



National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)

# CONVERGENCE AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CADP) Manual of Operations

2022 revision



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ISBN: 978-621-96587-2-0 (Softbound)

ISBN: 978-621-96587-3-7 (PDF)

Front cover images by the **Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Groups**

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Printed by \*\*\*

Published by:

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## Foreword

Approved in 2022, this CADP Manual of Operations replaces the CADP Manual of Operations published in 2019. The initiative to revise this Manual is in accordance with the NCI-SRD National Capacity Development Plan FY 2018-2022 which states that there is a need to enhance, update, and cascade the Manual and the NCI-SRD Joint Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2020, spearheaded by the Capacity Development Component Working Group (CD CWG). This CADP Manual of Operations shall serve as a guide for the institutionalization of the policies and procedures of the NCI-SRD for the efficient and effective development, planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, and sustainability of the CADP.

This CADP Manual of Operations contains general guidelines and processes that will guide relevant NCI-SRD Working Groups, especially the Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Groups (RCI TWGs), Provincial, City, and Municipal Convergence Initiative (P/C/MCI) TWGs on the implementation of Projects, Activities and Programs (PAPs) in convergence areas using the ridge-to-reef approach.

This CADP Manual of Operations also incorporates the roles and responsibilities of the four partner agencies of the NCI-SRD under the NCI-SRD Joint Administrative Order No. 1, series of 2020 or the Revised DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2015 (Strengthening the Implementation Framework for the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development).

This CADP Manual of Operations provides the rules and procedures for each phase in the development of a CADP. Templates are provided in the Annexes for consistency and uniformity in following NCI-SRD procedures.

The revision of this Manual underwent three writeshops from September - October 2021 with the members of the four (4) Component Working Groups namely the Policy and Advocacy (PA); Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Enterprise Cluster and Business Development (AFFECBD); Capacity Development (CD); and Knowledge Management (KM), RCI TWGs and the National Technical Working Group (NTWG). A finalization writeshop was conducted in March 2022 and came up with the final draft Manual. All three writeshops were led by the NCI-SRD National Secretariat and facilitated by a resource person.

May this CADP Manual of Operations be useful and beneficial in the delivery of quality services to the NCI-SRD stakeholders.

## Message from the DA Senior Undersecretary

The member agencies of the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) present herewith the revised NCI-SRD Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP) Manual of Operations.

Government policymakers first devised the NCI-SRD in 1999 as a strategy to address the fragmented delivery of rural development services. Over the years, the strategy has evolved into a partnership among the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The CADP Manual of Operations will serve as a guide for implementers and stakeholders for the development and fulfillment of complementary government initiatives in selected NCI-SRD convergence areas. The "One Convergence Area per Region" policy outlined in NCI-SRD Resolution No. 3 Series of 2017 has thus far generated 20 convergence areas nationwide. This Manual ensures the creation of more convergence areas in the future.

In keeping with the drive toward modernization, the revised Manual now includes updated criteria, frameworks, indicators, processes, and practices to maximize the efficiency of government development services. Following the ridge-to-reef approach, and aided by inputs based on grassroots-level experience, the revised Manual covers the preparatory phase, which describes the process by which the NCI-SRD selects convergence areas and the sustainability phase, detailing specific steps to ensure continued progress in the convergence areas even after the implementation of the CADP.

It is my hope that this Manual serves its purpose and proves useful in the promotion and complementation of public resources toward sustainable rural development



**DOMINGO F. PANGANIBAN**  
Senior Undersecretary



## Acknowledgment



From 2021 to 2022, the CADP Manual of Operations was revised, enhanced, updated, and renamed as the “Revised CADP Manual of Operations”. The initiative was led by the Capacity Development Component Working Group (CD CWG) with full support from the National Steering Committee (NSC) with their designated permanent alternates during the previous administration: DA Undersecretary Waldo R. Carpio, DAR Undersecretary Ranibai D. Dilangalen, DENR Undersecretary Jonas R. Leones, and DILG Undersecretary Marlo L. Iringan.

The CD CWG is grateful to the following National Technical Working Group (NTWG) members for their inputs and recommendations: Engr. Pablo M. Montalla (Former Director of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management and Former Deputy National Focal Person), Dir. Rosana P. Mula, Ph.D (Former Director, ATI and CD CWG Chairperson), Dir. Junibert E. De Sagun (AFFECBD CWG Chairperson, & OIC Director, DA-AMAS) Dir. Ronald M. Gareza (Director, DAR-BARBD and former KM CWG Chairperson), and Dir. Melinda Capistrano (Director, DENR-PPS and PA CWG Chairperson). To produce a wholesome

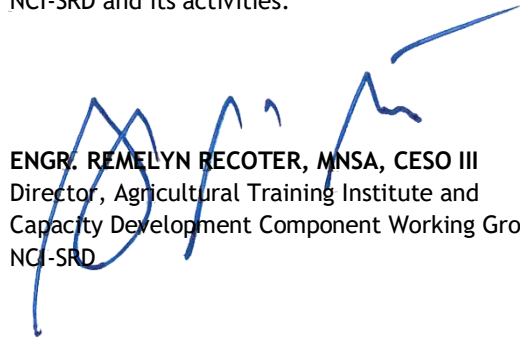
discussion, the RCI TWG members and secretariat of Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao are commended for showing active participation and raising the most critical queries and suggestions for the enhancement of the Manual.

For all three writeshops, the NCI-SRD National Secretariat has strived to revise the Manual by acting as facilitators, editors, proofreaders, documenters, data gatherers, final layout, and coordinators for logistics and venue arrangement. Notable members of the NCI-SRD National Secretariat who were vital to the development of this Manual are the following: Mr. Justine Devela, Ms. Marineh Ambrosio, Ms. Ramidette Bernal, Ms. Ma. Bituin Bataller, Mr. Enrico Teano, Mr. Lucia Lanugan, Ms. Ermalyn Cruz, Mr. Rafael Mendoza, and Mr. Claver Collante.

Conducting the writeshops had been made efficient with the assistance and expertise of Ms. Mirafior Pandela-Sanchez of the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation (MERF), the University of the Philippines-Diliman who imparted her calculating knowledge and skills to assure that the Manual was revised accordingly. The CD CWG expresses its gratitude to Ms. Sanchez for acting as the primary facilitator and helping the NCI-SRD achieve its goal to finalize the Manual.

Special thanks are also a must for the following members of the NCI-SRD working groups who were significant contributors and reliable members of the writeshops and other NCI-SRD activities: Mr. Kim Joseph Medrana (DA-ATI), Ms. Angelita Tonogbanua (DAR-ARCDS), Ms. Gerryza Montero (DAR-BARBD), and Ms. Lucena Mercado (DENR-ERDB).

Finally, our deepest appreciation to the previous and current Secretaries of the four agencies who supported the NCI-SRD and its activities.

  
**ENGR. REMELYN RECOTER, MNSA, CESO III**  
Director, Agricultural Training Institute and  
Capacity Development Component Working Group Chairperson,  
NCI-SRD

## Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ABD	Agrobiodiversity
AFF	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
AFFECBD	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries-Enterprise Cluster and Business Development
AMAD	Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division
AMAS	Agribusiness Marketing and Assistance Service
AMIA	Adaptation and Mitigation Initiative in Agriculture
APCO	Agricultural Program Coordinating Officer
ARBDSPP	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program
ARD	Assistant Regional Director
CA	Convergence Area
CADP	Convergence Area Development Plan
CAO	City Agriculture Officer
CAP	Convergence Area Profile
CCI TWG	City Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group
CD	Capacity Development
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Officer
CLGOO	City Local Government Operations Officer
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CPDC	City Planning and Development Coordinator
CRAO	Climate Resilient Agriculture Office
CRVA	Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment
CWG	Component Working Group
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DNFP	Deputy National Focal Person
DRRMO	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
ICRM	Integrated Coastal Resource Management
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICTS	Information and Communications Technology Service
IKSTP	Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Traditional Practices
IP	Indigenous People
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Plan
JAO	Joint Administrative Order
JMO	Joint Memorandum Order
KM	Knowledge Management
L&D	Learning and Development
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LCDD	Local Capacity Development Division
LGMED	Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Division
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

Acronym	Meaning
MCI TWG	Municipal Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group
MENRO	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer
MLGOO	Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MA	Municipal Agriculturist
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Officer
MEAT	Marine Protected Area Effectiveness Assessment Tool
MIS	Management Information System
MISS	Management Information Systems Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MPM-RD	Master in Public Management major in Rural Development
NCI-SRD	National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development
NFP	National Focal Person
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTWG	National Technical Working Group
PA	Provincial Agriculturist
PA	Policy and Advocacy
P/A/Ps	Programs, Activities, and Projects
PARPO	Provincial Agrarian Reform Program Officer
PCAF	Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fishery
PCI TWG	Provincial Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PEMO	Provincial Environment Management Officer
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer
PLLO	Presidential Legislative Liaison Office
PMD	Planning and Management Division
PMED	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division
PMS	Planning and Monitoring Service
PPDC	Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
RAFIS	Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Information Section
RBME	Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
RCI TWG	Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group
RD	Regional Director
RED	Regional Executive Director
RFO	Regional Field Office
RPBDD	Regional Program Beneficiaries Development Division
SEAT	Socio-economic Assessment Tool
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TWG	Technical Working Group
ToC	Theory of Change
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WFP	Work and Financial Plan

## Definition of Terms

### Administrative Order

issuances directed to particular offices, officials, or employees, concerning specific matters including assignments, detail, and transfer of personnel, for observance or compliance by all concerned (Executive Order No. 292, series of 1987)

### Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF) - Enterprise

business venture, typically micro-, small-, and medium-scale, that can be undertaken either on- or off-farm or a service that can be used to support other businesses. It operates in a defined territory which may be a barangay (village), municipality, or group of municipalities (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### Agrobiodiversity

variety and variability of animals, plants, and micro-organisms that are used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, and fisheries. It comprises the diversity of genetic resources (varieties, breeds) and species used for food, fodder, fiber, fuel, and pharmaceuticals (FAO, 1999)

### Buffer Zone

an area lying between two or more others and serving to reduce the possibility of damaging interactions between them (Ebregt & Greve, 2000)

### Cascade

a process whereby something, typically information or knowledge, is successively passed on

### Capacity

ability to perform its functions effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable way

### Capacity Development (CD)

a process through which individuals, organizations, and societies obtain, strengthen, and enhance competencies to set and achieve their own development objectives over time (NCI-SRD, 2018)

### Convergence

integration, complementation, harmonization and optimization of institutional, technical, financial, and human resources (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### Convergence Area

a physical area where the NCI-SRD is implemented, which is identified based on a selection criterion supported by a Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP), proposed by the LGU, and approved by the NSC (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP)

a comprehensive plan that contains the strategies, programs, activities, and projects that will promote holistic and sustainable management of all resources within the



convergence area. This will be done through the implementation of interventions and activities that will promote sustainable management of all resources within the convergence area (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Convergence Area Profile (CAP)**

systematic presentation of all the data gathered regarding a specific convergence area (NCI-SRD, 2018)

### **Convergence Initiative/Strategy**

complementation of efforts and resources between and among the DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, LGUs, and relevant stakeholders to promote and harmonize the delivery of AFF and rural development services towards sustainable rural development (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Ecosystem**

a community of living organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Evaluation**

systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project, program, or policy, including its design, implementation, and results (NCI-SRD, 2019)

### **Inclusive Growth**

growth that is rapid enough to matter, given the country's large population, geographical differences, and social complexity. It is sustained growth that creates jobs, draws the vast majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduces mass poverty (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Indigenous Knowledge System**

knowledge and practices that an indigenous (local) community develops over generations of living in a particular environment. This includes all forms of knowledge, know-how, skills, practices and beliefs that enable a community to achieve stable livelihoods in their environment (Kinomis, 2016)

### **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

the totality of electronic means to access, create, collect, store, process, receive, transmit, present, and disseminate information (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Information management**

the cycle of processes that support the organization's learning activities: identifying information needs, acquiring information, organizing and storing information (Choo, 1995)

### **Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)**

a formal business document used to outline an agreement made between two separate entities, groups or individuals. A MOA usually precedes a more detailed contract or agreement between the parties (USLegal, 1997)

### **Memorandum Order**

a type of policy instrument that covers policies and standards for the efficient administration of a government agency or unit's mandates. This is merely internal issuance directed to particular offices, officials, or employees, concerning specific matters including assignments, detail and transfer of personnel, for observance or compliance by all concerned (Executive Order No. 292, series of 1987)

### **Monitoring**

a continuing function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development intervention with indications of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds (NCI-SRD, 2019)

### **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**

set of activities and processes that assess the performance of programs, activities, projects, and organizations with the goal of improving current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact (UNDP, 2002)

### **Policy**

definite course or method of action selected by a government institution, group or individual from among alternatives and in light of the given conditions to guide and usually determine present and future decisions (NCI-SRD, 2019)

### **Program**

group of related projects and activities sponsored or administered by local government units (LGUs) or by the national government (NCI-SRD, 2019)

### **Resolutions**

documents expressing the consensus of a decision-making body on matters of public policy and regulation in relation to the NCI-SRD. These may include resolutions on CADP approval, etc. (West's Encyclopedia of American Law, 2008)

### **Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) System**

a management tool that aims to keep track of the progress and end result of the project implementation (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Ridge-to-Reef Approach**

holistic, collaborative, multiple uses and sustainable management of all resources within the watershed (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Rural Development**

strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development. The group includes smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, tenants, and the landless (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Spatial Planning**

aim is to create a more rational territorial organization of land use and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives (Wegener, 1998)

### **Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)**

improving the quality of life for the rural poor by developing capacities that promote community participation, health and education, food security, environmental protection, and sustainable economic growth, thereby enabling community members to leave the cycle of poverty and achieve their full potential for the present and future generations (NCI-SRD, 2020)

### **Theory of Change (ToC)**

comprehensive description and illustration of how and why the desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused in particular on mapping out or “filling in” what has been described as the “missing middle” between what a program or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved (Theory of Change Org, 2022)

### **Value Chain**

in agriculture, identifies the set of actors and activities that bring a basic agricultural product from production in the field to final consumption, where at each stage value is added to the product (FAO, 2010).

### **Watershed**

land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off (NCI-SRD, 2020)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 *Background and Rationale*

The NCI-SRD is a government strategy established in 1999 to address the fragmented delivery of rural development services. This strategy adopts a multi-sectoral and integrated approach to planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation which is anchored in the updated PDP 2017-2022 and Ambisyon Natin 2040.

This convergence strategy is operationalized in convergence areas using the “ridge-to-reef approach.” It is defined as a holistic, collaborative, multi-use, and sustainable management of all resources within the watershed. It takes into account the human interventions in the forest and upland areas and the latter’s impact on lowland areas as well as coastal and marine resources. The principle behind this is that ecosystems are interdependent and that intervention in one ecosystem will impact other ecosystems.

In 2019, the CADP Manual of Operations was published following Joint Resolution No. 7, series of 2018: “Approving the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP) Manual of Operations and Directing the NCI-SRD Secretariat to Publish and Cascade the NCI-SRD CADP Manual of Operations to the NCI-SRD Stakeholders.” The said manual of operations served as a guide and systematized the process of planning and implementing the convergence initiative by the NCI-SRD stakeholders.

A year later, the JAO No. 01, series of 2020: “Revised DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01, series of 2015 (Strengthening the Implementation Framework for the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development) attached as (*Annex A*) was issued to update, improve and strengthen the implementation framework of the NCI-SRD. As the legal basis, this shall serve as the primary reference for the institutionalization of the NCI-SRD as a strategy.

Thus, a revised CADP Manual of Operations has been developed. This CADP Manual of Operations shall also include other joint issuances from 2020-2022.

### 1.2 *Objectives*

The general objective of this Revised CADP Manual of Operations is to institutionalize the procedure for the implementation of convergence areas and provide updated, recommended practices that can be applied to the convergence strategy. This will aid implementers from the national, regional, provincial, and city/municipal levels, in the systematic execution of convergence areas from the preparatory phase to the



sustainability phase, and present tools for more efficient convergence planning and effective implementation. With the adoption of the “ridge-to-reef approach” in the convergence strategy, the CADP Manual of Operations will be a tool in operationalizing the JAO No. 01, series of 2020 and shall be read in conjunction with the 2021 NCI-SRD Procedural Manual.

The specific objectives of the Revised CADP Manual of Operations are:

1.2.1 Systematize the process of planning and implementing the convergence strategy at the national, regional, provincial, municipal and community levels of the various implementers from the government agencies, LGUs, private sector, people’s organizations and support groups and institutions;

1.2.2 Serve as a guide in the synchronized and organized management of the various activities from preparatory, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and sustainability phases; and

1.2.3 Reinforce the joint and diverging roles and responsibilities of the DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, and the Local Government Units (LGUs) in the planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and sustainability of the convergence strategy as indicated under the JAO No. 01, series of 2020.

### 1.3 *Scope and Limitation*

This Manual focuses on the processes and procedures for the formulation of a CADP under the five (5) major phases: preparatory, planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation, and sustainability phases.

### 1.4 *Development of the Revised CADP Manual of Operations*

**Figure 1** shows the development of the Revised CADP Manual of Operations. The CADP Manual of Operations was approved in 2018 and published in 2019. However, due to the issuance of the JAO No. 1, series of 2020, and the lack of cascading to the regional level as determined by the NCI-SRD National Capacity Development Plan FY 2018-2022, a revised Manual was needed. The Revised CADP Manual of Operations shall institutionalize the procedure for the implementation of convergence areas and provide updated, recommended procedures and practices that can be applied to the ridge-to-reef approach of convergence areas. Additional prioritization criteria were also added based on the NCI-SRD Joint Memorandum Order No. 02, series of 2022 (Institutionalization of Agro-Biodiversity (ABD) Management within the NCI-SRD Framework) (*Annex B*).

The Revised CADP Manual of Operations may be enhanced or revised as necessary through the documentation of learnings and experiences in convergence strategy implementation.

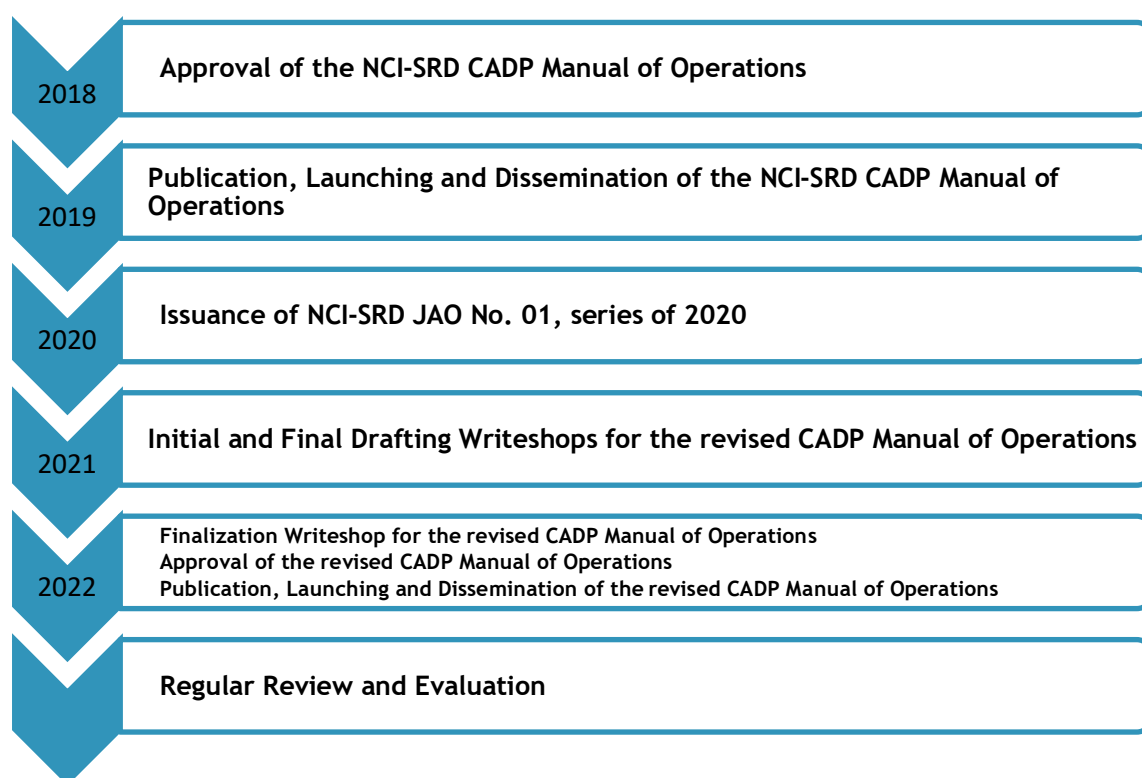


Figure 1. Development of the Revised CADP Manual of Operations

## 1.5 Contents of the Manual of Operations

The CADP Manual of Operations describes the general process flow covering the preparation, approval, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, of convergence areas. It is divided into the following chapters:

**1.5.1 Chapter II Preparatory Phase** provides guidance on how the convergence initiative is initiated. This phase is divided into four (4) major sections, specifically, (1) Mobilization of the RCI TWG, RCI TWG Secretariat, PCI TWG, and C/MCI TWG, (2) Conduct of the Inter-Agency Provincial Orientation, (3) Selection of the convergence area, (4) Submission of convergence area briefer, and (5) Approval of the convergence area.

**1.5.2 Chapter III Planning Phase** discusses the (1) Data gathering and validation for the preparation of CAP, (2) Development of CA Framework, (3) Creation of the CADP, (4) CADP evaluation and approval, and (5) Launching of the convergence area. It involves creating a five (5)- year Work and Financial Plan as a guide on the execution of the programs and projects on time and within the budget.

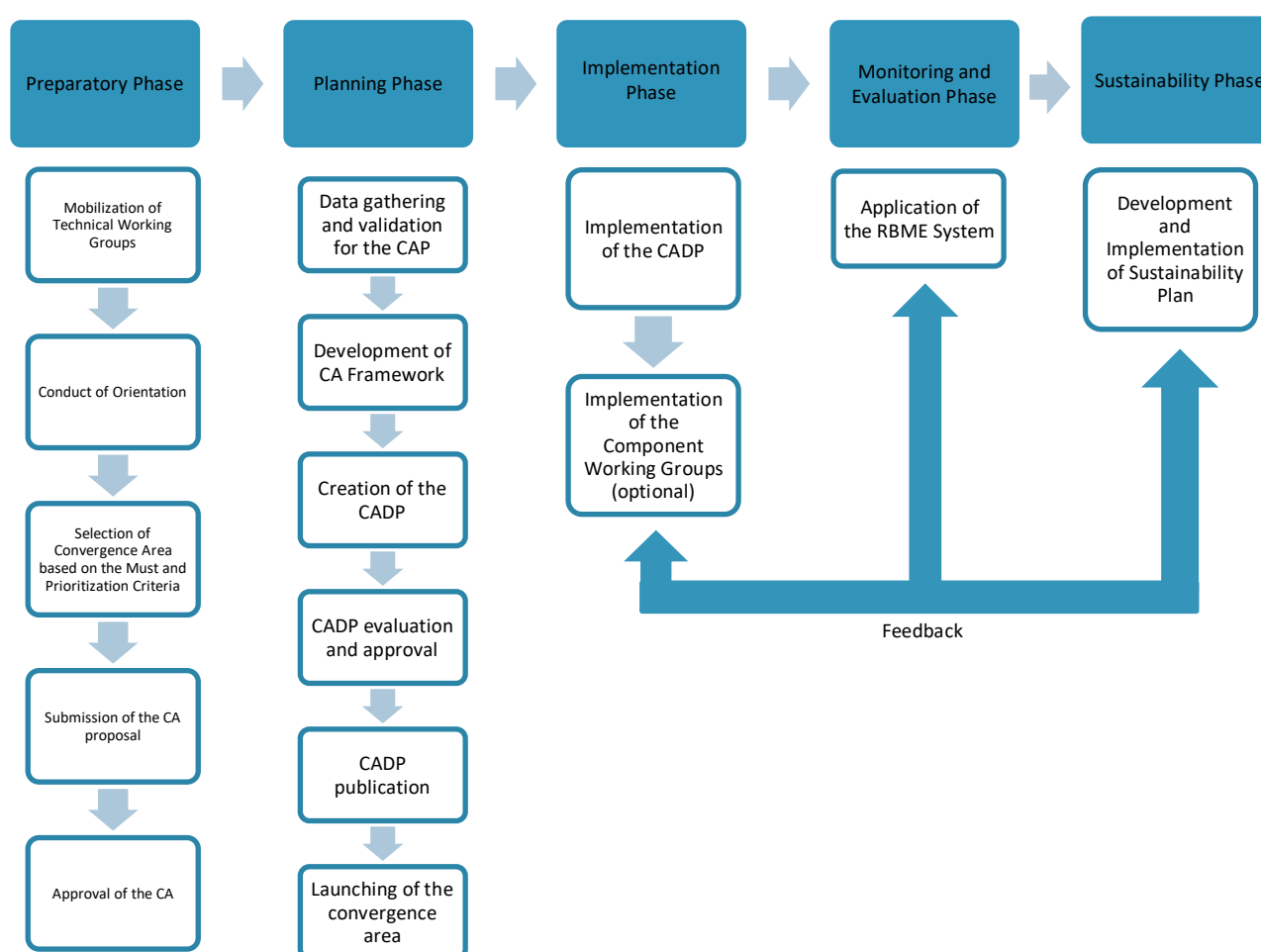
**1.5.3 Chapter IV Implementation Phase** pertains to the (1) Implementation of the CADP and an optional (2) Implementation of the four (4) components of the NCI-SRD. This will guide the organization in putting the CADP's five (5)-year Work and Financial Plan into action.

**1.5.5 Chapter V Monitoring and Evaluation Phase** presents the RBME system developed by the NCI-SRD including the (1) Theory of Change and (2) Indicators for impact evaluation. This tool allows for a well-rounded assessment of a convergence area plan once implemented.

**1.5.6 Chapter VI Sustainability Phase** presents the recommended practices for the Sustainability of the CADP after it has lapsed the five-year period.

## 1.6 General Process Flow in the Implementation of Convergence Strategy

The general process flow in the implementation of the CS is divided into 15 major steps which fall within the four (4) main phases: Preparatory, Planning, Implementation, and Monitoring & Evaluation. Activities of the convergence strategy are implemented by the multi-agency coordinative bodies established at the national, regional, provincial, and municipal levels, composed of officials coming from DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, and the LGUs, with support from other government line agencies. Presented in detail are the major activities in the implementation of the convergence strategy, as shown in **Figure 2**.



**Figure 2.** General Process Flow in the Implementation of the Convergence Strategy

## **1.7 NCI-SRD Joint Resolutions**

The following are the NCI-SRD Joint Resolutions related to the development of the CADP:

### **1.7.1 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 3, series of 2018 (Adopting "One Convergence Area per Region" Policy)**

This resolution adopted and approved the policy on "At Least One Convergence Area Per Region" based on the current status of the implementation of convergence areas in the region. It also resolves further that the RCI TWG shall work closely with the graduates of the NCI-SRD MPM-RD Program in the crafting, implementation, and monitoring of the CADP.

### **1.7.2 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 7, series of 2018 (Approving the NCI-SRD Convergence Area Development Plan Manual of Operations and Directing the NCI-SRD Secretariat to Publish and Cascade the NCI-SRD CADP Manual of Operations to the NCI-SRD Stakeholders)**

This resolution approved the CADP Manual of Operations for implementation, publication, and dissemination.

### **1.7.3 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 11, series of 2018 (Approving the NCI-SRD Roadmap for FY 2018-2030)**

This resolution approved the NCI-SRD Roadmap for FY 2018-2030. The NCI-SRD Roadmap aims to chart the major directions of the NCI-SRD as an organization in the medium term.

### **1.7.4 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 12, series of 2018 (Approving the NCI-SRD National Capacity Development Plan for FY 2018-2022)**

This resolution approved the NCI-SRD National Capacity Development plan for FY 2018-2022 which includes the conduct of CADP Workshops and Writeshops.

### **1.7.5 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 7, series of 2020 (Approving the NCI-SRD Strategy Framework as Basis for the Establishment of the NCI-SRD Results-Based Monitoring System)**

This resolution adopted and approved the NCI-SRD Strategy Framework. Further, it resolved to direct the KM CWG in coordination with the PA, AFFECBD, and CD CWGs, RCI TWGs, and other relevant stakeholders to establish an NCI-SRD RBME System based on the Strategy Framework.

### **1.7.6 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 10, series of 2020 (Directing the RCI TWGs to Adopt and Promote Bamboo as a High-Value Crop and Report on Complementation of Interventions that Supports the Development of the Bamboo Industry in the Convergence Areas)**

This resolution resolved to direct the RCI TWGs to adopt and promote bamboo as a high-value crop and regularly report on the complementation of interventions that support the development of the Bamboo Industry in the convergence areas.



**1.7.7 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 11, series of 2020 (Approving the NCI-SRD Procedural Manual for Implementation and Dissemination to the NCI-SRD Working Groups at the National and Regional Levels)**

This resolution approved the implementation of the policies and procedures as stipulated in the NCI-SRD Procedural Manual. The manual includes the guidelines for the development and approval of the CAs and CADPs.

**1.7.8 NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 4, series of 2022 (Directing the CWGs and RCI TWGs to Adopt the NCI-SRD RBME Theory of Change Model and Results Indicators)**

This resolution directed the CWGs and RCI TWGs to adopt the NCI-SRD RBME ToC Model and Results Indicators as the basis for impact evaluation of the NCI-SRD strategy and in monitoring and evaluation of convergence areas.

**1.7.9 NCI-SRD Joint Memorandum Order No. 02, series of 2022 (Institutionalization of Agro-Biodiversity (ABD) Management within the NCI-SRD Framework)**

This resolution approved the institutionalization of ABD in convergence areas and provided an updated prioritization criterion for the preparation of CADPs.

## II. PREPARATORY PHASE

The Preparatory Phase focuses on ensuring that the foundations for developing a CADP are in place. This section covers mobilization of the RCI TWG, RCI TWG Secretariat, PCI TWG, and MCI/CCI TWG, the conduct of inter-agency provincial and city/municipal orientation, selection of convergence area, initial data gathering and validation for the CAP, submission of the CA proposal, and approval of the CA as shown in **Figure 3**.

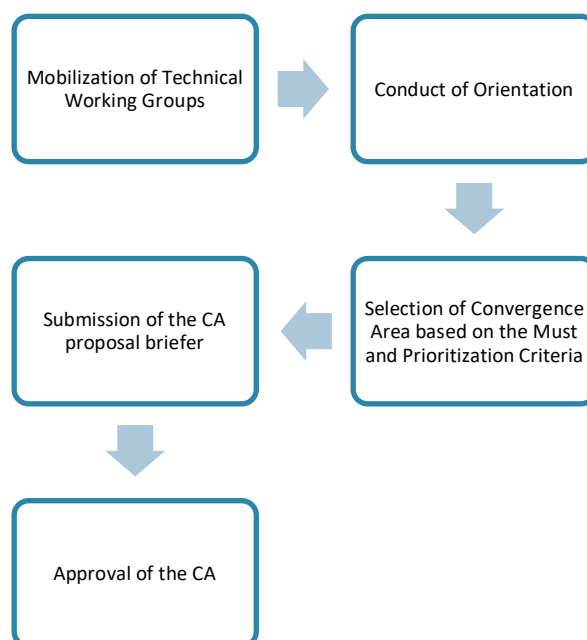


Figure 3. CADP Preparatory Phase Flow Chart

### 2.1 Mobilization of the RCI TWG, RCI TWG Secretariat, PCI TWG, and C/MCI TWG

In order to effectively implement the NCI-SRD strategy, multi-agency TWGs shall be created at the regional, and local levels. PCI and/or CCI/MCI TWGs shall be created where there is/are convergence area/s. These TWGs shall be established through the issuance of relevant Special Orders (SOs) or similar orders signed and approved by principals in the respective levels. As indicated under JAO No.1, series of 2020, the following technical and component working groups shall have specific functions in relation to the CADP:

#### 2.1.1 RCI TWG

The RCI TWG shall act as the regional arm of the NTWG. It shall have the following functions:

1. Provide technical assistance in the development of the CADPs proposed by the LGUs;

2. Conduct technical review and validation of the CADPs proposed by the LGUs and endorse CADPs to the NTWG;
3. Supervise the implementation of the PAPs under the approved CADP and the NCI-SRD, as may be applicable;
4. Monitor and evaluate the progress and result of the implementation of the CADPs and other PAPs of the NCI-SRD within the region;
5. Facilitate the resolution of issues and concerns relating to the NCI-SRD operations in the region;
6. Elevate issues on conflicting and overlapping policies relating to the NCI-SRD to the NTWG;
7. Prepare project proposals to support proposed funding of NCI-SRD-related PAPs; and
8. Allocate and approve resources to fund the NCI-SRD PAPs.

The RCI TWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson	Regional Executive Director, DA
<b>Core Members</b>	Regional Director, DAR Regional Executive Director, DENR Regional Director, DILG Designated Regional Focal Person

The DA RFO Regional Executive Director shall designate the Regional Focal Person, who shall also come from the DA RFO. The membership of the RCI TWG shall be expanded to include graduates of the NCI-SRD MPM-RD Scholarship Program and representatives from the provincial LGUs and other relevant stakeholders, as deemed necessary.

### 2.1.2 RCI TWG Secretariat

The RCI TWG Secretariat shall act as the regional arm of the National Secretariat. It shall have the following functions:

1. Coordinate and facilitate the conduct of the RCI TWG meetings, workshops, writeshops, seminars, for a, and consultations;
2. Document, prepare, and disseminate the highlights the minutes/proceedings/reports of the RCI TWG meetings and activities;
3. Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of appropriate actions taken on agreements reached during the RCI TWG meetings and activities;
4. Directly liaise with the National Secretariat on the status of PAPs in relation to the NCI-SRD;
5. Submit and report accomplishment, monitoring/progress reports of the convergence areas and NCI-SRD-related PAPs to the National Secretariat;
6. Prepare the annual work plan and budget of the RCI TWG;
7. Provide administrative support to the RCI TWG;

8. Attend and participate in the NCI-SRD activities at the national, regional, and local levels; and
9. Perform other functions as the RCI TWG may direct.

The RCI TWG Secretariat shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Head Secretariat	Designated Regional Focal Person
<b>Core Members</b>	<p>DA, Field Operation / Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PMED)/ Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Information Section (RAFIS)/Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD), Regional Agricultural Engineering Division (RAED)</p> <p>DAR, Regional Program Beneficiaries Development Division (RPBDD)/ Field Operations Division (FOD)/Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program (ARBDSP)</p> <p>DENR, Office of the Assistant Regional Director for Technical Services/Planning and Management Division (PMD)</p> <p>DILG, Local Government Capability Development Division (LGCDD)/ Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Division LGMED</p>

### 2.1.3 PCI TWG

The PCI TWG shall be created when a convergence area covering at least two (2) municipalities within one (1) province is proposed by the PLGU. It shall have the following functions:

1. Propose and/or endorse convergence area/s to the RCI TWG based on the selection criteria stipulated in *Section 6*;
2. Develop, formulate, write, finalize, and publish the CADP of the approved convergence area/s, in collaboration with the C/MCI TWG and RCI TWG;
3. Implement PAPs under the approved CADP and the NCI-SRD within the province, in collaboration with the RCI TWG;
4. Monitor and evaluate the progress and result of the implementation of the CADPs and other PAPs of the NCI-SRD within the province; and
5. Update the CADP from time to time, as may be necessary.

The PCI TWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson	Provincial Governor
<b>Core Members</b>	<p>DA, Agriculture Provincial Coordinating Officer (APCO)</p> <p>DAR, Provincial Agrarian Reform Program Officer (PARPO)</p> <p>DENR, Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO)</p>

	DILG, Provincial Director Provincial Agriculturist (PA) Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator (PPDC) Provincial Environment Management Officer (PEMO)
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The Provincial Governor shall designate a Secretariat of the PCI TWG. In case there is an existing LGU alliance in the area, the head of the LGU alliance shall be a member of the PCI TWG. The Provincial Governor shall also designate other members of the PCI TWG from other relevant government agencies as well as NGOs, CSOs, and the private sector as may be necessary. Members may also include the Provincial Government Environment and Natural Resources Office (PGENRO) Officer and Provincial Veterinarian.

#### 2.1.4 C/MCI TWG

The C/MCI TWG shall be created when a convergence area within a municipality/city is proposed by the C/MLGU. It shall have the following functions:

1. Propose and/or endorse convergence area/s to the RCI TWG based on the selection criteria stipulated in *Section 6*;
2. Develop the CADP of the approved convergence area/s, in collaboration with the RCI TWG;
3. Implement PAPs under the approved CADP and the NCI-SRD within the municipality/city, in collaboration with the RCI TWG;
4. Monitor, and evaluate the progress and result of the implementation of the CADPs and other PAPs of the NCI-SRD within the municipality/city; and
5. Update the CADP from time to time as may be necessary.

The C/MCI TWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson	City/Municipal Mayor
<b>Core Members</b>	DA, Designated DA RFO representative/APCO DAR, Designated PARPO/MARPO representative DENR, Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO) DILG, City/Municipal Local Government Operations Officer (C/MLGOO) Municipal Agriculturist (MA)/ Municipal Agricultural Officer (MAO) City/Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (C/MPDC) City/Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (C/MENRO), as may be applicable

The City/Municipal Mayor shall designate a Secretariat of the C/MCI TWG. They shall also designate other members of the C/MCI TWG from other relevant government agencies as well as NGOs, CSOs, private sector, as may be necessary. Members may also include the Local Economic Development and Investment Promotions Officer.

## ***2.2 Conduct of Orientation on the NCI-SRD and Convergence Strategy***

### **2.2.1 Inter-Agency Orientation and Planning Workshop**

#### **2.2.1.1 Objectives**

At the end of the activity, the participants shall have acquired a common understanding of the NCI-SRD strategy and its approaches.

#### **2.2.1.2 Topics to be covered and considered**

- a. Nature and Scope of NCI-SRD
  - i. NCI-SRD Legal Basis and Guiding Principles
  - ii. Ridge-to-Reef Approach
- b. NCI-SRD Framework and Implementing Strategy
- c. Criteria for Selection of Convergence Areas
- d. Organizational Structure
- e. Other relevant topics, as may be necessary

#### **2.2.1.3 Expected Outputs**

In the conduct of the Inter-Agency Orientation, the expected outputs are to a) identify potential and proposed convergence areas; and b) agree on the implementation arrangement for the CADP.

#### **2.2.1.4 Participants**

The orientation shall be attended by the heads of the Regional and Provincial level, and other Provincial Government officials namely: the REDs of the DA and DENR, Regional Directors of DAR and DILG; RTDs of the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG; Designated Focal Persons of the DA, DAR, DENR and DILG; Provincial Governor, PARPO, PENRO, Provincial Director of the DILG, PAO, APCO, and PPDC, the Municipal Mayors; MARO; MA; CENRO and other representatives of NGOs and SUCs of the identified watershed areas of the province.

### **2.2.2 City/Municipal Orientation and Planning Workshop**

#### **2.2.2.1 Objectives**

At the end of the activity, the participants shall have acquired an understanding on:

- a) concept and mechanics of the NCI-SRD strategy using the Ridge-to-Reef Approach;
- b) the CADP; and
- c) the process of preparing the CADP

### 2.2.2.2 Topics to be covered and considered

- a. Concept and Mechanics of the NCI-SRD Strategy
- b. Ridge-to-Reef Approach
- c. Data Requirements and Process Flow on the Preparation of the CAP
- d. Other relevant topics, as may be necessary

### 2.2.2.3 Expected Outputs

The expected outputs are the LGU's commitment to pursue the convergence strategy and the plan on how to come up with the CAP.

### 2.2.2.4 Participants

The participants of the orientation are the Municipal/City Mayor, MPDO, Municipal Budget/Finance Officer, MAO, MARO, LGU ENRO, other LGU officials, AEW, MPDO staff, DAR Development Facilitator, and Barangay Captains.

## 2.3 Selection of the Convergence Area

### 2.3.1 Initial Data Gathering

The PCI TWG shall request all concerned LGUs with potential convergence areas, to submit the following information/data listed in **Table 1**.

**Table 1.** Initial Data Requirement

Type of Data	Data Source
1. Updated Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PPFP)  This is the profile of the province containing baseline information on the biophysical, socio-economic, infrastructure, and investment plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PLGU</li> </ul>
2. Enhanced CLUP, FLUP, and CDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C/MLGU</li> <li>PLGU</li> </ul>
3. Watershed characterization and vulnerability assessment report or approved integrated watershed management plan (IWMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DENR</li> </ul>
4. Data on various crops, livestock and poultry, fisheries and aquaculture products (i.e., volume of production, number of hectares/ areas planted, existing and potential market)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial/City/ Municipal Agricultural Office</li> <li>DAR through the ARC MTS and</li> </ul>



Type of Data	Data Source
	ARBDSP M&E Reports
5. PCIPs under the PRDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DA RFO</li> <li>• PLGU (PPDC)</li> </ul>
6. Maps showing geo-political boundaries (province, municipalities and barangays)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAMRIA</li> </ul>
7. Thematic maps showing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. topography</li> <li>b. slope/elevation</li> <li>c. existing land use</li> <li>d. soil profile</li> <li>e. land classification</li> <li>f. land cover</li> <li>g. tenure</li> <li>h. watershed and drainage</li> <li>i. elevation</li> <li>j. geologic mineral</li> <li>k. geohazard map</li> <li>l. issues pertaining to thematic maps</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LGU</li> <li>• DA</li> <li>• DENR</li> <li>• NAMRIA</li> </ul>
8. Infrastructure map showing the road networks, irrigation and dams, post-harvest facilities, transmission lines, communication facilities, banks, airports, seaports, state universities and colleges, research and development centers, market and trading posts, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LGU</li> <li>• DA</li> <li>• NIA</li> <li>• DAR</li> <li>• DPWH</li> </ul>
9. List of ARCs and ARC clusters in the proposed convergence area, number of actual and potential ARBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DAR</li> </ul>

### 2.3.2 Screening/Assessment of Nominated Areas

The PCI TWG, with the help of accredited NGOs and POs with legal personalities, shall evaluate all the listed convergence areas using the **MUST** criteria (see **Table 2**). Only those areas which meet both criteria will be evaluated using the **PRIORITIZATION** criteria. This will result in the shortlist of selected convergence areas.

In line with DA-DAR-DENR-DILG JMO on the Institutionalization of Agrobiodiversity (ABD) Management within the NCI-SRD Framework (see **Table 3**), an additional set of criteria for prioritization shall be considered. This shall serve as bonus weight after

the calculation of the percentage from the PRIORITIZATION criteria as seen in Table 2.

**Table 2.** The MUST and PRIORITIZATION criteria

Table 2: The MUST and PRIORITIZATION criteria			
Criteria/ Parameter	Weight	Descriptor	Remarks
MUST CRITERIA			
1. <i>Completeness of ecosystem zones</i>	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It cuts across various ecosystems or a combination of at least two ecosystems.</li></ul>	These are must criteria. As such, it will also serve as pre-qualification criteria such that failure of the LGU to comply with this parameter will give the PCI TWG a signal <b>NOT</b> to proceed with the evaluation. Since this is a must criterion, no weight is given.
2. <i>Passer of Good Financial Housekeeping</i>	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is proof that the LGU has good governance performance in internal housekeeping, particularly in sound fiscal management.</li></ul>	
PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA			
3. <i>Presence of key production areas for increased productivity and income</i>	25 pts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There are huge tracts of areas for AFF development that are considered key production areas for major crops/produce.</li><li>There is big potential for expanding/ scaling up and/or connecting these key production areas to</li></ul>	

Criteria/ Parameter	Weight	Descriptor	Remarks
		<p>allied industries/ services for backward and forward integration, and in increasing existing production level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The farmers cultivating these lands are open to possible adoption of integrated farming systems, or shift from mono-cropping to multi-cropping or high value crop production or any technology or farming system deemed appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. Combination of areas across major poverty groups</b>	<b>25 pts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It should cover a significant number of smallholder farmers/agricultural workers including actual and potential ARBs, small fisherfolk, IPs, upland dwellers, rural women (women with special needs i.e. solo parents)</li> </ul>	
<b>5. Involvement of local government leaders of LGUs/LGU alliances</b>	<b>20 pts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It should have LGUs/LGU alliances whose endorsement of the Local Chief Executives (LCEs) and <i>Sanggunian</i> are willing to support the Convergence Strategy</li> </ul>	

Criteria/ Parameter	Weight	Descriptor	Remarks
<b>6. Presence of relevant stakeholder s/CSOs</b>	<b>15 pts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It should have active CSOs that are willing to support the Convergence Strategy.</li> <li>Presence of accredited NGOs and POs</li> <li>It should be a conduit of interventions in the convergence area.</li> <li>It should have the presence of private/business and academic/ research institutions that are willing to partner as an advantage.</li> </ul>	

**Table 3.** Additional Prioritization Criteria Under the JMO No. 02 series of 2022 on the Institutionalization of ABD Management within the NCI-SRD Framework

Criteria/ Parameter	Weight	Descriptor	Remarks
<b>ADDITIONAL CRITERIA</b>			
<b>7. Presence of traditional AFF ecosystems and local/ indigenous knowledge systems</b>	<b>5 pts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The convergence area should have conventional AFF ecosystems with significant agrobiodiversity, and indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices (IKSTP)</li> <li>The people implementing it should be local and indigenous people.</li> </ul>	

Criteria/ Parameter	Weight	Descriptor	Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are available policy and/or legal frameworks, development strategies, and institutional structures.</li> </ul>	
<b>8. Performs as Buffer Zone of a Protected Area</b>	<b>5 pts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The convergence area may be adjacent to a protected area (PA) and serves as a buffer zone (as defined under the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act or NIPAS Act as amended by RA 11038 or ENIPAS Act of 2018) to provide an added layer of protection to the PAs.</li> <li>There is a presence of community-based management bodies or organized groups that assess and monitor the buffer zone.</li> <li>There is awareness and support from the community to scale up efforts on the conservation and protection of the buffer zone.</li> </ul>	
<b>9. Availability of Local Climate Change Action Plan</b>	<b>5 pts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LGU has the capability to address climate change stressors (e.g. flood, drought, storm surges, sea-level rise, coastal flooding, and erosion) which affect the ecosystems,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing site-specific Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) maps provided by DA CRAO and/or the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP)/CDP. It can be used as a reference to assess the sustainability of biodiversity and</li> </ul>

Criteria/ Parameter	Weight	Descriptor	Remarks
		<p>economy, societies, and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an adaptive capacity that reflects the intrinsic qualities of a system that make it more or less capable of adapting.</li> <li>There is a presence of an organization responsible for managing the ecosystems or leading the community to collect and analyze information, communicate, plan and implement adaptation strategies that ultimately reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts.</li> </ul>	<p>ecosystem services in the proposed convergence areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are also available assessment and monitoring tools that can be used (e.g. MET, MEAT, SEAT).</li> </ul>

### 2.3.3 Shortlisting and Final Selection of Convergence Area/s

#### 2.3.3.1 Prioritization Criteria for Final Selection

As previously mentioned, only those nominated convergence areas which met the MUST Criteria: Criteria 1 (Completeness of ecosystem) and Criteria 2 (Passer of Good Financial Housekeeping) will be subjected to the computation of the PRIORITIZATION Criteria.

In the assessment/shortlisting process, the PCI TWG, with the RCI TWG, shall use the given rating system shown in **Table 4**.

**Table 4.** Point system ranking for the final selection of convergence area/s with additional prioritization criteria

Criteria	Weight Distribution
1. Presence of key production areas for increased productivity and income	25 pts
2. Combination of areas across major poverty groups	25 pts
3. Involvement of local government leaders of LGUs/LGU alliances	20 pts
4. Presence of relevant stakeholders/CSOs	15 pts
5. Presence of traditional AFF ecosystems and local/ indigenous knowledge systems	5 pts
6. Performs as a Buffer Zone of a Protected Area	5 pts
7. Availability of Local Climate Change Action Plan	5 pts
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

All selected convergence areas shall be ranked according to a point system using *Table 4.1*, *Table 4.2*, *Table 4.3* and *Table 4.4*. Additional bonus criteria shall also be rated with the same scale under *Table 4.5*, *Table 4.6*, and *Table 4.7*. Submission of a convergence area evaluation shall follow the format in **Annex C**.

**Table 4.1** Presence of key production areas for increased productivity and income (25 pts)

Scoring	Existing and Available/Potential Area for Production	Commodity Mix
5	2,000 - 5,000 hectares	With at least 2 commodities
10	5,000 - 10,000 hectares	With at least 3 commodities
15	5,000 - 10,000 hectares	With at least 4 commodities
20	15,000 - 20,000 hectares	With at least 5 commodities
25	More than 20,000 hectares	With more than 6 commodities



**Table 4.2** Combination of areas across major poverty groups (25 pts)

Scoring	Poverty incidence	Direct Beneficiaries
5	The site is considered non-poor or non-food-poor based on the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB) list	More than 1,000 households with at least 1 group
10	The site is either one of the top 21 and above poorest or most food-poor provinces based on the latest NSCB list	More than 2,000 households with at least 2-3 groups
15	The site is either one of the top 20 poorest or most food-poor provinces based on the latest NSCB list	More than 3,000 households with at least 4-5 groups
20	The site is part of the 11 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> poorest and most food-poor provinces based on the latest NSCB list	More than 4,000 households with at least 6 groups
25	The site is part of the top 10 poorest and food-poor provinces based on the latest NSCB list.	More than 5,000 households with at least 7 groups

**Table 4.3** Involvement of local government leaders of LGUs/LGU alliances (20 pts)

Scoring	Criteria
5	Willingness to provide a counterpart of at least 5% of the LGU's annual development fund; with sustained linkage with any government agencies or other external partners; Strongly supports programs/projects of DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG
8	Willingness to provide a counterpart of at least 10% of the LGU's annual development fund; With sustained linkage with either DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG; Strongly supports programs/projects of other government agencies or other entities operating in the area
10	Willingness to provide a counterpart of at least 15% of the LGU's annual development fund; Presence of LGU-initiated program/project; With sustained linkage with DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG or any entity
15	Willingness to provide a counterpart of at least 20% of the LGU's annual development fund; Presence of LGU-initiated programs/projects; With sustained linkage with DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG or any entity

20	Willingness to provide a counterpart of at least 25% of the LGU's annual development fund; Presence of LGU-initiated programs/projects; With sustained linkage with DA, DAR, DENR and DILG; Presence of Operations and Maintenance Plan for on-going or past projects as embodied in the LGU's annual investment plan
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**Table 4.4** Presence of relevant stakeholders/CSOs (15 pts)

Scoring	Criteria
2	With at least three (3) GAs, POs, NGOs, and private sector organizations that are willing to support the convergence initiative
5	Presence of at least four (4) GAs, POs, NGOs, and private sector organizations that have start-up projects in the area
8	Presence of at least five (5) GAs, POs, NGOs, and private sector organizations implementing programs/projects in the last two years
10	Presence of at least six (6) GAs, POs, NGOs, and private sector organizations implementing programs/projects in the last three years
15	Presence of at least seven (7) GAs POs, NGOs, and private sector organizations implementing programs/projects in the last four years

**Table 4.5.** Presence of traditional AFF ecosystems and local/indigenous knowledge systems (5 pts)

Scoring	Criteria	Organizations Involved
1	With at least 2 conventional AFF ecosystems with agrobiodiversity and IKSTP	At least 1 community-based group practicing such AFF ecosystems
2	With at least 3 conventional AFF ecosystems with agrobiodiversity and IKSTP	At least 2 community-based groups practicing such AFF ecosystems
3	With at least 4 conventional AFF ecosystems with agrobiodiversity and IKSTP	At least 1 community-based organized group practicing such AFF ecosystems
4	With at least 5 conventional AFF ecosystems with agrobiodiversity and IKSTP	At least 2 community-based organized groups practicing such AFF ecosystems
5	With at least 6 conventional AFF ecosystems with agrobiodiversity and IKSTP	At least 3 community-based organized groups practicing such AFF ecosystems

**Table 4.6. Performs as Buffer Zone of a Protected Area (5 pts)**

Scoring	Criteria	Organizations Involved
1	With at least 2 legal and/or 1 joint instrument declaring the area/s of buffer zone/s and a draft management plan	At least 2 community-based groups
2	With at least 2 legal and/or 1 joint instrument declaring the area/s of buffer zone/s and an approved management plan	At least 2 management bodies
3	With at least 3 legal and/or 2 joint instruments declaring the area/s of buffer zone/s and an approved joint management plan with budget allocation and at least 3 individual management plans	At least 2 organized management bodies
4	With at least 3 legal and/or 3 joint instruments declaring the area/s of buffer zone/s and an approved joint management plan with budget allocation and at least 3 individual management and budget plans	At least 3 organized management bodies
5	With at least 4 legal and/or 3 joint instruments declaring the area/s of buffer zone/s and an approved joint management plan with budget allocation and at least 4 individual management and budget plans	At least 4 organized management bodies

**Table 4.7. Availability of Local Climate Change Action Plan (5 pts)**

Scoring	Criteria	Organizations Involved
1	At least 1 identified climate risk vulnerable areas at the barangay level	At least 2 barangay level DRRMO
2	At least 2 identified climate risk vulnerable areas at the municipal level	At least 2 municipal level DRRMO
3	At least 3 identified climate risk vulnerable areas at the provincial level	At least 2 provincial level DRRMO
4	At least 4 identified climate risk vulnerable areas at the regional level	At least 2 regional level DRRMO
5	At least 5 identified climate risk vulnerable areas at the regional level	At least 3 regional level DRRMO

### 2.3.3.2 Prioritization Scheme

Based on the overall/total points obtained by the nominated convergence areas, the following prioritization scheme is suggested:

<i>Overall / Total Rating</i>	
<i>80 points and above</i>	<i>= Priority 1</i>
<i>60 - 79 points</i>	<i>= Priority 2</i>
<i>50 - 59 points</i>	<i>= Priority 3</i>
<i>Below 50% points</i>	<i>= Not recommended for inclusion</i>

### 2.3.3.2 Endorsement of Evaluation Results by the PCI TWG and RCI TWG

After completing the evaluation process for all listed convergence sites, the PCI TWG shall submit the evaluation results to the RCI TWG and recommend the shortlist of convergence areas for final approval and confirmation. The PCI TWG shall use the format shown in **Annex D** for this purpose.

RCI TWG shall send a letter of approval to PCI TWG. PCI TWG shall then provide a resolution regarding the confirmation/ approval of the convergence area.

### 2.3.3.3 Approval and Confirmation of Convergence Areas in the Convergence Strategy and Notification of the Concerned LGUs

After reviewing all documents submitted by the PCI TWG, the RCI TWG shall submit a letter/ resolution of approval and confirmation to the PCI TWG. The PCI TWG shall send a letter/ resolution to the concerned LGUs of their inclusion in the PCI TWG, copy furnished to the RCI TWG. In addition, the concerned LGUs shall be requested to prepare the following additional data/information/documents, as shown in **Table 5**.

**Table 5.** Additional data, information, and documents

Type of Data	Data Source
1. CLUP, FLUP, CDP	➤ LGU
2. City/Municipal/barangay development plans	➤ LGU
3. City/Municipal/barangay profiles	➤ LGU
4. Various thematic maps such as geo-hazard map, ground rupture hazard map, volcanic hazard map, rain-induced landslide hazard map, ground shaking hazard map, flood hazard map, liquefaction hazard map, tsunami hazard map, storm surge hazard map, etc., if available	➤ LGU

The proforma letter for endorsement and confirmation of convergence area selection shown in **Annex E** and **Annex F** shall be used.

### 2.3.4 Submission of a CA Briefer

Submission of convergence area proposals shall come from the concerned LGU/s following the selection criteria stipulated above. The proposals for new convergence areas should be endorsed by the RCI TWG to the NFP through a formal endorsement letter with the attached proposed convergence area briefer (**Annex G**).

Proposals may be submitted every year and shall be reviewed by the RCI TWG with the PCI TWG or C/MCI TWGs before endorsement to the NFP. Upon receipt of the

proposal, it will be subject to the review by the PA CWG and NTWG for the approval of the NSC. The RCI TWG are dependent on their available funds and schedules. The National Secretariat is open for submissions annually.

### **2.3.5 Approval of the CA**

The ensuing process for approval of convergence areas is detailed under the NCI-SRD Procedural Manual. A joint resolution will be issued by the NSC once a CA is approved for the development of its CADP.

### III. PLANNING PHASE

The Planning Phase focuses on the formulation, evaluation, and approval of the CADC. This major process commences with the gathering of data pertaining to the identified convergence area and culminates with the launching of the convergence area as approved by the NSC as shown in **Figure 4**.

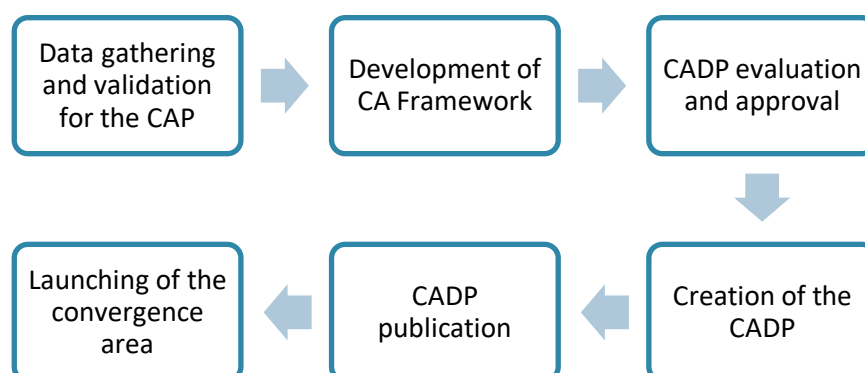


Figure 4. General Process Flow of the Planning Phase

For purposes of this write-up, the TWG that will prepare the CADC will be referred to as the Planning Team while the TWG that will review and approve the CADC will be referred to as the Reviewing Team (**Table 6**).

**Table 6.** Identification of responsible TWG for the formulation, evaluation, and approval of CADC

Area Covered	Provision of Data and Drafting of CADC (Planning Team)	Data/Site Validation, Initial Evaluation, and Recommending Approval (Reviewing Team)	Final Evaluation and Endorsement for Approval	Final Approval
Single city/ municipality	C/MCI TWG	PCI TWG and RCI TWG	NTWG	NSC
Multiple cities/ municipalities (single province)	PCI TWG in coordination with the concerned C/MCI TWG	RCI TWG	NTWG	NSC
Multiple cities/ municipalities (at least two provinces)	RCI TWG	NTWG	NTWG	NSC
Multiple provinces	RCI TWG	NTWG	NTWG	NSC

Area Covered	Provision of Data and Drafting of CADP (Planning Team)	Data/Site Validation, Initial Evaluation, and Recommending Approval (Reviewing Team)	Final Evaluation and Endorsement for Approval	Final Approval
Multiple regions	RCI TWG	NTWG	NTWG	NSC

A CADP workshop shall be conducted by the CD CWG, National Secretariat, and the RCI TWGs from the various government agencies (not limited to the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG) with the concerned LGUs, and stakeholders (IP, locals, POs, NGOs, academe, private entities). The mission, vision, goals and objectives, CAP, CAP Analysis, Convergence Area Framework, and timelines for the continuation and finalization of the CADP are the expected outputs of the workshop.

### ***3.1 Data Gathering and Validation for the Preparation of the Convergence Area Profile***

Before coming up with the development plan for the identified convergence area, necessary data/information is needed to characterize the area, which will then lead to the identification of necessary interventions to address countryside development-related issues and concerns.

#### **3.1.1 Data Gathering and Validation**

After identifying the convergence area, additional data gathering primary and secondary data, field verification, and ocular inspection will be conducted. This will be undertaken by the concerned Convergence Initiative TWG, which has jurisdiction over the convergence area (as discussed in **Table 6**). A cluster TWG can be created to assist in the consolidation of data requirements. A cost-sharing arrangement and designation of provincial/city/municipal representatives/staff shall be adopted by the concerned TWGs to assure the complementation of resources and expertise.

The concerned TWGs shall convene to deliberate on the results of the conducted data gathering and validation. A CAP will be prepared using the forms indicated in **Annex H**.



The CAP is the systematic presentation of all the data gathered through the conduct of the abovementioned preliminary activities. It will contain/integrate the following map-supported data/documents:

- a. Watershed situation and ecosystem condition (DENR Report and IWMP);
- b. Existing development plans (CLUP, FLUP, LCCAP, ICRM Plans, CDP, AFMP, ARC/ Cluster Development Plan, NCIP Plan, PCIPs) which will serve as a guide in the identification of interventions;
- c. Socio-economic conditions (gender and IP disaggregated demographic data and population spread);
- d. Existing policies, laws applicable and specific to the area;
- e. Institutional arrangements (geopolitical situation of the barangays, municipalities, cities, province covered);
- f. Relevant cultural and religious practices;
- g. Current investment and AFF situation (agricultural profile, long list of existing commodities, production, processing, and marketing system);
- h. City/Municipal and Provincial Physical Framework Plan (geographical location, physical, biological, social, infrastructure);
- i. SWOT analysis of the various ecosystems (forest, upland, grassland, lowland/urban, coastal, and marine) within the convergence area.
- j. Relevant information on climate change from DA- AMIA Project and DILG's Local Climate Change Action Plan.

In the absence of relevant documents/data, the concerned TWGs shall generate primary data or refer to other existing development plans.

### **3.1.2 CAP Analysis**

The CAP analysis is the identification of necessary inputs, activities, and interventions based on the identified priority cluster commodities and needs of the convergence area. These should support the goals of the comprehensive city, municipal, provincial, regional and national development plans and must contribute to the protection of the environment, the management of the ecosystem, and the development of new lands for agribusiness.

It is the result of the spatial integration of all the data gathered, combining and overlaying these in the maps to arrive at a better understanding of the existing situation of the convergence area based on the necessary data discussed in the previous subsection. Moreover, issues and constraints that may affect the implementation of the CADP should also be considered.

The TWGs may refer to the CDP of the LGU concerned to expedite the CAP analysis. The IWMP and the investment portfolio are also good inputs in this process.

The analysis will result in the identification of the necessary interventions to protect the environment, manage the ecosystem effectively and develop the sustainable AFF livelihood potential of the convergence area using the combined resources of the LGUs, the four (4) lead agencies (DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG), other support groups and institutions and the private sector investors. A CAP analysis will be prepared using the format indicated in ***Annex H***.

The CAP analysis will specifically result in the following:

- a. Provision of physical and infrastructure requirements to develop the area such as farm-to-market roads, irrigation, post-harvest facilities and other infrastructure that will support the protection of the watershed and the management of the ecosystem;
- b. Identification of activities on environment protection, ecosystem management, and mitigating and adaptation measures; and
- c. Provision of investment requirements of the cluster commodities that can be implemented within the convergence area which were identified based on the value chain analysis (VCA) and market study.

### ***3.2. Developing A Convergence Area Framework***

Once the CAP and CAP analysis are prepared, developing a convergence area framework based on the NCI-SRD Strategy Framework is essential to identify the strategic objective, outcomes, outputs, inputs, and activities and their causal relationships, corresponding performance indicators, means of verification, and assumptions or risks that may influence success or failure of a convergence area. The NCI-SRD Strategy Framework and the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Theory of Change Model shall serve as references in the development of the convergence area framework.

### 3.2.1 NCI-SRD Strategy Framework

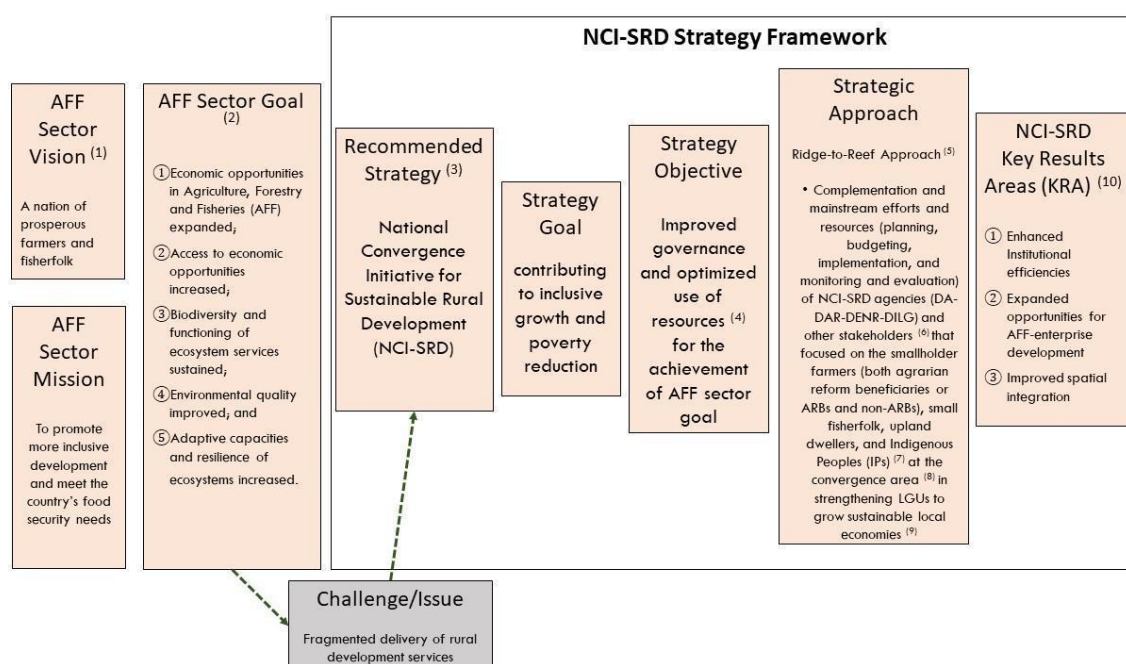


Figure 5. The NCI-SRD Strategy Framework

The logical framework (log frame) is a management tool used to improve the design of the convergence strategy. It involves identifying the strategy objective, outcomes, outputs, inputs, and activities and their causal relationships, corresponding performance indicators, means of verifications, and assumptions or risks that may influence the success or failure of a convergence area.

The NCI-SRD Strategy Framework is anchored on the AFF Sector Vision, Mission, and Goals as stated in the Updated PDP 2017-2022 to address the fragmented delivery of rural development services.

The goal is to contribute to inclusive growth and poverty reduction through improved governance and optimized use of resources. The strategic approach of the convergence strategy is the ridge-to-reef approach through the complementation and mainstreaming of efforts and resources for the joint planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation of the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG and other stakeholders in strengthening LGUs to grow sustainable local economies for the smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers and IPs of the convergence areas. Using the said approach, enhanced institutional efficiencies, expanded opportunities for AFF-enterprise development and improved spatial integration will be achieved.

A log frame should be created for the convergence area in line with the NCI-SRD Strategy Framework, NCI-SRD RBME ToC Model, and the goals and objectives of the convergence area. Secondary data such as official reports and previous studies can be used in setting up the log frame as well as survey instruments, key informant

interviews, field visits, and focus group discussions. The log frame must be presented to the relevant stakeholders for validation.

Further, it is necessary to link the log frame to the NCI-SRD agencies' existing PREXC and annual WFP. The RCI TWG shall draft the link of the logical framework, PREXC, and WFP, and shall oversee the implementation in their respective convergence areas. The formulation of a log frame and WFP shall take about two (2) months.

### 3.2.2 NCI-SRD Theory of Change Model

ToC is one of the most important aspects of the RBME System. It illustrates how the inputs used, activities conducted, and outputs delivered are linked to the desired results. The ToC Model is a representation of how the convergence strategy is expected to lead to the outcomes and impact and identifies the underlying assumptions being made with respect to how the change will occur.

The NCI-SRD ToC Model as seen in **Table 7** dictates a causal pathway to reach the short-term, mid-term and long-term goal, indicating the progressive stages from inputs, activities, and outputs which are necessary for success.

The matrix is composed of:

- a. **Inputs:** financial, human, technology, and material resources used for the intervention;
- b. **Activities:** actions taken or work performed in the convergence area through which inputs, such as funds, technical assistance, and other types of resources are mobilized to produce specific outputs;
- c. **Output:** products and services that result from the convergence areas;
- d. **Short-term:** immediate results that are expected to arise from all the interventions;
- e. **Mid-term:** intermediate results that are expected to arise from the continued provision of interventions; logically occur once one or more short-term results have been achieved;
- f. **Long-term:** desired result of the NCI-SRD.

**Table 7. NCI-SRD Theory of Change Model**

Input	Activities	Outputs	Results		
			Short-Term	Mid-Term	Long-Term
Land					
Policies	Develop NCI-SRD manuals	NCI-SRD manuals developed	Improved capacity	Enhanced institutional arrangement /dynamics	Improved governance
Human Resources					
Technical Expertise	Build capacity	Capacity built	Improved convergence implementation	Expanded opportunities for AFF development	Improved environment and ecosystem services
Funds	Formulate National Capacity Development Plan	National Capacity Development Plan formulated			
Infrastructures					
Machinery and equipment	Develop NCI-SRD policies	NCI-SRD policies developed	Improved policies of the 4 NCI-SRD agencies		
Materials and supplies	Lobby NCI-SRD legislations	NCI-SRD legislations lobbied			
Mechanism/ Methods/ Strategy	Develop Knowledge Management System	Knowledge Management System developed			
Time					
Technology	Develop RBME System	RBME System developed			
	Establish AFF-enterprise clusters	AFF-enterprise clusters established			
	Develop AFF-related businesses	AFF-related businesses developed			
	Launch convergence areas	Convergence areas launched			

### 3.2.3 Results Indicators

Results and output indicators provide a direct reflection and translation of the results statements and outputs stated in the ToC Model to track the progress toward achieving a result and output. Each result statement and output include several measurable results and output indicators, respectively.

When developing an indicator, the following should be considered:

- C - clear: precise and unambiguous;
- R - relevant: appropriate to the subject at hand;
- E - economic: available at a reasonable cost;
- A - adequate: must provide a sufficient basis to assess the performance;
- M - monitorable: must be amenable to independent validation.

Moreover, it can be quantitative or qualitative. A quantitative indicator is a numerical value that shows a specific number, index, ratio, or percentage. While a qualitative indicator shows a descriptive narrative such as quality, the extent of, or degree of (Santos, 2021).

When setting the baseline value, a baseline study for all the indicators must be conducted. While setting targets, major factors to be considered are previous performance over the past years, expected funding and resource levels, and the political nature of the process. Set realistic targets by recognizing the most desired outcomes in the defined span of year/s. Therefore, set interim targets (milestones) over shorter periods when inputs can be better known or estimated.

**Table 8** shows the results indicators matrix of the NCI-SRD at the National level. The short-term, mid-term, and long-term indicators shall have their own results indicators.

**Table 8.1. Short-term Result Indicators**

Result Statements	Indicators
Improved capacity	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> saying that they have increased capacities
	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> with increased learning level
	% of MPM-RD graduates involved in NCI-SRD
	# of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> applying the acquired knowledge, ability, and skills
Improved convergence implementation	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> giving a satisfactory or better rating on the programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) implemented
	# of partnerships established
	# of partnerships maintained/strengthened
	% increase of fund allocation from partner agencies
	# of convergence areas
Improved policies of the 4 NCI-SRD agencies	# of joint issuances (policies, resolutions) signed
	# of relevant policies reviewed

**Table 8.2. Mid-term Result Indicators**

Result Statements	Indicators
Enhanced institutional arrangement/dynamics	% of major projects implemented based on the planned duration
	% increase in stakeholders <sup>2</sup> availing information
	% reduction of the turn-around time for the CADP (approval and launching)
	# of feedback mechanisms maintained
Expanded opportunities for AFF development	# of AFF enterprises and business activities in the convergence area
	# of beneficiaries <sup>3</sup> transformed as AFF entrepreneurs
	% increase in AFF jobs generated

<sup>1</sup> Partner agencies (central and regional), beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, upland dwellers, small fisherfolk, IPs)

<sup>2</sup> partner agencies (central and regional), donors/CSOs, LGUs, beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, IPs)

<sup>3</sup> Smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, IPs



Result Statements	Indicators
	# of beneficiaries with market linkage
	% increase in the number of stakeholders <sup>2</sup> engaged in the convergence areas

**Table 8.3.** Long-term Result Indicators

Result Statements	Indicators
Improved governance	% of satisfactory performance of partner agencies
	% increase in beneficiaries' satisfaction
	# of recognitions (awards, citations, certifications) received by partner agencies
	# of recognitions (awards, citations, certifications) received by a convergence area
	% utilization of funds
	% completion of PAPs in the development plans
Improved environment and ecosystem services	# of convergence areas with climate change adaptive and resilient communities
	# of management arrangement in convergence areas
	% increase in forest cover
	% increase in mangrove, seagrass, and corals cover
	% increase in convergence areas with improved resources (land, water and vulnerable areas)

Sub-indicators of the results indicators may be created depending on the PAPs in the convergence area.

### **3.3 Formulation of the CADP**

The CADP is a comprehensive plan, which addresses the management of the watershed and the ecosystem in a holistic and sustainable manner. This will be done through the implementation of interventions and activities that will promote sustainable management of all resources within the convergence area. The CADP seeks to:

- a. Identify interventions and activities that will be implemented within the convergence area in order to manage the watershed and ecosystems and develop the agribusiness potential without adversely affecting the watershed and the ecosystems;
- b. Demonstrate the complementation and integration of services to be provided by the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG with the LGUs and concerned NGOs, Private Institutions, and Research Centers;
- c. Present the budgetary/investment requirements in managing and developing the convergence area within a five (5)-year period; and
- d. Serve as a guide for all implementers in the activities to be implemented and the synchronization of inputs from the four lead government agencies, the LGUs and all groups and institutions involved.

Preparatory meetings shall be conducted relative to the preparation of the CADP. During these meetings, the concerned TWGs shall initially deliberate on the necessary document/data that will be needed and the roles and tasks of the member agencies and LGUs in implementing the CADP.

A CADP writeshop shall be conducted by representatives from the various government agencies (not limited to the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG), concerned LGUs, and stakeholders (IP, locals, POs, NGOs, academe, private entities). This writeshop involves the drafting of the CADP by the stakeholders.

Applying the technical skills and knowledge that have been acquired, the MPM-RD graduates shall be involved in all phases of implementing the convergence strategy, from the planning phase up to the sustainability of the convergence areas.

#### **3.3.1 Determination of the Timeline for the Crafting of the CADP**

The formulation of the CADP is the outcome of the joint analysis made by the LGUs together with DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG on the present condition of the ecosystem, institutional capacities, socio-economic condition, population spread, and characteristics, socio-cultural practices, current land-use practices, issues and constraints of the convergence area. The data in the profile are analyzed to determine the needs and requirements of the convergence area. This becomes the basis for formulating the CADP.

The CADP will be formulated based on the convergence area framework and analysis of the CAP. It will also be guided by the existing legislation of the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG listed in **Annex I**. The following regulations/plans/reports may include, but are not limited to, the following references:

- a. DENR MC 2008-05 (Guidelines in the Preparation of IWMPs), with Technical Bulletin 16-A (Supplemental Guidelines and Procedures of IWMPs)
- b. DAR MC No. 04 Series of 2003 (Operationalizing the Development of Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Agrarian Reform Zones or KALAHI ARZones)
- c. DAR Memorandum Circular No. 03 Series of 2006 (Intensified Rural Development Through ARC Connectivity)
- d. DAR Memorandum Circular No. 13 Series 2009 (Operational Directives for the Development of ARC Clusters)
- e. NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 Series of 2012 (Free and Prior Informed Consent)
- f. FLUP
- g. National Color-Coded Agriculture Guide Map
- h. Reports on Integrated Coastal Resource Management, BFAR-DA

### 3.3.2 Outline of the CADP

The CADP is divided into nine (9) chapters. The write-up of the CADP shall follow the outline presented below:

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Introduction/Background/Rationale
- III. Area Situation
  - a. Regional
  - b. Provincial
  - c. Convergence Area Profile
- IV. Convergence Area Profile Analysis
- V. Vision, Mission, Goals, and Objectives Statement
- VI. Development Framework
  - a. Convergence Area Framework and Results Indicators
  - b. Spatial Strategy and Integration
  - c. Institutional Integration
  - d. Physical (Programs and Projects) and Financial Plan
  - e. Risk Management Plan
- VII. Implementation Plan
- VIII. Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation
  - a. RBME Performance Matrix
  - b. Data Collection Methods
- IX. Sustainability (Expected Benefits)

### 3.3.2.1 Chapter I - Executive Summary

The Executive Summary should provide a concise presentation of the key components of the plan. It should clearly describe the goals/purposes of the plan as well as the principles underlying its preparation and duration/plan period. It should highlight the plan's framework for development, the strategies, the programs/projects to be implemented, and the resource requirements/costs, benefits to be derived, and the prospective funding sources. The proposed plan implementation, covering the organizational structure and monitoring and evaluation should likewise be described in this chapter.

### 3.3.2.2 Chapter II - Introduction/Background/Rationale

This chapter should clarify that the plan covers only the specific convergence area targeted for development, which just forms part of the development plan of the entire province and input to the regional development plan. It should briefly discuss the plan's relevance to the provincial, regional and national development thrusts and programs. And, it should specify the time frame for the plan.

Moreover, it should explain how the document is organized including a short description of its contents, and answer the following questions: *Why is there a need to formulate a CADP? What are the major reasons for doing so?* This may be answered by introducing the enhanced convergence strategy elaborated under DA-DAR-DENR-DILG JAO No. 01, series of 2020, its objectives, and its intended impact on the rural sector. It should also include a short description of the planning approach and methodology to be used.

### 3.3.2.3 Chapter III - Area Situation

#### 3.3.2.3.1 Chapter III-A and B- Regional and Provincial

To put the plan in its proper context, the general socio-economic and ecological situation, as well as the overall development directions at the regional and provincial levels, is relevant. This chapter should focus on key development indicators described in the CLUP, the Regional Development Plans, and the PPFP where the proposed development strategies and interventions in the convergence area are expected to contribute.

#### 3.3.2.3.2 Chapter III-C - Convergence Area Profile (CAP)

This chapter presents a narrative report describing the present AFF and livelihood conditions of the area. It is equally important to refer to the CLUPs of municipalities within the watershed and the sectoral plans (FLUPs, ARC Development Plans, ICRM Plans, LCCAP, etc.).

This chapter should highlight the following:

- a. AFF Profile
- b. Livelihood and Enterprises Profile
- c. Characteristics of the Ecosystem in the Convergence Area
- d. Development Potentials of the Convergence Area

e. Development Constraints of the Convergence Area

Parts of this chapter will be discussed further in section 3.3.3 of this manual.

**3.3.2.4 Chapter IV - Convergence Area Profile (CAP) Analysis**

This chapter of the CADP primarily focuses on the identification of necessary inputs, interventions, and activities that will address issues and concerns related to countryside development.

This chapter is discussed in section 3.1.2 of this manual.

**3.3.2.5 Chapter V - Vision, Mission, Goals, and Objectives**

State the vision and mission statements for the long (25 years) and medium-term (5 years) period. It is advisable to consider the NCI-SRD Strategy Framework for the creation of the mission and vision statements to ensure that the CADPs to be formulated are aligned with the national targets.

State the goals and objectives (general and specific) of the plan. What would be the contributions of the plan to the overall objectives and targets of the region/province?

**3.3.2.6 Chapter VI - Development Framework**

This chapter should discuss the ridge-to-reef approach in managing the convergence area.

**3.3.2.6.1 Chapter VI-A Convergence Area Framework and Results Indicators**

This chapter shall show the framework to be used in the convergence area. Sub-indicators of the results indicators may be created depending on the PAPs of the convergence area.

This chapter is discussed in section 3.2.3 of this manual.

**3.3.2.6.2 Chapter VI-B - Spatial Planning and Integration**

Spatial planning should show in a map the location and specific role/function of the different convergence areas/municipalities in relation to the overall direction of the province/ region. It should also illustrate the ecological zones, e.g. coastal and marine, lowland, upland, and forest areas, and their inter-linkages.

For the spatial integration, it should outline the following management strategies to be adopted:

Note: emphasize that this addresses the ridge-to-reef approach of the NCI-SRD

- a. Water Management
- b. Management of Vulnerable Areas
- c. Allocation of Best Land Uses (as applicable)
  - i. Management of Forest and Upland Ecosystem
  - ii. Management of Lowland and Urban (urbanizing) Ecosystem
  - iii. Management of Freshwater/Coastal or Marine Ecosystem

#### 3.3.2.6.3 Chapter VI-D - Institutional Integration

This chapter should describe how the different institutions and network of institutions could converge their services in support of the strategies/interventions and work together towards the development of the convergence areas. LGU alliances and networks of POs may be discussed.

#### 3.3.2.6.4 Chapter VI-E - Physical (Programs and Projects) and Financial Plan

This chapter should provide an overview of the program/projects to be implemented in order to meet the goals and objectives over the plan period. These can be categorized along with components, e.g. the main strategies described in VI-B above. It is important to include the targets (e.g. units/numbers, hectares, number of seedlings) cost estimates, and time frame for each of the proposed projects.

In addition, the funds needed for the enhanced convergence strategy shall be taken from the available budget of DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, and LGUs. The financial plan (shown in **Table 9**) for the convergence strategy shall be prepared for proposed activities and proposed complementation and integration of services.

The funding requirements should be presented to reflect the total requirement for the duration of the plan, broken down by year and by the proposed funding source.

**Table 9.** Physical and Financial plan template for CADP

Proposed Inputs/Activities/ Interventions	KPI	Source of Funds	Proposed Complementati on and Integration of Services	Physical with unit					Budget (in thousands)					Remar ks
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
1														
2														
3														

### 3.3.2.6.6 Chapter VI-F - Risk Management Plan

In anticipation of potential risks and negative impacts of the implementation of the CADP, this chapter shall detail the risk management process and mitigation approaches such as but not limited to acts of nature, pandemic, and non-compliance of partner agencies or organizations.

Once risks have been identified, they must be assessed for potential severity of loss and probability of occurrence. After the assessment, it is important to outline the courses of action to address the identified risks. **Table 10** shows the risk management plan template.

**Table 10.** Risk Management Plan Template

Description of risk	Occurrenc e (low, medium, high)	Severity (low, medium , high)	Prioritization (ranking)	Actio n	Assigned agency	Remarks
1.						
2.						

It is encouraged to develop, monitor, and communicate written policies and procedures to all stakeholders for mitigation awareness.

### 3.3.2.7 Chapter VII - Implementation Plan

This chapter should answer the questions - *Who will implement the plan? What will be the composition of the structure? What will be the role/ expected contributions of each organization? Are present capabilities sufficient to match future responsibilities? What measures should be taken to augment capabilities? What will be the relevant post-implementation structure of the program?*

The organizational and management structure of the implementation of the plan should be presented. A schedule of major activities should also be included, preferably presented in a form of a Gantt chart.

This chapter will be further discussed in section 4 of this manual.

#### **3.3.2.8 Chapter VIII - Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation**

This chapter should answer the questions: *How will the program be monitored? Who will monitor and what mode and methods of monitoring will be adopted?*

It should contain the RBME Performance Matrix that is based on the indicators and sub-indicators created in Chapter VI-A and the data collection methods to be used.

This chapter will be further discussed in section 5 of this manual.

#### **3.3.2.9 Chapter IX - Sustainability**

The social soundness of the convergence area should be adequately discussed. The evaluation should take into account the groups or sectors to be benefited from the convergence area. The acceptability of the program to the recipient communities and neighboring areas should be taken into consideration. The unquantifiable social benefits should likewise be included, e.g. increased political awareness, gender awareness, etc. A section on the environmental effects of the convergence area should also be included.

This chapter should answer the questions: *How will the program be sustainable financially, societally, and environmentally?*

### **3.3.3 Identifying the AFF Enterprise Cluster and Business Development Potential in each Ecosystem (Cluster Commodity Selection)**

#### **3.3.3.1 Conduct of City/Municipal Planning Workshop**

The RCI TWG, together with the representatives from the PCI TWG, shall conduct an orientation and planning workshop. At the end of the activity, the participants shall have acquired a common understanding of the concept and mechanics of the NCI-SRD strategy. The participants will also have common knowledge of how to operationalize the ridge-to-reef approach and identify the commodities that will be developed as AFF enterprises (Biodiversity Friendly Enterprise) in the area.

The participants in the orientation and planning session will be:

- a. City/Municipal Mayor
- b. City/Municipal Council
- c. C/MPDO
- d. City/Municipal Budget/Finance Officer
- e. C/MAO
- f. C/MARPO
- g. C/MENRO



- h. Other LGU officials
- i. AEW
- j. DA RFO representative
- k. C/MPDO staff
- l. DAR Development Facilitator
- m. Barangay Captains

The following are the topics that will be presented and discussed:

- a. Problem Tree Analysis
- b. CAP SWOT Analysis
- c. Strategic Action Plans (interventions, activities, estimated budget, schedule, etc.)

The expected outputs will be the following:

- a. List of crops/commodities to be considered in AFECBD and corresponding profile; and
- b. Plan on how to move forward (especially on how to generate the necessary data required by the PCI TWG)

The profile of identified commodities should establish the expense of production in terms of hectares/area planted and available and potential market. The impact of climate change will also be considered in all aspects of the planning and selection of sites and cluster commodities.

### 3.2.3.2 Shortlisting of Cluster Commodities

#### a. Rating the Cluster Commodities Based on the Prioritization Criteria

The C/MCI TWG shall conduct another session to come up with a shortlist of cluster commodities. This activity shall be attended by representatives from the RCI TWG, PCI TWG, C/MCI TWG, city/municipal LGU officials, and representatives from NGOs, POs, farmers' groups, and other organized groups.

A key input in the shortlisting process is the **VCA**, which will be used to assess the economic value of commodities and identify the possible commodity mix by an ecosystem that will facilitate backward and forward integration. Through VCA, the group will generate data on raw/planting materials sourcing, production, technology, market demand, etc.

The C/MCI TWG, together with other sectors of the community, shall prioritize the commodities using the following criteria shown in **Table 11**.

**Table 11.** Criteria for prioritization of commodities

Selection Criteria	Weight Distribution
A. Market demand	40%
B. Outreach	20%
C. National Priority Ranking	20%
D. Complementarity	20%
TOTAL	100%

All selected convergence areas shall be rated with a scale of 1-5 using **Table 11.1**, **Table 11.2**, **Table 11.3**, and **Table 11.4** as a reference, where 5 is the highest and 1 is the lowest.

**Table 11.1** Criteria on market demand (40%)

Rating	Contribution to GDP or Export Earnings	Market Demand Level
1	No contribution	No market demand for the commodity
2	1-3% contribution	Limited local market for the identified commodity is present
3	4-7% contribution	Local market for the identified commodity is available
4	8-10% contribution	Provincial and local market demand is high
5	At least 11% contribution	International, regional, provincial and local market demand is high

**Table 11.2** Criteria on outreach (20%)

Rating	Employment Generation Potential	Presence of Farmers'/ Organized Groups that are Engaged in the Production of Chosen Commodity
1	At least 200 existing and potential jobs are/shall be generated	No farmers'/organized groups' are willing to engage in the production of chosen commodity
2	At least 400 existing and potential jobs are/shall be generated	Presence of farmers'/organized groups' but are hesitant to engage in the production of chosen commodity
3	At least 600 existing and potential jobs are/shall be generated	Presence of at least one farmers'/organized group that is willing to engage and has previous experience in producing chosen commodity
4	At least 800 existing and potential jobs are/shall be generated	Presence of at least one farmers'/organized group that is willing to engage and has previous experience in producing chosen commodity
5	At least 1,000 existing and potential jobs are/shall be generated	Presence of at least one successful farmers'/organized group that is engaged in the production of chosen commodity with market linkages

**Table 11.3** Criteria on national priority ranking (20%)

Rating	Priority Ranking
1	Not relevant nor important to the export promotion thrust of the Government; not mentioned in speeches of government officials nor included in the LGU's development plans
2	Low relevance/importance to the export promotion thrust of the Government and very rarely mentioned in speeches of Government officials or rarely included in LGU's development plans
3	Medium-level relevance/importance to the export promotion thrust of the Government and commonly mentioned in speeches of government officials or commonly included in the LGU's development plans at all levels
4	High relevance/importance to the export promotion thrust of the Government and frequently mentioned in speeches of government officials or frequently included in the LGU's development plans at all levels
5	Very high relevance/importance to the export promotion thrust of the Government and always mentioned in speeches of government officials or always included in the LGU's development plans at all levels

**Table 11.4** Criteria on complementarity (20%)

Rating	Presence of physical (roads, bridges, irrigation, etc.) and economic infrastructure (credit) - 5%	Availability of raw/ planting materials - 5%	Availability of appropriate technology (production, processing, etc.) - 5%	Presence/ adequacy of extension services (e.g. training; business advisory; demonstration; information; education, communication support services through tri-media) - 5%
1	No physical infrastructure; only informal credit sources are available	Not readily available or have very limited source	Not readily available	Not locally available
2	Limited physical infrastructure; only informal sources of credit is available	Sourced out from nearby municipalities/ areas	Available from nearby municipalities/ areas	At least one is available on-site
3	Any one of the above-mentioned physical infrastructure is present; at least one formal credit source is available	Readily available on-site but on certain months only	A group of on-call agricultural technicians is present to provide appropriate technology; functional processing facilities are available in nearby municipalities/ areas	At least two are available on-site
4	Any two physical infrastructures are present; at least two formal	Raw/planting materials are available	A group of skilled LGU agricultural technicians	Any three are available on-site

Rating	Presence of physical (roads, bridges, irrigation, etc.) and economic infrastructure (credit) - 5%	Availability of raw/ planting materials - 5%	Availability of appropriate technology (production, processing, etc.) - 5%	Presence/ adequacy of extension services (e.g. training; business advisory; demonstration; information; education, communication support services through tri-media) - 5%
	credit sources are available	within the area year-round	regularly visits the area to provide adequate appropriate technology; functional processing facilities are available in nearby municipalities/ areas	
5	Adequate physical infrastructure; at least three formal credit sources are available	Available within the area year-round, with some surplus available for sale	A pool of trained para-technicians is available to provide a menu of appropriate technology; functional processing facilities are available on-site	All are available on-site

### a. Computation

The computation of the overall rating for each commodity will be guided by the following:

To get the score per criterion, use the formula below:

$$\text{Score per criterion} = \frac{\text{Rating per Criterion} \times \text{Weight \%}}{5} \times 100$$

$$\text{Criteria A: } \frac{5 \times 0.40}{5} \times 100 = 40$$

To get the overall rating, add all the scores corresponding to each of the four (4) criteria:

Example: Rice, Mango, Dairy Products

	Rice	Mango	Dairy Products
Criteria A	$\frac{5 \times 0.40}{5} \times 100 = 40$	$\frac{4 \times 0.40}{5} \times 100 = 32$	$\frac{5 \times 0.40}{5} \times 100 = 40$
Criteria B	$\frac{5 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 20$	$\frac{4 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 16$	$\frac{3 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 12$
Criteria C	$\frac{5 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 20$	$\frac{4 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 16$	$\frac{4 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 16$
Criteria D	$\frac{3 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 12$	$\frac{3 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 12$	$\frac{3 \times 0.20}{5} \times 100 = 12$
Overall Rating	92	76	80

### b. Prioritization Scheme

Based on the overall/total rating obtained by the cluster commodities, the following prioritization scheme is suggested:

#### Overall / Total Rating

85% and above	=	Priority 1
70% - 84%	=	Priority 2
50% - 69%	=	Priority 3

*Below 50%* = *Will not be favorably considered*

Given the examples above, rice is part of Priority 1; while mango and dairy products are part of Priority 2.

### **3.3.3.3 Workshop on Commodity Profiling and Commodity-Based Investment Programming**

This is a two (2)-day workshop wherein members of the concerned convergence initiative TWGs and selected technical staff from DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, and the concerned LGU are required to attend. Expected outputs from the said workshop are the profiles of priority commodities and their respective investment requirements for the five (5)-year period.

Expected outputs are the commodity profiles and investment requirements that shall be presented to selected farmer leaders, representatives of organized groups, and other stakeholders on the second day. *Annex J* shows the template used in preparing the Investment Proposal/Business Plan.

### **3.3.3.4 Refinement and Finalization of the Commodity-Based Investment Plans and Preparation of Cost-Benefit Analysis**

This is another two (2) -day workshop wherein members of the concerned convergence initiative TWGs and selected technical staff of DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, and concerned LGUs will be the target participants. Resource speakers and agribusiness enterprise development experts will be invited to guide the local convergence teams in refining and finalizing the investment plans. The outputs of this activity are the full-blown investment plan, and capsule proposals for each commodity, for which funding commitments of each agency shall be defined.

### **3.3.3.5 Conduct of Investment Forum**

To encourage the participation of the private sector and attract private investors and other possible development partners, a Regional Investment Forum will be conducted annually or as deemed necessary. Prepared investment plans that need external investments will be presented in the Regional Convergence Investment Forum.

A National Investment Forum will also be conducted annually. Investment proposals that were not chosen by investors in the Regional Investment Forum will be presented again in this forum.



### **3.3.3.6 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Implementation of the funded investment plans shall be closely monitored by the local TWG and the progress of implementation shall be reported to the RCI TWG and NTWG. Unfunded investment plans shall also be monitored, reviewed, and revised if deemed necessary. This will be lined up with other available funding windows.

Evaluation of convergence strategy AFF enterprise and business undertaking shall be accomplished by the AFFECBD CWG in coordination with the RCI TWGs and with the assistance of the DA-AMADs at the regional level and in-house M&E units of the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG. The KM CWG shall lead the documentation of best practices in coordination with the RCI TWGs for dissemination and replication to other areas where deemed applicable.

### **3.3.3.7 Follow-Through Activity: Commodity and Investment Mapping**

In preparation for the official convergence strategy launching, the technical staff of the LGU shall initiate the mapping of the identified commodity clusters. Required support investments like farm-to-market roads, drying, and other post-harvest facilities will be identified. Support infrastructures that are under the banner programs of DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG will be proposed under the said banner programs. Other infrastructure requirements that cannot be accommodated by the regular programs will be packaged into a proposal for funding through foreign grants and other external assistance.

## ***3.4 CADP Evaluation and Approval***

The CADP will be refined through a series of field validation, review, and approval at various levels. The process is detailed under the NCI-SRD Procedural Manual and shall be read as a reference to this Manual.

### **3.4.1 Presentation, Review, and Evaluation of CADP**

Upon receipt of the CADP, the members of the Reviewing Team, in coordination with the Planning Team, will first conduct a table review of the plan. Meeting/s shall be held to present and discuss the content of the CADP and assess its feasibility and consistency with the municipal, provincial, regional and national development plans and to identify future bottlenecks in the implementation.

### **3.4.2 Field Validation**

The Reviewing Team shall conduct field validation to verify the actual situation on the ground and to discuss the CADP with the existing groups and potential

beneficiaries. This will also determine the existing and potential issues and impediments in the implementation of the plan.

A field validation report shall be prepared and will be used in the deliberation of the Reviewing Team.

### **3.4.3 Presentation and Inclusion of the Evaluation Results and Field Validation in the CADP**

The Reviewing Team will present the results of the CADP evaluation and field validation. The results of the evaluation and field validation may require further action by the Planning Team to comply with the issues raised by the Reviewing Team. In this case, approval of the CADP will be conditional pending to the compliance of the Planning Team on the issues raised by the Reviewing Team.

### **3.4.4 Final Approval**

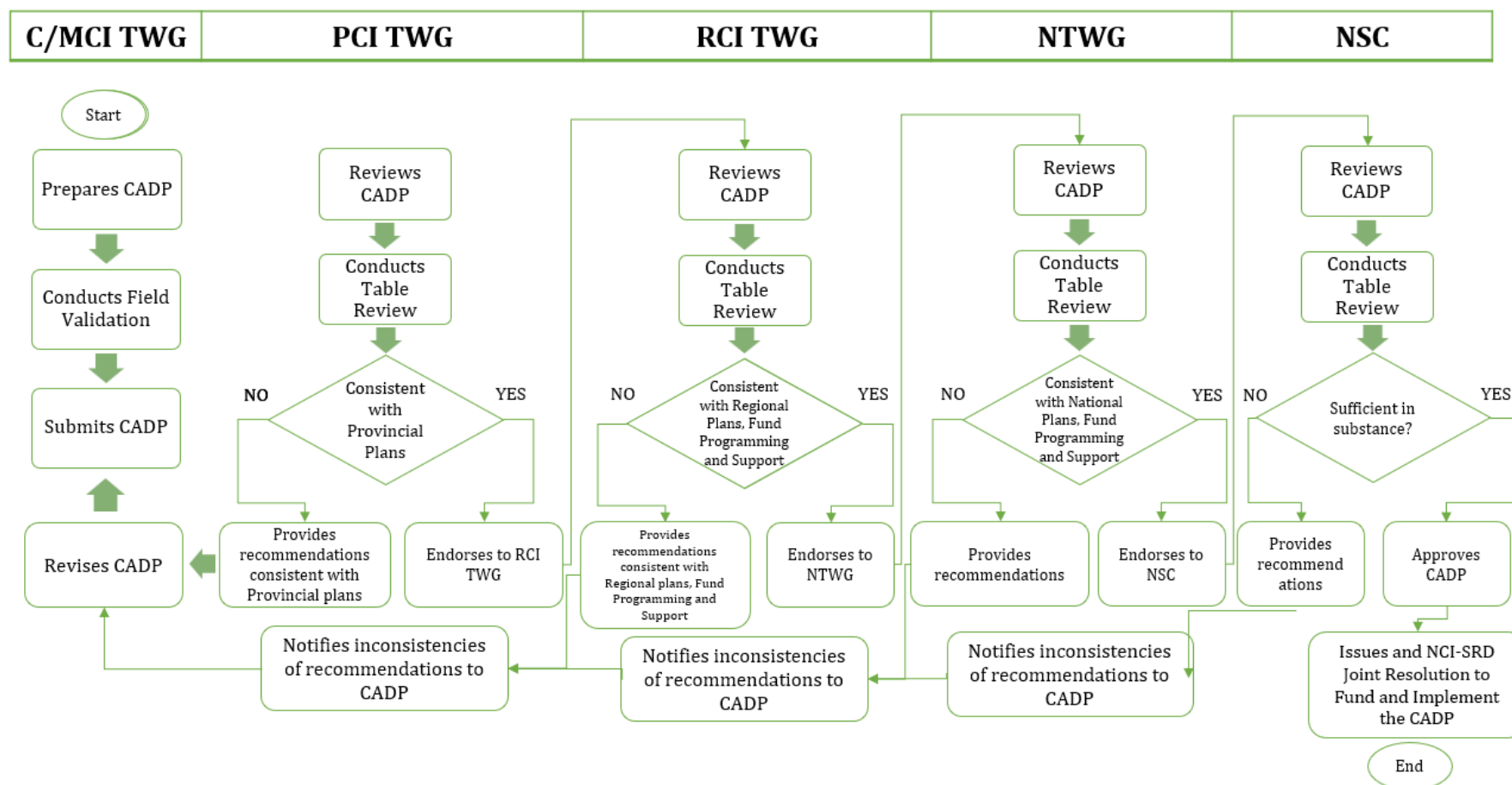
Based on the results of the review and evaluation done through meetings and field validation, the Reviewing Team will officially inform the Planning Team of its decision regarding the approval of the CADP. This will be done through an Official Letter with the Minutes of the Meetings conducted and field validation report as attachments.

The approved CADP will be endorsed to the RCI TWG to assess if the plan is complete and consistent with the specific plans of the concerned government agencies and groups involved. This step is also vital for fund programming and other necessary support.

If the CADP is found in order, the RCI TWG will formally endorse the CADP to the NFP for final review of the NTWG. If the NTWG deems the CADP satisfactory, the NTWG will then endorse the CADP to the NSC for final approval.

Final approval of the CADP will be tabled at the NSC meeting. If CADP is approved, the NSC will issue an NCI-SRD Resolution directing the respective RCI TWG to fund and implement the CADP.

The approval of CADP will signify that the convergence area is ready for the launching activity. **Figure 6** shows the review and approval process of CADP.



**Figure 6.** Process Flow for the Establishment of NCI-SRD Convergence Areas and Approval of its CADP

### **3.5     *Publication of the Approved CADP***

The approved CADP will be published and disseminated amongst the members of the C/MCI TWG, PCI TWG, RCI TWG, other partner regional agencies, NTWG, NSC, and the National Secretariat.

### **3.6     *Launching of the Convergence Area***

The launching of the convergence area spearheaded by the RCI TWG is the last activity in the Planning Phase. This event will signify that the CADP is approved for implementation.

Presented in this topic are the activities to be conducted for the successful conduct of the launching activity. The objective of which is to guide the RCI TWG, PCI TWG and C/MCI TWG in their preparations for the conduct of cost-effective and multi-stakeholder participatory launching of the convergence area.

The Launching of the Convergence Area is divided into three main activities, namely: (1) Pre-Launching, (2) Actual Launching, and (3) Post-Launching.

#### **3.6.1. Pre-Launching**

This pertains to all preparations for the actual launching which includes the conduct of inter-agency meetings and consultations, orientation and leveling-off.

##### **3.6.1.1 Participants**

- a. RCI TWG (DA, DAR, DENR, DILG)
- b. PCI TWG (Provincial Governor, PARPO, PENRO, DILG Provincial Director, PA, PPDC)
- c. C/MCI TWG (City/Municipal Mayor, MARPO, CENRO, Municipal DILG Officer, MA, C/MPDC)
- d. LGU- ENRO
- e. Selected CSO and PO representatives
- f. Other concerned agencies and partners

##### **3.6.1.2 Objectives**

- a. Creation of the management and planning teams and/or specific committees;
- b. Identification of key stakeholders who will attend the launching;
- c. Finalization of the program of activities.

##### **3.6.1.3 Process**

Planning sessions shall include identification of activities for the launching, including budget requirements, committee tasks, areas where complementation of activities and resources should be focused.

The NTWG, through the NCI-SRD Secretariat, shall provide assistance in planning and coordinating the preparations for the launching activity at the national level and those with specific tasks assigned to the RCI TWG.

The RCI TWG shall lead in the planning and coordinating of the preparations for the launching activity with specific tasks assigned to the PCI TWG and MCI TWG.

The suggested working committees are identified below. The committees may be combined depending on the dynamics within the LGUs, the availability of staff support, and other factors.

- a. *Oversight Committee* - responsible for ensuring the overall success of the launching activity through close coordination with all the other committees. This committee shall be responsible for ensuring the availability of funds for the activity. A cost-sharing scheme shall be adopted by the LGUs and agencies involved.
- b. *Food and Accommodation Committee* - responsible for the necessary arrangements and preparations of food and accommodation requirements for the activity.
- c. *Program and Physical Arrangement Committee* - responsible for the preparation of the program of activities, invitations for the guests and VIPs, and overall coordination of the participants who are attending the launching activity. They are also responsible for the physical preparation of the venue. Some considerations in selecting a venue would include proximity and accessibility of the area with some of the projects to be presented during the launching so that the projects would be more appreciated by the participants. This committee shall also be primarily responsible in the observation of standard health protocols and safety restrictions throughout the conduct of the launching.
- d. *Promotions Committee* - responsible for conducting promotional and IEC activities for awareness of the participants, stakeholders, and other partners including the preparation of IEC materials like posters, leaflets, audio-visual presentations, etc. Press briefing material may also be prepared by the Committee as needed.
- e. *Documentation and Materials Committee* - responsible for the documentation of the activity through video recordings and photos. This committee shall also be responsible for the preparation and reproduction of all necessary documents and other materials needed in the launching such as project brief and profile, presentation materials on convergence strategy and the CADP, MOA/MOU, tokens and plaques of recognition/appreciation, interventions and other documents.

### 3.6.2 Actual Launching

The actual launching runs from 2-3 hours. It shall be participated by the dignitaries, concerned agencies, and stakeholders. The suggested program of activities is provided below (*Table 12*).

**Table 12.** Suggested program of activities for the launching of a convergence area

Activity	Person / Office Responsible
Invocation and National Anthem	RCI TWG
Introduction of Participants	RCI TWG
Welcome Remarks and Opening Message	Host LGU
Background on the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Convergence Strategy	NCI-SRD/RCI TWG
Presentation of the CADP	PCI TWG
Commitment of Support	DA, DAR, DENR, DILG and other partner agencies/organizations
Messages	Governor/ Congressional District Representative
MOU/MOA Signing	RCI/PCI TWG
Ceremonial Launching and Turnover of Interventions	RCI/PCI/MCI TWG
Closing Remarks	NCI-SRD/RCI or LGU
Press Conference	RCI TWG

### 3.6.2.1 Roles of the Convergence Initiative TWGs

During this activity, the various TWGs are expected to perform the following tasks:

- The NTWG, through the NCI-SRD Secretariat, shall provide coordination for the launching activity at the national level and those with specific assigned tasks to the RCI TWG.
- The RCI TWG shall lead in the conduct of the launching activity.
- The PCI TWG with the assistance of the four (4) rural development agencies, shall be responsible in the preparation of the necessary documents and other materials needed in the launching.

### 3.6.2.2 Suggested Guests and Participants

- Office of the President
- Senate Committee on Agriculture
- Senate Committee on Agrarian Reform
- Senate Committee on Environment and Natural Resources
- Senate Committee on Interior and Local Government
- NCI-SRD Steering Committee - DA, DAR, DENR, DILG
- NTWG Members - DA, DAR, DENR, DILG
- Governor

- i. Congressional District Representative/s
- j. Mayor/s
- k. NEDA/ RDC
- l. Other NGAs (DTI, DOH, DOLE, DSWD, etc.)
- m. Development partners operating in the area
- n. Other offices and partners (POs) from the concerned LGUs
- o. Representatives from local media

### 3.6.3 Post-Launching Activities

The following activities shall be conducted by the concerned Convergence Initiative TWGs, proceeding with the launching of the convergence area:

- a. The **RCI TWG, PCI TWG, and National Secretariat** shall conduct an assessment of the launching activity. This will facilitate information and experiential sharing concerning the results of the launching. The assessment helps in addressing concerns that need immediate action from the concerned agencies, POs and CSOs.
- b. The **Promotions Committee (if any)** shall conduct a press release on the results of the actual conduct of launching. It shall also acknowledge key people for their support. Recognition could be given to concerned support groups during a major event, (e.g. trade fair).
- c. The **RCI TWG, PCI TWG and National Secretariat** shall conduct quarterly meetings or as deemed necessary, update the members on the status of projects/initiatives and agreements reached during the launching activity. The group shall coordinate the jump-start of projects and continuously follow up on agency commitments at various levels.
- d. The **RCI TWG Secretariat** shall prepare documentation on the conduct of launching and post-launching activities and shall maintain a database of project documents for future reference.

## IV. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

This chapter presents the activities on the implementation of the CADP and optional implementation of the four (4) NCI-SRD components, namely Policy and Advocacy (PA), Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Enterprise Cluster and Business Development (AFFECBD), Capacity Development (CD) and Knowledge Management (KM).

### 4.1 *Implementation of the CADP*

This subchapter covers the following: (1) the organization and management of the implementing teams; (2) the annual CADP review and planning, and (3) the financial aspect of the CADP.

#### 4.1.1 Organization and Management

The organization and management of the implementing teams are crucial in this phase. The succeeding discussion defines the implementing teams, their roles and responsibilities and the different levels of coordination they shall partake in.

##### 4.1.1.1 C/MCI TWG as the Management/Implementation Team for CADP

In implementing the CADP, a Management/Implementation Team is responsible for the supervision, management and coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the projects identified under the CADP.

The C/MCI TWG shall act as the management/ implementation team and it shall hold its office in a strategic and centrally located area/office accessible to the team members. Other modalities may be explored for more effective implementation of CADP projects and activities.

Two (2) main options in setting up the **Coordinating and Management Offices** are:

Option 1: Regional PMO to be established/based at the office of RCI TWG Chair

Option 2: Provincial PMO to be established/based at the office of PCI TWG Chair

Other options that were considered during the Provincial level data gathering are the following:

Option 1: Project Management / Coordinating Office to be formed in a strategic area within the convergence cluster

Option 2: Creation of a Council (such as a watershed management council) or LGU Alliance of Convergence Area

##### 4.1.1.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Management/Implementing Unit

The management office/ implementation unit shall have the following specific duties and responsibilities:

- a. Present the CADP to stakeholders;



- b. Assist the LGUs in the preparation of project proposals;
- c. Conduct site validation and preliminary investigation of proposed projects;
- d. Secure clearances, endorsements and other necessary documents pertaining to the implementation of projects approved under the initiative;
- e. Mainstream CADP PAPs to agencies' budget proposals and tag as "Convergence Project;"
- f. Submit regular program of activities and accomplishment reports to the C/MCI TWG, PCI TWG, and other offices when necessary;
- g. Conduct annual CADP review and planning;
- h. Monitor the implementation of projects;
- i. Submit physical and financial status of accomplishment;
- j. Provide overall management and supervision of the approved projects;
- k. Coordinate with concerned agencies and institutions to resolve issues and problems arising during the implementation of projects;
- l. Establish and maintain a database of projects and activities for all components (PA, AFFECBD and CD) based on KM component's recommended systems; and
- m. Performs other tasks assigned by the C/MCI TWG and PCI TWG.

#### **4.1.1.3 Integration and Coordination Mechanisms**

Mechanisms to integrate and coordinate interventions for the CADP shall be put in place by the RCI TWG and PCI TWG to ensure inter-phasing, consistency and sustainability.

The implementation of the CADP shall be consistent with the agencies' PAPs and BED. Regular planning, coordination and assessment activities shall be conducted to identify implementation gaps, issues and concerns to support the implementation plan. A complete documentation of concerns per component shall be required for the immediate action of the concerned working group. Concerns specific to certain agencies shall be endorsed to the concerned agency.

TWG Focal Persons at all levels shall act as Head Secretariat, which will coordinate the conduct of meetings, provide administrative and logistical support, document meetings/workshops and maintain effective and efficient data management systems.

**a. City/Municipal Level Coordination**

City/municipal level coordination for the CADP shall be undertaken through the C/MCI TWG. Implementation problems and issues shall be threshed out during the C/MCI TWG meetings.

Mechanisms to integrate and coordinate concerns/issues of each component shall be consolidated by the Management/Implementing Team. These shall be processed by the PCI TWG and RCI TWG.

Coordination meetings at the city/municipal level shall be held monthly or as necessary as determined by the C/MCI TWG.

**b. Provincial Level Coordination**

Provincial level coordination for the CADP shall be undertaken through the PCI TWG. Implementation problems and issues shall be threshed out during the PCI TWG meetings.

Coordination meetings at the Provincial Level shall be held monthly or as necessary as determined by the PCI TWG.

**c. Regional Level Coordination**

Regional level coordination for the CADP shall be undertaken through the RCI TWG. Implementation problems and issues shall be threshed out during the RCI TWG meetings.

Coordination meetings at the Regional Level shall be held quarterly or as necessary as determined by the RCI TWG. Meetings may include the PCI TWG, C/MCI TWG and other involved key agencies.

**d. National Level Coordination**

National level coordination shall be undertaken through the NCI-SRD National Focal Person. The NCI-SRD National Focal Person will then coordinate the NCI-SRD NTWG and NSC.

Implementation problems and issues raised during provincial and regional coordination meetings shall be threshed out and resolved at the national level. The NCI-SRD National Focal Person, through the NCI-SRD Secretariat, shall coordinate with oversight agencies regarding the submission of regular and special reports during the midyear and year-end assessment and operational planning workshops.

The Planning Offices of DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG shall ensure that NCI-SRD plans and targets, including those under CADPs, are incorporated in the agencies' WFP. Accomplishments of agency-implemented (counterpart) projects within the CADPs should also be incorporated in periodic agency accomplishment reports.

#### **4.1.2 Annual CADP Review and Planning**

Annual CADP review and planning workshop will be held every December - February which aims to review the overall project's annual accomplishment vis-à-vis planned targets. This activity is necessary to determine the efficiency of project implementation and discuss major strategies and issues affecting the implementation of projects under the CADP. Planning for the succeeding implementation shall be undertaken in the same workshop.

Before the cluster-wide review and planning workshop, each LGU shall conduct its own assessment and planning workshop to review their plans and accomplishments with respect to the overall CADP plans and targets.

#### **4.1.3 Financial Aspect**

Based on the JAO No.1 Series of 2020, the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG shall allot a portion of their annual budget, mainstreamed or tagged, to support the NCI-SRD operations, the TWGs and their Secretariats at the national, regional, and local levels. Other sources of funds such as grants, donations, and other forms of assistance from donor agencies, other government agencies, and local and international business community/ private sectors, shall be tapped to support the PAPs of the Convergence Initiative. Cost-sharing and/or counter-parting schemes among NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, the private sector, and other institutions shall be encouraged to support the convergence strategy.

Funds for the convergence strategy shall form part of the WFP of each department to effectively and efficiently carry out convergence activities. Further, the Departments shall allocate MOOE for NCI-SRD activities under program management.

The Department's WFP are outputs of planning and budgeting processes established and standardized across government offices. They are submitted to DBM and incorporated in the NEP and GAA.

### ***4.2 Implementation of the Four (4) Components***

There are four (4) components that will provide support and guidance in the implementation of the CADP. These components are (1) Policy Advocacy, (2) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF) Enterprise Cluster and Business Development, (3) Capacity Development, and (4) Knowledge Management.

The implementation of the components in the regional level is optional. However, specific offices are assigned to each CWGs and TWGs and identified under the JAO No. 1, series of 2020.

The Chairperson of the RCI TWG may opt to assign Component Coordinators at the regional level to provide support in the implementation of CADP. The component coordinator shall preferably be the RCI TWG Focal Person. The processes involved in the implementation of these components are discussed in the succeeding sub-chapters.

#### **4.2.1 Policy and Advocacy (PA) Component**

In the implementation of JAO No. 01, series of 2020, the PA Component shall be responsible for the review and audit of conflicting and overlapping policies, recommend and draft relevant policy instruments, identify issues that require legislation, and advocate for legislations relevant to the NCI-SRD.

In order to operationalize the processes involved in addressing conflicting, overlapping or unclear policies, the following activities will be conducted throughout the implementation of the CADP review of policy issues:

- a. Amendment/revision of proposed policy;
- b. Endorsement of proposed policy amendment/revision to the PA CWG;
- c. Refinement of draft policy;
- d. Deliberation of draft policy by Working Group;
- e. Conduct consultative fora;
- f. Endorsement of policy; and
- g. Consideration and passage of amended/revise policy by the NCI-SRD NSC.

#### **4.2.2 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Enterprise Cluster and Business Development (AFFECBD) Component**

The AFFECBD Component shall be responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of AFF-enterprise cluster/s and business/es within the convergence areas.

These clusters will focus on AFF enterprise clusters and business development initiatives based on the potential of the areas. In selecting the AFF enterprise clusters, due consideration will be given to the environment and ecological integrity of the AFF enterprise clusters.

Presented below are the objectives and the process of operationalizing the AFF enterprise clusters and business development activities.

##### **4.2.2.1 Objectives**

Generally, this component aims to contribute in promoting sustainable rural development through convergence. Specifically, it aims to:

- a. Identify commodities in the selected convergence area;
- b. Develop investment plans for the development of the selected commodities in the convergence area;
- c. Implement AFF enterprises in the selected convergence area;
- d. Promote forward and backward integration of convergence commodities; and

- e. Link the different convergence products to relevant markets.

#### **4.2.2.2 Operationalizing the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF) Activities**

##### **a. Adopt a Combination of Bottom-up and Top-down Approaches**

Following the DA, DAR, DENR and DILG convergence strategy policies and guidelines, the AFFECBD CWG will work with the RCI TWG in implementing and operationalizing the AFFECBD Component. A participatory approach will be observed, where a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches will be used.

Under this approach, the target beneficiaries or partner implementers will be the one to identify the package to be included in their cluster based on the agreed selection criteria, as well as their felt need and management capability. The technical concerns of the selected projects, however, will be discussed and approved by the concerned government agencies.

##### **b. Adopt a Value Chain Approach**

To develop a sustainable competitive advantage of the selected AFF enterprise and business clusters in the business arena, the Value Chain Approach will be adopted in implementing this component. It is a powerful tool for the smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, and AFF business entrepreneurs to identify the key activities within the firm, which form the value chain for the organization/AFF business enterprise and have the potential of a sustainable competitive advantage.

The competitive advantage of an organization lies in its ability to perform crucial activities along the value chain better than its competitors. Understanding how industries in which MSMEs and SMEs' participation can become more competitive requires both systematic and systemic analyses of the factors affecting the performance of the firms in the value chain and the relationships among these firms. Moreover, the Value Chain Approach shall be key in identifying the most appropriate interventions in the commodities identified, from its input supply, production, processing, and logistics up to marketing.

##### **c. Set the Selection Criteria**

Selection of cluster commodities and farmer cooperatives/organizations as partner implementers and as managers of the operation of the projects and facilities that will be established under this convergence initiative component shall be done in accordance with the selection criteria that will be set and agreed upon prior to the actual implementation.

##### **d. Implement Counter-parting Scheme**

To foster project ownership, counter-parting will be adopted. Partner implementers will be required to put up equity (cash or in kind) equivalent to the corresponding percentage based on the income classification of the municipality. Partner implementing coops/farmers organizations will likewise be required to provide counterpart, particularly the working capital for the first three (3) months

of operation. To ensure allocation of LGU equity, a SB resolution will be required from participating LGUs. For the cooperatives and farmers' organizations, a Board Resolution will be required.

#### **4.2.3 Capacity Development (CD) Component**

The CD Component shall be responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the NCI-SRD national capacity development plan and shall organize and manage all NCI-SRD learning and development (L&D) activities.

The process of implementing CD interventions is presented as follows:

**Phase 1:** Strengthening the partnership and/or establishment of a new network with relevant stakeholders in the convergence area sites

- i. Conduct of consultation meetings to establish partnerships; and
- ii. Define the process of capacity development activities at the RCI TWG, PCI TWG and C/MCI TWG

**Phase 2:** Conducting the training cycle/process

- a. Training needs/capability building needs of stakeholders and partners
  - i. Conduct a rapid appraisal of training needs/felt needs of partners and stakeholders in the convergence initiative sites;
  - ii. Prepare a list of a training program based on rapid appraisal; and
  - iii. Coordinate arrangements with RCI/PCI/CCI/MCI focal persons regarding identified/proposed training program
- b. Training design and training proposal preparation
- c. Pre-Implementation of capacity development activities
  - i. Prepare training design and training plan;
  - ii. Prepare and finalize all administrative arrangements;
  - iii. Prepare training materials; and
  - iv. Secure the participation and/or services of resource speakers.
- d. Conduct of Training
- e. Evaluation of Training

#### **4.2.4 Knowledge Management (KM) Component**

The KM Component is responsible for the development and management of a management information system (MIS) for the NCI-SRD and shall lead in the areas of information and communications technology (ICT), Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME), and IECM materials.

The NCI-SRD Strategic Communication Plan FY 2021-2025 was developed to raise public awareness of the NCI-SRD and to ensure effective advocacy among stakeholders. It shall be read in conjunction to this section.

The KM Component may coordinate with the KM CWG at the National level for a seamless implementation of its key activities. The following are the key activities that will be implemented and sustained in this Component:

#### 4.2.4.1 Management Information System (MIS)

The NCI-SRD MIS is designed to systematically collect, organize, and present information on convergence areas with existing approved Convergence Area Development Plans (CADPs). The tool shall enable regular reporting and monitoring of inputs, activities, and outputs of concerned LGUs and agencies in the convergence areas. The intended users of the MIS shall include the RCI TWGs, CWGs, NTWG, NSC and the National Secretariat.

The generated data will provide information for decision making of the RCIs and NSC as well as the input for the RBME.

The KM CWG shall review and update this system, as may be necessary.

#### 4.2.4.2 Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

The KM CWG, in coordination with other TWGs and relevant agencies, will implement the RBME System. The RBME System is discussed in section 5 of this manual.

The data gathering and collection shall be undertaken at the municipal level for submission to the provincial level. Moreover, the provincial level will endorse it to the regional level for proper review and input to the MIS.

Accordingly, the RBME tools to be used for data gathering and report generation shall have been developed by the KM CWG and RCI TWG in coordination with the PCI and C/MCI.

#### 4.2.4.3 Communication Components

The general communication strategy is to bring together the 4 rural development agencies to adopt a unified and synergized communication plan anchored on shared vision, mission, goals, and objectives. The following are the communication components to be undertaken by the KM:

- 1) **Publicity and IECM Campaigns** - an approach that combines information, education, communication, and motivation into products that could be transmitted over communication channels or multi-media to interest or capture targeted clients.
- 2) **Traditional Promotional Materials** - NCI-SRD already has several promotional materials that serve to introduce the strategy to its strategic audiences such as brochures, souvenirs bearing the NCI-SRD logo were also disseminated (e.g., ID lace, flash drive, envelope and shirt).
- 3) **Audio-visual materials** - presentations and documentations of success stories and good practices.
- 4) **New media** - consists of the internet and the world wide web; mobile devices such as smartphones, laptops and tablets; and social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube.

- 5) **Radio and TV guestings** - may be produced in collaboration with and broadcast over DZRB 38 (Radyo ng Pilipinas), 702 DZAS (Maunlad na Pilipino), NutriEskwela Network and People's Television Network (PTV), and regional partner broadcasters. Further, alternative broadcasts over social media platforms should be explored. The radio and TV guesting should highlight the success stories of the convergence areas and underscore some of the best practices and lessons gained by NCI-SRD.
- 6) **NCI-SRD Digest** - The bi-annual NCI-SRD digest, the official publication of the NCI-SRD, is an essential tool to strengthen the IECM campaign of NCI-SRD.. The National Secretariat shall collate, edit, publish and upload/post success stories and accomplishments of the different RCI TWG to the general public.
- 7) **NCI-SRD Activities** - IECM campaigns shall be conducted to promote the NCI-SRD activities such as convergence area field visits, NCI-SRD Summit, CADP Workshop/Writeshop, Convergence Area Launching

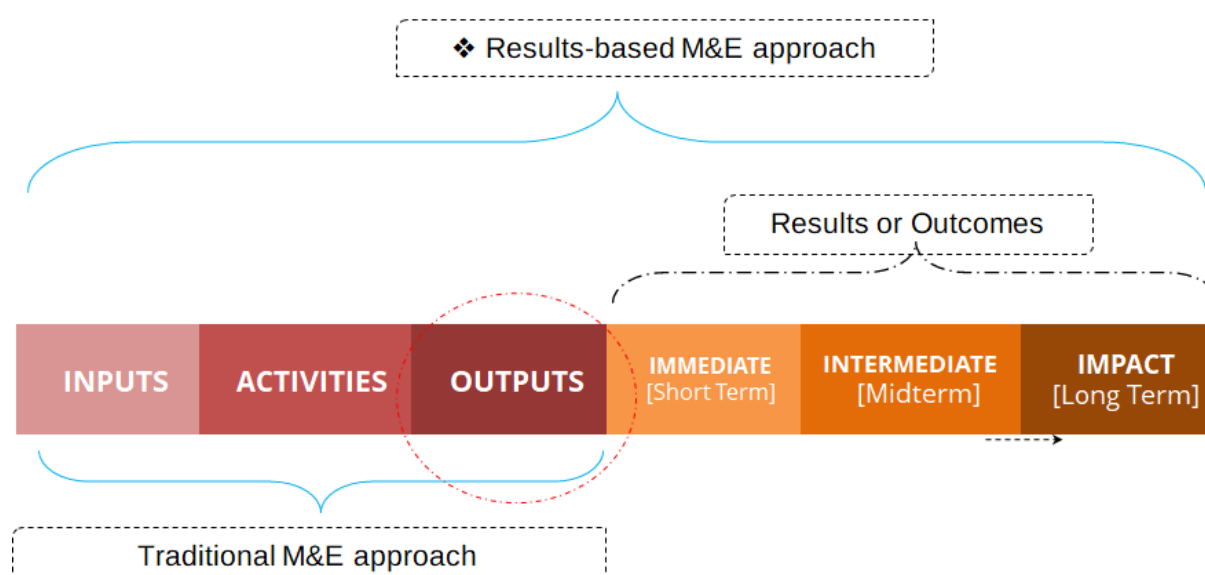


## V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PHASE

This section provides the principles and guidelines on how to implement the NCI-SRD RBME system and impact evaluation for the convergence areas. This is directly related to section 3.2 of this manual.

### 5.1 RBME System

An RBME system is a management tool that aims to keep track of the progress and impact of the project implementation within the convergence areas. The RBME system differs from the traditional implementation-focused M&E since it focuses on assessing the results - short-term, mid-term, and long-term of interventions rather than the inputs, process, activities and outputs.



source: Santos, 2021

Figure 7. Elements of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

The NCI-SRD KM CWG shall lead in setting-up the RBME system and provide technical support to the RCI TWG in formulating the matrices, in cooperation with the other CWGs.

#### 5.1.1 Theory of Change

ToC is one of the most important aspects of the RBME System. It illustrates how the inputs used, activities conducted, and outputs delivered are linked to the desired results. The ToC Model is a representation of how the convergence strategy is expected to lead to the outcomes and impacts, and identifies the underlying assumptions being made with respect to how the change will occur.



source: DA-ATI, 2017

Figure 8. Element of a Theory of Change Model

The NCI-SRD ToC Model is elaborately discussed in section 3.2.2 of this manual.

### 5.1.2 Results Indicators

Results indicators are discussed in section 3.2.3 of this manual.

### 5.1.3. RBME Performance Framework

In building an RBME performance framework, the RCI TWG with the KM CWG need to identify and/or define the following responsibilities (Santos, 2021):

- a. What data are collected (source);
- b. How are data collected (methodology);
- c. Who collects the data;
- d. When data are collected (frequency);
- e. Who analyzes the data;
- f. Who reports the data;
- g. Who uses the data;

The NCI-SRD RBME Performance Matrix is attached as **Annex K**.

The data with analysis shall be reported to the NCI-SRD during the mid-year and year-end workshops, and inputted into the MIS annually. To be successful, the RCI TWG needs these four (4) elements: ownership (either at the city/municipal, provincial or regional levels), management (who, how, and where the data will be managed), maintenance (right incentives and sufficient financial, human, technology and technical resources) and credibility (valid, reliable and timely data) (Kusek and Rist, 2004).

The RCI TWGs are encouraged to establish their own information systems to carefully track, update, assess and reorganize, if necessary, the CADP and its implementation on a regular basis. Further, regular monitoring and evaluation shall be done at the city or municipal level, and regular validation of data and interventions shall be done by the RCI TWG.

#### 5.1.4. Data Collection Methods

Data can be gathered from primary or secondary sources. Primary data collecting necessitates the expenditure of money, time, and effort, all of which secondary data frequently avoids. The validity, reliability, and correctness of these secondary data, on the other hand, may be called into doubt. Thus, it is a basic principle in the evaluation that ethics in research must strictly be observed (Kusek and Rist, 2004).

Some data collection methods that we are familiar with include: desk research, field visits, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, questionnaires, and censuses. RCI TWGs may adopt the RBME Tools crafted by the KM CWG and revise them accordingly to fit the needs of the convergence area. Moreover, RCI TWGs may consult with the KM CWG in crafting such tools for its convergence area/s.

#### 5.1.5. RBME Report

The RBME Report for a convergence area shall be provided to the National Secretariat annually. The template of the report is attached as **Annex L**, subject to changes upon the issuance of the call for convergence area reports.

### 5.2. Impact Evaluation

Impact evaluation is one of the types of broad evaluation strategies that can be used to generate evaluation information. It is a classic evaluation that attempts to find out the changes that occurred and to what they can be attributed. The evaluation tries to determine what portion of the documented results and/or impacts of the convergence strategy caused, and what might have come from other events or conditions. The aim is the attribution of documented change. Impact evaluation comes after the end of the intervention. When possible, it is best to plan for impact evaluation before the convergence strategy (Kusek and Rist, 2004).

Impact evaluation should be done at two (2) levels— regional and national. At the regional level, impact evaluation should be done at their respective convergence areas. At the national level, the evaluation should collate all the evaluations from the regions to provide a sole report on the impact evaluation of the NCI-SRD as a complementation strategy. The impact evaluation reports should contain the following:

1. Evaluation of the effectiveness and impacts of the implementation of the CADP in terms of its beneficiaries as well as on the whole community, health of the environment and ecosystems;
2. Discussion on whether or not the goals are achieved including the facilitating and hindering factors;
3. Assessment of the actual benefits gained from the convergence strategy;
4. Discussion of the positives (expected and unexpected) and negative impacts attributed from the CADP interventions including those results with complementation of other sources;
5. Documentation of lessons learned, good practices and innovations generated from the implementation of CADP that can be replicated and considered in the future CADPs; and
6. Recommendations on how to move about once the implementation of the CADP ended.

In conducting impact evaluation, it is possible to draw services from 3<sup>rd</sup> party consultants, especially on the compilation of the impact assessment evaluation reports from the regions.

The timeframe of the impact evaluation at the regional level shall be for two (2) to four (4) months while the compilation for the NCI-SRD shall be done within two (2) months. The reports shall be collected by the NTWG. The results of the evaluation shall be cascaded to the respective convergence area.

The NCI-SRD Strategy Framework, NCI-SRD ToC Model and Results Indicators, and RBME Performance Matrix as discussed in sections 3.2 and 5.1 of this manual shall be the basis for the impact evaluation.

## VI. SUSTAINABILITY PHASE

To sustain the benefits brought by the implementation of the CADP, a sustainability plan should be formulated which can address major issues and detail recommended practices for a continuous and sustainable pathway toward rural development. The sustainability plan should also consider the NCI-SRD Strategy Framework and the indicators under the RBME system of the NCI-SRD as discussed in section 3.2.

### 6.1 Objective

Five (5) years after the full implementation of the selected convergence area, it is expected that AFF investments and convergence strategy activities are continuously done. Policy issuances are implemented, and funded infrastructure or equipment, remains operational and properly maintained, thereby contributing to inclusive growth and poverty reduction of the beneficiaries. For the purpose of continuous and efficient undertaking of programs or projects within a convergence area, it is vital that the CADP develop a sustainability plan.

### 6.2 Sustainability Issue

Sustaining the benefits gained from the programs and projects after the conclusion of the funding agency/donor institutions' technical and financial assistance is a common sustainability issue. Problems like lack of funds for operation and maintenance, inadequate knowledge/capability of the local implementers to operate and maintain the facilities and equipment, and the non-adaptability and compatibility of certain facilities to local conditions are among the common issues encountered and observed upon the conclusion of the implementation phase.

Sustainability means that the whole range of project activities and outputs are able to deliver the intended effects and outcomes beyond the project life or when assistance from the funding agencies/donors is terminated. Sustainability includes 1) the operation and maintenance of the facilities established through the project are continued; 2) the required inputs sustained; and 3) assumptions made earlier can withstand changes.

#### 6.2.1 Major Sustaining Factors

To sustain the benefits that will be gained from the convergence strategy projects, these are the processes to be undertaken in the different stages of the convergence process.

##### 6.2.1.1 Planning/Formulation Phase

#### A. Adoption of the participatory approach

As experienced in previous undertakings and implementation of the Mandanas Ruling, projects that were formulated using a “top-down approach” normally encountered a lot of problems during implementation due to lack of project ownership. Local implementers consider the project as additional workload since they were not involved in the identification and conceptualization of the project. As such, they do not give much attention in implementing the project and sustaining its benefits. Participatory approach therefore should be adopted. Local partner implementers should be involved starting from the

pre-planning stage so that the project ideas and concepts will come from them **thus ensuring program/project ownership.**

#### **B. Adoption of the counter-parting scheme**

To ensure the active participation of the LGUs and beneficiaries, a counter-parting scheme should be adopted. This scheme will promote the fostering of project ownership as local partner implementers will have a big stake in the undertaking. LGUs will be encouraged to submit a Sanggunian Resolution and/or ordinance containing the commitment of the LGUs to support the convergence strategy activities and project and to provide the required counterparts (personnel complement and financial support).

#### **C. Bank on the locality's natural resources vis-a-vis market potentials**

For sustainable operation, projects to be selected should consider the locality's natural resource and primary commodities as well as their market potentials. This is to ensure that there are enough raw materials or inputs to be processed and that there is a market to absorb the end products.

### **6.2.1.2 Project Implementation/Investment Phase**

With sustainability concerns still in mind, during project implementation, following are the important sustainability factors to be undertaken:

#### **A. Establishment of convergence initiative Project Coordinating Office (PCO)**

To ensure the successful implementation of the identified projects, a Program Coordinating Office (PCO) shall be established at the city/municipal office of the concerned municipalities in the selected convergence strategy clusters. For sustainability purposes and efficient transfer of technology, the PCO shall be manned by regular staff of the concerned units involved in convergence strategy to be supported by contractual staff that will be hired under the project/s. Assignment of staff to the PCO will be covered by a Special Order.

#### **B. Designating of organic core personnel of DA/DAR/DENR/DILG to monitor the Project Coordinating Office**

In other completed projects, benefits gained from the projects were not sustained because implementations were manned by contractual personnel whose terms of office are co-terminus with the project. As a result, technologies gained from the projects were not transferred nor sustained, equipment procured were left unutilized, and data generated were left unshared or improperly archived.

To address this problem and facilitate the sustainable project operation, organic/regular personnel of DA/DAR/DENR/DILG who are in-charge of the related activities in the regular programs should be the ones to be utilized and assigned to assist the implementation of the convergence strategy activities and provide management assistance in the operation of the convergence strategy projects. With this set-up, project activities that need to be sustained after the conclusion of the funding agency's financial assistance can be easily mainstreamed to the regular programs of the concerned LGUs.

Likewise, said personnel will serve as the institutional memory to provide the necessary information whenever there are issues that need clarifications and problems that will be encountered in project operation after the conclusion of the funding agency's assistance.

### **C. Tapping of associations or cooperatives of beneficiaries as partner implementers**

To facilitate proper management and sustainable operation of the convergence strategy investments despite changes in the leadership of the LGUs in the selected clusters, the C/MCI TWG should identify cooperatives and associations of beneficiaries in the selected convergence strategy clusters as partner implementers. A set of selection criteria to select the partner implementing association/cooperatives of beneficiaries should be crafted and agreed upon prior to the actual project implementation.

Cooperatives are the public sector's partners in supporting small farmers. A strong cooperative organization can greatly contribute to the implementation of rural development policies and programs. A strong cooperative foundation is the best guarantee for sustainable rural development. Thus, the local MCI TWG should work closely with the identified cooperatives/associations of beneficiaries in the implementation of the project and provide technical and management assistance during the operation phase.

### **D. Forging of MOA**

Upon finalization of the selection of partner implementers with relevant resolutions authorizing them to sign a MOA, it will then be prepared, agreed upon and signed between and among the NCI-SRD agencies, LGU and POs to formalize the partnership. The said MOA will lay down the roles and responsibilities of the concerned parties in the implementation and operation of the projects in the selected convergence initiative clusters.

### **E. Setting aside of reserve fund for project operation and maintenance**

To ensure that there will be funds for the repair and maintenance requirement of the facilities to be established and equipment that will be procured under the convergence initiative projects, there is a need to have a reserve fund. Thus, it should be specified in the MOA to be signed by the concerned parties, setting aside at least 15% of the annual income generated by the income-generating projects for the operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment. The concerned cooperative/farmer's association should open a special account for this fund for easy monitoring by the management and convergence initiative partners.

### **F. Preparation of Business Plans**

To provide the implementing partners a guide and roadmap in implementing the project activities and in running their project as a business, a Business Plan should be prepared for each identified project. Preparation of the Business Plan shall be done by the representatives from the concerned cooperatives and concerned LGU, with the guidance and assistance from the PCI TWG and RCI TWG.

## **G. Provision of technical and management training**

To further equip the implementing partners in operating their projects, capability building should be one of the major support activities to convergence initiative undertakings. Technical and management training should be provided both to the cooperative officers and members as well as to the convergence strategy partners.

To promote increased productivity, technical training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP), Good Aquaculture Practices (GaqP), organic agriculture and *Halal* should be provided. Operators of the machineries and equipment should also be provided with technical training or a refresher course on basic machine operation and maintenance before they will be fielded to take charge of the operation of the different machineries and equipment that will be procured/provided under the convergence strategy projects.

Technical training on value-adding of the selected cluster commodities should also be provided. Management training like basic accounting and bookkeeping should be provided to the selected officers and members of the cooperatives to equip them in proper recording and book-keeping.

Values formation and cooperative re-orientation seminars should be conducted to renew and enhance the understanding and deepen the appreciation of the cooperative members on the concept of cooperativism.

Cross visits and experiential learning visits to successful cooperatives/related enterprises shall be supported to further improve the knowledge and enthusiasm of the cooperative officers and members in value-adding activities like designing of handicrafts as well as in responding to the requirements of the relevant markets.

## **H. Regular and sustained monitoring**

To ensure that the activities will be properly implemented, facilities will be appropriately constructed, machinery and equipment will be delivered and properly installed, and regular monitoring should be conducted. Issues and concerns observed during the site visits should be discussed and resolved with the concerned LGU and partner cooperatives.

Monitoring activities should continue to be done even after the conclusion of the funding agency/donor's financial assistance as part of the concerned agency's regular programs. The PCI TWG and the RCI TWG will be tasked to continuously undertake this activity.

## **I. Conduct of consultation meetings**

To keep track of the accomplishments and progress of implementation of the sub-projects, share experiences and best practices as well as iron out issues and concerns, consultation meetings have to be organized. This can be done on a quarterly basis or as deemed necessary.

## **J. Preparation of individual Sustainability Plan at the sub-project level**

To ensure that project operation will be sustained after the end of the project implementation period, each sub-project will be required to have a Sustainability Plan. Preparation of the Sustainability Plan at the sub-project level will be done



by the officers and members of the concerned cooperative together with the MCI TWG of the concerned convergence initiative cluster.

### **K. Linking of products to potential markets**

In any business, the market is the sustaining factor. Hence, one (1) major consideration in selecting the cluster commodities is the market. To ensure that there is a ready market to absorb the products produced under the convergence initiative projects, a market chain study, including market acceptability, should be conducted.

Conduct of investment fora will be undertaken and participation in trade fairs will be supported. These activities will be undertaken under the regular program of DA-Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (AMAS) and its counterpart units in DAR, DENR, and DILG.

### **6.1.2.3 Project Operation/Institutionalization Phase**

This stage is the “sailing stage” of the convergence project. The convergence project will now finally start operating with the cooperatives and LGUs managing the operation. The PCI TWG and the RCI TWG therefore should ensure that the cluster projects are not just safe to operate but that the end-users can manage to sustain it. Following are the sustaining activities to be done and be continued to look into:

#### **A. Ensuring sufficient supply of raw materials**

If the identified project is on processing or value-adding, supply of raw materials is very critical. A year-round supply of raw materials must be ensured.

For long-gestating commodities like cassava, the production cycle must be considered so that the utilization of the processing facilities will be maximized. Its normal cycle takes almost a year from planting to harvesting. As such, the planting of cassava should be programmed and scheduled in order to have continuous harvesting of raw materials year-round.

For coconut projects that will utilize coconut husks, which at the moment are considered farm wastes, the challenge is how to bring the husks to the processing facilities because the majority of the coconut farmers still do not have the full appreciation of the potential of coconuts husks as a sustainable source of additional income. As such, meetings and consultations should be conducted with the farmers to brief them on the market potentials of coconut husks. This is to encourage them to continuously supply coconut husks for the operation of the coconut processing facilities. Incentives like the giving of coco peat as fertilizer can be done to further encourage the farmers to supply the required raw materials. A supply contract will be forged when deemed necessary.

Information campaigns on the market potentials of products should be continuously advocated during farmers’ meetings and barangay assemblies to encourage the farmers to save their raw material or commodity and supply them to the processing centers.

## **B. Updating and enhancement of the Business Plans**

The Business Plan is the business' roadmap that guides the implementers or the business manager in operating the project as a business. Thus, to effect a smooth and sustainable operation, the existing Business Plans should be enhanced and further refined based on the actual need of the project's operation vis-a-vis the current condition of the market environment.

Selected coop members and coop officers will do the refinement of their Business Plans where activities will be carefully set as their implementation guide. This exercise will also enable them to come up with strategies in dealing with possible obstacles that may be encountered in the day-to-day operation of the project based on their experiences.

The C/MCI TWG and representatives from the PCI TWG and RCI TWG should also be involved in the refinement of the Business Plans for them to be able to assist the co-op management in their regular business transactions and easily monitor the project's operation.

## **C. Expanding the home-based and off-the-plant work force**

Delivering the required volume on time is very critical in establishing a strong market linkage. For project/business undertaking that requires home-based or off-the-plant activities like twining (for coconut coir and abaca), tinagak-making (for abaca), and handicraft making, off-the-plant work force should be expanded. Training the RIC members, out-of-school youth, women, Persons with Disabilities (PWD), home-based entrepreneurs or even the Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in the convergence clusters could be a good strategy and can also be tapped to provide them a source of livelihood. Training shall be provided to interested parties in coordination with the DSWD and other concerned agencies. This strategy will not only help in delivering the required volume on time but also contribute in providing jobs in the community.

## **D. Ensuring product market acceptability**

Alongside the various products and by-products that can be made of the selected cluster commodities, ensuring market acceptability is critical in *ensuring* sustainability. In any business undertaking, the timely production of quality products based on the consumers' needs is of paramount consideration. Buyers' selective approach towards product acquisition has grown more pronounced than ever and the need to upgrade product quality and abreast with the requirement of the relevant markets is a sound strategy to gaining or maintaining market niche. Thus, production of products based on market standards, right volume and right time is very important.

The strict adherence to established product standards will make an impact on global acceptability of the end-products. But volume and timeliness should not be overlooked. Thus, coordination with the DA- Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS) and DOH - Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as standard-setting agencies, and concerned regulatory agencies shall be done to ensure that products produced by the convergence strategy projects are in accordance with market or international standards.

### **E. Spot checking/auditing of books of account**

As mentioned earlier, selected farmer cooperatives will be required to open a Special Account for the reserve funds. To monitor that the LGU/coop partners have allocated the required 15% for the maintenance of the facility and equipment and to assess whether the project has maintained a special account, spot-checking should be done by the C/MCI TWG or PCI TWG from time to time. Spot checking will also assess whether the training on basic accounting and bookkeeping provided to the beneficiary coops was used. This will be done by the assigned Monitoring Team of the concerned convergence initiative TWGs.

### **F. Conduct monitoring and evaluation**

Close monitoring to assess the progress of implementation, spot problems and provide possible recommendations is very important for the successful implementation of project activities and sustainable operation of the project. Concerned convergence initiative TWGs should continue to monitor the operation of their respective cluster sub-projects and provide technical assistance whenever necessary.

#### **6.1.2.4 Evaluation of Sustainability Phase**

The success of any undertaking cannot be seen if not evaluated and measured. Thus, the conduct of impact evaluation is necessary. The following are the indicators to measure the success of the project.

##### **A. Established production support/post-harvest facilities and technology**

At the end of the project implementation, the required working sheds, consolidation centers, warehouses, and drying facilities are established. Necessary machinery and equipment are properly installed.

##### **B. Operational facilities**

Power and water supply are in place and enough to supply the required capacity, the supply of raw materials is sufficient, and machinery and equipment are operational and properly maintained. The facility is operating at its rated capacity and producing the envisioned products and volume as per the project's Business Plan.

After the conclusion of the implementation phase, the facilities established and the equipment procured/provided under the project are still functional and well maintained depending on its lifespan.

##### **C. Strengthened/empowered cooperatives**

Partner cooperatives/associations of beneficiaries are doing vibrant business operations, there is an increased number of active members, increased capital build-up, increased volume of products/raw materials delivered to the processing facility, well maintained book of records and accounts. Federation and cooperative integration are planned/ initiated/undertaken.

#### D. Strong market linkage

Partner cooperatives/associations of beneficiaries must maintain their market contracts, vibrant business operation, increasing volume of products absorbed by the market, increasing volume of new orders, new product lines, less inventory stored in the warehouse.

#### E. Sustained community participation

An increase in the number of cooperative members and federations with other strong coops, provincial or regional cooperative federations may be sustained through the following activities.

#### F. Documentation of Success Stories

The good practices of beneficiaries should be documented to recognize and duplicate the convergence strategy in different regions. Recognition of the efforts of the rural development agencies should also be documented or highlighted in the success stories since this is a CONVERGENCE PROJECT. A Farmers' Summit or similar activity may be conducted to honor successful convergence areas and key leaders in the NCI-SRD.

Overall, these recommended steps under each phase can be further classified into four categories which cover the varied aspects of implementing a sustainability plan:

**Table 13.** Classification of Activities for the Sustainability Plan

INSTITUTIONAL	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	FINANCIAL	LEGITIMIZATION
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of convergence initiative Project Coordinating Office (PCO)</li> <li>2. Designating of organic core personnel of DA/DAR/DENR/DILG to monitor the Project Coordinating Office</li> <li>3. Provision of technical and management training</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of participatory approach</li> <li>2. Tapping of association or cooperatives of beneficiaries as partner implementers</li> <li>3. Linking of products to potential markets</li> <li>4. Ensuring a sufficient supply of raw materials</li> <li>5. Expanding the home-based and</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adoption of counterparting scheme</li> <li>2. Resource Mobilization</li> <li>3. Setting aside of reserve fund for project operation and maintenance</li> <li>4. Spot checking/auditing of books of account</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Issuance of resolution and LGU investment plan</li> <li>2. Forging of MOA</li> <li>3. Preparation of Business Plans</li> <li>4. Preparation of individual Sustainability Plan at the sub-project level</li> <li>5. Updating and enhancement of the Business Plans</li> </ol>

INSTITUTIONAL	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	FINANCIAL	LEGITIMIZATION
4. Regular and sustained monitoring  5. Conduct of consultation meetings  6. Conduct of monitoring and evaluation  7. Established production support/post-harvest facilities and technology  8. Operational facilities  9. Documentation of Success Stories	off-the-plant work force  6. Ensuring product market acceptability  7. Strengthened/empowered cooperative  8. Strong market linkage  9. Sustained community participation		

Implementation of a sustainability plan can ensure that the interventions within a convergence area can be maintained. In the eventual turnover of the convergence area to the LGUs, it is vital that the initiatives in place can flourish in the long run and uplift the rural communities covered.

## VII. REVIEW OF THE MANUAL

The NCI-SRD Revised CADP Manual of Operations shall be subjected under periodic review as may be appropriate and necessary. It may be revised and enhanced through the further documentation of learnings and experiences in the convergence areas.

## VIII. SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSE

Rules and procedures may be issued in aid of the implementation of the NCI-SRD Revised CADP Manual of Operations. Such issuances shall apply as supplementary to the provisions of this Manual, based on periodic review, feedback, and assessment.

## IX. EFFECTIVITY

This NCI-SRD Revised CADP Manual of Operations shall take effect upon approval and issuance of the NSC joint resolution approving the NCI-SRD Revised CADP Manual of Operations.

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## Annex A. National Convergence Initiative - Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) Joint Administrative Order (JAO) No. 01 Series of 2020



Republic of the Philippines  
DA - DAR - DENR - DILG  
NATIONAL CONVERGENCE INITIATIVE FOR  
SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(NCI-SRD)

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**DA-DAR-DENR-DILG JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER (JAO) NO. 01**  
Series of 2020

**Subject : Revised DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2015 (Strengthening the Implementation Framework for the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development)**

### PREFATORY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 5, Series of 2016 mandating the adoption of "AmBisyon Natin 2040" as a guide for development planning in the country and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 directing the government to complement strategic efforts with environmental and governance strategies through the national convergence initiatives using the ridge-to-reef approach and the sustainable integrated area development (SIAD) for the sustainable management of natural resources and rural development, the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01, Series of 2015 is hereby revised.

To achieve the goals of contributing to inclusive growth and poverty reduction, activities of the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) shall contribute to the following targeted outcomes as prescribed in Chapters 8 (Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries) and 20 (Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment) of the PDP 2017-2022:

1. Economic opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF) expanded;
2. Access to economic opportunities increased;
3. Biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services sustained;
4. Environmental quality improved; and
5. Adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems increased.

To operationalize these targeted outcomes, the NCI-SRD Roadmap (2018-2030) issued in 2018 laid down the conceptual, policy, and operational frameworks of



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the organization. It also spelled out the organization's vision, mission, strategic thrusts/directions, and strategic plans and targets for FY 2018-2022.

### SECTION 1. Scope and Coverage

This Order shall cover the mechanisms and operationalization of the NCI-SRD strategy from the national to the municipal/city levels where the NCI-SRD strategy is implemented.

### SECTION 2. Guiding Principles

- 2.1 Convergence Initiative is a response to the fragmented delivery of rural development services towards improved governance and optimized use of resources.
- 2.2 Convergence Initiative is a strategy to strengthen the Local Government Units (LGUs) to grow sustainable local economies.
- 2.3 The ridge-to-reef approach shall be the tool for the interventions in the convergence areas.
- 2.4 In response to the poverty reduction goal of the government, the Convergence Initiative shall have a defined constituency. Interventions shall focus on the smallholder farmers (both agrarian reform beneficiaries or ARBs and non-ARBs), small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, and Indigenous Peoples (IPs).
- 2.5 The implementation of the Convergence Initiative shall be guided by the following:
  - a. The Convergence Initiative shall be treated as a complementation strategy between and among the NCI-SRD agencies (DA-DAR-DENR-DILG). It shall encourage the assistance of other national line agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), donor agencies, and international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs), IPs, and other relevant stakeholders.
  - b. The primacy of the LGUs as the integrating and converging force for sustainable rural development at the local level shall be strengthened.
  - c. The participatory approach shall be adopted in all phases of development: planning and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and knowledge sharing.
  - d. Complementation of resources and expertise of the concerned agencies and LGUs shall be considered in the implementation of the Convergence Initiative.
  - e. Private sector investment shall be encouraged in convergence areas.



### SECTION 3. Objectives

The JAO shall provide the principles, strategic thrusts and directions, implementing mechanisms and organizational structure, funding, and system of monitoring and evaluation of the NCI-SRD.

### SECTION 4. Strategic Thrusts and Directions

The NCI-SRD Roadmap stipulated the following strategic thrusts and directions of the NCI-SRD for 2018-2030, which will contribute to the AFF and Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sector targeted outcomes:

- 4.1 Establish at least one (1) convergence area per region;
- 4.2 Focus convergence strategies in the 143 critical watersheds (of which 18 river basins are identified), as may be applicable;
- 4.3 Promote clean air, water, and waste management to improve environmental quality in convergence areas;
- 4.4 Promote sustainable soil and land management to address land degradation for watershed rehabilitation and recovery in convergence areas;
- 4.5 Promote biodiversity conservation of flora and fauna in convergence areas;
- 4.6 Strengthen the Regional Convergence Initiative (RCI) TWG, Provincial Convergence Initiative (PCI) TWG, and Municipal/City Convergence Initiative (MCI/CCI) TWG;
- 4.7 Strengthen the joint planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and knowledge sharing;
- 4.8 Strengthen the NCI-SRD Secretariat manpower complement;
- 4.9 Implement the NCI-SRD Joint Resolution No. 02 Series of 2018 (Designation of the Master in Public Management major in Rural Development [MPM-RD] Scholarship Program Graduates as Members of the National and Regional Technical Working Groups of the NCI-SRD);
- 4.10 Include NCI-SRD activities in the Individual Performance Commitment and Review (IPCR)/Division PCR (DPCR)/ Office PCR (OPCR) of NCI-SRD members;
- 4.11 Harmonize/streamline existing policies of the four (4) NCI-SRD agencies;
- 4.12 Develop AFF-enterprise cluster and business within the selected convergence areas, using the Value Chain Approach (VCA) and consistent with Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs);
- 4.13 Implement and update as may be necessary, the national capacity development plan to cover all relevant stakeholders;
- 4.14 Develop relevant NCI-SRD manuals;

- 4.15 Develop a Knowledge Management (KM) system for the national, regional, provincial, and municipal/city convergence initiatives;
- 4.16 Enhance and implement the NCI-SRD strategic communication plan;
- 4.17 Promote maintenance and protection of existing forests as well as sustained rehabilitation of denuded forest lands to increase forest cover in convergence areas;
- 4.18 Protect mangroves, sea grass beds and coral reefs guided by a list of human interventions that have negative impacts in the watershed and upland ecosystem within the convergence areas; and
- 4.19 Develop a rehabilitation plan for marine habitats affected by human interventions in the watershed and upland ecosystem within the convergence areas.

### SECTION 5. Definition of Terms

For purposes of this JAO, the following terms shall be defined:

- 5.1 Agribusiness – agriculture and fishery-based activities that put farmers, processors, distributors, consumers, and other players within a system that produces, processes, transports, markets, and distributes agricultural and fishery products using appropriate technologies and applications.
- 5.2 Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) – landless farmers and regular farm workers, irrespective of tenurial arrangement, who were awarded lands as evidenced by an Emancipation Patent (EP) or a Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) under Presidential Decree (PD) No. 27 or the Republic Act (RA) No. 6657, as amended, otherwise known as the “Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988.” ARBs also include the leaseholders to the landowners’ retained areas who represent the ARB group which are not awarded with lands but whose tenurial rights have been strengthened through the registration of leasehold contracts.
- 5.3 Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF)-enterprise – business venture, typically micro-, small-, and medium-scale, that can be undertaken either on- or off-farm or a service that can be used to support other businesses. It operates in a defined territory which may be a barangay (village), municipality or group of municipalities.
- 5.4 Capacity Development (CD) – process through which individuals, organization, and societies obtain, strengthen, and enhance competencies to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.
- 5.5 Civil Society Organization (CSO) – non-state and non-profit association that works to improve society and human conditions. Basic types of CSOs include NGOs, POs, cooperatives, social movements, professional and business groups.

- 5.6 **Convergence** – integration, complementation, harmonization and optimization of institutional, technical, financial, and human resources.
- 5.7 **Convergence Area** – physical area where the NCI-SRD is implemented, which is identified based on a selection criteria, supported by a Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP), proposed by the LGU, and approved by the NSC.
- 5.8 **Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP)** – comprehensive plan that contains the strategies, programs, activities, and projects that will promote holistic and sustainable management of all resources within the convergence area.
- 5.9 **Convergence Initiative** – complementation of efforts and resources between and among the DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, LGUs and relevant stakeholders to promote and harmonize the delivery of AFF and rural development services towards sustainable rural development.
- 5.10 **Ecosystem** – community of living organisms interacting with each other and with their physical environment.
- 5.11 **Information, Education, Communication and Motivational (IECM)** - approaches to combine information, education, communication, and motivation into products that could be transmitted over communication channels or multi-media in order to interest or capture targeted clients.
- 5.12 **Inclusive Growth** – growth that is rapid enough to matter, given the country's large population, geographical differences, and social complexity. It is sustained growth that creates jobs, draws the vast majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduces mass poverty.
- 5.13 **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)** – totality of electronic means to access, create, collect, store, process, receive, transmit, present, and disseminate information.
- 5.14 **Indigenous People (IP)** – group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by other, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and culture, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos.
- 5.15 **Key Production Area (KPA)** – priority area, which include among others Agrarian Reform Areas (ARAs), whose agro-climatic and market conditions favor the production, processing, and marketing of specific AFF products.
- 5.16 **Knowledge Management (KM)** – range of strategies and practices used so that pertinent data and information is gathered, processed, disseminated, shared, and utilized to enable adoption of insights and experiences and to

- ensure that NCI-SRD programs, activities, and projects are designed, implemented, and monitored in an efficient and effective manner.
- 5.17 **LGU alliances**- inter-local cooperation formed through appropriate ordinances for the purpose of consolidation or coordination of efforts, services, and resources commonly beneficial to them.
- 5.18 **Participatory Approach** - systematic involvement of communities in various aspects and stages of decision-making pertaining to government programs, projects, and other interventions.
- 5.19 **People's Organization (PO)** - grassroots organization legally registered or accredited whose membership is composed of smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, industrial laborers, women, youth, and others, which are formed at the local, regional and national level. It also includes cooperatives, associations, etc.
- 5.20 **Provincial Commodities Investment Plan (PCIP)** – strategic plan that rationalizes the interventions with the various segments of the value chain of priority commodity/ies that are of significance to the province and that will contribute to the national goals of the agriculture and fishery sector. It is a three (3)-year rolling consensus plan between DA and the LGU based on the value chain analyses of these commodities, conducted with strong participation of the various stakeholders.
- 5.21 **Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) System** - management tool that aims to keep track of the progress and end result of the project implementation within the convergence areas.
- 5.22 **Ridge-to-Reef Approach** – holistic, collaborative, multiple use and sustainable management of all resources within the watershed.
- 5.23 **Rural Development** – strategy to enable a specific group of people, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development. The group includes smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, tenants, and the landless.
- 5.24 **Small Fisherfolk** - people directly or personally and physically engaged in taking and or culturing and processing fishery and/or aquatic resources.
- 5.25 **Smallholder Farmers** – marginal and sub-marginal farm households that own or/and cultivate not more than 3.0 hectares of land.
- 5.26 **Sustainable Integrated Area Development (SIAD)** - strategy that takes into account area-based interventions, concepts on integrated island development, and has people and integrity of nature at its core. This is grounded on the basic principles of the Philippine Agenda 21, specifically on the integration of the various overarching dimensions and components of sustainable development and the need for participation of government,



- business and civil society as provided for under Executive Order No. 15, s. 1992 and Executive Order No. 370, s. 1996 (Draft DENR Guidelines).
- 5.27 Sustainable Rural Development (SRD) – improving the quality of life for the rural poor by developing capacities that promote community participation, health and education, food security, environmental protection, and sustainable economic growth, thereby enabling community members to leave the cycle of poverty and achieve their full potential for the present and future generations.
- 5.28 Watershed – land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface run-off.

## SECTION 6. Operationalization of the NCI-SRD Strategy through the Convergence Areas

The NCI-SRD strategy shall be operationalized in the identified convergence areas, where complementation of efforts and concerted and coordinated interventions from NCI-SRD agencies and other relevant stakeholders interplay to achieve optimum results.

### 6.1 Criteria for Selection of Convergence Areas

The identification and selection of convergence areas shall conform to the ridge-to-reef approach based on the following must and prioritization criteria, which shall be reviewed periodically:

#### 6.1.1 Must Criteria

- a. *Completeness of ecosystem.* The convergence areas should cut across the various ecosystems or should be a combination of at least two (2) ecosystems.
- b. *Passer of Good Financial Housekeeping.* This is a proof that the LGU has good governance performance in internal housekeeping, particularly in sound fiscal management.

#### 6.1.2 Prioritization Criteria

- a. *Presence of KPAs with potential for increased productivity and income.* The convergence areas should have tracts of land identified for agro-forestry and fisheries development for major production or with potential for expansion/ scaling up and/or connection to allied industries/ services for backward and forward integration.

- b. *Combination of areas across major poverty groups.* The convergence areas should cover a significant number of smallholder farmers/agricultural workers including actual and potential ARBs, small fisherfolk, IPs, upland dwellers, and rural women.
- c. *Involvement of local government leaders of LGUs/LGU alliances.* The convergence area should have LGUs/LGU alliances whose Local Chief Executives (LCEs) and *Sanggunian* and are willing to support the Convergence Initiative.
- d. *Presence of relevant stakeholders/CSOs.* The convergence areas should have active CSOs that are willing to support the Convergence Initiative and be a conduit of interventions in the convergence area. Presence of private/business and academic/research institutions that are willing to partner within the convergence areas should be an advantage.

## SECTION 7. Implementing Mechanisms and Organizational Structure

In order to effectively implement the NCI-SRD strategy, multi-agency TWGs shall be created at the national, regional, and local levels. PCI and/or MCI/CCI TWGs shall be created where there is/are convergence area/s. These TWGs shall be formalized through issuance of relevant Special Orders (SOs) or similar orders signed and approved by principals in the respective levels.

### 7.1 National Level

#### 7.1.1 National Steering Committee (NSC)

The NSC shall act as the policy-making body of the NCI-SRD. It shall have the following functions:

1. Provide overall policy directions for the implementation of programs/activities/ projects (PAPs) under the NCI-SRD;
2. Review the fulfillment of commitments of the respective agencies relative to the implementation of the NCI-SRD;
3. Appoint or designate the National Focal Person (NFP) with a rank of Assistant Secretary, a Deputy National Focal Person (DNFP) with a rank of Director IV as the permanent alternate representative of the NFP, and a Head National Secretariat. The NFP, DNFP, and Head National Secretariat shall come from the DA as the lead agency, for efficiency purposes;

4. Approve the implementation and coordination structure of the NCI-SRD, including the membership to the NTWG and the four (4) CWGs through the issuance of a Special Order (SO);
5. Approve/ratify policy instruments and PAPs pertaining to the operation of the NCI-SRD; and
6. Allocate and approve resources to carry out the PAPs of the NCI-SRD, including third party impact assessment of the convergence areas.

The NSC shall be composed of the following or their duly designated permanent alternates with a rank of an Undersecretary, whose acts shall be considered as the acts of their principals:

Lead Convenor	:	DA Secretary
Co-Convenors	:	DAR Secretary
		DENR Secretary
		DILG Secretary
Secretariat	:	NFP

The NSC shall meet on a quarterly basis and hold special meetings, as deemed necessary. Meetings shall be conducted on rotation basis among the NCI-SRD agencies. In the absence of the Lead Convenor and/or Co-Convenors of the host agency, the present principal members shall decide among themselves who shall be the Chairperson of the meeting.

#### 7.1.2 National Focal Person (NFP) and Deputy National Focal Person (DNFP)

The NFP and DNFP (as the designated permanent alternate representative of the NFP) shall spearhead the NTWG and oversee and supervise the NCI-SRD operations. They shall act as the Chairperson of the NTWG and shall convene the members of the NTWG to discuss updates/status of NCI-SRD PAPs before the conduct of the NSC meetings. The NFP and DNFP shall directly report to the NSC. The NFP shall directly supervise the National Secretariat and shall recommend to the Lead Convenor the designation of a Head National Secretariat and designate members of the National Secretariat as coordinators of the four (4) CWGs.

#### 7.1.3 National Technical Working Group (NTWG)

The NTWG shall serve as the advisory and recommendatory body of the NSC on matters related to the implementation of the NCI-SRD. The NTWG shall have the following functions:

1. Conduct final technical review and endorse all NCI-SRD relevant documents for the approval of the NSC;
2. Recommend to the NSC relevant policies and guidelines, PAPs and their corresponding budget relative to the implementation of the NCI-SRD;
3. Mobilize concerned personnel to actively participate in various NCI-SRD PAPs;
4. Facilitate the formation of NCI-SRD committees/sub-working groups as the need arises, together with other relevant stakeholders;
5. Monitor, evaluate and report on the progress of implementation of NCI-SRD PAPs;
6. Consult with other concerned national government agencies (NGAs), stakeholders, and partner agencies on policies and PAPs related to sustainable rural development; and
7. Perform other functions as the NSC may direct.

The NTWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson	:	NFP or DNFP
Core Members	:	Chairperson, PA CWG
		Chairperson, AFFECBD CWG
		Chairperson, CD CWG
		Chairperson, KM CWG
Secretariat	:	National Secretariat

The NTWG shall meet on a quarterly basis prior to the meetings of the NSC and hold special meetings, as deemed necessary. Meetings shall be done on rotation basis among the NCI-SRD agencies. In the absence of the NFP or the DNFP, the present principal members shall decide among themselves who shall be the Chairperson of the meeting.

#### 7.1.4 National Secretariat

The National Secretariat shall serve as the main coordinating body of the NCI-SRD. It shall provide technical and administrative support to the NTWG and NSC. It shall report directly to the NFP as Chairperson of the NTWG. The National Secretariat members shall come from the national offices of the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG. The National Secretariat members shall be assigned and its office shall be established at the DA. National Secretariat satellite offices shall be established at the DAR, DENR and DILG, composed of staff from the office of the duly designated permanent alternate Undersecretaries of the NSC.

The National Secretariat shall have the following functions:

1. Coordinate and facilitate the conduct of the NSC and NTWG meetings, workshops, writeshops, seminars, fora and consultations;
2. Document, prepare, and disseminate the minutes/proceedings/reports of the NSC and NTWG meetings and activities;
3. Coordinate and facilitate the appropriate actions taken on agreements reached during the NSC and NTWG meetings and activities;
4. Submit monitoring/progress reports to the NSC, NTWG, and other oversight bodies;
5. Provide administrative support to the NSC and NTWG;
6. Coordinate and facilitate the activities conducted by the four (4) CWGs to ensure that the timelines for the activities are strictly followed;
7. Coordinate with the RCI TWGs and its Secretariat on the status of PAPs in relation to the NCI-SRD;
8. Prepare and consolidate operational budget of the NSC, NTWG, CWGs, and the NCI-SRD Secretariat; and
9. Perform other functions as the NSC and NTWG may direct.

#### 7.1.5 Component Working Groups (CWGs)

1. The planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the NCI-SRD shall be done through the four (4) CWGs. These four (4) CWGs are: Policy and Advocacy (PA); Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (AFF)-Enterprise Cluster and Business Development (AFFECBD), Capacity

Development (CD) and Knowledge Management (KM). They shall serve as the horizontal or cross-cutting components on issues related to all ecosystems using the ridge-to-reef approach.

2. Each CWG shall have a Chairperson who shall serve on rotation basis among the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG for a term of three (3) years. The Chairperson shall be designated by the respective Secretaries. The CWG Secretariat shall be designated by the Chairperson and shall come from the office they represent.
3. Membership of the CWGs shall include offices from the DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG, including graduates of the NCI-SRD Master in Public Management major in Rural Development (MPM-RD) Scholarship Program graduates whose work and responsibilities are related to the four (4) components. CWG members shall be designated by the respective Secretaries. Other NGAs and relevant stakeholders which may contribute to the initiatives of the respective CWGs shall be invited, as deemed necessary.
4. The following are the functions and composition of each CWG:
  - a. PA CWG – shall be responsible for the review and audit of conflicting and overlapping policies that hamper the implementation of PAPs of the NCI-SRD agencies across all ecosystems. It shall recommend and draft relevant policy instruments that shall harmonize or improve existing policies. It shall also identify issues that require legislation and coordinate with the appropriate offices, agencies, and stakeholder groups involved in advocating for the respective legislation.

The PA CWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Core Members : DA

1. Director, Planning and Monitoring Service (PMS)
2. Director, Policy Research Service (PRS)
3. Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)



4. Director, Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)
5. Executive Director, Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fishery (PCAF)

*DAR*

6. Director, Policy and Research Service (PRS)
7. Director, Bureau of Agrarian Legal Assistance (BALA)

*DENR*

8. Director, Policy and Planning Service (PPS)
9. Director, Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB)
10. Director, Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB)
11. Director, Forest Management Bureau (FMB)
12. Director, Land Management Bureau (LMB)

*DILG*

13. Director, Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD)

Secretariat : Designated by the PA CWG Chairperson  
Coordinator : National Secretariat member

- b. AFFECBD CWG – shall be responsible for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of AFF-enterprise cluster and business within the convergence areas, which shall cover all ecosystems.

The AFFECBD CWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Core Members : DA

1. Director, Agribusiness Marketing and Assistance Service (AMAS)
2. Director, Field Operations Service (FOS)
3. Director, Project Development Service (PDS)

4. Director, Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR)
5. Director, BFAR

*DAR*

6. Director, Project Management Service (PMS)
7. Director, Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (BARBD)

*DENR*

8. Director, Foreign-Assisted and Special Projects Service (FASPS)
9. Director, BMB
10. Director, ERDB
11. Director, FMB
12. Director, LMB
- DILG*
13. Director, BLGD

Secretariat : Designated by the AFFECBD CWG Chairperson

Coordinator : National Secretariat member

- c. CD CWG – shall be responsible for the development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the NCI-SRD national capacity development plan, which shall take into consideration all ecosystems. It shall organize and manage all NCI-SRD learning and development (L&D) activities, including regular orientation and assessment activities.

The CD CWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Core Members : DA

1. Director, BAR
2. Director, Agriculture Training Institute (ATI)
- DAR*
3. Director, BARBD
4. Director, Agrarian Reform Capacity Development Service (ARCDs)
- DENR*

5. Director; FASPS
  6. Director; Human Resource Development Service (HRDS)
  7. Director; BMB
  8. Director; ERDB
  9. Director; FMB
  10. Director; LMB
  - DILG*
  11. Director; BLGD
  12. Executive Director; Local Government Academy (LGA)
- Secretariat : Designated by the CD CWG Chairperson  
Coordinator : National Secretariat member

- d. KM CWG – shall be responsible for the development and management of an information system for the NCI-SRD. The three (3) areas of concern of the KM are the following: ICT, RBME and IECM Materials.

The KM CWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

- Core Members : *DA*
1. Division Chief, Agriculture and Fisheries Information Division (AFID)
  2. Director; FOS
  3. Director; Information and Communication Technology Service (ICTS)
  4. Director; PMS
  5. Director; BFAR
  6. Director; ATI
  7. Administrator, National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI)
  - DAR*
  8. Director, Management Information Systems Service (MISS)
  9. Director, Public Assistance and Media Relations Service (PAMRS)
  - DENR*

10. Director; Knowledge and Information Systems Service (KISS)
  11. Director; PPS
  12. Director; Strategic Communication and Information Service (SCIS)
  13. Director; BMB
  14. Director; ERDB
  15. Director; FMB
  16. Director; LMB
  - DILG*
  17. Executive Director, LGA
  18. Director; BLGD
- Secretariat : Designated by the KM CWG Chairperson  
Coordinator : National Secretariat member

#### 7.1.6 Other Partner Agencies and Institutions

The NTWG and CWGs shall coordinate with other partner agencies and institutions to ensure complementation and alignment of NCI-SRD interventions with that of other related agencies, offices, and institutions. They shall likewise work with NGOs, coalition groups, farmer and fisherfolk associations and groups, SUCs, and private sector/business groups.

### 7.2 Regional, Provincial, and Municipal/City Levels

#### 7.2.1 Regional Convergence Initiative TWG (RCI TWG)

The RCI TWG shall act as the regional arm of the NTWG. It shall have the following functions:

1. Provide technical assistance in the development of the CADPs proposed by the LGUs;
2. Conduct technical review and validation of the CADPs proposed by the LGUs and endorse CADPs to the NTWG;
3. Supervise the implementation of the PAPs under the approved CADP and the NCI-SRD, as may be applicable;
4. Monitor and evaluate the progress and result of implementation of the CADPs and other PAPs of the NCI-SRD within the region;
5. Facilitate the resolution of issues and concerns relating to the NCI-SRD operations in the region;

6. Elevate issues on conflicting and overlapping policies relating to the NCI-SRD to the NTWG;
7. Prepare project proposals to support proposed funding of NCI-SRD-related PAPs; and
8. Allocate and approve resources to fund for the NCI-SRD PAPs.

The RCI TWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson : Regional Executive Director, DA RFO  
 Core Members : Regional Director, DAR  
 Regional Executive Director, DENR  
 Regional Director, DILG  
 Designated Regional Focal Person

The DA RFO Regional Executive Director shall designate the Regional Focal Person, who shall also come from the DA RFO. The membership of the RCI TWG shall be expanded to include graduates of the NCI-SRD MPM-RD Scholarship Program and representatives from the provincial LGUs and other relevant stakeholders, as deemed necessary.

#### 7.2.2 RCI TWG Secretariat

The RCI TWG Secretariat shall act as the regional arm of the National Secretariat. It shall have the following functions:

1. Coordinate and facilitate the conduct of the RCI TWG meetings, workshops, writeshops, seminars, fora and consultations;
2. Document, prepare, and disseminate the highlights the minutes/proceedings/reports of the RCI TWG meetings and activities;
3. Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of appropriate actions taken on agreements reached during the RCI TWG meetings and activities;
4. Directly liaise with the National Secretariat on the status of PAPs in relation to the NCI-SRD;
5. Submit and report accomplishment, monitoring/progress reports of the convergence areas and NCI-SRD-related PAPs to the National Secretariat;
6. Prepare annual workplan and budget of the RCI TWG;
7. Provide administrative support to the RCI TWG;

8. Attend and participate in the NCI-SRD activities at the national, regional, and local levels; and
9. Perform other functions as the RCI TWG may direct.

The RCI TWG Secretariat shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Head Secretariat : Designated Regional Focal Person  
 Core Members : DA, Field Operations Division (FOD)/  
 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PMED)/ Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Information Section (RAFIS)/Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Division (AMAD)  
 DAR, Regional Program Beneficiaries Development Division (RPBDD)/ Field Operations Division (FOD)/Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development Sustainability and Program Division (ARBDSPPD)  
 DENR, Office of the Assistant Regional Director for Technical Services/Planning and Management Division (PMD)  
 DILG, Local Capacity Development Division (LCDD)/ Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation Division (LGME)/Municipal/ City Local Government Operations Officer (M/CLGOOs)

#### 7.2.3 Provincial Convergence Initiative (PCI) TWG

The PCI TWG shall be created when a convergence area covering at least two (2) municipalities within one (1) province is proposed by the PLGU. It shall have the following functions:

1. Propose and/or endorse convergence area/s to the RCI TWG based on the selection criteria stipulated in Section 6;
2. Develop, formulate, write, package, and finalize the CADP of the approved convergence area/s, in collaboration with the MCI/CCI TWG and RCI TWG;
3. Implement PAPs under the approved CADP and the NCI-SRD within the province, in collaboration with the RCI TWG;



4. Monitor and evaluate the progress and result of implementation of the CADPs and other PAPs of the NCI-SRD within the province; and
7. Update the CADP from time to time, as may be necessary.

The PCI TWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson	: Provincial Governor
Core Members	: DA, Agriculture Provincial Coordinating Officer (APCO) DAR, Provincial Agrarian Reform Program Officer (PARPO) DENR, Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Officer (PENRO) DILG, Provincial Director LGU, Provincial Agriculturist (PA) LGU, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator (PPDC) LGU, Provincial Environment Management Officer (PEMO) LGU, Municipal Agriculture Officer (MAO)

The Provincial Governor shall designate a Secretariat of the PCI TWG. In case there is an existing LGU alliance in the area, the head of the LGU alliance shall be a member of the PCI TWG. The Provincial Governor shall also designate other members of the PCI TWG from other relevant government agencies as well as NGOs, CSOs, and private sector, as may be necessary.

#### 7.2.4 Municipal Convergence Initiative/City Convergence Initiative (MCI/CCI) TWG

The MCI/CCI TWG shall be created when a convergence area within a municipality/city is proposed by the M/CLGU. It shall have the following functions:

1. Propose and/or endorse convergence area/s to the RCI TWG based on the selection criteria stipulated in *Section 6*;
2. Develop the CADP of the approved convergence area/s, in collaboration with the RCI TWG;

3. Implement PAPs under the approved CADP and the NCI-SRD within the municipality/city, in collaboration with the RCI TWG;
4. Monitor, evaluate the progress and result of implementation of the CADPs and other PAPs of the NCI-SRD within the municipality/city;
5. Update the CADP from time to time as may be necessary.

The MCI/CCI TWG shall be composed of the following or their designated permanent alternate representative/s:

Chairperson	: Municipal/City Mayor
Core Members	: DA, Designated DA RFO representative/APCO DAR, Designated PARPO/MARPO representative DENR, Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CENRO) DILG, Municipal DILG Officer/ Municipal/City Local Government Operations Officer (M/CLGOO) LGU, Municipal Agriculturist (MA)/ Municipal Agricultural Officer (MAO) LGU, Municipal/City Planning and Development Coordinator (M/CPDC) LGU, Municipal/City Environment and Natural Resources Officer (M/CENRO), as may be applicable LGU, Provincial Agriculturist (PA)

The Municipal/City Mayor shall designate a Secretariat of the MCI/CCI TWG. They shall also designate other members of the MCI/CCI TWG from other relevant government agencies as well as NGOs, CSOs, and private sector, as may be necessary.

## SECTION 8. Funding

The DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG shall allot a portion of their annual budget, mainstreamed or tagged, to support the NCI-SRD operations, the TWGs and their Secretariats at the national, regional, and local levels. Other sources of funds such as grants, donations, and other forms of assistance from donor agencies, other government agencies, and local and international business community/ private


sectors, shall be tapped to support the PAPs of the Convergence Initiative. Cost-sharing and/or counter-parting scheme among NGAs, LGUs, NGOs, private sector, and other institutions shall be encouraged to support the Convergence Initiative.


#### SECTION 9. Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME)

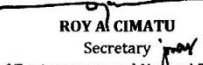
A RBME system based on indicators of performance aligned with the PDP Results Matrix shall be developed, implemented and managed. A regular reporting system shall be installed in an open and transparent manner. The RBME report shall also contain gaps and issues, learnings on convergence as an approach to sustainable rural development, and proposed policy recommendations.

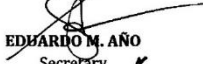
**SECTION 10. Repealing Clause.** This revised JAO supersedes DA-DAR-DENR-DILG JAO No. 01 Series of 2015 and revokes all other issuances inconsistent herewith.

**SECTION 11. Effectivity.** This revised JAO takes effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in one (1) newspaper of general circulation and upon registration with the Office of National Administrative Register (ONAR).

  
**WILLIAM D. DAR**  
 Acting Secretary  
 Department of Agriculture (DA)

  
**JOHN R. CASTRICIONES**  
 Secretary  
 Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

  
**ROY A. CIMATU**  
 Secretary  
 Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)


  
**EDGARDO M. AÑO**  
 Secretary  
 Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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 Received : 08/19/2019 01:46 PM


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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
 AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
 SENR058129

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
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 LOUISA M. M. M. M.  
 G. C. R. M. M. M. M.

  
 DILG-OSRC 01032323-019

## Annex B. National Convergence Initiative - Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) Joint Memorandum Order (JAO) No. 02 Series of 2022

	Republic of the Philippines DA - DAR - DENR - DILG	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_038_2
	National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)	Control No.:	
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DA-DAR-DENR-DILG JOINT MEMORANDUM ORDER (JMO) NO. 02  
Series of 2022

**SUBJECT: INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF AGRO-BIODIVERSITY (ABD) MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE NATIONAL CONVERGENCE INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NCI-SRD) FRAMEWORK**

Pursuant to DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2020 (Revised DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Administrative Order No. 01 Series of 2015 (Strengthening the Implementation Framework for the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development)) and Chapter 8 (Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and Ensuring Food Security) of the Updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 to complement strategic efforts with environmental and governance strategies through the national convergence initiatives using the ridge-to-reef approach and the need for a climate and disaster vulnerability and risk assessment to deal with the impacts of natural hazards, the Departments of Agriculture, Agrarian Reform, Environment and Natural Resources, and Interior and Local Government issue this Joint Memorandum Order (JMO) on the institutionalization of dynamic conservation and sustainable utilization of agrobiodiversity within the framework of the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development.

### SECTION 1. Objective

The following objectives must be achieved:

1. To institutionalize the dynamic conservation and sustainable use of ABD in convergence areas to achieve the overall objective of sustainable rural development, climate resilience, and poverty reduction;
2. To develop a proposed revision and updated prioritization criteria on selecting convergence areas that shall aid in the preparation of the Convergence Area Development Plan (CADP); and
3. To institutionalize agro-biodiversity management in the convergence areas and enhance adaptive capacities of the communities through the National Technical Working Group (NTWG) and the Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group (RCI TWG).


### SECTION 2. Scope and Coverage

This Order shall include the following:

- 2.1 Major programs of the NCI-SRD agencies involving agrobiodiversity, but not limited to:

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1. DA – Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Climate Resilient Agriculture Office (CRAO), Philippine Mechanization and Postharvest Development (PHilMech) and Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice).
2. DAR – Policy and Research Service (PRS), Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (BARBD), Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office (FASPO), Planning Service (PS), Project Management Service (PMS), and Support Services Office (SSO).
3. DENR – Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), Climate Change Service (CCS), Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB), and Forest Management Bureau (FMB)
4. DILG – Bureau of Local Government and Development (BLGD)

### SECTION 3. Guiding Principles


This Order subscribes to the NCI-SRD guiding principles, as specified in Section 2 of the revised DA-DAR-DENR-DILG JAO No. 1 Series of 2020. These guiding principles are as follows:

- 3.1. Convergence Initiative is a response to the fragmented delivery of rural development services towards improved governance and optimized use of resources.
- 3.2. Convergence Initiative is a strategy to strengthen the Local Government Units (LGUs) to grow sustainable local economies.
- 3.3. The ridge-to-reef approach shall be the tool for the interventions in the convergence areas.
- 3.4. In response to the government's poverty reduction goal, the Convergence Initiative shall have a defined constituency. Interventions shall focus on smallholder farmers (agrarian reform beneficiaries or ARBs and non-ARBs), small fishermen, upland dwellers, and Indigenous Peoples (IPs).
- 3.5. The implementation of the Convergence Initiative shall be guided by the following:
  - a. The Convergence Initiative shall be treated as a complementation strategy between and among the NCI-SRD agencies (DA-DAR-DENR-DILG). It shall encourage the assistance of other national line agencies, state universities and colleges (SUCs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs),

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- donor agencies, and international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs), IPs, and other relevant stakeholders.
- The importance of the LGUs as the integrating and converging force for sustainable rural development at the local level shall be strengthened.
  - The participatory approach shall be adopted in all development phases: planning and budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and knowledge sharing.
  - Complementation of resources and expertise of the concerned agencies and LGUs shall be considered in implementing the Convergence Initiative.
  - Private sector investment shall be encouraged in convergence areas.


#### SECTION 4. Definition of Terms

For purposes of this Order, the following terms shall be defined:

- Agrobiodiversity refers to all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biological diversity that constitute the agroecosystems: the variety and variability of animals, plants, and micro-organisms, at the genetic, species, and ecosystem levels, which are necessary to sustain critical functions of the agroecosystem, its structure, and processes;
- Climate Resilience refers to the adaptive capacity for a socio-ecological system to: (1) absorb stresses and maintain function in the face of external stresses imposed upon it by climate change and (2) adapt, reorganize, and evolve into more desirable configurations that improve the sustainability of the system, leaving it better prepared for future climate change impacts;
- Dynamic conservation emphasizes a balance among conservation, adaptation, and socio-economic development. With this, the conservation of ABD is taken into the holistic, integrated approach of sustainable management of the agricultural resources, including looking into market incentives, branding and labeling of products and services, cultural promotion, and tourism-related activities;
- Food security refers to the policy objective, plan, and strategy of meeting the food requirements of the present and future generations of Filipinos in substantial quantity, ensuring the accessibility, availability, and affordability of nutritious food for all, either through local production or importation, or both based on the country's existing and potential resources endowment and related production advantages and consistent with the overall national development objectives and policies;

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- Indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices (IKSTP) refers to systems, institutions, mechanisms, and technologies comprising a unique body of knowledge evolved through time that embody patterns of relationships between and among peoples and between peoples, their lands and resource environment, including such spheres of relationships which may include social, political, cultural, economic, religious spheres, and which are the direct outcome of the indigenous peoples, responses to specific needs consisting of adaptive mechanisms which have allowed indigenous peoples to survive and thrive within their given socio-cultural and biophysical conditions;
- Ridge-to-reef approach refers to the holistic, collaborative, multiple-use, and sustainable management of all resources within the watershed.

#### Section 5. Institutional Arrangements and Terms of Reference


The implementation of this Order shall be led by the NTWG at the national level and the RCI TWG at the regional level. Moreover, the existing NCI-SRD coordinating mechanisms shall be adopted. The NCI-SRD shall also encourage the participation of other national line agencies such as the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) in the implementation of this JMO.

The following shall be the terms of reference of the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG NCI-SRD and the offices and agencies within the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG:

- NCI-SRD
  - The NCI-SRD NTWG, composed of the National Focal Person (NFP) as Chairperson and the four (4) Component Working Groups (CWGs) Chairpersons as members, shall oversee the implementation of this Order.
  - The NCI-SRD National Secretariat shall provide technical and administrative support to the NTWG in the performance of its tasks.
  - The NCI-SRD RCI TWGs, composed of the DA Regional Executive Director, and the DAR, DENR, DILG Regional Directors, shall implement and monitor the coordination mechanism in partnership with the LGUs in the convergence areas. It shall regularly report to the NTWG the status of implementation of this Order.
  - The four components of NCI-SRD implementation, namely: policy and advocacy (PA); agriculture, forestry and fisheries enterprise cluster and business development (AFFECBD); capacity development (CD); and knowledge management (KM), shall address the concerns and challenges of

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5. The Planning Service (PS) shall ensure that programs are integrated into the agency-level plans, and the same is monitored and evaluated regularly.
6. The Support Services Office (SSO) shall provide policy and program development on support services relating to dynamic conservation and sustainable use of ABD.

#### 5.4 DENR

1. The Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) shall ensure the alignment of policies, guidelines, and rules for the conservation of biodiversity in the implementation of Agro-biodiversity within the NCI Framework. It shall also provide technical and support services in policy formulation and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. It shall also ensure support from DENR Regional Field Offices in the implementation of Agro-biodiversity within the NCI Framework and promote that biodiversity conservation is explicitly mainstreamed in the implementation of activities in line with PBSAP and are aligned with BMB's regular activities in the field.
2. The Climate Change Service (CCS) shall assist in capacity-building activities related to mainstreaming climate change adaptation/ecosystem-based adaptation in plans and programs.
3. The Forest Management Bureau (FMB) shall promote the ridge-to-reef approach in all its projects and programs to sustainably protect, conserve, and manage forests and forest resources. Furthermore, it shall provide technical guidance and support to the dynamic conservation and sustainable utilization of ABD through policy formulation and program development.
4. The Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau (ERDB) shall assist in providing science-based environment and natural resources information and the extension of technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of agro-biodiversity programs, activities, and projects of NCI-SRD.

#### 5.5 DILG

1. The Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD) shall provide policy support to the Local Government Units (LGUs) in relation to programs on dynamic conservation and sustainable use of ABD.


### SECTION 6. Additional Criteria for Selection of Convergence Areas

All nominated convergence areas shall be evaluated and selected using the must and prioritization criteria stipulated in the CADD Manual of Operations. Moreover, the

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4. The Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) shall coordinate and monitor the activities and projects relating to livestock and allied industries and recommend standards for quality in the manufacture, importation, labelling, advertising, distribution and sale of the same industries.
5. The Climate Resilience Agriculture Office (CRAO) shall provide Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) Maps as a reference for the identification of site-specific climate-responsive indicators and outcomes.
6. The Philippine Mechanization and Postharvest Development (PhilMech) shall generate, extend and commercialize appropriate and problem-oriented agriculture and fishery postharvest and mechanization technologies, practices and systems.
7. The Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), through the Genetic Resources Division, shall lead the effort on conservation and management of rice genetic resources in the country.
8. The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) shall implement its mandate to ensure protection, conservation, management, development, and good fisheries and aquatic resources utilization.
9. The Regional Field Offices (RFOs) shall provide technical and support services, agricultural machinery, equipment, facilities and infrastructure program, and regulatory support at the regional level.

#### 5.3 DAR


1. The Policy and Research Service (PRS) shall, in coordination with other DAR units, lead in the integration of agrobiodiversity concepts in relevant DAR policies and the conduct of agrobiodiversity-related research.
2. The Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (BARBD) shall implement DAR programs and projects to increase productivity and resilience among agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) in the convergence areas. Interventions include the provision of governance/capacity building, financial support, sustaining livelihoods and enterprise development.
3. The Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Office (FASPO) shall provide Official Development Assistance (ODA) in identified critical areas covered by CARP.
4. The Project Management Service (PMS) shall provide technical assistance on the project development, management and resource mobilization on CARP covered areas. It shall also provide assistance in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of both foreign and locally funded projects.

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proposed additional criteria mentioned below, which are unique features of agro-biodiversity, shall also be considered additional prioritization criteria in the revision of the CADP Manual of Operations.

1. *Presence of traditional AFF ecosystems and local/indigenous knowledge systems.* The convergence area should have conventional AFF ecosystems with significant agrobiodiversity and indigenous knowledge systems and traditional practices (IKSTP). The conservation of agro-biodiversity and adoption of IKSTP shall contribute significantly to the goal of the convergence initiative to contribute to the sustainability of biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services and increase in adaptive capacities and resilience of ecosystems.
2. *Performs as Effective Buffer Zone of a Protected Area.* The convergence area may be adjacent to a protected area (PA) and serves as a buffer zone (as defined under the National Integrated Protected Areas System Act or NIPAS Act) to provide an added layer of protection to the PAs. Protected areas are sentinels of genetic materials that are important for domestic use and agriculture. Therefore, communities within these buffer zones are the immediate beneficiaries of these provisioning services of the protected area. The convergence area may also be within the multiple-use zone (MUZ) of the protected area where tenured migrants can apply agro-biodiversity practices.
3. *Vulnerability to Climate Risk.* The area is vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate events or related harms (e.g. flood, drought, storm surges, sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion) which affect the ecosystems, economy, societies, and the communities. Existing site-specific Climate Risk Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) maps provided by DA CRAO can be used as a reference to assess the sustainability of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the proposed convergence areas.


#### SECTION 7. Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this JMO shall be done in accordance with the functions of the NTWG, four (4) CWGs, RCI TWGs, and other relevant DA-DAR-DENR-DILG offices under Section 5. Institutional Arrangements and Terms of Reference of this Order.

#### SECTION 8. Funding Mechanism

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All expenses relative to the implementation of this Order shall be charged against the concerned offices and agencies, subject to accounting and auditing rules and regulations. Cost-sharing and/or counter parting schemes among donor agencies, other government agencies, and local and international business community/private sector shall be encouraged to support the implementation of this Order.

#### SECTION 9. Issuance of Implementing Advisory

The DA, DAR, DENR, and DILG may issue subsequent implementing orders and advisories pursuant to this Order.

#### SECTION 10. Separability Clause

If for any reason, any part of a provision of this Order is declared invalid or unconstitutional, any part or provision not affected thereby shall remain in full force and effect.

#### SECTION 11. Repealing Clause


All previous NCI-SRD issuances inconsistent with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed or amended accordingly.

#### SECTION 12. Effectivity

This Joint Memorandum Order shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force until revoked.

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	Republic of the Philippines DA - DAR - DENR - DILG <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_038_2
	<b>JOINT MEMORANDUM ORDER (JMO)</b>	Control No.:	
		Effective date:	October 15, 2020
		Page No.:	Page 10 of 10

APPROVED BY:



*William D. Dar*

**WILLIAM D. DAR**  
 Secretary  
 Department of Agriculture (DA)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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 Office of the Secretary  
  
 A22-03070592  
 BEC-OSEC-J. M. O

*Bernie F. Cruz*  
**BERNIE F. CRUZ**  
 Acting Secretary  
 Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

*Jim O. Sampulna*  
**JIM O. SAMPULNA**  
 Acting Secretary

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
 AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
  
 SEINR062754

*Eduardo M. Año*  
**EDUARDO M. AÑO**  
 Secretary


Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)



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## Annex C. Format for Convergence Area Evaluation


	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_047_0
		Control No.:	
	<b>CONVERGENCE AREA EVALUATION</b>	Effective date:	February 20, 2022
		Page No.:	1 of 1

Name of Potential Convergence Area/Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

CRITERIA	WEIGHT %	RATING SCALE/DESCRIPTOR					RATING/SCORE
		1	2	3	4	5	
Must Criteria							
1. Completeness of ecosystem zones							
2. Conferment of Seal of Good Local Governance to the LGU							
Prioritization Criteria							
1. Presence of key production zones with connectivity for increased productivity and income	30%						
2. Combination of sites across major poverty groups	25%						
3. Presence of development-oriented local government leaders and LGU alliances	25%						
4. Presence of NGOs, Pos, cooperatives, and an academic/research community	20%						
TOTAL RATING	100%						
Bonus Criteria							
5. Presence of traditional AFF ecosystems and local/indigenous knowledge systems							
6. Performs as Buffer Zone of a Protected Area							
7. Availability of Local Climate Change Action Plan							
ADDITIONAL RATING							




## Annex D. Shortlist of Convergence Areas for Approval and Confirmation

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_048_0
		Control No.:	
	<b>SHORTLIST OF CONVERGENCE AREAS</b>	Effective date:	February 20, 2022
		Page No.:	1 of 1

Shortlist of Convergence Areas			
<b>Region:</b>			
<b>Province:</b>			
<b>Municipalities Covered</b>	<b>Barangays Covered</b>	<b>Areas to be Developed</b>	<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>

## Annex E. Pro-Forma Letter Template: Endorsement of Evaluation Results for Area Selection

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_049_0
		Control No.:	
	<b>ENDORSEMENT OF THE EVALUATION RESULTS</b>	Effective date:	February 20, 2022
		Page No.:	1 of 1

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**TO:**

Regional Executive Director, DA-RFO \_\_\_\_\_ and Chairperson, Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group (RCI TWG) \_\_\_\_\_

**FROM:**

Chairperson, Provincial Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group (PCI TWG)

**SUBJECT:      ENDORSEMENT OF THE EVALUATION RESULTS FOR AREA SELECTION**

We respectfully endorse the evaluation results covering the following areas/sites for possible inclusion in the DA-DAR-DENR-DILG convergence initiative in the Province of \_\_\_\_\_.

Based on the evaluation results, the following sites/areas are favorably recommended for inclusion in the PCI TWG:


1. Name of Area
2. Name of Area

Attached are the pertinent documents for your review. Should you find them in order, may we request the confirmation of the recommended sites so we can initiate relevant activities for the development of a convergence area.

Sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson of the PCI TWG

## Annex F. Pro-Forma Letter Template: Confirmation on Convergence Area Selection

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_050_0
		Control No.:	
	<b>CONFIRMATION OF CONVERGENCE AREA SELECTION</b>	Effective date:	February 20, 2022
		Page No.:	1 of 1

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**TO:** Chairperson, Provincial Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group (PCI TWG)

**FROM:** Chairperson, Regional Convergence Initiative Technical Working Group (RCI TWG)

**SUBJECT: CONFIRMATION OF CONVERGENCE AREA SELECTION**

---

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,


This is to confirm the selection of \_\_\_\_\_ as a convergence site of the National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ as per result of the selection process undertaken by the PCI TWG on \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

It is understood that the necessary steps will be taken at your end to commence the activities in your area and facilitate the achievement of the convergence initiative goals.

Truly yours,


\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson of the RCI TWG

## Annex G. Pro-Forma Letter Template: Confirmation on Convergence Area Selection

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_025_1
		Control No.:	
	<b>PROPOSED CONVERGENCE AREA BRIEFER TEMPLATE</b>	Effective date:	March 30, 2022
		Page No.:	1 of 1

Name of Proposed New Convergence Area:	
Location:	
Municipalities Covered:	
Watershed/Major River Covered:	
Main Purpose for Selection of Convergence Area: (see Must and Prioritization Criteria indicated in the CADP Manual of Operations):	
Vision-Mission:	
Goals:	
Objectives:	
Priority Commodities: (provide latest data on priority commodities i.e., area planted (ha), area harvested (ha) and marketable surplus (mt/yr)	
Existing Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF) Enterprises	
Existing Civil Society Organizations	
Proposed Beneficiaries: (provide statistics, if available)	
Proposed Major Interventions: (indicate specific projects or programs)	

## Annex H. Pro-Forma Letter Template: Confirmation on Convergence Area Selection

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_051_0
		Control No.:	
	<b>CADP WORKSHOP TEMPLATES</b>	Effective date:	February 20, 2022
		Page No.:	1 of 1

### A. Convergence Area Profile

1. Proposed Convergence Area:
2. Vision:
3. Mission:
4. Goals:
5. Objectives:

CONVERGENCE AREA PROFILE REQUIREMENTS	BRIEF STATUS	LACKING DATA/INFORMATION	DATA SOURCE	REMARKS
1. Watershed situation and ecosystem condition (DENR Report and IWMP)				
2. Existing development plans (CLUP, ARC Development Project, FLUP, ICRM Plans, CDP, AFMP, ARC Development Plan and Cluster Plan, NCIP Plan, PCIPs)				
3. Socio economic conditions (gender and IP disaggregated demographic data and population spread)				
4. Existing policies and laws applicable and specific to the area				
5. Current/existing institutional arrangements				
6. Relevant cultural and religious practices				
7. Current investment and agribusiness situation				
8. Municipal and Provincial Physical Framework Plan (CDP and PPFP)				
9. SWOT				
10. Relevant information on climate change from DA-AMIA project and DILG Local Climate Change Action Plan				
11. Listing of Maps Available				

## B. Convergence Area Profile (CAP) Analysis

COMPONENT	CURRENT/EXISTING STATUS	ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS	PROPOSED INPUTS/ACTIVITIES/INTERVENTIONS	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE					
				D A	D A R	D E N R	D I L G	L U S	O T H E R S
1. Physical characteristics and infrastructure (ex: FMR, irrigation, post-harvest facility etc.)									
2. Environment protection and ecosystem management activities (ex: ecotourism, soil and water conservation, NGP, agri-tourism, fish sanctuaries, declared PAs, tenurial instruments etc.)									
3. Investment requirements based on value-chain and market study - Market information system, processing and value-adding facilities/technologies									
4. Socio-economic (ex: all basic socio-economic services)									
5. Institutional development - Rural based organizations - LGUs - Local alliances									

## C. Convergence Area Development Framework

Proposed Inputs/Activities/Interventions	KPI	Source of Funds	Proposed Complementation and Integration of Services	Physical with Unit					Budget (in thousands)					Remarks
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
1.														
2.														
3.														

## Annex I. Existing Legislations as Reference for CAP Analysis

1. Code on Sanitation of the Philippines of 1975 (Presidential Decree No. 856, dated 23 December 1975)
2. Marine Pollution Decree of 1976 (Presidential Decree No. 979, dated 18 August 1976)
3. Pollution Control Law of 1976 (Presidential Decree No. 984, dated 18 August 1976), amending Republic Act No. 3931 of 1964
4. The Water Code of the Philippines of 1976 (Presidential Decree No. 1067, dated 31 December 1976)
5. Philippine Environment Code of 1977 (Presidential Decree No. 1152, dated 6 June 1977)
6. Amended “Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines” of 1978 (Presidential Decree No. 1559 dated 11 June 1978), amending Presidential Decree No. 705 dated 19 May 1975, which revised the Forestry Reform Code of the Philippines (Presidential Decree No. 389)
7. Reorganization Act of DENR of 1987 (Executive Order No. 192, dated 10 June 1987)
8. Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 (Republic Act No. 6969)
9. People’s Small-scale Mining Act of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7076)
10. Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160)
11. National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7586)
12. Magna Carta of Small Farmers of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7607)
13. Strategic Environmental Plan for Palawan Act of 1992 (Republic Act No. 7611)
14. Adopting a Community-Based Forest Management Strategy to Ensure the Sustainable Development of the Country’s Forestlands Resources and Providing Recommendations for its Implementation (Executive Order No. 263 dated July 1995)
15. Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (Republic Act No. 7942)
16. The Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 (Republic Act No. 8371)
17. Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 (Republic Act No. 8749)
18. Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA) of 1997 (Republic Act No. 8435)
19. Establishing the Guidelines for Eco-Tourism Development in the Philippines of 1999 (Executive Order No. 111 dated 17 June 1999)
20. Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (Republic Act No. 9003)
21. Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act of 2001 (Republic Act No. 9147)
22. Promoting Sustainable Forest Management in the Philippines (Executive Order No. 318 dated 09 June 2004)
23. Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 (Republic Act No. 9275)
24. Biofuels Act of 2006 (Republic Act No. 9367)
25. Adopting Integrated Coastal Management as a National Strategy to Ensure the Sustainable Development of the Country’s Coastal and Marine Environment and Resources and Establishing Supporting Mechanisms for its Implementation (Executive Order No. 533 dated 6 June 2006)
26. Pursuing Sustainable Upland Development Anchoring on Food, Wood and Non-Wood Security and Economic Productivity and Providing the Mechanisms for its Implementation and for Other Purposes (Executive Order No. 606 Series of 2007)
27. Renewable Energy Act of 2008 (Republic Act No. 9513)
28. Climate Change Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 9229)
29. Amended “Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law” of 2009 (amended as Republic Act No. 9700), amending the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 (Republic Act No. 6657)
30. The Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Credit and Financing System through Banking Institutions Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 10000)
31. Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010 (Republic Act No. 10121)
32. Declaring A Moratorium On The Cutting And Harvesting Of Timber In The Residual Forests And Creating The Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force (Executive Order No. 23, dated 01 Feb 2011)
33. National Greening Program (NGP) of 2011 (Executive Order No. 26, dated 24 Feb 2011)
34. People’s Survival Fund of 2012 (Republic Act No. 10174), amending Climate Change Act of 2009 (Republic Act No. 9229)
35. Agriculture and Fisheries Mechanization (AFMech) Law (Republic Act No. 10601) of 2013
36. Amended “The Philippine Fisheries Code” of 2014 (Republic Act No. 10654), amending Republic Act No. 8550 of 1988
37. Expanding the Coverage of the National Greening Program of 2015 (Executive Order No. 193, dated 12 Nov 2015)
38. Farm Tourism Development Act of 2016 (Republic Act No. 10816)
39. Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System Act of 2018 (ENIPAS) (Republic Act No. 11038)
40. DENR MC 2008-05 (Guidelines in the Preparation of IWMPs), with Technical Bulletin 16-A (Supplemental Guidelines and Procedures of IWMPs)
41. DAR MC No. 04 Series of 2003 (Operationalizing the Development of Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Agrarian Reform Zones or KALAHI ARZones)
42. DAR Memorandum Circular No. 03 Series of 2006 (Intensified Rural Development Through ARC Connectivity)
43. DAR Memorandum Circular No. 13 Series 2009 (Operational Directives for the Development of ARC Clusters)
44. NCIP Administrative Order No. 3 Series of 2012 (Free and Prior Informed Consent)
45. National Color-Coded Agriculture Guide Map

## Annex J. Investment Proposal/Business Plan

### Cover Page

### Table of Contents

**Executive Summary** - Answers what, who, when, where, how, and how much with respect to the company, management, business objectives, financing, repayment strategies, etc.

- a. Description of the Business - discuss what are the main activities of the investment proposal, who is the proponent, what are the goal and objectives of your proposed undertaking, and what modality you are proposing (open investment, joint-venture, partnership or just a loan financing)
- b. Product/Service Summary - present here the products that your project will be producing or the services that the project will be doing
- c. Business Strategy - discuss here how you plan to run and manage your business, where and how you source out your raw materials, what are your market and promotion strategies
- d. Financial Strategy - show in here the total financial requirement of the project and the breakdown of the financing summary, how much is being proposed for investment and how much is the equity of the proponent.

**Chapter I - Industry and Market Analysis** - this portion describes the industry you are getting into, your target market as well as your competitors. It looks at the nature and trend of the industry that allows you to make the appropriate strategy for your product or service.

- a. Product or Service - please back up with a picture
  - Product/service description
  - Product application/uses
  - Product packaging
- b. Market Research
  - Market trends (discuss here the market trend, the supply and demand gap of your proposed and related products)
  - External research (if there are external research conducted to support that there is really a market potential of your proposed product)
  - Market estimates - discuss here how much of the current market you want to serve.
- c. Marketing Plan & Sales Strategy
  - SWOT Analysis
  - Competitive Analysis - discuss the comparative advantage of the project considering the capacity of the proponent/management team or the target group or area that the project will be dealing, the presence of strong support group, etc.
  - Target Customer Groups - discuss the target customers/markets. Discuss and present a list of potential market and their volume requirement, if available.
    - o Customer demographics
    - o Sales strategy
    - o Pricing and positioning
    - o In-depth marketing plan
    - o Advertising and promotion



**Chapter II - Company Summary or Business Structure** - This section presents your management team, business location, and business organization. This illustrates the organizational structure and their functions.

- a. Management team
- b. Business location
- c. Business Organization

**Chapter III - Company Positioning or Operational Plan**

- a. Goals & Objectives/Mission Statement
- b. Strategy of Implementation or Action Plan
- c. Technical Processes of the product or service
- d. Resource Allocation
  - Human resource
  - Raw materials
- e. Budget Allocation


**Chapter IV - Financial Plan** - This section includes realistic financial points, forecasts and system. It is important to visualize the worst case, expected case, and best-case financial forecasts. The forecasts must be backed up by the marketing plan and industry trend figures to ensure the reliability of your assumptions. Always include current data.

- a. Staffing & employees
- b. Start-up budget
- c. Forecast profit and loss account
- d. Forecast balance sheet
- e. Forecast cash flow
- f. Sales and profit forecasts
- g. Sales charts and graphs

**Attachments**

- a. Monthly Cash Flow analysis
- b. Monthly Profit and Loss Analysis
- c. Monthly Sales by Product
- d. Monthly Costs & Margins by Products
- e. Monthly Balance Sheets

## Annex K. RBME Performance Matrix


	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA - DAR - DENR - DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>	Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
		Control No.:	
		Effective date:	March 31, 2020
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### NCI-SRD RBME Performance Framework


#### I. Short-term Results Statements

Short-term Results Statements																				
Short-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of verification	Baseline Value	Target Value by									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2023			2025			2028										
				2018	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
Improved capacity	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> saying that they have increased capacities	No. of stakeholders said / No. of stakeholders trained	-	80%			80%			80%			- P/C/MCIs -RCIs -CD CWG - AFECBD CWG	surveys, survey hybrid interviews, KIIs, FGDs, activity evaluations	- P/C/MCIs -RCIs -CD CWG - AFECBD CWG	annual	-CD CWG	- RCIs -CD CWG - AFECBD CWG	- CD CWG -AFFECBD CWG - NTWG -NSC	
	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> with increased learning level	No. of stakeholders with an improved post-test score from pre-test	-	80%			80%			80%			- RCIs -CD CWG	pre and post-test result assessment	-RCIs -CD CWG	annual	-CD CWG	-RCIs -CD CWG	- RCIs - CD CWG - NTWG -NSC	


<sup>1</sup> Partner agencies (central and regional), beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, upland dwellers, small fisherfolk, IPs)

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>		Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
			Control No.:	
	<b>REPORT</b>		Effective date:	March 31, 2020
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Short-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of verification	Baseline Value	Target Value by									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2023			2025			2028										
				2018	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
		score / No. of stakeholders who took the test																		
	% of MPM-RD graduates involved in NCI-SRD	No. of involved graduates / total graduates	-	100 %				100 %				100 %			-RCIs -CD CWG	document review (approved SOs, reports)	- RCIs - CD CWG	annual	-CD CWG	-CD CWG - NTWG -NSC
	# of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> applying the acquired knowledge		-	300				900 total  300				1800 total  300			- P/C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs	Surveys, KII, FGD, document review	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - CWGs	Annual	-CWGs -NTWG	-RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>			Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
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Short-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of verification	Baseline Value	Target Value by									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
	, ability, and skills																			
Improved convergence implementation	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> giving a satisfactory or better rating on the programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) implemented	No. of stakeholders with satisfactory or better rating / No. of stakeholders surveyed or interviewed	-	80%			80%			80%			- P/C/MCIs -RCI -NSC	Surveys, KII, FGD, scorecard	- RCIs -NTWG	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	- RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC	
	# of partnerships established		-	3 total 1			5 total 1			8 total 1		-	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - PA CWG	document review (MOA, MOU)	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - PA CWG - AFFECBD CWG	Annual	- PA CWG - AFFECBD CWG -NTWG	-RCIs -PA CWG AFFECBD CWG	-RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC	

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>		Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
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Short-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of verification	Baseline Value	Target Value by									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses
				2023			2025			2028									
				2018	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual							
													- AFECBD CWG						
	# of partnerships maintained /strengthened		1	2 total  1			3 total  1			4 total  1			- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - PA CWG - AFECBD CWG	document review (MOA, MOU)	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - PA CWG - AFECBD CWG	Annual	- PA CWG - AFECBD CWG - NTWG	- RCIs -PA CWG AFECBD CWG	-RCIs -NTWG -NSC
	% increase of fund allocation from partner agencies	[(New fund allocation – old fund allocation) / old fund allocation ]*100	-	10%			10%			10%			- RCIs - NSC	document review	- NSC	Annual	- NTWG - NSC	-RCIs -NSC	-RCIs -CWGs


	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>		Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
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Short-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of verification	Baseline Value	Target Value by									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses
				2023			2025			2028									
			2018	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var							
	# of convergence areas	7	40 total CAs			42 total CAs			45 total CAs			-RCIs -NTWG	document review	- RCIs - NTWG	Annual	- NTWG - NSC	- RCIs - NTWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC	
Improved policies of the 4 NCI-SRD agencies	# of joint issuances (policies, resolutions ) signed		13	50 total  10 issuances			70 total  10 issuances			100 total  10 issuances			-RCIs -PA CWG	document review	-RCIs -PA CWG	Annual	- PA CWG - NTWG	-PA CWG	-RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC
	# of relevant policies reviewed		1	6 total  1 policy			8 total  1 policy			11 total  1 policy			-RCIs -PA CWG	document review	-PA CWG	Annual	- PA CWG - NTWG	-PA CWG	-RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>		Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
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	<b>REPORT</b>		Effective date:	March 31, 2020
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## II. Mid-term Results Statements


Mid-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Values									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
Enhanced institutional arrangement/dynamics	% of major projects implemented as planned	(No. of major projects implemented as planned / No. of major projects implemented) *100	-	80%			90%			100%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs -Donors	document review	-P/C/MCIs -RCIs -NTWG	Annual	-Third party -RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC	
	% increase in stakeholder	[(No. of new stakeholder	-	20%			20%			20%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	surveys, survey hybrid	-P/C/MCIs	Annual	-Third party -KM CWG	-RCIs -KM CWG	-RCIs -KM CWG -NTWG	

	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>		Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_ FR_035_1
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	<b>REPORT</b>		Effective date:	March 31, 2020
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Mid-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Values									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
	rs <sup>2</sup> availing information	lders availing information – no. of old stakeholders availing information) / no. of old stakeholders availing information]*100											- KM CWG	interviews, KIIs, data collection tool, document review	-RCIs - KM CWG				-NSC	

<sup>2</sup> partner agencies (central and regional), donors/CSOs, LGUs, beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, IPs)




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Mid-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Values									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses			
				2018			2023			2025										2028		
				Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var								Planned	Actual	Var
	% reduction of the turn-around time for the CADP approval and launching	[(Original Value – New Value) / Original Value] *100	-	20%			20%			20%			-RCIs -NTWG	document review	- NTWG	Annual	-NTWG	-NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG -NSC			
	# of feedback mechanisms maintained		-	3 platforms			3 platforms			3 platforms			-RCIs -KM CWG -CD CWG	document review	-KM CWG -CD CWG	Annual	-KM CWG -CD CWG -NTWG	-KM CWG -CD CWG	-RCIs -KM CWG -CD CWG -NTWG -NSC			
Expanded opportunities for AFF development	# of AFF enterprises and business activities in the convergence area		-	TBD			TBD			TBD			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	document review	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	Annual	- RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	-RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG - NTWG -NSC			


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				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
# of beneficiaries <sup>3</sup> transformed as AFF entrepreneurs		-	TBD				TBD				TBD			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	document review,survey, survey hybrid interviews KII, s, FGDs	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	Annual	- RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	-RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG - NTWG -NSC
% increase in AFF jobs generated	[(No. of new AFF jobs – no. of old AFF jobs) / no. of old AFF jobs]*100	-	20%				20%				20%			-C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	survey, survey hybrid interviews, KII, s, FGD, document review	- C/MCIs -RCIs - AFFECBD CWG		-RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	-RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	- C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC


<sup>3</sup> Smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, IPs

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Mid-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Values									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
# of beneficiaries with market linkage		-	TBD			TBD			TBD			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG	document review, survey, survey hybrid interviews KIs, FGDs	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	Annual	- RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	- RCIs - AFFECBD CWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -AFFECBD CWG - NTWG -NSC		
% increase in the number of stakeholders <sup>2</sup> engaged in the convergence areas	[(No. of new stakeholders engaged in CAs – no. of old stakeholders engaged in CAs) / no. of old stakeholders]	-	20%			20%			20%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs -NTWG	document review, survey, survey hybrid interviews KIs, FGDs	- P/C/MCIs - RCIs - NTWG	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs - NTWG -NSC		


	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>			Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_ FR_035_1
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Mid-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Values									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses
				2018	2023			2025			2028								
			Planned		Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var							
		engage in CAs]*10																	


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### III. Long-term Results Statements


Long-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
Improved governance	% of satisfactory performance of partner agencies	Average rating of stakeholders to each partner agency	-	80%			80%			80%			-NSC -RCIs	surveys, document review(assessment reports, IPCRs, scorecard), feedback mechanism	-NSC	Annual	-NSC	-NSC	-RCIs -CWGs - NTWG -NSC	
	% increase in beneficiaries' satisfaction	[(No. of new beneficiaries satisfied – no. of old beneficiaries satisfied) / no. of	-	10%			20%			50%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	surveys, survey hybrid interviews, activity evaluation, KIIs, FGD	- P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Annual	-RCIs	- C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs - NTWG -NSC		

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Long-term Results Statements	Indicator s	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
		old beneficiaries satisfied]*100																		
	# of recognitions (awards, citations, certifications) received by partner agencies		-	-			1				2 total 1			-NSC	document review	- NSC	Annual	-NSC -RCIs	-NSC -RCIs	-RCIs -CWGs - NTWG -NSC
	# of recognitions (awards, citations, certifications) received by a		-	1			2 total 1				3 total 1			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	document review	- P/C/MCIs -RCIs -NTWG	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs - NTWG -NSC


	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b> <b>DA – DAR – DENR – DILG</b> <b>National Convergence Initiative for Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD)</b>		Reference Code:	NCI-SRD_FR_035_1
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Long-term Results Statements	Indicator s	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
	convergence area																			
% utilization of funds	(Total funds utilized / total funds disbursed) * 100	-	90%			90%			90%			-RCIs -National Secretariat -NSC	document review	-RCIs -National Secretariat -NSC	Annual	-NSC	-RCIs - National Secretariat	-RCIs -NSC		
% completion of PAPs in the development plans	(PAPs completed / Total PAPs) *100	-	80%			80%			90%			-RCIs -CWGs	document review	-RCIs -NTWG	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -CWGs	- C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC		
Improved environment	# of convergence areas		-	10 total			20 total			30 total			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	survey, survey hybrid	- P/C/MCIs	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs	


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Long-term Results Statements	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses
				2018	2023			2025			2028								
			Plan		Actual	Var	Plan	Actual	Var	Plan	Actual	Var							
			ned		ual		ned	ual		ned	ual								
ent and ecosystem services	with climate change adaptive and resilient communities												interviews, KIIs, FGD, document review	-RCIs					-NTWG -NSC
	# of management arrangement in convergence areas		-										-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Document review	-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC
	% increase in forest cover	[(New forest cover value–old forest cover value) / old	-	10%			20%			20%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Document review	-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG	-C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC




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Long-term Results Statements	Indicator s	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
			forest cover value] *100																	
	% increase in mangrove, seagrass, and corals cover	[(New mangrove, seagrass, corals cover value– old mangrove, seagrass, corals cover value) / old mangrove, seagrass, corals cover value] *100	-	10%			20%				20%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Document review	- P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG -C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC	


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Long-term Results Statements	Indicator s	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
	% increase in convergence areas with improved resources (land, water and vulnerable areas)	ss, corals cover value] *100 [(New Cas with improved resources value– old CAs with improved resources value) / old CAs with		10%			20%				20%			-P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Document review	- P/C/MCIs -RCIs	Annual	-RCIs -NTWG	-RCIs -NTWG -C/MCIs -RCIs -CWGs -NTWG -NSC	

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Long-term Results Statements	Indicator s	Means of Verification	Baseline Value	Target Value									Data Source	Data Collection Methods	Who Collects	Frequency	Who Analyzes	Who Reports	Who Uses	
				2018	2023			2025			2028									
					Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual	Var	Planned	Actual								Var
		improved resources value] *100																		


## Annex K. RBME Report

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### Short-term Results Indicator

Result Statements	Indicators	Sub-indicators (if necessary)	Baseline (20__)	Target (20__)	Accomplish ed (20__)	Remarks
Improved capacity	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> saying that they have increased capacities					
	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> with increased learning level					
	# of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> applying the acquired knowledge, ability, and skills					
Improved convergence implementation	% of stakeholders <sup>1</sup> giving a satisfactory or better rating on the programs, activities, and projects (PAPs) implemented					
	# of partnerships established					
	# of partnerships maintained/strengthened					

<sup>1</sup> Partner TWGs (P/C/MCI TWGs), beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, upland dwellers, small fisherfolk, IPs)


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**Mid-term Results Indicator**


Result Statements	Indicators	Sub-indicators (if necessary)	Baseline (20__)	Target (20__)	Accomplish ed (20__)	Remarks
Enhanced institutional arrangement/dynamics	% of major projects implemented based on the planned duration					
	% increase in stakeholders <sup>2</sup> availing information					
	% reduction of the turn-around time for the CADD (approval and launching)					
	# of feedback mechanisms maintained					
Expanded opportunities for AFF development	# of AFF enterprises and business activities in the convergence area					
	# of beneficiaries <sup>3</sup> transformed as AFF entrepreneurs					
	% increase in AFF jobs generated					

<sup>2</sup> Partner TWGs (P/C/MCI TWGs), donors/CSOs, LGUs, beneficiaries (smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, IPs)

<sup>3</sup> Smallholder farmers, small fisherfolk, upland dwellers, IPs

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Result Statements	Indicators	Sub-indicators (if necessary)	Baseline (20__)	Target (20__)	Accomplish ed (20__)	Remarks
	# of beneficiaries with market linkage					
	% increase in the number of stakeholders <sup>2</sup> engaged in the convergence areas					


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**Long-term Results Indicator**

Result Statements	Indicators	Sub-indicators (if necessary)	Baseline (20__)	Target (20__)	Accomplish ed (20__)	Remarks
Improved governance	% of satisfactory performance of partner agencies					
	% increase in beneficiaries' satisfaction					
	# of recognitions (awards, citations, certifications) received by a convergence area					
Improved environment and ecosystem services	# of convergence areas with climate change adaptive and resilient communities					
	# of management arrangement in convergence areas					
	% increase in forest cover					
	% increase in mangrove, seagrass, and corals cover					

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Result Statements	Indicators	Sub-indicators (if necessary)	Baseline (20__)	Target (20__)	Accomplish ed (20__)	Remarks
	% increase in convergence areas with improved resources (land, water and vulnerable areas)					

## Annex L. List of Priority Watersheds

List of 131 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting National Irrigation Systems as of March 15, 2021									
No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
3	CAR		849,749						
1	Abulog River Watershed	Abulog River Watershed	278,652	Large	CAR	CAR	1) Abra, 2) Apayao	1) Tineg; 2) Calanasan, Conner, Flora, Kabugao, Luna, Pudtol, Santa Marcela	Abulog River Watershed
						Region 2	Cagayan	Abulug, Allacapan, Ballesteros, Lasam, Pamplona, Santa Praxedes, Santo Niño	
						Region 1	Ilocos Norte	Adams, Carasi, Nueva Era, Solsona, Vintar	
1	Manucotae River Watershed	Pamplona River Watershed	79,756	Large	CAR	Region 2	Cagayan	Abulug, Claveria, Pamplona, Sanchez-Mira	Manucotae River Watershed
						CAR	Apayao	Calanasan, Kabugao, Luna, Pudtol	
1	Abra River Watershed	Abra River Watershed	491,341	Large	CAR	CAR	1) Abra, 2) Apayao, 3) Benguet, 4) Kalingan, 5) Mountain Province	1) Sallapadan, San Isidro, San Juan, San Quintin, Tayum, Tineg, Tubo, Villaviciosa, Bangued, Boliney, Bucay, Bucloc, Daguioman, Danglas, Dolores, La Paz, Lacub, Lagangilang, Lagayan, Langiden, Licuan-Baay, Luba, Malibcong, Manabo, Peñarrubia, Pidigan, Pilar; 2) Conner, Kabugao; 3) Bakun, Buguias, Mankayan; 4) Balbalan, Pasi; 5) Bauko, Besao, Bontoc, Sagada, Tadian	Additional
						Region 1	1) Ilocos Norte, 2) Ilocos Sur	1) Nueva Era; 2) Bantay, Caoayan, Cervantes, Magsingal, Nagbukel, Narvacan, Quirino, San Emilio, San Juan, Santa, Sigay, Suyoy, Vigan City	Additional
12	REGION 1		537,629						
1	Amburayan River Watershed	Bayogao River Watershed	128,081	Large	Region 1	Region 1	1) La Union, 2) Ilocos Sur	1) Bangar, San Gabriel, Santol, Sudipen; 2) Alilem, Cervantes, Santa Cruz, Sigay, Sugpon, Suyoy, Tagudin	Amburayan River Watershed
						CAR	Benguet	Atok, Bakun, Bokod, Buguias, Kabayan, Kapangan, Kibungan, Tublay	
1	Aringay River Watershed	Aringay River Watershed	41,370	Medium	Region 1	Region 1	La Union	Agoo, Aringay, Bauang, Burgos, Caba, Naguilian, Pugo, Rosario, Santo Tomas, Tubao	Aringay River Watershed
						CAR	Benguet	Baguio City, La Trinidad, Sablan, Tuba	
1	Bued River Watershed	Bued River Watershed	57,632	Large	Region 1	Region 1	1) La Union, 2) Pangasinan	1) Pugo, Rosario, Santo Tomas; 2) Santo Tomas, Dagupan City, Laoac, Manaoag, Mangaldan, Mapandan, Pozzorubio, San Fabian, San Jacinto, Sison, Urdaneta City	Bued River Watershed
						CAR	Benguet	Baguio City, Itogon, Tuba	
1	Laoag River Watershed	Laoag River Watershed	134,246	Large	Region 1	Region 1	Ilocos Norte	Banna, Batac City, Carasi, Dingras, Laoag City, Marcos, Nueva Era, Paoy Lake, Paoy, Piddig, Pinili, San Nicolas, Sarat, Solsona, Vintar	Laoag River Watershed
						CAR	1) Abra, 2) Apayao	1) Tineg, Danglas, Lagayan; 2) Calanasan, Kabugao	
1	Nayom River Watershed	Gama River Watershed	22,331	Medium	Region 1	Region 1	Pangasinan	Dasol, Infanta, Mabini	Nayom River Watershed
						Region 3	Zambales	Santa Cruz	
1	Sta. Maria River Watershed	Sta. Maria River Watershed	28,917	Medium	Region 1	Region 1	Ilocos Sur	Banayoyo, Burgos, Candon City, Gregorio Del Pilar, Lidlidda, Nagbukel, Narvacan, San Emilio, San Esteban, Santa Maria, Santiago	Sta. Maria River Watershed
						CAR	Abra	Villaviciosa, Pilar	

No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Buaya River Watershed	Buaya River Watershed	23,999	Medium	Region 1	Region 1	Ilocos Sur	Candon City, Cervantes, Galimuyod, Gregorio Del Pilar, Quirino, Salcedo, San Emilio, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Sigay, Suyo	Buaya River Watershed
1	Vintar River Watershed	Bacarra River Watershed	59,089	Large	Region 1	Region 1	Ilocos Norte	Adams, Bacarra, Bangui, Burgos, Carasi, Dumalneg, Laoag City, Pasuquin, Piddig, Vintar	Vintar River Watershed
1	Bulu River Watershed	Bulu River Watershed	21,917	Medium	Region 1	Region 1	Ilocos Norte	Adams, Bangui, Dumalneg, Pagudpud, Vintar	Bulu River Watershed
1	Namrunjan River Watershed	Cabugao River Watershed	7,701	Small	Region 1	Region 1	1) Ilocos Norte, 2) Ilocos Sur	1) Badoc, Nueva Era, Cabugao; 2) San Juan, Sinait	Additional
1	Sulvec River Watershed	Santo Domingo River Watershed	10,244	Small	Region 1	Region 1	Ilocos Norte	Burgos, Pasuquin, Vintar	Additional
1	Barbar River Watershed	Bical River Watershed	2,102	Small	Region 1	Region 1	1) Ilocos Norte, 2) Ilocos Sur	1) Nueva Era; 2) Magsingal, San Juan	Additional
4	REGION 2		2,839,505						
1	Cagayan River Watershed	Cagayan River Watershed	2,807,463	Large	Region 2	Region 2	1) Cagayan, 2) Isabela, 3) Nueva Vizcaya, 4) Quirino	1) Alcala, Allacapan, Amulung, Aparri, Baggao, Buguey, Camalaniugan, Enrile, Gattaran, Iguig, Lal-Lo, Lasam, Peñablanca, Piat, Rizal, Santo Niño, Solana, Tuao, Tuguegarao City; 2) San Pablo, Santa Maria, Santiago City, Santo Tomas, Tumauini, Alicia, Angadanan, Aurora, Benito Soliven, Burgos, Cabagan, Cabatuan, Cauayan City, Cordon, Delfin Albano, Dinapigue, Divilacan, Echague, Gamu, Ilagan, Jones, Luna, Maconacon, Mallig, Naguilian, Palanan, Quezon, Quirino, Ramon, Reina Mercedes, Roxas, San Agustin, San Guillermo, San Isidro, San Manuel, San Mariano, San Mateo; 3) Alfonso Castaneda, Ambaguio, Artao, Bagabag, Bambang, Bayombong, Diadi, Dupax Del Norte, Dupax Del Sur, Kasibu, Kayapa, Quezon, Santa Fe, Solano, Villaverde; 4) Aglipay, Cabarroguis, Diffun, Maddela, Nagtipunan, Saguday	Pinacanauan de Tumauini River Watershed, Pinacanauan de Tuguegarao River Watershed, Pared River Watershed, Magat River Watershed, Pinacanauan de San Pablo Watershed, Zinundangan River Watershed, Dummun River Watershed
						CAR	1) Abra, 2) Apayao, 3) Benguet, 4) Kalinga, 5) Mountain Province, 6) Ifugao	1) Tineg, Tubo, Boliney, Daguioman, Lacub, Malibcong; 2) Conner, Flora, Kabugao; 3) Bokod, Buguias, Kabayan; 4) Balbalan, Lubuagan, Pasil, Pinukpuk, Rizal, Tabuk City, Tanudan, Tinglayan; 5) Barlig, Bauko, Besao, Bontoc, Natonin, Paracelis, Sabangan, Sadanga, Sagada, Tadian; 6) Aguinaldo, Alfonso Lista, Asipulo, Banaue, Hingyon, Hungduan, Kiangan, Lagawe, Lamut, Mayoyao, Tinoc	Chico River Watershed, Mallig River Watershed
						Region 3	1) Aurora, 2) Nueva Ecija	1) Casiguran, Dilasag, Dinalungan, Dipaculao, Maria Aurora; 2) Carranglan	
1	Baua River Watershed	Baua River Watershed	11,106	Medium	Region 2	Region 2	Cagayan	Gonzaga	Baua River Watershed
1	Palawig River Watershed	Palawig River Watershed	9,826	Small	Region 2	Region 2	Cagayan	Gonzaga, Santa Ana	Additional
1	Wangaga River Watershed	Aunugay River Watershed	11,110	Medium	Region 2	Region 2	Cagayan	Gonzaga, Lal-Lo	Additional
12	REGION 3		1,784,913						

No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Agno River Watershed	Agno River Watershed	579,991	Large	Region 3	Region 3	1) Nueva Ecija, 2) Pampanga, 3) Tarlac, 4) Zambales	1) Carranglan, Cuyapo, Guimba, Lupao, Nampicuan, Talugtug; 2) Mabalacat; 3) Anao, Bamban, Camiling, Capas, Gerona, Mayantoc, Moncada, Paniqui, Pura, Ramos, San Clemente, San Jose, San Manuel, Santa Ignacia, Tarlac City, Victoria; 4) Botolan, Candelaria, Iba, Masinloc, Palauig, Santa Cruz	Camiling River Watershed, Tarlac & O'Donnell River Watershed
						Region 1	Pangasinan	Aguilar, Alcala, Asingan, Balungao, Bautista, Bayambang, Binmaley, Bugallon, Infanta, Labrador, Lingayen, Mabini, Mangatarem, Natividad, Rosales, San Carlos City, San Manuel, San Nicolas, San Quintin, Santa Maria, Santo Tomas, Tayug, Umingan, Urbiztondo, Villasis	Agno-Banawan River Watershed, Dipalo River Watershed, Agno River Watershed, Ambayon River Watershed, Dumuloc River Watershed, Agno-Sinucalan-Tuboy River Watershed
						CAR	1) Benguet, 2) Ifugao, 3) Mountain Province	1) Atok, Baguio City, Bakun, Bokod, Buguias, Itogon, Kabayan, La Trinidad, Mankayan, Tuba, Tublay; 2) Hungduan, Tinoc; 3) Bauko	
						Region 2	Nueva Vizcaya	Kavapa, Santa Fe	
1	Pinulot-Caulaman Watershed	Caulaman River Watershed	42,084	Medium	Region 3	Region 3	1) Nueva Ecija, 2) Pampanga, 3) Tarlac, 4) Zambales	1) Carranglan, Cuyapo, Guimba, Lupao, Nampicuan, Talugtug; 2) Mabalacat; 3) Anao, Bamban, Camiling, Capas, Gerona, Mayantoc, Moncada, Paniqui, Pura, Ramos, San Clemente, San Jose, San Manuel, Santa Ignacia, Tarlac City, Victoria; 4) Botolan, Candelaria, Iba, Masinloc, Palauig, Santa Cruz	Pinulot River Watershed, Caulaman River Watershed
1	Angat-Ipo-Maasin Watershed	Angat River Watershed	108,335	Large	Region 3	Region 3	1) Aurora, 2) Bulacan, 3) Nueva Ecija, 4) Pampanga, 5) Rizal	1) Dingalan; 2) Angat, Baliuag, Bustos, Calumpit, Doña Remedios Trinidad, Hagonoy, Norzagaray, Pandi, Paombong, Plaridel, Pulilan, San Ildefonso, San Jose del Monte City, San Rafael, Santa Maria; 3) General Tinio; 4) Apalit, Candaba, Macabebe, San Luis, San Simon	Angat-Ipo River Watershed, Angat-Maasin River Watershed
1	Cabaluan River Watershed	Cabaluan River Watershed	14,008	Medium	Region 3	Region 4A	Rizal	Rodriguez	
1	Buciao River Watershed	Buciao River Watershed	65,772	Large	Region 3	Region 3	Zambales	Candelaria, Santa Cruz	Cabaluan River Watershed
1	Dingalan Watershed	Dingalan Watershed	2,686	Small	Region 3	Region 3	1) Pampanga, 2) Tarlac, 3) Zambales	1) Mabalacat; 2) Bamban, Capas, San Jose; 3) Botola, Cabangan, Iba, San Marcelino	Buciao River Watershed
1	Porac-Gumain River Watershed	Gumain River Watershed	30,249	Medium	Region 3	Region 3	Aurora	Dingalan	Dingalan Watershed
1	Sto. Tomas River Watershed	Sto. Tomas River Watershed	26,148	Medium	Region 3	Region 3	1) Bataan, 2) Pampanga, 3) Zambales	1) Hermosa; 2) Angeles City, Floridablanca, Lubao, Mabalacat, Porac; 3) San Marcelino, Subic	Porac-Gumain River Watershed
1						Region 3	1) Pampanga, 2) Zambales	1) Mabalaca, Porac; 2) Botolan, Castillejos, Olongapo City, San Marcelino, San Narciso, Subic	Sto. Tomas River Watershed

No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Upper Pampanga River Watershed	Guagua-Pasag River Watershed	882,805	Large	Region 3	Region 3	1) Aurora, 2) Bulacan, 3) Nueva Ecija, 4) Pampanga, 5) Tarlac, 6) Zambales	1) Dingalan, Maria Aurora, San Luis; 2) Angat, Baliuag, Calumpit, Doña Remedios Trinidad, San Ildefonso, San Miguel, San Rafael; 3) Aliaga, Bongabon, Cabanatuan City, Cabiao, Carranglan, Cuyapo, Gabaldon, Gapan City, General Mamerto Natividad, General Tinio, Guimba, Jaen, Laur, Licab, Llanera, Lupao, Muñoz City, Palayan City, Pantabangan, Peñaranda, Quezon, Rizal, San Antonio, San Isidro, San Jose City, San Leonardo, Santa Rosa, Santo Domingo, Talavera, Talugtug, Zaragoza; 4) Angeles City, Apalit, Arayat, Bacolor, Candaba, Floridablanca, Guagua, Lubao, Mabalacat, Macabebe, Magalang, Masantol, Mexico, Minalin, Porac, San Fernando City, San Luis, San Simon, Santa Ana, Santa Rita, Santo Tomas, Sasmuan; 5) Bamban, Capas, Concepcion, Gerona, La Paz, Pura, Tarlac City, Victoria; 6) Botolan	Upper Pampanga River Watershed
						Region 2	Nueva Vizcaya	Alfonso Castaneda, Aritao, Dupax Del Sur, Santa Fe	
						Region 1	Pangasinan	Umingan	
1	Disalit River Watershed	Suklayin River Watershed	12,992	Medium	Region 3	Region 3	Aurora	Baler, San Luis	Additional
1	Amro River Watershed	Minangan River Watershed	10,189	Medium	Region 3	Region 3	Aurora	Dilasag, Casiguran	Additional
1	Bagsit River Watershed	Bagsit River Watershed	9,654	Small	Region 3	Region 3	Zambales	Palauig, Iba	Additional
14	REGION 4A		717,287						
1	Marikina-Sta. Cruz-Balanac Watershed	Pasig-Laguna River Watershed	395,676	Large	Region 4A	Region 4A	1) Cavite, 2) Laguna, 3) Quezon, 4) Rizal, 5) Batangas	1) Bacoor, Carmona, Dasmariñas, General Mariano Alvarez, Silang, Tagaytay City; 2) Alaminos, Bay, Biñan, Cabuyao, Calamba City, Calauan, Cavinti, Famy, Kalayaan, Kalibato Lake, Laguna lake, Liliw, Los Baños, Luisiana, Lumban, Mabitac, Magdalena, Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Paete, Pagsanjan, Pakil, Palakpakin Lake, Pangil, Pila, Rizal, San Pablo City, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Santa Maria, Santa Rosa City, Siniloan, Victoria; 3) Candelaria, Dolores, Lucban, Real, Sampaloc, Sariaya, Tayabas City; 4) Angono, Antipolo City, Baras, Binangonan, Cainta, Cardona, Jala-Jala, Morong, Pililla, Rodriguez, San Mateo, Tanay, Taytay, Teresa; 5) Lipa City, Malvar, Santo Tomas, Talisay, Tanauan City	NPC Tailrace & Lewin Creek, Mabacan River Watershed, Marikina River Watershed, Sta. Cruz River Watershed, San Antonio River Watershed, Balanac River Watershed, Macabing River Watershed, San Cristobal River Watershed, San Juan River Watershed
						Region 3	Bulacan	San Jose del Monte City	
						NCR	Metropolitan Manila	Kalookan City, Las Piñas, Makati City, Malabon, Mandaluyong, Manila, Marikina, Muntinlupa, Parañaque, Pasig City, Pateros, Quezon City, San Juan, Taguig	
1	Camachile-Ylang ylang River Watershed	Camachile-Ylang ylang River Watershed	12,949	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	Cavite	Amadeo, Cavite City, Dasmariñas, General Trias, Imus, Kawit, Noveleta, Silang, Tagaytay City	Lasong Camachile River Watershed, Ylang-ylang River Watershed



No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Labac-Alemang-Caisobo River Watershed	Caisobo River Watershed	9,917	Small	Region 4A	Region 4A	Cavite	Indang, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, Tanza, Trece Martires City	Labac-Alemang River Watershed, Caisobo River Watershed
1	Dumacao River Watershed	Tagabas-Iyam River Watershed	24,445	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	Quezon	Lucban, Lucena City, Sariaya, Tayabas City	Dumacao River Watershed
1	Palico River Watershed	Palico River Watershed	22,682	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	1) Batangas, 2) Cavite	1) Balayan, Calaca, Laurel, Lian, Nasugbu, Tuy; 2) Alfonso, Magallanes, Maragondon	Palico River Watershed
1	Agos River Watershed	Agos River Watershed	93,602	Large	Region 4A	Region 4A	1) Quezon, 2) Rizal, 3) Laguna	1) General Nakar, Infanta, Real; 2) Antipolo City, Rodriguez, Tanay; 3) Santa Maria	Agos River Watershed
1	Canas River Watershed	Canas River Watershed	11,185	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	Cavite	Amadeo, General Trias, Indang, Rosario, Silang, Tagaytay City, Tanza, Trece Martires City	Canas River Watershed
1	Maragondon River Watershed	Maragondon River Watershed	32,590	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	1) Batangas, 2) Cavite	1) Laurel, Nasugbu; 2) Alfonso, General Emilio Aguinaldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez, Naic, Tagaytay City, Ternate	Maragondon River Watershed
1	Janagdong River Watershed	Malaquing Ilog River Watershed	75,557	Large	Region 4A	Region 4A	1) Batangas, 2) Laguna, 3) Quezon	1) Lipa City, Padre Garcia, Rosario, San Juan, Santo Tomas; 2) Alaminos, Calauan, Kalibato Lake, Rizal, Sampaloc Lake, San Pablo City; 3) Candelaria, Dolores, San Antonio, Sariaya, Tiaong	Janagdong River Watershed, Llano Watershed
1	Lagnas River Watershed	Lagnas River Watershed	4,025	Small	Region 4A	Region 4A	Quezon	Candelaria, Lucban, Sariaya, Tayabas City	Lagnas River Watershed
1	Imus River Watershed	Imus River Watershed	10,171	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	Cavite	Amadeo, Bacoor, Dasmariñas, Imus, Kawit, Silang, Tagaytay City	Imus River Watershed
1	Zapote River Watershed	Zapote River Watershed	5,071	Small	Region 4A	Region 4A	Cavite	Bacoor, Dasmariñas	Zapote River Watershed
1	Timalan River Watershed	Timalan River Watershed	4,532	Small	Region 4A	Region 4A	Cavite	Naic, Tanza, Trece Martires City	Timalan River Watershed
1	Macelelon River Watershed	Macelelon River Watershed	14,885	Medium	Region 4A	Region 4A	Quezon	Gumaca, General Luna, Lopez, Macelelon, Pitogo	Additional
12	REGION 4B		339,208						
1	Malatgao River Watershed	Malatgao River Watershed	19,999	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	Palawan	Aborlan, Narra, Quezon	Malatgao River Watershed
1	Lumintao River Watershed	Lumintao River Watershed	37,058	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	Occidental Mindoro	Calintaan, Rizal, Sablayan	Lumintao River Watershed
1	Mongpong River Watershed	Mongpong River Watershed	33,072	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	Occidental Mindoro	Sablayan	Mongpong River Watershed
1	Amnay-Patrick River Watershed	Amnay River Watershed	39,052	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	1) Occidental Mindoro, 2) Oriental Mindoro	1) Sablayan, Santa Cruz; 2) Baco, Naujan	Amnay-Patrick River Watershed
1	Pagbahan River Watershed	Pagbahan River Watershed	26,915	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	1) Occidental Mindoro, 2) Oriental Mindoro	1) Abra de Ilog, Mamburao, Santa Cruz; 2) Puerto Galera, San Teodoro	Pagbahan River Watershed
1	Mag-Asawang Tubig - Mapalo River Watershed	Magasawang Tubig River Watershed	43,794	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	1) Occidental Mindoro, 2) Oriental Mindoro	1) Sablayan; 2) Calapan City, Naujan, Victoria	Mag-Asawang Tubig - Mapalo River Watershed
1	Baco-Bucayao River Watershed	Pulang Tubig River Watershed	43,571	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	1) Occidental Mindoro, 2) Oriental Mindoro	1) Sablayan, Santa Cruz; 2) Baco, Calapan City, Naujan, San Teodoro, Victoria	Baco-Bucayao River Watershed
1	Cagaray River Watershed	Canudang River Watershed	37,747	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	1) Occidental Mindoro, 2) Oriental Mindoro	1) Magsaysay, San Jose; 2) Bulalacao, Mansalay	Cagaray River Watershed
1	Pula River Watershed	Pula River Watershed	20,230	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	1) Occidental Mindoro, 2) Oriental Mindoro	1) Sablayan; 2) Gloria, Pinamalayan, Pola, Socorro, Victoria	Pula River Watershed

No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Bansud River Watershed	Bansud River Watershed	8,464	Small	Region 4B	Region 4B	Oriental Mindoro	Bansud, Gloria	Bansud River Watershed
1	Iraan River Watershed	Aborian River Watershed	24,258	Medium	Region 4B	Region 4B	Palawan	Puerto Princesa City, Narra, Aborian	Additional
1	Cantingas River Watershed	Cantingos River Watershed	5,048	Small	Region 4B	Region 4B	Romblon	Cajidiocan, Magdiwang, San Fernando	Additional
12	REGION 5		463,333						
1	Bicol River Watershed	Bicol River Watershed	301,529	Large	Region 5	Region 5	1) Albay, 2) Camarines Sur, 3) Camarines Norte	1) Bato Lake, Camalig, Daraga, Guinobatan, Legazpi City, Libon, Ligao City, Mallipot, Malinao, Oas, Polangui, Santo Domingo, Tabaco City, Tiwi; 2) Basud, Labo, Mercedes, San Lorenzo Ruiz, San Vicente; 3) Baao, Balatan, Bato Lake, Bato, Bombon, Buhi Lake, Buhi, Bula, Cabusao, Calabanga, Camaligan, Canaman, Del Gallego, Gainza, Iriga City, Libmanan, Lupi, Magarao, Milaor, Minalabac, Nabua, Naga City, Ocampo, Pamplona, Pasacao, Pili, Ragay, Sagnay, San Fernando, Sipocot, Tigaon	Nabua River Watershed, Sipocot (Libmanan)-Pulantuna River Watershed, Basay River Watershed, Ponso River Watershed, Nasisi River Watershed, Buhi-Iriga River Watershed, Bublusan Watershed
1	Inainigan-Inarihan River Watershed	Inagyanan River Watershed	2,422	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga	Inainigan-Inarihan River Watershed
1	Hinagyanan River Watershed	Caaluhan River Watershed	3,313	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Camarines Sur	Calabanga, Tinambac	Hinagyanan River Watershed
1	Daet River Watershed	Daet River Watershed	7,593	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Camarines Norte	Basud, Daet, Labo, Mercedes, San Lorenzo Ruiz, San Vicente	Daet River Watershed
1	Tigman River Watershed	Himoragat River Watershed	7,751	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Camarines Sur	Goa, Tinambac	Tigman River Watershed
1	Talisay River Watershed	Basud River Watershed	5,592	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Camarines Norte	Daet, Labo, San Vicente, Talisay, Vinzons	Talisay River Watershed
1	Sabang River Watershed	Banuangoan River Watershed	5,467	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Sorsogon	Bulan, Juban, Magallanes	Sabang River Watershed
1	Pili River Watershed	Dulangan River Watershed	7,006	Small	Region 5	Region 5	1) Albay, 2) Sorsogon	1) Legazpi City, Manito; 2) Castilla, Sorsogon City	Pili River Watershed
1	Tubugan River Watershed	Fabrica River Watershed	6,765	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Sorsogon	Bulan, Irosin, Matnog, Santa Magdalena	Tubugan River Watershed
1	Ibingan River Watershed	Prieto Diaz Watershed	1,155	Small	Region 5	Region 5	Sorsogon	Prieto Diaz	Additional
1	Labo River Watershed	Labo River Watershed	90,751	Large	Region 5	Region 5	1) Camarines Sur, 2) Camarines Norte	1) Del Gallego; 2) Capalonga, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Paracale, San Vicente, Santa Elena, Vinzons	Additional
1	Lagonoy River Watershed	Lagonoy River Watershed	23,989	Medium	Region 5	Region 4A	Quezon	Tagkawayan	Additional
12	REGION 6		1,024,212			Region 5	Camarines Sur	Garchitorena, Goa, Lagonoy, San Jose	Additional
1	Tigum-Aganan Watershed	Jaro River Watershed	41,237	Medium	Region 6	Region 6	1) Antique, 2) Iloilo	1) San Remigio, Valderama; 2) Alimodian, Cabatuan, Iloilo City, Janiway, Leon, Maasin, New Lucena, Pavia, San Miguel, Santa Barbara	Tigum River Watershed, Aganan River Watershed
1	Ibajay River Watershed	Ibajay River Watershed	21,297	Medium	Region 6	Region 6	1) Aklan, 2) Antique	1) Ibajay, Makato, Malinao, Tangalan; 2) Pandan, Sebaste	Ibajay River Watershed
1	Pangiplan River Watershed	Tanolo River Watershed	110,317	Large	Region 6	Region 6	Negros Occidental	Binalbagan, Himamaylan City, Hinigaran, Isabela, La Carlota City, La Castellana, Moises Padilla, Murcia, Pontevedra, San Carlos City	Pangiplan River Watershed
1	Bago River Watershed	Bago River Watershed	81,118	Large	Region 6	Region 6	Negros Oriental	Canlaon City, Guihulngan City, Jimalalud, La Libertad, Tayasan, Vallehermoso	
1	Bago River Watershed	Bago River Watershed	81,118	Large	Region 6	Region 6	Negros Occidental	Bago City, Calatrava, La Carlota City, Murcia, Pulupandan, Salvador Benedicto, San Carlos City, Talisay City	Bago River Watershed



No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Tipuluan River Watershed	Tipuluan River Watershed	62,822	Large	Region 6	Region 6	1) Antique, 2) Iloilo	1) Belison, Hamtic, Patnongon, San Jose, San Remigio, Sibalom, Valderrama; 2) Alimodian, Igaras, Janiway, Leon, Miagao	Tipuluan River Watershed
1	Barotac Viejo River Watershed	Barotac Viejo River Watershed	10,779	Medium	Region 6	Region 6	Iloilo	Ajuy, Barotac Viejo, Lemery, San Rafael	Barotac Viejo River Watershed
1	Mambusao River Watershed	Hamulauon River Watershed	204,600	Large	Region 6	Region 6	1) Aklan, 2) Capiz, 3) Iloilo	1) Altavaz, Balete; 2) Cuartero, Dao, Dumalag, Dumarao, Ivisan, Jamindan, Ma-Ayon, Mambusao, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, Pontevedra, President Roxas, Roxas City, Sapi-An, Sigma, Tapaz; 3) Ajuy, Barotac Viejo, Bingawan, Calinog, Lambunao, Lemery, Passi City, San Dionisio, San Rafael, Sara	Mambusao River Watershed
1	Jalaur-Jalaur-Suage River Watershed	Lalaud River Watershed	168,923	Large	Region 6	Region 6	1) Antique, 2) Capiz, 3) Iloilo	1) Valderrama; 2) Dumalag, Dumarao, Tapaz; 3) Anilao, Badiangan, Banate, Barotac Nuevo, Barotac Viejo, Bingawan, Cabatuan, Calinog, Dingle, Duenas, Dumangas, Janiway, Lambunao, Leganes, Lemery, Maasin, Mina, New Lucena, Passi City, Pototan, San Enrique, San Rafael, Santa Barbara, Zaraga	Jalaur River Watershed Jalaur-Suage River Watershed
1	Sibalom River Watershed	Sibalom River Watershed	19,189	Medium	Region 6	Region 6	Iloilo	Alimodian, Leon, Tigbauan, Tubungan	Sibalom River Watershed
1	Malijao River Watershed	Malogo River Watershed	16,001	Medium	Region 6	Region 6	Negros Occidental	Cadiz City, Calatrava, Enrique B. Magalona, Salvador Benedicto, Silay City, Talisay City, Victorias City	Additional
1	Hilabangan River Watershed	Bangul River Watershed	198,765	Large	Region 6	Region 6	Negros Occidental	Candoni, Cauayan, Himamaylan City, Ilog, Kabankalan City, Sipalay City	Additional
						Region 7	Negros Oriental	Ayungon, Bais City, Bayawan City, Bindoy, Jimalalud, Mabinay, Manjuyod, Tanjay City, Tayasan	Additional
1	Aklan River Watershed	Aclan River Watershed	89,164	Large	Region 6	Region 6	1) Aklan, 2) Antique, 3) Capiz, 4) Iloilo	1) Balete, Banga, Kalibo, Lezo, Libacao, Madalag, Makato, Malinao, Numancia; 2) Barbaza, Culasi, Sebaste; 3) Jamindan, Tapaz; 4) Lambunao	Additional
10	REGION 7		165,006						
1	Carood River Watershed	Matulid River Watershed	25,400	Medium	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Alicia, Anda, Candijay, Duero, Guindulman, Mabini, Pilar, San Miguel, Ubay	Carood River Watershed
1	Matutinao River Watershed	Matutinao River Watershed	5,542	Small	Region 7	Region 7	Cebu	Alcoy, Alegria, Badian, Dalaguete, Malabuyoc	Matutinao River Watershed
1	Benliw River Watershed	Tipo River Watershed	3,405	Small	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Ubay	Additional
1	Bonot-bonot River Watershed	Lubung River Watershed	3,194	Small	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Buenavista, Inabanga	Additional
1	Calunasan River Watershed	Mandaug Watershed	1,182	Small	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Calape, Tubigon	Additional
1	Amlan River Watershed	Amblan River Watershed	3,394	Small	Region 7	Region 7	Negros Oriental	Amlan, San Jose, Sibulan, Valencia	Additional
1	Talibon River Watershed	Ipil River Watershed	27,569	Medium	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Alicia, Bien Unido, Dagohoy, Danao, Jetafe, Pilar, San Miguel, Talibon, Trinidad, Ubay	Additional
1	Tanjay River Watershed	Tanjay River Watershed	27,008	Medium	Region 7	Region 7	Negros Oriental	Amlan, Bais City, Pamplona, Santa Catalina, Sibulan, Tanjay City, Valencia	Additional
1	Capayas River Watershed	Soom River Watershed	7,320	Small	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Bien Unido, San Miguel, Trinidad, Ubay	Additional

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1	Inabangan River Watershed	Inabangan River Watershed	60,992	Large	Region 7	Region 7	Bohol	Alicia, Buenavista, Carmen, Dagohoy, Danao, Duero, Garcia Hernandez, Inabanga, Jagna, Jetafe, Pilar, Sagbayan, San Miguel, Sierra Bullones, Talibon, Trinidad	Additional
19	REGION 8		552,709						
1	Salug River Watershed	Salug River Watershed	15,173	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan	Salug River Watershed
1	Pongso River Watershed	Sangputan River Watershed	27,744	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Alangalan, Babatngon, Barugo, Jaro, Ormoc City, San Miguel, Tacloban City	Pongso River Watershed
1	Palo River Watershed	Palo River Watershed	20,931	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Alangalang, Jaro, Palo, Pastrana, Santa Fe, Tacloban City	Palo River Watershed
1	Mainit River Watershed	Himonglos River Watershed	14,679	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Alangalang, Barugo, Carigara, Jaro, Ormoc City, San Miguel, Tunga	Mainit River Watershed
1	Gibuga River Watershed	Gebogo River Watershed	10,337	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Burauen, Julita, La Paz, Mayorga	Gibuga River Watershed
1	Guinarona River Watershed	Guinarona River Watershed	9,223	Small	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Buraue, Dagami, Julita, Tabontabon, Tanauan, Tolosa	Guinarona River Watershed
1	Daguitan River Watershed	Daguitan River Watershed	29,145	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Albuera, Baybay City, Burauen, Dulag, Javier, Julita, La Paz, Macarthur, Ormoc City	Daguitan River Watershed
1	Bito River Watershed	Bito River Watershed	12,774	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Abuyog, Baybay City, Javier, Macarthur	Bito River Watershed
1	Binahaan River Watershed	San Joaquin River Watershed	35,045	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Buraue, Dagami, Jaro, Ormoc City, Palo, Pastrana, Tabontabon, Tanauan	Binahaan River Watershed
1	Magon-Bucan River Watershed	Ubun River Watershed	5,748	Small	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	La Paz, Macarthur, Mayorga	Magon-Bucan River Watershed
1	Bao River Watershed	Pagsangahan River Watershed	54,267	Large	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Capoocan, Carigara, Jaro, Kananga, Leyte, Matag-Ob, Merida, Ormoc City, Palompon, Villaba	Bao River Watershed
1	Baire River Watershed	Ibiwon River Watershed	6,385	Small	Region 8	Region 8	Leyte	Javier, La Paz, Macarthur	Additional
1	Bantayan River Watershed	Bantayan River Watershed	9,086	Small	Region 8	Region 8	Northern Samar	Mondragon, San Roque	Additional
1	Calbiga River Watershed	Calbiga River Watershed	30,716	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	1) Samar, 2) Eastern Samar	1) Basey, Calbiga, Hinabangan, Pinabacdao, Santa Rita, Villareal; 2) Borongan City	Additional
1	Das-ay River Watershed	Bisay River Watershed	8,381	Small	Region 8	Region 8	Southern Leyte	Anahawan, Hinunangan, Hinundayan, Saint Bernard, Silago	Additional
1	Pinipsiakan-Bulao-Hagbay River Watershed	Catubig River Watershed	85,782	Large	Region 8	Region 8	1) Eastern Samar, 2) Northern Samar, 3) Samar	1) Jipapad, Maslog; 2) Catubig, Laoang, Las Navas, Mapanas, Palapag, Pambujan, Silvino Lobos; 3) Matuguinao, San Jose de Buan	Additional
1	Sta Cruz River Watershed	Silaga River Watershed	18,712	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	Samar	Basey, Pinabacdao, Santa Rita, Villareal	Additional
1	Gandara River Watershed	Sondara River Watershed	113,430	Large	Region 8	Region 8	1) Samar, 2) Northern Samar	1) Calbayog City, Catbalogan City, Gandara, Jiabong, Matuguinao, Motiong, Pagsanghan, Paranas, San Jorge, San Jose de Buan, Santa Margarita, Tarangnan; 2) Silvino Lobos	Additional
1	Jibatang River Watershed	Jibatan River Watershed	45,151	Medium	Region 8	Region 8	1) Northern Samar, 2) Samar	1) Bobon, San Isidro; 2) Calbayog City	Additional
3	REGION 9		221,058						
1	Dipolo River Watershed	Salug Daku River Watershed	89,908	Large	Region 9	Region 9	1) Zamboanga del Norte, 2) Zamboanga del Sur	1) Sergio Osmeña Sr.; 2) Tambulig, Aurora, Dumingag, Josefina, Mahayag, Midsalip, Molave, Ramon Magsaysay, Sominot	Dipolo River Watershed
					Region 10		Misamis Occidental	Don Victoriano Chiongbian	

No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Sibuguey-Dipili River Watershed	Sibuguey River Watershed	83,038	Large	Region 9	Region 9	1) Zamboanga del Norte, 2) Zamboanga del Sur, 3) Zamboanga Sibugay	1) Bacungan, Siayan; 2) Bayog, Kumalarang, Lakewood, Midsalip, Pagadian City; 3) Buug, Diplahan, Imelda, Kabasalan, Malangas, Payao, Siay	Sibuguey-Dipili River Watershed
1	Labangan River Watershed	Labangan River Watershed	48,112	Medium	Region 9	Region 9	Zamboanga del Sur	Tigbao, Tukuran, Dumalinao, Guipos, Labangan, Lakewood, Midsalip, Pagadian City, Somindot	Labangan River Watershed
2	REGION 10		180,793						
1	Dipolo-Maranding River Watershed	Daromaoang River Watershed	45,235	Medium	Region 10	Region 10	Lanao del Norte	Baroy, Kapatagan, Lala, Munai, Nunungan, Salvador, Sapad, Tangcal, Tubod	Dipolo-Maranding River Watershed
						ARMM	Lanao del Sur	Ganassi, Madamba, Pualas	
1	Cagayan de Oro River Watershed	Cagayan River Watershed	135,558	Large	Region 10	Region 10	1) Bukidnon, 2) Misamis Oriental, 3) Lanao del Norte	1) Baungon, Libona, Talakag; 2) Iligan City; 3) Cagayan de Oro City	Additional
4	REGION 11		533,560						
1	Saug-Libuganon Watershed	Tagum Libuganon River Watershed	316,857	Large	Region 11	Region 11	1) Compostela Valley, 2) Davao del Norte, 3) Davao del Sur	1) Laak, Mawab, Monkayo, Montevista, Nabunturan; 2) Asuncion, Braulio E. Dujali, Carmen, Kapalong, New Corella, Panabo City, San Isidro, Santo Tomas, Tagum City, Talaingod; 3) Davao City	Saug River Watershed, Libuganon River Watershed
						Region 10	Bukidnon	Cabanglasan, San Fernando	
						Region 13	Agusan del Sur	Veruela	
1	Padada-Matanao River Watershed	Padada River Watershed	118,860	Large	Region 11	Region 11	Davao del Sur	Bansalan, Digos City, Hagonoy, Kiblawan, Magsaysay, Malalag, Matanao, Padada, Sulop	Padada River Watershed, Matanao River Watershed
						Region 12	1) North Cotabato, 2) South Cotabato, 3) Sultan Kudarat	1) Makilala, Tulunan; 2) Tampakan; 3) Columbio	
1	Lasang River Watershed	Lasang River Watershed	43,529	Medium	Region 11	Region 11	1) Davao del Norte, 2) Davao del Sur	1) Panabo City, Talaingod; 2) Davao City	Lasang River Watershed
						Region 10	Bukidnon	San Fernando	
1	Sumlog River Watershed	Sumlog-Cuabo River Watershed	54,314	Large	Region 11	Region 11	1) Compostela Valley, 2) Davao Oriental	1) Maragusan, Pantukan; 2) Banaybanay, Lupon, Mati City, San Isidro	Sumlog River Watershed
4	REGION 12		2,277,841						
						Region 12	1) North Cotabato, 2) South Cotabato, 3) Sultan Kudarat	1) Alamada, Aleosan, Antipas, Arakan, Banisilan, Carmen, Kabacan, Kidapawan City, Libungan, M'Lang, Magpet, Makilala, Matalam, Midsayap, Pigkawayan, Pitik, President Roxas, Tulunan; 2) Banga, Koronadal City, Lake Sebu, Norala, Santo Nino, Surallah, T'Boli, Tampakan, Tantangan, Tupi; 3) Bagumbayan, Buluan Lake, Columbio, Esperanza, Isulan, Kalamansig, Lambayong, Lutayan, Palimbang, President Quirino, Sen. Ninoy Aquino, Tacurong City	Alip River Watershed, Banga River Watershed, Allah River Watershed, Malasila River Watershed, Kabacan River Watershed, M'lang River Watershed, Palian River Watershed

No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Mindanao River Watershed	Tamontaca River Watershed	1,861,419	Large	Region 12	Region 10	Bukidnon	Baungon, Cabanglasan, Damulog, Dangcagan, Don Carlos, Impasug-Ong, Kadingilan, Kalilangan, Kibawe, Kitaotao, Lantapan, Malaybalay City, Maramag, Pangantucan, Quezon, San Fernando, Talakag, Valencia City	Muleta-Kulaman River Watershed, Manupali River, Roxas Kuya River Watershed
						ARMM	1) Lanao del Sur, 2) Maguindanao, 3) Shariff Kabunsuan	1) Bubong, Bumburan, Lumba-Bayabao, Maguing, Wao, Pagalungan, Paglat; 2) Pandag, Rajah Buayan, Shariff Aguak, South Upi, Sultan Sa Barongis, Talayan, Talitay, Ampatuan, Buluan Lake, Buluan, Cotabato City, Datu Abdullah Sanki, Datu Anggal Midtimbang, Datu Paglas, Datu Piang, Datu Saudi-Ampatuan, Datu Unsay, Gen. S. K. Pendatun, Guindulungan, Mamasapano, Mangudadatu, Pagagawan; 3) Sultan Kudarat, Upi, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Kabuntalan, Northern Kabuntalan	
						Region 11	1) Davao del Norte, 2) Davao del Sur	1) Kapalong; 2) Davao City	
						Region 13	Agusan del Sur	La Paz, Loreto, San Luis, Veruela	
1	Buayan-Tinagacan Watershed	Buayan-Malungon Watershed	140,372	Large	Region 12	Region 12	1) Sarangani, 2) South Cotabato	1) Alabel, Malungon; 2) General Santos City, Tampakan, Tupi	Buayan-Tinagacan Watershed
						Region 11	Davao del Sur	Malalag, Malita, Santa Maria	
1	Libungan River Watershed	Mindanao-Simuay River Watershed	213,002	Large	Region 12	Region 12	North Cotabato	Alamada, Aleosan, Libungan, Midsayap, Pigkawayan, Pikit	Libungan River Watershed
						ARMM	1) Lanao del Sur, 2) Maguindanao, 3) Shariff Kabunsuan	1) Butig, Lumba-Bayabao, Sultan Dimalondong; 2) Cotabato City, Datu Piang; 3) Parang, Sultan Kudarat, Sultan Mastura, Barira, Buldon, Kabuntalan, Northern Kabuntalan	
1	Silway River Watershed	Matinao River Watershed	63,048	Large	Region 12	Region 12	1) South Cotabato, 2) Sarangani	1) General Santos City, Polomolok, T'Boli, Tupi; 2) Malungon	Silway River Watershed
7	REGION 13		1,544,631						
1	Taguibo River Watershed	Magallanes River Watershed	29,624	Medium	Region 13	Region 13	Agusan del Norte	Butuan City, Cabadbaran City, Magallanes, Remedios T. Romualdez	Taguibo River Watershed
1	Batutu-Simulao-Andanan Watershed	Agusan-Agusan del Norte River Watershed	1,160,552	Large	Region 13	Region 13	1) Agusan del Norte, 2) Agusan del Sur, 3) Surigao del Sur	1) Buenavista, Butuan City, Cabadbaran City, Las Nieves, Remedios T. Romualdez; 2) Bayugan City, Bunawan, Esperanza, La Paz, Loreto, Prosperidad, Rosario, San Francisco, San Luis, Santa Josefa, Sibagat, Talacogon, Trento, Veruela, Lianga, Marihatag, San Agustin, San Agustin, San Miguel, Tagbina	Batutu Watershed, Simulao River Watershed, Andanan River Watershed
						Region 11	1) Compostela Valley, 2) Davao del Norte, 3) Davao Oriental	1) Compostela, Laak, Mabini, Maco, Maragusan, Mawab, Monkayo, Montevista, Nabunturan, New Bataan, Pantukan; 2) Asuncion, Kapalong, San Isidro; 3) Boston, Cateel	
						Region 10	1) Bukidnon, 2) Misamis Oriental	1) Impasug-Ong, Malaybalay City; 2) Claveria	



No. of Watershed	Previous Name	Watershed Name	Area (Ha.)	Classification	Lead Region	Partner Region/s	Provinces	Municipalities	143 Priority Critical Watersheds Supporting NIS (subwatersheds)
1	Cabadbaran River Watershed	Cabadbaran River Watershed	20,501	Medium	Region 13	Region 13	Agusan del Norte	Cabadbaran City, Santiago	Cabadbaran River Watershed
1	Tago River Watershed	Tago River Watershed	144,342	Large	Region 13	Region 13	1) Agusan del Norte, 2) Agusan del Sur, 3) Surigao del Sur	1) Cabadbaran City; 2) Bayugan City, Prosperidad, Sibagat; 3) Bayabas, Cagwait, Cantilan, Carmen, Lanuza, Madrid, Marhatag, San Miguel, Tago, Tandag City	Tago River Watershed
1	Caracan River Watershed	Tarac-an River Watershed	43,119	Medium	Region 13	Region 13	1) Agusan del Norte, 2) Surigao del Norte	1) Cabadbaran City, Jabonga, Santiago; 2) Sibagat, Cantilan, Carmen, Carrascal, Lanuza, Madrid	Caracan River Watershed
1	Kitcharao River Watershed	Tubay River Watershed	99,232	Large	Region 13	Region 13	1) Agusan del Norte, 2) Surigao del Norte, 3) Surigao del Sur	1) Cabadbaran City, Jabonga, Kitcharao, Mainit Lake, Santiago, Tubay; 2) Alegria, Bacuag, Claver, Gigaquit, Mainit Lake, Mainit, Malimono, Placer, Sison, Tubod; 3) Carrascal	Additional
1	Bislig River Watershed	Bislig River Watershed	47,261	Medium	Region 13	Region 13	Agusan del Sur	Bunawan, Trento, Rosario, Bislig City, Lingig	Additional
1	ARMM		189,400						
1	Gata River Watershed	Maria Cristina River Watershed	189,400	Large	ARMM	ARMM	Lanao del Sur	Bacolod Kalawi, Balindong, Bayang, Binidayan, Buadiposo-Buntong, Bubong, Bumbaran, Butig, Dapao Lake, Ditsaan-Ramain, Ganassi, Kapai, Lanao Lake, Lumba-Bayabao, Lumbatan, Lumbayanague, Madalum, Madamba, Maguing, Marantao, Marawi City, Masiu, Mulondo, Pagayawan, Piagapo, Poona Bayabao, Pualas, Saguiaran, Sultan Dimalondong, Tagoloan II, Tamparan, Taraka, Tugaya	Gata River Watershed
						Region 12	North Cotabato	Alamada	
						Region 10	1) Bukidnon, 2) Lanao del Norte	1) Talakag; 2) Baloi, Iligan City, Linamon, Matungao, Munai, Pantao Ragat, Pantar	
131		-	14,220,834						

1. 143 Priority Critical Supporting NIS were reduced to 94 ridge to reef delineated watersheds using IF SAR-



## Ridge - to - Reef

NCI-SRD National Secretariat  
2F Bureau of Soils and Water Management  
Visayas Avenue cor Elliptical Road  
Quezon City

For more information:  
<https://ncisrd.da.gov.ph>

