that NDA will request the DOE and the CCC for official endorsement for the project before providing official Philippine government endorsement to the project to the Adaptation Fund. There is also a concern that possibly endorsement of the Department of Finance would be needed to the project, but currently this is not yet clear.

- Representative of the MSU Tawi Tawi expressed his concern on the technical issues of the project: how the infrastructure will be made accessible to the communities – where it will be placed? These are dispersed communities all over the islands. How will the project ensure there is a value added for the communities? The response is our water system feasibility study developed by the RETS. Also, the question is how the project will respond to environmental issues of the seaweed farming – some of the activities may be harmful to the environment. MIDNA representative replied that some regions will be targeted first and other will be considered as a scaling up activities, also the project should focus on providing value added services to the communities and creating centres serving a larger area to achieve a certain economy of scale. During the discussion it has been mentioned that a detailed water study is being prepared for Sibutu and Sitangkai within the RETS project and it will formulate a baseline for the project to identify the best locations and solutions to be implemented. Regarding the environmental impact UNIDO explained that the project will undergo environmental assessment to consider all relevant issues and propose specific risk mitigation strategy.
- Representative of the DOE inquired if the TAWELCO be included in the project. UNIDO replied that TAWELCO is a partner of the RETS project and UNIDO will work closely with them for the project implementation. DOE expressed that it is important to account this type of projects into country's renewable energy production target.
- DOE requested to revise figure 3 in the PIN – "climate change mitigation and adaptation" and "climate change impacts". This has been acknowledged by UNIDO.
- DOE also stressed that capacity building/trainings should be provided on the operations and maintenance of the deployed equipment (as project activities).
- MINDA inquired if water treatment could also be a part of this project. UNIDO replied that every effort leading to water conservation could be considered as adaptation activity within the project.
- DENR stressed that the project should be aligned with national priorities and all relevant stakeholders should be identified. MINDA acknowledged this issue.
- DOE representative that currently there are no issues that could prevent DOE from endorsing the project.

#### 4. Way forward

The following has been agreed by the participants at the closure of the meeting:

- MINDA will coordinate the Technical Working Group – will take care of communication & coordination of the work.
- UNIDO will prepare Terms Of Reference for the TWG.
- UNIDO will provide technical inputs and formal communication if needed and will work together with MINDA on the project development.
- Mr James Doldolia – is a focal point for the project at MINDA.
- Ms Katarina Barunica Spoljaric is a responsible project manager at UNIDO.

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017



- UNIDO will provide technical inputs and formal communication if needed and will work together with MINDA on the project development.
- Mr James Doldolia – is a focal point for the project at MINDA.
- Ms Katarina Barunica Spoljaric is a responsible project manager at UNIDO.

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**2nd Technical Working Group Meeting on the Tawi-Tawi Adaptation Fund Proposal**

**Minutes of the Meeting**

**Subject of the meeting:**

2nd Technical Working Group Meeting on the Tawi-Tawi Adaptation Fund Proposal  
"Water Energy Food Nexus Project to address and adapt to climate change impacts in Tawi Tawi"

**Date and place of the meeting:**

Friday, 01 October 2021 3:00 pm  
Virtual Meeting

**Meeting objective:** Presentation and consultation of the project concept for the Adaptation Fund.

**ATTENDEES:**

**CCC:**

Ms. April Deunnice Simpao  
Ms. Jean Paula Regulano

**BARMM – MENRE:**  
Dir. Nasiri Abas  
Mr. Eduardo Longakit

**DENR:**

Ms. Elma Eleria  
Ms. Eda Soriano

**PLGU of Tawi-Tawi:**  
Gov. Yshmael I. Sali  
Mr. Francis Marcial

**DOE:**

Mr. Angelou Austria

**MinDA:**

Ms. Joan Barrera  
Mr. James Doldolia  
Mr. Rogelio Visitacion  
Mr. Carlos Cerezo  
Mr. Paul Tolentino

**DOST Region IX:**

Engr. Mahmud L. Kingking  
Mr. Ricardo J. Apolinario III

**MSU-TCTO:**

Dr. Sitti Zayda B. Halun  
Prof. Karen Joy B. Serag

**UNIDO:**

Ms. Katarina Barunica Spoljaric  
Mr. Tomasz Pawelec  
Ms. Pamela Cea-Borlaza  
Ms. Katrina Baris  
Mr. Jessie L. Todoc

**BARMM – MAFAR:**

Mr. Pendatun S. Patarasa  
Mr. Aidarus Nami

**BARMM – MOST:**

Dir. Shirmal S. Mudjahiron  
Mr. Ferdauzia N. Bahad



## SUMMARY OF THE MEETING

### 1. Opening of the meeting

- Ms. Joan Barrera from MinDA welcomed TWG members on behalf of ASEC Romeo Montenegro and introduced objectives of the meeting.
- Mr. John Maynard (MinDA) introduced the attendees of the meeting.

### 2. Presentation of the project concept for the Adaptation Fund

- Mr Tomasz Pawelec (UNIDO) presented the project concept, proposed project implementation structure, and proposed next steps for the TWG. The presentation stressed the elements that required specific inputs from the TWG members.
- At the beginning of the presentation specific guidelines on providing feedback to the project concept were presented (details were included in the draft project concept shared with the working group).
- Specific issues discussed during the project concept presentation were:
  - Selection of the project site – there were no comments regarding the selected site. TWG acknowledged the site. It had been stressed that in Sitangkai water access is a main problem.
  - Selection of the target groups – it was noted and commented by the TWG that the target groups (seaweed farmers/communities of seaweed farmers) requires development assistance – increasing their resilience through provision of water access and increasing their economic development is the priority of the BARMM government.
  - The climate adaptation rationale of the project – no comments were made to the presented rationale.
  - Project objectives (main objective and specific objectives) – no comments made.
- Additionally, UNIDO asked for assistance in the following areas:
  - Data on climate change impacts on the project area
  - Socio-economic data for the communities
  - Data on gender issues in the project area
  - Data on environmental aspects of seaweed farming in Tawi-Tawi.
- Proposed project implementation structure was presented and discussed, with UNIDO being the implementing agency and coordinating the Project Management Unit, and MinDA hosting and heading the Project Steering Committee.

### 3. Discussion

The discussion was moderated by MINDA. Key highlights of the discussion:

- The issue of seaweed farmers organisation was raised – currently the farmers are not organised in any significant way (or as farmer cooperatives). There was a USAID funded project focused on organising farmers. The lesson learnt is that



the farmers organisations are not sustainable, something needs to be done to make them sustainable. It was advised that MAFAR-BARMM could be engaged in developing farmers organisations. The role of the cooperatives is important in building value of the produced seaweed.

- The water supply study, undertaken within the RETS project was discussed – its scope and timeline. Also, the issue of water system management was raised by the group. It was suggested that within municipalities water cooperatives should be established, which would manage the water distribution system and provide proper maintenance.
- Within the project scope there should be capacity building activities, including training on the tools for water maintenance.
- It was stressed by the group that the lessons learn by the project should be documented in detail to enable easy replication of this project into other locations. The project management should make sure that the LGUs would be properly capacitated during the project.

#### **4. Way forward**

The following next steps have been proposed:

- Deadline for provision of comments to the concept by TWG members 14 October
- Finalization of the AF Project Concept by 31 October, submission of the concept to CCC + DOE for review and endorsement (by 1 November). MinDA will be sending letters to stakeholders.
- Submission to NDA for endorsement - 15 November (UNIDO).
- November/December – UNIDO internal review and approval process for the AF concept.
- January 2022 – submission of the concept to the Adaptation Fund

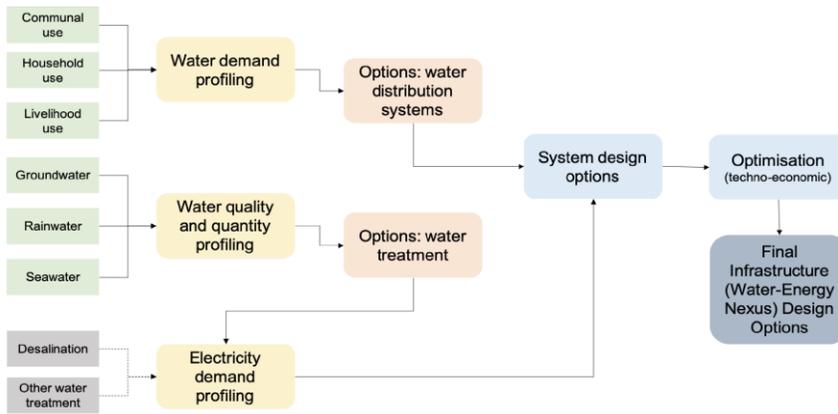
TWG members have been informed to submit their comments by 14 October.

## ANNEX II. Scope of water system feasibility study

The water system feasibility study for Sitangkai and Sibutu is being developed as part of the RETS project. The study will be ready by June 2022. Results of the study will be utilised to finalise adaptation project design.

### Scope of work

For the feasibility study profiling will be conducted on water demand, water quality and quantity, and electricity demand. Water demand profiling will be done through a survey of the households in Sibutu and Sitangkai, where current and projected consumption for communal, household, and productive (e.g. seaweed farming) uses are established. Results will facilitate the design of possible water distribution systems to support the projected demand of the households. Water quality and quantity profiling will be done to determine options for water supply source, treatment, and distribution, which will then facilitate the profiling of additional electrical energy needs for the two islands. System design options are established based on possible water distribution systems and estimated electricity demand. A techno-economic optimisation will be carried out to determine which design options for water-energy systems will provide the best benefit cost scenarios.



### Data collection and processing

Data needed for water demand profiling, water quality and quantity profiling, and electricity demand profiling, are collected through secondary data analysis, surveys and interviews with key stakeholders, and preliminary technical data collection, as needed for initial validation. Appropriate software tools are used to fast-track system design and optimization procedures.

**Deliverables and Timeline**

Activities	Expected outputs	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3				Month 4				Month 5			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Project startup, Stakeholder Mapping	Demographic profiles																				
Survey instrument development and Ethics Review	Survey instrument; Ethics Approval																				
Survey deployment	Survey data																				
Needs analysis; preliminary technical analysis; risk analysis	Projected water demand; water quality and quantity analysis; Water distribution systems; risk analysis report																				
Water quality and quantity analysis	Inventory of current water supply systems; Analysis report and possible treatment options																				
Load demand estimation	Load profile (dependent on possible treatment and distribution options)																				
Water-energy nexus analysis	System design options (water distribution + RET)																				
Techno-economic analysis and optimisation	Optimal system design options																				
Report Writing and documentation	Progress Reports																				
Report Presentation and submission	Final Report with design options (and presentation slides as needed)																				