

6. PHILIPPINES

A. Contacts

Same contacts for Solidagro and Viva Salud!

1. Contact details for the outcome's ANGC reference person in Belgium

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Confidentiality:	No

2. Contact details for the outcome's ANGC reference person or their representative in the field

Organization:	SSD
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Confidentiality:	Yes

B. Identification of the outcome

1. General

Title of the outcome – French or English (mandatory):	Advocating change for the right to food and health
Title of the outcome – Dutch/Spanish (optional):	Verandering bepleiten voor het recht op voedsel en gezondheid
IATI activity identifier:	BE-BCE_KBO-0418282311-prg2022-6-PH
Outcome start date:	01-01-2022
Outcome end date:	31-12-2026
Strategic framework involved:	Joint Strategic Framework Philippines

Country of intervention:	Philippines		
Principal sector:	15150 Government & Civil Society - Democratic participation and civil society	Budget share:	50 %
Secondary sector 2:	31110 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing - Agricultural policy and administrative management	Budget share:	30 %
Secondary sector 3:	12110 Health - Health policy and administrative management	Budget share:	20 %

2. Geographic location of the outcome's intervention zone

Administrative location:	National <i>Regional:</i> Cordillera Administrative Region National Capital Region Bicol MIMAROPA Western Visayas CARAGA Davao
GPS location:	Cordillera Administrative Region: 17.3597°N, 121.0752°E National Capital Region: 14.5893°N, 120.9816°E Bicol: 13.536139°N, 123.34176°E MIMAROPA: 9.730127°N, 118.55819°E Western Visayas: 11.18625°N, 122.43521°E CARAGA: 8.92°N, 125.5°E Davao: 7.229945° N, 125.85095° E
Confidentiality of location:	YES

3. Outcome summary

Description of the outcome:	Solidagro, Viva Salud and their Philippine partners aim to influence government policy changes in the Philippines through the support to social movements promoting a rights-based health system and a rights-based agro-ecological food and agriculture system .
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	The main strategies that are employed are: - Policy advocacy: lobbying, proposing policies lawmakers, participating in dialogues with legislators, monitoring the implementation of existing laws, reviewing policies and programs and proposing changes for its improvement, and tracking the passage of laws detrimental to the people's right to health and food. Specific themes are public health care, occupational health and safety, democratic space for health movements and agro-ecology. - Public awareness raising: campaigning, educating the public through community discussions, coming up with information materials, public forums, etc. A better-informed public is better positioned to claim their rights, and put pressure on the government to act and uphold these rights. - Community modelling and documentation, that provide evidence and proof that will convince government representatives of our advocacies. This includes the development of learning and community farms, and documentation and promotion of best practices. - Networking and alliance building at national and international level provides a stronger and unified voice for a more effective advocacy. This includes linking with the academe, church, professionals, international allies, experts, media, and other sectors. When implementing these strategies, special attention is given to the rights of women, and to the protection of the environment. To increase the effectivity of these efforts, Solidagro and Viva Salud will cooperate with other civil society organizations active in the Philippines, including Belgian NGOs such as We Social Movements, Entraide & Fraternité, Çavaria, 11.11.11 and our consortium partner Quinoa.
Wording of the outcome:	Under the influence of a broad alliance of organizations and citizens, duty bearers are engaging with social movements in advocating a rights-based health system and a rights-based agro- ecological food and agriculture system.
Target groups:	The main target groups are the social movements and their members, mainly coming from rural and urban poor communities. Social movements are organized groups of farmers, women, LGBTQI+, youth, workers, human rights defenders, health workers and professionals. They play an important role in democracy by defending collective interests, increasing government accountability, providing solidarity mechanisms, influencing decision making, and promoting participation.

4. Sensitive and confidential information

The current political climate is not very favorable to civil society organizations. Several government policies and laws have been issued and passed recently that threatens the country's civic and democratic space. Among these are the controversial Anti-Terror Law, the Securities and Exchange Commission memo regulating non-profit organizations, the Department of Interior and Local Government memo requiring CSOs to seek clearance from the military before being allowed to implement development programs in the communities, the Department of Foreign Affairs Note Verbale requiring foreign embassies to disclose all types of funding to local CSOs in the Philippines, and the freezing of bank accounts of NGOs accused of terrorist financing. The worst threat however is the threat to the life and safety of human rights defenders, development and humanitarian workers, unionists, church leaders, journalists, community organizers, health workers, peasant leaders, environmental activists, etc. Several have already been killed or unjustly arrested on trumped-up charges, with the number still increasing.

In order to protect our local staff, the staff of the partners, and their target groups, we propose that the following fields be classified as **confidential**:

II.A.2: Identification of the contact person in the field.

II.B.2: Geographical location of the intervention zone.

II.E: Identification of one or several partner(s).

II.F: Identification of one or several collaboration partnership(s).

Annexes:

III.4 Fact sheet per partner

III.5 Draft partnership agreement

III.6 Fact Sheet per collaboration

III.7 Draft collaboration agreement

The names of the partners are not confidential. These are legitimate legal organizations. The confidentiality concerns the names of the contact persons, the geographical location of their interventions and the budget allocated to each partner.

Additionally, we would like to stress the **confidentiality of the existence of the work of Solidagro and Viva Salud** (including ASTM from Luxemburg). We want the SSD arrangement to be kept confidential for protection and confidentiality reasons. Therefore, and for transparency purposes, we would like to point out the following:

- In the narrative, there is no reference to SSD. This is systematically replaced by the general description "Solidagro and Viva Salud".
- Also in the explanation of the management costs, there is no reference to the management cost of the SSD.
- In the budget, we have added the operational part of the budget of SSD to the "collaborator" heading. The total amount of this budget for the 5 years is 456.419,73 euro.
- For efficient financial management purposes, the whole SSD budget (so including the Viva Salud part) falls under the Solidagro part of the program budget.
- The SSD will charge the following local staff (total 4,16 FTE) to the outcome budget (operational costs):

- o 0,80 FTE country representative
- o 1,02 FTE finance and administration officer and staff
- o 1,44 FTE monitoring and evaluation officers
- o 0,90 FTE synergy and advocacy officers
- Additionally, the following local staff (total 0,92 FTE) of the SSD will be charged to the management budget:
 - o 0,20 FTE country representative
 - o 0,26 FTE finance and administration officer and staff
 - o 0,36 FTE monitoring and evaluation officers
 - o 0,10 FTE advocacy officer
- At the head office of Solidagro, the following staff (total 0,24 FTE) will be charged to the outcome budget:
 - o 0,20 FTE program staff capacity building

0,04 FTE finance staff capacity building

5. Categorization: Sustainable Development Goals

Type	SDG code	SDG name	Target code	Target description
Main SDG	2	Zero hunger	2.3 2.4	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non- farm employment. 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
Main SDG	3	Good health and well-being	3.8 3.c	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least

				developed countries and small island developing States
Secondary SDG	1	End poverty in all its forms	1.4 1.5	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Secondary SDG	5	Gender equality	5.5 5.c	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
Secondary SDG	8	Decent work and economic work	8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Secondary SDG	10	Reduced inequalities	10.2 10.3	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
Secondary SDG	12	Responsible consumption and production	12.2 12.8	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
Secondary SDG	13	Climate action	13.3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on

				climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
Secondary SDG	16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.10 16.b	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements 16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

6. Categorization: Markers & Tags

Markers	
1. Gender Equality	2
2. Aid to Environment	2
3. Participatory Development/Good Governance	2
4. Trade development:	1
5. Biodiversity:	2
6. Climate Change – Mitigation:	2
7. Climate Change – Adaptation:	2
8. Desertification:	1
9. RMNCH - Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health:	1
10. HIV/AIDS:	0
11. Children's Rights:	1
12. Disability	0
13. Nutrition	2

Tags	
1. D4D – Better use of big data:	No
2. D4D – Digital for inclusive societies:	Yes
3. D4D – Digital for inclusive and sustainable economic growth:	No
4. Private Sector Development:	No
5. Health – Sexual and reproductive health:	Yes
6. Health – Quality medicines:	No
7. Health – Health financing and Universal Health Coverage:	Yes

8. Refugees:	No
9. Covid-19:	Yes

7. Categorization: Positioning with regard to the objectives of Belgian Development Cooperation, as described in its strategy papers

Agriculture and Food Security	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	As the right to food through the promotion of agroecology (AE) is one of the main themes in this program, the position towards this strategy paper has been well discussed. The outcome and the related strategies of the program align with several orientations of the Belgian cooperation strategy for the agriculture and food security sector, in particular: - sustainable agriculture: the program promotes AE as a food and agriculture system that strengthens the livelihood of the farmers and manages natural resources sustainably - the role of women in the rural economy: the program encourages active participation of women and young people in production and other activities in the value chain such as processing, storage, marketing and distribution to local and alternative markets - good governance: from a rights-based approach, the program promotes the participation of grassroots organizations in the development of public policies regarding the right to food, as well as in the control over their implementation. - Nutrition: the agroecological food system aims at providing consumers a balanced and nutritious diet. Through this, a connection is also made with the second main theme of this program, the right to health. The program strategy, however, differs from the more entrepreneurial vision of the note.
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Children's rights	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	During the 17-21 program, particular attention to children's rights was already boosted in cooperation with KIYO. In the 22-26 program, the outcome will link to the objectives of the DGD strategic note in the following manner:

	(1) Protection of children: - AE increases the livelihood of peasant families, and strengthens local food systems and food sovereignty, leading to a decrease in malnutrition among children. In the program, AE will also be promoted in and among urban poor communities. - The involvement of a nationwide women's organization as one of the partners in the program will strengthen the capacities of women to pursue gender equality, directly leading to better protection and promotion of children's rights. (2) Provision of services: - The program advocates for a stronger and more qualitative public health care system, making health care more accessible for children living in poverty. - The preservation and the correct and sustainable management of natural resources for future generations, are at the heart of agro-ecology.
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Education	Not applicable
Motivation for the position:	
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Development education	Not applicable
Motivation for the position:	
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Environment and climate change	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	The outcome is in line with the following axes of the strategic note: 4.1 Thematic integration of conservation and environmental protection: measures must be developed to reduce or avoid pressure on ecosystems through the conservation and protection of natural resources. Reduced biodiversity, as well as the consequences of climate change, are determining factors for sustainable agriculture. The promotion of an agroecological food and agricultural system corresponds to this vision. AE reduces pressure on ecosystems and can even restore damaged ecosystems and increase biodiversity through a series of agroecological practices.

	The focus on climate change will also be guaranteed in the program through the contribution of a specific partner focusing on climate change education and advocacy, and on encouraging community based initiatives for climate change resilience. 4.2. Sectoral environmental support The program contributes to sustainable land and soil use through the implementation and promotion of AE practices. 4.3.2.1 Changes in production and consumption patterns The program strategy does not only focus on the production side of agriculture, but also on the consumption side, encouraging consumers to join campaigns for AE and for the accessibility of agroecological products.
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Gender	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	The common program adopts the rights based approach and included a focus on women's rights. One of the partners is a women's alliance. Specific actions as well as gender mainstreaming are undertaken. All four priorities of the strategic note are covered by the outcome and strategy (see II.B.8 – subsidy bonus allocation: priority themes and strategic priorities): - Education and decision making, through the development of women leadership in grassroots organizations - Sexual and reproductive health and rights, as part of the health rights campaigns of the program - Food security, access to natural resources and economic empowerment, through the AE part of the program - Protection of the rights and struggle against gender-based violence, through the partnership with the national women's alliance. Specific attention will be given to LGBTQI+ persons, in collaboration with the Belgian LGBTQI+ alliance Çavaria
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Migration	Not applicable
Motivation for the position:	The joint program will position itself in relation to the Migration Note for all its outcomes as soon as this note is validated by the Minister's office and distributed by the DGD (and/or the federations).
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Digitalization – Digital for Development D4D	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	The COVID pandemic has created a momentum to increase digital skills of civil society organizations worldwide. The program will maximize the potential benefits of social media for awareness raising and advocacy campaigns on people's rights to food and health. These campaigns will reach out to the members of grassroots organizations, in line with the DGD strategic priority "digital for inclusive societies" and the "leave no one behind" principle. The success of social media work will not be taken for granted, but will be part of the monitoring system of the program. Several indicators will measure stakeholder and public support to the campaigns.
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Health	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	The promotion and protection of the health of the population is essential for sustainable economic and social development. In accordance with the Alma Ata Declaration and the policy document "The Right to Health and Health Care", for the members of this common program and their partners, health is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. It is a fundamental human right that requires action in all social and economic spheres of society, beyond the health sector. Access to quality public health care with a strong front line, attention to prevention and recognition of a diversity of health needs and target groups is a major focus of the program's activities. Public financing and management of health services are important conditions for equal access to health care and for the respect of the population's right to health. The program prioritizes support and capacity building of social movements. As stated in the policy note "The right to health and health care", strengthening local civil society is important to enable it to assume its critical role in claiming the right to health of the population. Cooperation with social movements and local civil society actors constructively strengthens the democratic and social basis for accessible and quality public health care. The actual needs, requirements and expectations of specific target groups are taken into account in the policy and all relevant actors have more ownership of the policy. This leads to greater efficiency and better results.
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

Private sector	Alignment with one or several objectives
Motivation for the position:	The outcome does not provide structural support to the private sector, as described in the strategy note. However, the program's vision on AE identifies four dimensions, one of them being the economic dimension, focusing on making agriculture a sustainable livelihood activity for small farmers. Short chain strategies and robust local markets are promoted, and financial vulnerabilities are reduced through diversification of crops. This corresponds to several paragraphs described in chapter 4.1 (sectoral priority - agriculture) of the DGD strategic note.
Confidentiality of the motivation:	No

8. Subsidy bonus allocation: priority themes and strategic priorities

Human rights-based approach:	
	• Definition: The ultimate aim of the human rights-based approach is for all people to have the opportunity and the ability to make political, economic and social decisions for themselves, and for governments to be willing and able to meet their obligations and guarantee their people's fundamental rights and freedoms. The approach aims to bring more opportunities and resources to the poorest and most vulnerable people. It suggests that poverty and development should no longer be thought of in terms of needs, but rather by analyzing the causes of poverty from a human rights point of view to identify the major obstacles in sustainable development as well as what could be done to remove them. Finally, the human rights-based approach also aims to invest as much in investing in the capacity of those who have obligations to respect (duty bearers) as in the capacity of those seeking to exercise their human rights (rights holders). • Central question: Does the outcome make reference to human rights? If yes, does the strategy linked to the outcome implement a human rights-based approach? In particular those of women and children? • Value A: References to human rights are either missing altogether or are anecdotal. • Value B: The strategy for implementing the outcome takes human rights into account, but the approach is not based on human rights. • Value C: The strategy for implementing the outcome is an approach that is strategically based on rights, especially those of women and children.
Justification for the position:	In 2019, the members of the 17-21 common program developed a vision note on the rights based approach, based on four principles: (1) talking about rights instead of needs (2), the role of public authorities as primary duty bearers (3), rights holders as actors of change, and (4) a good analysis of the structural causes of inequality and injustice. The rights-based approach will remain the overall strategy of the Philippines program and is articulated in the formulation of the outcome, with a focus on the right to food and the right to health. The program aims to build on the strengthened capacity of the Philippine social movements (organizations of rights holders) to provide a platform for advocacy and people's mobilization. The program objective draws attention to the social movements as a driving force for change, through which the rights holders can

	articulate their expectations towards the state, demand accountability, and participate in policy reforms. The program will also forge an increased engagement between duty bearers and social movements in advocating a rights-based health system and agroecological food and agriculture system. The program is geared at making its results more sustainable through the active participation of all rights holders, including marginalized people and especially women. The legitimacy towards duty bearers will be reinforced by fostering critical awareness and self-direction of the people concerned. As such, the HRBA is a lever for increased democracy in society. However, the capacity of the people to claim their rights cannot be protected sustainably without good governance, and if duty-bearers would rather attempt to shut the democratic space. Hence, the program aims to build and strengthen alliances that are working towards the protection of democratic space and engaging in policy advocacy at the national and international levels to demand state compliance with the international human rights mechanisms.
Confidentiality of the justification:	No

Decent and sustainable work:

- **Definition:** It means the possibility for every woman and every man to access productive work under conditions of freedom, equity, safety and dignity. It brings together various elements: the possibility to perform a job that is productive and adequately paid; safety in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families; improved prospects for personal development and social integration; the freedom for human beings to express their concerns, to organize and take part in making decisions that have an influence on their lives; equal opportunities and treatment for all women and men. The Agenda for Decent Work, as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), aims at four strategic objectives (pillars), with equality between men and women being a cross-cutting objective: creating jobs, guaranteeing employment rights, extending social protection and promoting social dialogue.
- **Central question:** Does the outcome contribute towards decent work for all, including towards universal social protection, through taking into account the four pillars of decent work? (Examples: job creation for all, strengthening universal social protection, support for social dialogue in favor of decent work, defense of workers' rights, contribution to the ratification and implementation of the international labour standards, contribution towards improving national regulatory and institutional frameworks with a view to promoting high quality jobs...)
- **Value A:** There is no specific/explicit strategy with regard to one or several pillars of decent work as part of implementing the outcome, both in terms of local employees of the CSO/IS, as well as local partners and target groups.
- **Value B:** The outcome contributes towards at least one of the four pillars of decent work for all, through an explicit strategy, by planning specific and/or targeted activities, to assist the local employees of the CSO/IS and/or local partners and/or target groups.
- **Value C:** At least one of the four pillars of decent work is structurally incorporated into the outcome. The implementation strategy aims specifically to take into account one or more pillars of decent work, both at the level of the local employees of the CSO/IS and at the levels of local partners and target groups. It is based, among other aspects, on a partnership strategy in which the selection of partners includes criteria that examine local partners' commitment to the subject. It is also underpinned by an explicit cooperation strategy with specialist stakeholders and trade unions to obtain their support and put the pillars into operation.

Justification for the position:	The program will focus on strengthening the capacity of labor unions to demand healthy working conditions in the factories, agricultural plantations, call centers, and hospitals. Strategies will include research and campaigns exposing the situation of workers in workplaces where safety and health standards are not met, including gender-based discrimination and sexual harassment. Campaigns and social mobilizations will be carried out to raise awareness and support social dialogue with management of companies. The partners and the target groups will be at the forefront of lobbying for policies and measures that will not only ensure healthy working conditions in workplaces but also close gender gaps and address gender discrimination. They will act as watchdogs in monitoring government's and employers' compliance to international labor standards and for the improvement of labor policies that will protect the rights of workers for a decent livelihood. The demands will also be relayed together with those of Viva Salud's other countries of intervention at the international level to advocate for a Due Diligence Law in Belgium, for European Directives and for the binding UN Treaty that ensure health, safety and dignity in the workplace and make them legally binding. For this theme, a synergy is planned with We Social Movements (WSM) to increase the impact of health-related campaigns, specifically on the importance of strong public health care, good working conditions for health workers, and democratic space for social movements for health. This will be done through the common national networks of the partners of WSM and Viva Salud (CPRH and SHAPE-UP). Also the promotion of AE will lead to better working conditions and meet the decent work agenda as it will help creating sustainable jobs in rural communities. Moreover, practicing organic agriculture will lead to a healthier working environment for the farmers.
Confidentiality of the justification:	No

Gender:

	● Definition: Gender is recognized as a priority subject area as gender equality is a fundamental human right and a question of social justice. Gender equality means that the rights and responsibilities of women and men as well as the possibilities offered to them and the dynamics within which they evolve do not depend on having been born as one sex or the other. Achieving this form of equality does not mean women and men becoming exact equals but rather that they benefit from the same values and the same choices and opportunities within society. With women making up a larger percentage of the world's poor, the least represented category at decision-making level and the first victims of violence, whether it is physical, economic or psychological, equality between the sexes and the empowerment of women is one of the keystones of growth and poverty reduction, sustainable development and the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals. As part of its gender strategy, the Belgian Development Cooperation has set itself <u>4 priorities</u>: 1) Education and decision-making, 2) Health and sexual and reproductive rights, 3) Food security, access to natural resources and economic empowerment, and 4) Protection of rights and the eradication of gender-based violence, with a particular focus on LGBTI. Belgium's commitments in this domain are based in particular on the law of 12 January 2007 relating to Gender Mainstreaming, on the law of 19 March 2013 relating to the Belgian Development Cooperation, and on the EU Gender Action Plan II. Within this context, ensuring that there is no negative impact on gender equality and performing a sex-specific analysis when preparing an intervention are minimal conditions of gender mainstreaming which must be respected during any intervention. ● Central question: Does the intervention contribute towards reducing gender inequalities by implementing one of the DGD's gender strategy priorities? ● Value A: The intervention does not contribute towards reducing gender inequality but has no negative impact on gender equality. ● Value B: The intervention contributes towards reducing gender inequality by paying specific attention to the gender equality dimension, but this reduction does not constitute a condition for the intervention's success as it is not its principal objective. Example: For a project aiming to ensure the supply of a district or locality with drinking water, specific attention could be paid to the setting up of a "water committee" for the management supply in which the participation of women and girls would be guaranteed (respect for parity). Specific needs are taken into account and women's participation is improved, but the reduction of inequality is a "secondary" consequence of the intervention. ● Value C: The intervention contributes towards reducing gender inequality by achieving specific results in one or more of the 4 DGD's gender strategy priorities. Reducing gender inequality is an explicit condition for success in the intervention.
Justification for the position:	The program will build on the previous program's best practices in achieving gender equality. Several strategies are already in place such as the capacity building for women in holding leadership roles, campaign and financial management, networking, and lobbying and advocacy, among others. The monitoring mechanism will incorporate gender-disaggregated indicators to take LGBTQI+ and women's voices and participation into account. In the communities, women organizations will be strengthened to assume a stronger leadership role in food production and enhance their access and decisions over productive resources. The previous program has shown that the main driver for women's empowerment is the leadership role taken by women and their actual inclusion in organizations and participation in community mobilizations. In labor unions, programs for women and LGBTQI+ workers will include the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination at the workplace, including protection against gender based violence, discrimination and sexual harassment, with a strong focus on their participation in union leadership (see indicator 6.2).

	All four priorities of the strategic note are covered by the outcome and strategy: - Education and decision making, through the development of women leadership in grassroots organizations - Sexual and reproductive health and rights, as part of the health rights campaigns of the program - Food security, access to natural resources and economic empowerment, through the AE part of the program - Protection of the rights and struggle against gender-based violence, through the partnership with the national women's alliance. Specific attention will be given to LGBTQI+ persons, in collaboration with the Belgian LGBTQI+ alliance Çavaria, with whom we will work on the inclusion of sexual/gender diversity and LGBTQI+ rights in the program, more specifically in the capacity building strategy.
Confidentiality of the justification:	No

Environment:	
● Definition: The Law of 19 March 2013 identifies the environment as an essential element in sustainable development which is the global objective of the Belgian Development Cooperation. This means that by law, the environment is a cross-cutting subject that must be integrated into all forms of intervention, by protecting the environment and natural resources, including the fight against climate change, drought and global deforestation. As such, interventions and activities with a beneficial effect for the environment and climate are encouraged. Across the board therefore, it is expected that any project or programme involves an analysis of its potential impact on the environment. In this context, the <i>KLIMOS</i> toolbox or the <i>Environment Integration Tool</i> (EIT) may be used for achieving better understanding of the expectations and paying structured attention to environmental problems. ● Central question: Has an analysis been carried out on the impact of the environment and climate on the outcome, and conversely, the outcome's impact on the environment and the climate? Have appropriate measures been taken to neutralise any potentially negative effects? ● Value A: The proposal includes an analysis of the potential impact of the environment and climate on the intervention and vice-versa, but no substantial action is foreseen for offsetting the potentially negative effects. ● Value B: The proposal carries out an analysis of the potential impact of the environment and climate on the intervention and vice versa, and includes an action plan for neutralising the potentially negative effects. ● Value C: The proposal carries out an analysis of the potential impact of the environment and the climate of the intervention and vice versa, it includes an action plan for neutralising the potentially negative effects and it also takes targeted measures which have a positive impact on the environment/climate.	
Justification for the position:	The program integrates the protection of the environment on its strategies and activities focusing on the promotion of the right to food and the right to health. The program aims to promote agroecology as respectful of the environment and a key response to actual climate change and to mitigate the effect of global warming. A growing number of scientific studies have demonstrated that agroecological production systems can preserve biodiversity, maintain carbon in the soil, restore fertility and increase yields by rehabilitating ecosystems (and not at their expense). Strategies will include empowerment of the communities, including women, through their active engagement in the co-creation and sharing of knowledge in the process of developing innovations to address the challenges of climate change. The program also aims to work hand in hand with the communities to engage with policymakers to mainstream AE in the country. To reduce carbon footprints, the partners have integrated into their operations manual policies that will guide their actions to conserve and protect the environment in their activities in the course of the program implementation. As in several other countries where the program will be implemented, the Environment Integration Tool (EIT) will be studied and possibly be applied.
Confidentiality of the justification:	No

Common outcome within a common programme:		
● Definition: Common programmes are a modality that was introduced by the Royal Decree of 11 September 2016. They make it possible for several accredited organizations to come together within the same programme and agree in varying ways about common approaches to a sector, a theme... in different JSF countries or non-JSF countries, or even a common intervention strategy with a view to attaining a common outcome. Whilst there is no precise standard defined on the subject, the DGD would nevertheless like to be able to favour outcomes which have taken the logic the furthest possible, up to the point of being common to the organizations submitting them together. ● Central question: To what extent is the outcome common to the accredited organizations submitting the common programme? ● Value A: The outcome is not common to the accredited organizations submitting the common programme. ● Value B: The internal coherence of the outcome is suitable, there are signs that the cooperation between the different parties may lead in time to an interesting dynamic. ● Value C: The common outcome is the result of an integrated programmatic approach, with strong internal coherence. What the different parties provide is mutually strengthening.		
Justification for the position:	Viva Salud and Solidagro will pursue one common outcome that will reinforce the actions of the growing network of organizations and individuals aimed at holding duty bearers accountable to fulfill the people's right to health and right to food. These two rights are strongly connected. The strategy of the program maximizes the opportunities of this connection. The joint objective is to raise the willingness of the duty bearers to engage with the social movements in advocating a rights-based health system and agroecological food and agriculture system. Viva Salud, Solidagro and the partners will also jointly campaign for the protection of the democratic space by which social movements can hold duty bearers accountable and promote people's rights. Aside from this specific coherence in the Philippines program, on the level of the overall common program of the consortium, coherence will be achieved by working on four common themes to which each country program can contribute 1) Right to food and nutrition, food sovereignty and peasant rights (lead = Solidagro); 2) Decolonization (lead = Quinoa); 3) Shrinking democratic space and criminalization of human rights defenders (lead = Viva Salud); 4) Corporate control of food systems, policies and governance and the financialization and commodification of resources (lead = FIAN).	
Confidentiality of the justification:	No	

Common outcome between distinct programmes	
• Definition: Alongside having common outcomes within a common programme (see previous criterion), it is possible to have common outcomes between distinct programmes. In keeping with Article 20, Section 1 of the Royal Decree of 11 September 2016 which stipulates that "(...) the part of a programme that is carried out in synergy with other programmes is identical to all of these programmes, with the exception of the budget relating to it which is specific to each programme", the common outcomes between distinct programmes constitute one of the other, most in-depth, forms of operational synergies. Specifically, this means that all or part of the outcome presented has been identified and formulated together, and is presented in an identical way between the different programmes concerned. In particular: ○ The common formulation of one or several results, or even the outcome. The distinction between organizations is then situated on the level of indicator targets, specific to each one. ○ The formulation of a ToC for the outcome, partially or wholly common to the parties. ○ For the wholly common outcomes, the presentation and justification of the outcome, which is identical between the different programmes. • Central question: Is the outcome carried out in deep synergy with other non-governmental cooperation actors? Are the outcome or the results of the outcome common between several programmes? • Value A: Neither the outcome nor its results are common to one or several other programmes. • Value B: It is demonstrated that at least one of the results being sought is common to one or several other programmes. • Value C: The outcome is carried out in total synergy with other non-governmental cooperation actors. It is demonstrated that the full outcome is common to one or several other programmes.	
Justification for the position:	NOT APPLICABLE
Confidentiality of the justification:	No

Areas of complementarity and synergy with the intervention of ENABEL:	
• Definition: Areas of complementarity and synergy with ENABEL may just as much concern the activities financed directly by the Belgian Development Cooperation as the activities financed and carried out on behalf of third parties, approved by the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation. • Central question: Is the outcome potentially complementary with an ENABEL intervention? Has this been sufficiently demonstrated? Is the link between the two interventions well described? Is there a preliminary analysis specifically covering the activities of ENABEL in a targeted context, and on the potential areas of complementarity and synergy which could be developed within this context? • Value A: The drafting of the strategy for implementing the outcome does not make reference to ENABEL and does not include a preliminary analysis covering its activities in a targeted context, or ENABEL is not present in the context targeted by the outcome. • Value B: The drafting of the strategy for implementing the outcome includes a preliminary analysis covering the activities of ENABEL in a targeted context, and it is demonstrated that the outcome is potentially complementary with ENABEL's activities in this context. The potential is described but the specific links between activities have not been elaborated upon and the cooperation with ENABEL is not organised. • Value C: The drafting of the strategy for implementing the outcome includes a preliminary analysis covering the activities of ENABEL in a targeted context, and it is demonstrated that the outcome is directly complementary with the activities of ENABEL in this context. The links are described and cooperation is foreseen.	
Justification for the position:	NOT APPLICABLE
Confidentiality of the justification:	No

C. Description of the outcome, results and strategy

1. Strategic targets to which the outcome contributes/General objective

Approaches or sub-targets concerned	1.1, 1.4 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7
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2. Description of the expected results

Narrative		Description	Baseline	Target Year 3 – 31/12/2024	Target Year 5 – 31/12/2026	
Outcome:	Under the influence of a broad alliance of organizations and citizens, duty bearers are engaging with social movements in advocating a rights-based health system and a rights-based agro-ecological food and agriculture system.					
Indicator 1:	The number of national government officials and legislators who are engaging with our partners and their networks in crafting and proposing resolutions, laws, policies and programs on the right to health and food.		65 = Total Number of National Legislators/Officials	160 = Total Number of National Legislators/Officials	213 = Total Number of National Legislators/Officials	Confidentiality: No
Indicator 2:	The number of non-government duty bearers who are engaging with our partners and their networks in policy advocacy on the right to health and food.		122 = Total Number of non-government duty bearers	211 = Total Number of non-government duty bearers	277 = Total Number of non-government duty bearers	Confidentiality: No
Result 1:	More farmers and communities in the intervention areas practice and advocate for agroecology (AE), based on the learnings from the learning and community farms.					
Indicator 1.1:	The number of people’s organizations (POs) and communities enhancing and actively defending AE.		13 = Total number of POs and communities	86 = Total number of POs and communities	129 = Total number of POs and communities	Confidentiality: No

Narrative		Description	Baseline	Target Year 3 – 31/12/2024	Target Year 5 – 31/12/2026		
Indicator 1.2:	The number of farmers shifting to agroecological practices.		172 = Total number of Families 1,023 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 326 - Men = 289 - Youth = 408	721 = Total number of Families 3,356 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 1,005 - Men = 1,373 - Youth = 978	1,032 = Total number of Families 4,351 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 1,299 - Men = 1,794 - Youth = 1,258	Confidentiality:	No
Result 2:	More local governments and other stakeholders in the intervention areas give support to AE.						
Indicator 2.1:	The number of local government units (LGUs) engaging with our partners, the POs, and their networks in crafting and proposing resolutions, laws, ordinances, policies and programs in support of AE.		4 = Total number of LGUs	31 = Total number of LGUs	49 = Total number of LGUs	Confidentiality:	No
Indicator 2.2:	The number of LGUs and other stakeholders providing expertise, resources, and advocacy support to these communities.		27 = Total number of LGUs 17 = Total number of other stakeholders	59 = Total number of LGUs 51 = Total number of other stakeholders	79 = Total number of LGUs 75 = Total number of other stakeholders	Confidentiality:	No
Result 3:	Non-governmental national stakeholders express support to AE.						
Indicator 3.1:	The number of academic institutions, CSOs or individuals providing expertise, skills and resources to researches and program development of our partners on AE.		6 = Total number of Institutions and Individuals	25 = Total number of Institutions and Individuals	36 = Total number of Institutions and Individuals	Confidentiality:	No
Indicator 3.2:	The number of AE best practices of partners picked up in publications of third parties and by traditional and social media.		5 = Total number of AE Best Practices	20 = Total number of AE Best Practices	35 = Total number of AE Best Practices	Confidentiality:	No
Result 4:	The organized movement/network for the right to food, embracing AE, has become stronger.						

Narrative		Description	Baseline	Target Year 3 – 31/12/2024	Target Year 5 – 31/12/2026		
Indicator 4.1:	The number of individuals and organizations participating in campaigns and activities of the movement/network on the right to food.		3,129 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 1,259 - Men = 1,219 - Youth = 651 41 = Total number of Organizations	6,287 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 2,746 - Men = 2,697 - Youth = 844 108 = Total number of Organizations	8,469 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 3,752 - Men = 3,697 - Youth = 1,020 166 = Total number of Organizations	Confidentiality:	No
Indicator 4.2:	The number of media quotes, invitation to public hearings and media guestings, published articles/feature stories, social media engagement, and interviews of the movement/network on the right to food.		1,743 = Total number of Media Landings/Coverages	2,167 = Total number of Media Landings/Coverages	2,469 = Total number of Media Landings/Coverages	Confidentiality:	No
Result 5:	Public support for strengthening the public health care system has grown.						
Indicator 5.1:	The number of individuals, organizations and alliances participating in campaigns of the movement/network calling for a stronger public health care system.		1,020 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 645 - Men = 300 - Youth = 75 80 = Total number of Organizations & Alliances	5,115 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 3,885 - Men = 965 - Youth = 265 199 = Total number of Organizations & Alliances	8,050 = Total number of Individuals - Women = 6,260 - Men = 1,390 - Youth = 400 280 = Total number of Organizations & Alliances	Confidentiality:	No
Indicator 5.2:	The number of media quotes, invitation to public hearings and media guestings, published articles/feature stories, social media engagement, and interviews of the movement/network advocating a stronger public health care system.		430 = Total number of Media Landings/Coverages	1,670 = Total number of Media Landings/Coverages	2,580 = Total number of Media Landings/Coverages	Confidentiality:	No
Result 6:	Workers' unions achieve victories in demanding higher occupational health and safety standards from their employers.						

Narrative		Description	Baseline	Target Year 3 – 31/12/2024	Target Year 5 – 31/12/2026		
Indicator 6.1:	The number of workers and employees in factories, call centers and hospitals participating in campaigns of the movement/network for safe and healthy working conditions.		150 = Total number of Workers & Employees - Women = 100 - Men = 50	1090 = Total number of Workers & Employees - Women = 792 - Men = 298	1850 = Total number of Workers & Employees - Women = 1320 - Men = 530	Confidentiality:	No
Indicator 6.2:	Number of demands by unions or workers for safe and healthy working conditions, including protection against GBV, discrimination and sexual harassment, acted upon.		15 = Total number of Demands acted upon	52 = Total number of Demands acted upon	78 = Total number of Demands acted upon	Confidentiality:	No

Result 7:	Attempts to limit the democratic space for the social movement for health rights are widely denounced (including internationally).					
Indicator 7.1:	The number of individuals, organizations and alliances participating in campaigns of the movement/network against attempts to limit the democratic space for social movements for health rights.	668 = Total number of Individuals • Women = 478 • Men = 132 • Youth = 58 54 = Total number of Organizations & Alliances	4,110 = Total number of Individuals • Women = 3,391 • Men = 489 • Youth = 230 147 = Total number of Organizations & Alliances	6,590 = Total number of Individuals • Women = 5,546 • Men = 694 • Youth = 350 211 = Total number of Organizations & Alliances	Confidentiality:	No
Indicator 7.2:	The number of engagements of the movement/network with international allies, bodies and agencies on issues of the democratic space for the social movement for health rights.	24 = Total number of engagements with International Allies	82 = Total number of engagements with International Allies	122 = Total number of engagements with International Allies	Confidentiality:	No

3. Classification of activities

Confidentiality:	No
<i>Explicit classification of planned activities to achieve the outcome and planned results.</i> The type of activities to be implemented are: 1) Activities for the rights holders to exercise their right to food and health, and empower them through: a) development of AE learning and community farms b) farmers' capacity building on AE practices (training, learning exchanges, technical support, coaching and mentoring, facilitating cross visits, etc.) c) capacity building of people's organizations (POs) and communities in rights claiming through organizational, skills and issue-related topics such as lobbying and advocacy, campaigning, food security, health rights, PO building, etc. d) organizing and mobilizing communities, workers, organizations, women, LGBTQI+, and youth e) engaging other stakeholders, alliance building and expanding networks (universities, scientists, experts, other NGOs, religious groups, and other individuals) to support the advocacies f) public awareness raising through campaigning and education and through media and social media g) documentation of best practices; and h) conducting research for use in campaigns and policy advocacy. 2) Activities for engaging with duty bearers at the local, national and international levels: a) legislative lobbying for the passage of laws and programs ensuring the right to health and food (proposing policy reforms, dialogues, legislative forums) b) monitoring the proper implementation of existing laws favorable to the right to health and food c) engaging with international bodies, networks and platforms to amplify issues (participation in international mechanisms such as at the UNHRC) d) launching coordinated campaigns from local to international levels (joint campaigns with other partners in other countries). Monitoring and evaluation will be done regularly utilizing M&E tools according to the set results and indicators. All partners will document their best practices. To enhance partners' knowledge, skills, and attitude, there are also set learning exchanges, workshops, and partners' meetings.	

4. Target groups and beneficiaries

Target group(s):	The main target groups are the social movements and their members, mainly coming from rural and urban poor communities. Social movements are organized groups of farmers, women, LGBTQI+, youth, workers, human rights defenders, health workers and professionals. They play an important role in democracy by defending collective interests, increasing government accountability, providing solidarity mechanisms, influencing decision making, and promoting participation.
Beneficiaries:	The number of direct beneficiaries is 12,562 individuals . 8,562 are women . These are the farmers, indigenous peoples, human rights defenders, health workers, urban poor, women and youth who will benefit through capacity building, awareness raising, farm development, policy advocacy, and campaign activities. The total indirect beneficiaries are up to 3,3 million individuals . These are the estimated number of people that the program will reach as a result of its campaigns and advocacies.
Confidentiality:	No

6. Theory of Change associated with the outcome

(schematic presentation at the end)

Introduction

This theory of change (ToC) for the Philippines program on the right to food (RtF) and the right to health (RtH) is the result of a process containing the following steps:

1. Each of the participating actors (Solidagro and Viva Salud) developed their own institutional ToC, as well as the priority themes for the next program. For Solidagro (RtF) this is the promotion of agroecology (AE). For Viva Salud (RtH), these are public health care, health and safety of workers, and democratic space for social movements for health.
2. The four organizations of the common program (the “consortium”) formulated a common narrative, focusing on support to social movements, and identified four common themes for the common program:
 - Right to food and nutrition, food sovereignty and peasant rights (lead = Solidagro);
 - Decolonization (lead = Quinoa);
 - Shrinking democratic space and criminalization of human rights defenders (lead = Viva Salud);
 - Corporate control of food systems, policies and governance and the financialization and commodification of resources (lead = FIAN Belgium).
3. In March 2021, facilitated by an external consultant, a series of online workshops were held with the identified Philippine partners. Based on the framework developed in step 1 and step 2, a common ToC was developed for the Philippines program.
4. This was followed by similar workshops to identify and formulate the outcome, the results and the indicators.

The schematic diagram visualizing the ToC described below is a simplified version of a more complex diagram that was developed. Nevertheless, all the information from the complex version can be found in the narrative explanation.

The letters A-H in the diagram refer to the changes we expect to happen in the actions, attitudes, positions,... of the actors mentioned. The numbers 1-14 refer to the related assumptions.

A. Sphere of interest (impact)

In the next 10 to 15 years, Solidagro and Viva Salud want to see long-term changes at the level of the duty bearers to ensure the people’s right to health and food in the Philippines.

We want to see more **duty bearers** uphold their obligation to respect, protect, promote, and fulfill the people’s right to health and food by supporting claims and efforts that emphasize the:

- Importance of strong public healthcare and an AE food system.
- Health and safety of workers and employees in factories, call centers, hospitals and agricultural farms.
- Democratic space for social movements on the right to health and food.
- Promotion, protection and support to agrarian reform initiatives that pave the way for a transition towards an AE agricultural and food system.

In order to contribute to these long-term desired changes, Viva Salud and Solidagro, together with its partners, identified the main duty bearers who can best contribute in achieving these changes. On the impact level, these are the government actors who can enact change in policy and legislation, the

companies or top management and employers in workplaces who can ensure healthy working conditions for workers, and the international bodies who can influence governments to follow international standards. More specifically, we want to see the following changes from these actors:

A.1. CHANGES

Change A: Government actors.

With the Philippine government as the primary duty bearer, we want local and national government officials and legislators to:

- Pass resolutions, laws and policies in support of the RtH and AE
- Propose bills that become platforms for public discourse
- Ensure that favorable laws are implemented
- Respect the rights to freedom of belief, association, assembly, expression, and resources
- Hold officials accountable for negligence, corruption, and repression

Specific on the RtF:

- Support and promote AE activities and programs (local farmers market, venue for activities, spaces for gardening, setting-up a Participatory Guaranty System (PGS), protection of natural resources, etc.)

Specific on the RtH:

- Effectively implement laws and programs favoring the people's RtH with special attention to women's health and reproductive rights, and the socio-economic determinants of health
- Scrap or reverse laws, policies, mechanisms, and agreements detrimental to the RtH of the people or those that violate civil and political rights
- Strengthen the public healthcare system
- Prioritize the health budget
- Hold companies accountable for violations of health and safety standards

Change B: Employers.

We want to see them following safety and health standards in workplaces, including addressing cases of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, and ensuring protection of women against violence and discrimination. Non-compliance with health and safety regulations are punished accordingly.

Change C: At the international level, we also want to see changes among international bodies such as the UN, WHO, and ILO, that they support our advocacies at the national, and also at international level. We want them to:

- Respond positively to our advocacies and priority issues on health both nationally and internationally
- Influence/pressure the government to respect international instruments, laws, protocols, conventions, and mechanisms
- Conduct independent investigations on rights violations

A.2. ASSUMPTIONS

Assumption 1: Government properly and seriously implementing laws protecting the welfare of workers will also compel companies to strictly follow these laws. This can lead to a better and healthier working condition for workers in factories, hospitals, offices and agricultural farms. We have seen that in areas where the government is strictly following its own laws, the private sector also follows suit. However, in areas where the government is lax, the private sector also neglects its obligations to its workers. This the reason why it is important to do advocacy on both government and private actors, to remind them of their sworn responsibilities to the people.

Assumption 2: Companies tend to act on demands from the direct pressure of a strong workers' union. Throughout the history in the Philippines, victories ensuring workers' welfare were won because the workers themselves were united and firm on their demands. One recent example is the campaign against the privatization of the Philippine Orthopedic Center where the health workers successfully stopped the impending turn-over to the private sector of this important public hospital because of a strong opposition from the health unions and other supporters.

Assumption 3: Government is often compelled to act or respond to strong international pressure from bodies such as UN, WHO or ILO. As a member-state of the UN, the Philippine government must respect its obligations to the intergovernmental organization. It is therefore important to do advocacy at both the national level to encourage the Philippine government to respect international agreements or ratify instruments, and at the international level to encourage UN, EU and other agencies to enforce or include favorable clauses, policies and agreements in treaties and binding commitments among countries. This will ensure that we are not only making an impact at national level, but in other countries as well.

A.3. RISKS

- Corruption in government is rampant, and this allows companies to skirt the law or go unchecked despite the laws that are in place to protect workers.
- Some government actors will also act on their own self-interest instead of the people's interest despite the laws or the pressure from other duty bearers.
- Despite its obligations to the UN, the Philippine government could ignore these obligations. For example, it withdrew from the Rome Statute in 2019, the founding treaty of the International Criminal Court, and has recently threatened to withdraw from the UN Human Rights Council.
- In international bodies, member-states might refuse to take a firm position towards other countries, especially if they have strong trade relations with them.

B. Sphere of influence (outcome and results)

Within the timeframe of the 5-year program, we want to see changes in the following actors/stakeholders in our sphere of influence. We consider the social movements as the main actors, whose impact is reinforced by positive actions of other actors such as communities, academic and research institutions, advocacy networks, media and broad public.

The formulation of the results of the program is situated on this level. The formulation of the outcome connects these results to the interest/impact level, and is: *"Under the influence of a broad alliance of organizations and citizens, duty bearers are engaging with social movements in advocating a rights-based health system and a rights-based agro-ecological food and agriculture system."*

B.1. CHANGES

Change D: Social movements and organizations of farmers, women, LGBTQI+, youth, workers, human rights defenders, health workers, health professionals, and workers' unions:

- Are more involved in the struggle for the RtH and RtF
- Position themselves as effective public opinion makers and resource persons on policies regarding the right to health and food
- Broaden and strengthen their ranks, increase their capacities (protection mechanisms, machineries, programs...), and harness their unity in responding to RtH and RtF issues
- Use people-centered researches and documentation in advocacy and policy change

- Document, report and take action in cases of political repression and rights violations

Organization of farmers, women and youth for AE:

- Assert their rights and control over their own agricultural production (land, seeds, resources...)
- Have a definite program for assisting farmers in their shift to AE
- Have communal farms and gardens that serve as model/learning farms for AE
- Have an active involvement for increasing public awareness on AE and its lock-ins

Social movements of women, LGBTQI+, youth, workers and human rights defenders for health rights:

- Are taking up bigger responsibilities and leadership roles in social organizations (especially the youth, women and LGBTQI+)
- Expose and hold officials accountable for negligence, corruption and repression.

Change E: Communities :

- Document, report and act on rights violations
- Are well informed, organized and mobilized on the right to health and food
- Engage with local government units (LGUs) to assert their right to health and food

Farming and urban poor communities involved in AE:

- Make the transition to AE
- Engage in robust socio-economic activities
- Implement appropriate climate adaptation and resilience strategies
- Use community-led technologies
- Establish urban gardens as source of food, herbal medicine and nutrition
- Uphold and develop local and traditional (collective) knowledge and experience in AE

Communities involved in RtH campaigns:

- Manage community protective mechanisms and community-based health programs to serve as models and seeds of an alternative healthcare system

Change F: Academic and research institutions with agricultural programs:

- Conduct researches on the viability of AE
- Support AE in communities through extension programs

Change G: Broad networks and alliances of RtH and AE advocates (including international allies):

Networks and alliances for health rights:

- Launch coordinated campaigns on our priority issues
- Support our advocacies
- Expand and strengthen their base

Networks and alliances for AE:

- Actively promote AE to the public as an alternative to the current corporate-controlled food system.

Change H: Broad public and media (including international):

- Support our advocacies on the right to health and food
- Promote our best practices

B.2. ASSUMPTIONS

Assumption 4: Duty bearers tend to yield to pressure from social movements and organized groups with a strong mass base. Social movements have proven to be effective in asserting their members' rights through various advocacy and campaign strategies that are often very creative such as colorful street protests, online actions, petition signing, dialogues with officials, and lobbying with legislators. They are rooted in the communities, workplaces and sectors that they represent, and therefore they

are in the best position to articulate their demands. Time and again, the social movements have proven that they can usher in change. One historical example is the EDSA People Power that toppled former president Marcos in 1986.

Assumption 5: Government actors and other stakeholders respond well to claims backed by concrete community experience and best practice. The best way to prove that a theory works is to present examples that can easily be replicated. This is what we intend to do in supporting the development of AE farms – to show duty bearers that this system is viable and doable. Our partners have been doing this, and are steadily gaining strides in providing alternatives to the current dominant system in food and health. For example, the AE way of farming is slowly getting recognized with an increasing number of farmers shifting to this system.

Assumption 6: Government actors tend to adjust their attitudes, opinions and policies to scientific evidence from academic and other experts. Scientists and academics are highly regarded in Philippine society, making them effective advocates. They are often sought out by government to serve as consultants and advisers on pressing issues or national concerns.

Assumption 7: Duty bearers listen better to issues and demands when it is supported by a broad network of national and international allies. For example, when one of our health partners launched its “Free the Morong 43” campaign, one of the strongest pressures came from its international networks who wrote letters to the different Philippine government agencies asking them to free the wrongfully arrested health workers. This campaign eventually led to their release.

Assumption 8: Government actors are often influenced by public opinion and action. This is especially true to politicians, who rely on people’s votes for the next election. This is why they would often make promises that they know would win them their desired votes. Our partners often take advantage of this by presenting the people’s agenda to political candidates, and follow-up on their promises after they won.

B.3. RISKS

- Social movements have become targets of vilification by those in power who feel threatened by their strong force. In recent years, we have seen the increase in activist killings, harassments and red-tagging. These challenges are all the more reason that we should ensure that the democratic space for social movements remain vibrant and open.
- One community example of best practice might not be applicable to another, or that other external factors might affect the success of a community practice. Sometimes, other communities follow the example of one successful practice to the letter, without taking into account the differences in context or particularities of their own area.
- The current educational framework is still geared towards corporate agriculture, and AE is only advocated by a few academic and scientific experts. Much is needed to be done in terms of advocacy to the academic community.
- Just like the social movements, international allies are also prone to vilification. Therefore, it is important to broaden this network as much as possible.
- There were instances when government actors ignored even the strongest public opinion for their own interests. And all too often, they would just make empty promises during elections and not make good on it once in office. This is another reason why a strong public opinion is important – for the politicians not to forget what they pledged to the people.

C. Sphere of control (strategies & activities)

Within our sphere of control are our own actions (Viva Salud and Solidagro), and those of our partners and collaborators that are part of our agreements with them. These partners are actively working and deeply rooted in the sector where we want to pursue change. We will strategically work together to make the ultimate change possible. The main strategies that we will employ in order to achieve the results and outcome are public awareness raising, policy advocacy, community modelling and documentation, and networking and alliance building.

C.1. STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

Strategy 1: Viva Salud and Solidagro:

- Support the financing, implementation, and monitoring of the program.
- Facilitate international networking and linking with other program components.
- Facilitate knowledge sharing and learning exchanges between partners.
- Support and promote campaigns and advocacies of partners in order to build international pressure and generate support.
- Develop synergies and alliances between partners, other Belgian NGAs, academe, experts, other civil society organizations (CSOs), networks and platforms.
- Knowledge management (build resources, support researches and documentation of good practices)

Strategy 2: Partners and collaborators:

- Lobby for the passage of laws and programs ensuring the right to health and food for all.
- Monitor the proper implementation of existing laws on food security and health rights.
- Inform and educate the public on key issues on health and food
- Build alliances and expand networks
- Capacitate communities and organizations in rights claiming
- Document best practices and use them in advocacy
- Conduct research, and use its results in campaigns and policy advocacy

Right to food:

- Develop AE learning and demonstration farms and urban gardens.
- Build capacity of farmers on AE (training, farmer to farmer learning exchanges, technical support, coaching and mentoring, facilitating cross visits, etc.)
- Link and raise AE to national issues such as agrarian reform, land grabbing, neo-liberal policies, rights violations, etc.
- Join and set-up agri-fairs, farmers' markets, alternative markets, etc. to promote AE products
- Advocate and promote AE, and campaign against lock-ins/hindrances to AE.

Right to health:

- Launch coordinated campaigns on the RtH
- Contribute to international campaigns of Viva Salud on the three priority themes
- Engage with international bodies, networks and platforms to amplify RtH issues
- Organize and mobilize communities, workers, organizations, women, LGBTQI+, and youth on RtH
- Leverage on the experiences and lessons of the pandemic in arguing the importance of a strong public healthcare system.
- Monitor government policies and programs, and call them out on anti-people policies on health

C.2. ASSUMPTIONS

Assumption 9: For social movements and organized groups to position themselves as effective public opinion makers, they need to back their claims with evidence from researches and documentation of experiences from the ground.

Assumption 10: For social movements, broad networks, and communities to become more involved in the struggle for the right to health and food, we need to launch coordinated and inter-linked campaigns.

Assumption 11: For social movements and networks on the right to health and food to broaden and strengthen their ranks, we need to build alliances and expand our networks, including internationally.

Assumption 12: For the communities to better engage with duty bearers in asserting their right to health and food, they need to be made aware of the issues that affect them, and the available instruments and mechanisms that would help them claim their rights.

Assumption 13: For farmers to successfully shift to AE, and for academics and other stakeholders to support this shift, they all need to see examples or models that prove AE to be a viable option.

Assumption 14: For the public to support our advocacies, we need to inform and educate them on our key issues by reaching out to them through different media platforms.

C.3. RISKS

- The increasing vilification, harassment and red-tagging of social movements is making it more difficult for them to position themselves as effective public opinion makers. This also puts fear among the people, and might cause self-censorship or refusal to participate in campaigns and advocacies. Even stakeholders such as the academe might feel reluctant to support our advocacies.
- The recent policies of government agencies requiring CSOs to seek permits or clearances before they could implement community activities are limiting civic and democratic space. These policies prohibit CSOs and the social movements to engage with rights holders and duty bearers in advocating for the right to health and food. This could result to serious delays in program implementation.

D. Link with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The outcome, which focuses on a rights-based health system and a rights-based AE food and agriculture system, contributes mainly to SDGs 2 and 3:

- SDG 2: Zero hunger – through the promotion and practice of AE, the program will contribute to the targets of this SDG in increasing the agricultural productivity and incomes of small producers, and ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices. Particular attention will be paid to women, youth and indigenous peoples, that they get access to land, resources and inputs, knowledge, services and markets. Aside from increasing productivity, the program will also strive to protect natural resources and ecosystems, strengthen the capacity of communities to adapt and mitigate climate change and natural disasters, and improve the quality of land and soil through the promotion and implementation of AE practices.
- SDG 3: Good health and well-being – through the promotion of a strong public healthcare system, healthy working conditions and democratic space for health rights, this program will

contribute to the targets of achieving universal health coverage for all, and increasing health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health workers. The partners will embark on coordinated campaigns and policy advocacy activities at the local, national and international levels to demand access to free health care services, medicines, and vaccines. They will influence policymakers into investing and increasing public health budgets and financing in order to strengthen the health sector, and maintain a skilled and motivated medical and health workforce and frontliners.

The outcome also contributes secondarily to the following SDGs through the inclusion of partners which focuses on these goals (gender and climate), and on the choice of themes (food and health) which contributes to poverty reduction, gender equality, decent work, and climate change mitigation and adaptation:

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms – the program will contribute to ensuring that the poor and vulnerable sectors (women, LGBTQI+, indigenous peoples, and youth) have equal rights and access to economic resources, basic services, land, natural resources, technology and financial services. This can be realized through the implementation of AE in rural and urban poor communities, and the promotion of a strong public healthcare system among health workers and the general public. The program will also help build the resilience of the vulnerable and marginalized sector in facing climate-related events, and other economic, social and environmental shocks by increasing the capacities of the target groups.
- SDG 5: Gender equality – the program integrates gender as a cross-cutting theme, and gives particular attention to violence against women, gender-based violence, and participation and empowerment of women, including LGBTQI+. The participation of women and LGBTQI+ in all activities, and ensuring that they have the full opportunity to take up leadership roles, will be ensured in the program implementation. Government policies on gender equality will be advocated by the partners through campaigns and lobbying of relevant laws. One partner in particular focuses on women empowerment, and will support the other partners in integrating gender into their own programs.
- SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth – through the promotion of healthy working conditions in factories, hospitals, and agricultural farms, this program will contribute to the protection of labor rights, and the promotion of safe and secure working environments for workers. Synergy activities will be launched with health workers' unions and alliances for unified campaigns.
- SDG 10: Reduced inequalities – through this program's particular attention to youth, gender and indigenous people's rights, it will contribute to empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, and in ensuring equal opportunity through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices through advocacy campaigns and lobbying.
- SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production – the program will contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources, and the promotion of sustainable development and lifestyles, through the implementation of AE. Public policies and programs addressing responsible consumption and production will be advocated and pushed by the partners.
- SDG 13: Climate action – similar to gender, environment is also a cross-cutting theme. It gives particular attention to climate change mitigation, adaptation and impact reduction through AE. One partner focuses on climate action, and will support the other partners in integrating this theme into their own programs, activities and strategies.
- SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions – through the promotion of civic and democratic space, this program will contribute to ensuring public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms, and the promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. The partners will monitor cases of human rights violations and will demand accountability from government officials and institutions tasked

to ensure people's fundamental freedoms. Campaigns will be launched at local, national and international levels.

During the identification of the beneficiaries, actors and changes to which the outcome hopes to contribute, Solidagro, Viva Salud and the partners made sure that all vulnerable groups were considered and taken into account – indigenous peoples, women, LGBTQI+, youth, people with disabilities, and economically and geographically disadvantaged groups. In the development of the ToC, the partners identified the root causes and determinants of inequalities and discrimination. This made the program design inclusive, making sure that these marginalized groups have access to project activities and opportunities. In the risk analysis, the potential negative impacts to vulnerable groups will be mitigated by working with grassroots organizations which are deeply rooted in the communities and have direct links to the most vulnerable groups, ensuring that no one is left behind.

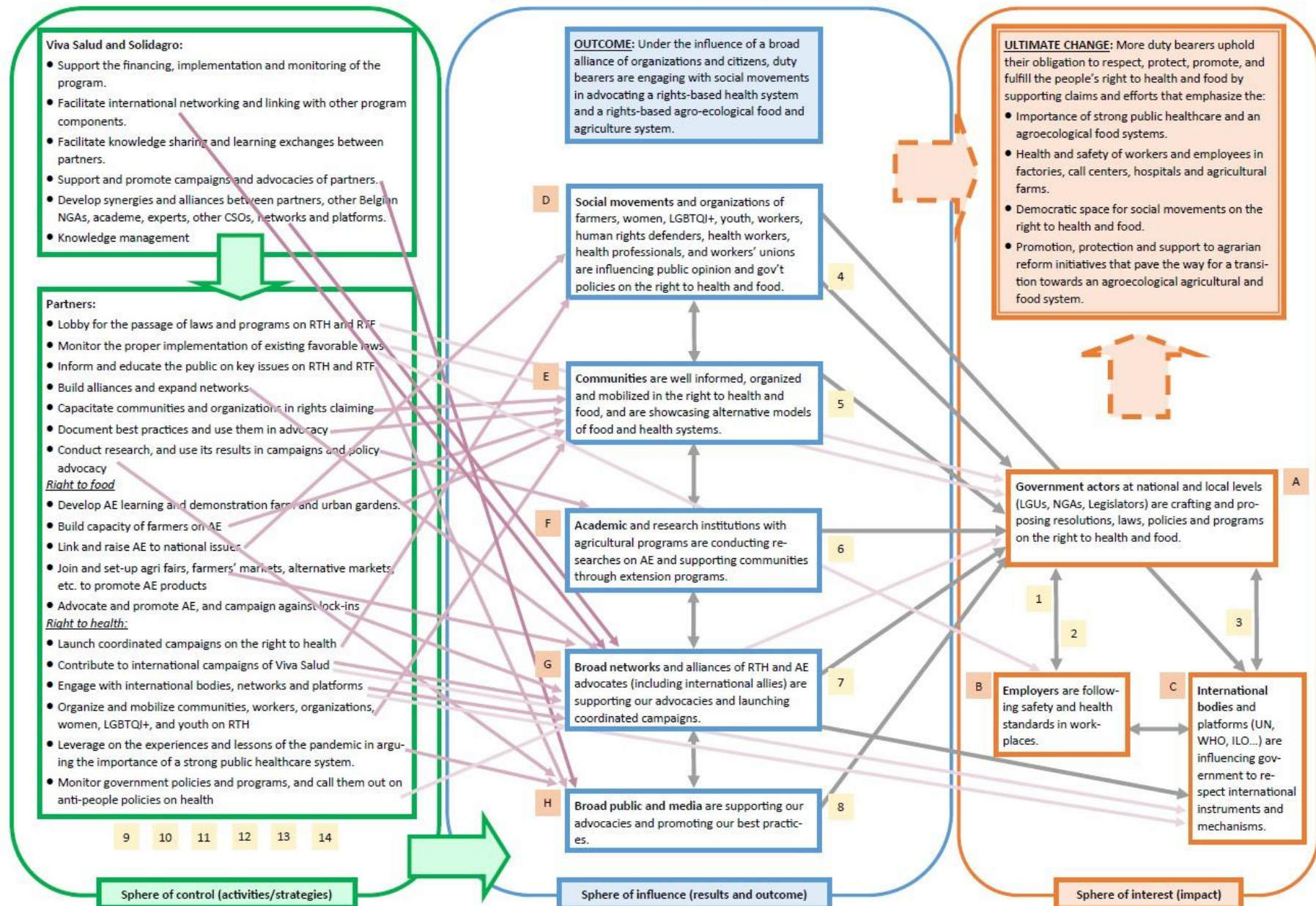
Potential linkages have been identified as well between the main SDGs and the other SDGs. The strategy is to harness these links by collaborating with other organizations who are directly contributing to these other SDGs. For example, our partners will work closely with other organizations and networks directly working on education (Save our Schools Network), energy (SIBAT), cities (Urban Poor Resource Center), oceans and biodiversity (Kalikasan, Center for Environmental Concerns). This way, our programs will be complementary to each other.

E. Link monitoring

Throughout the program, we will be tracking the indicators of our results and outcome that are present in our scheme, but we will also have indicators to track changes in our sphere of interest. These "impact indicators" will allow us to target what we are interested in tracking in these long-term changes. The monitoring we will do will allow us to regularly verify the relevance of our activities and to readjust our strategy if necessary. They will also allow us to make our action visible to our target groups, but also to lay the groundwork for our evaluations. In terms of evaluation, and in accordance with the recommendations from the development of the methodology of the impact evaluation of the joint program 2017-2021 of KIYO, Solidagro and Viva Salud by Syspons, we also mention the fact that we have described the situation as it stands in terms of these changes in 2021, this in order to give a zero situation necessary for our evaluations both internal and external. And, finally, we will also monitor the assumptions present in our ToC to be able to assess changes in the context and see if we are indeed observing these assumptions. Just like the monitoring of changes in the sphere of interest, the monitoring of the assumptions will allow us to see if our ToC is correct and if we need to adapt it if necessary.

This exercise will be done together with the partners.

Theory of Change—Philippines



7. Analysis of risks associated with the outcome

Title of reference annex:	Risk Analysis
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8. Description of tasks among associate ANGCS

The NGAs participating in this common outcome are **Viva Salud and Solidagro**. Also in the program 2017-2021, both NGAs have successfully implemented a common outcome.

Planned interactions are:

- the organization of common advocacies on the key priority themes of the program by launching joint campaigns at national and international levels;
- capacity building activities for all partners including learning exchanges between the partners to be able to share and learn from each other's experiences and best practices in policy advocacy, farm development, alliance building, among others;
- strengthen transversal themes through tapping the specific expertise of specialized partners such as Gabriela on gender, CCNCI on climate change, and MASIPAG on sustainable agriculture;
- best practice promotion including sharing of best practices by all partners on their own websites, social media sites and other public platforms;
- joint synergy activities with other NGAs, for example Çavaria will support the inclusion of sexual/gender diversity and LGBTQI+ rights in the program.

.. **Organizational measures** implemented to strengthen these interactions are the appointment of joint Philippines program management and coordination staff, and installing a committee of partners to coordinate campaigns and other issues related to the common program.

Through this organizational structure, information will be channeled to the other staff of Viva Salud and Solidagro, making it possible for each NGA to still follow up on its specific theme (right to health and right to food) and partnerships, and create international dynamics and exchange with other countries of the common program.

D. Outcome budget

1. T4 – Operational costs and visual overview of the budget for the common outcome

See annex "Budget 2022-2026"

2. Explanation of the budget

Solidagro

The **total operational cost** of Solidagro is **€ 2.205.929,24**. **Investments** are only **6%** of the budget and limited to materials that are strictly necessary for the outcome such as agricultural tools and equipment for the development of the learning farms, and some office equipment.

A large part of the budget will go to **functioning** expenses (**48%**) and **personnel** (**46%**). Functioning expenses include transportation, supplies, rent of venue, food, and equipment for the conduct of awareness raising activities, campaigns, documentation of best practices, trainings, learning exchanges, lobbying, organizing and mobilizing communities, and alliance building and networking.

The partners of Solidagro will employ a total of **36 local staff** within the context of the outcome. Up to 78% is implementation staff, while the other 22% of the staff will be involved in financial, administrative or management functions. The project **implementation staff** will consist mostly of project coordinators, area coordinators, campaign and advocacy officers, networking officers, research and documentation staff, training officers, farm managers, and field staff. They will be responsible in implementing activities related to policy advocacy, public awareness raising, farm development, best practice documentation, capacity building of target groups, and networking and alliance building.

Of the merged total operational budget of Solidagro and Viva Salud, **18%** will be implemented by **Solidagro to contribute directly to the outcome** through support to research, advocacy, best practice documentation and dissemination, capacity building, synergy development and international exchange and solidarity.

As the share of investments in the program budget is low, the budget is quite **equally divided** over the 5 years, with a yearly implementation rate between 18% and 22% of the total budget.

Viva Salud

The **total operational cost** of Viva Salud is **€ 1.099.500**. **Investments** are only **1%** of the budget and limited to office equipment necessary to achieve the outcome.

A large part of the budget will go to **functioning** expenses (**57%**) and **personnel** (**42%**). Functioning expenses include transportation, supplies, rent of venue, food, and equipment for the conduct of awareness raising activities, media projection, production of IEC materials, conduct of researches, trainings, learning exchanges, lobbying, mobilizing communities, alliance building and networking, and launching coordinated campaigns from local, national to international levels.

The partners of Viva Salud will employ a total of **33 local staff** within the context of the outcome. Up to 76% is implementation staff, while the other 24% of the staff will be involved in financial, administrative or management functions. The project **implementation staff** will consist mostly of project coordinators, campaign and advocacy officers, networking and alliance building officers, research and documentation staff, training officers, and paralegal and services officers. They will be responsible in implementing activities related to policy advocacy, public awareness raising, research and documentation, capacity building of target groups, and networking and alliance building.

As the share of investments in the program budget is low, the budget is quite **equally divided** over the 5 years, with a yearly implementation rate between 19% and 21% of the total budget.

E. Presentation of the outcome and justification

1. Description of the Relevance

The long-term goal of the program as articulated in the Theory of Change (ToC) involves raising the **willingness of the duty bearers to fulfill their human rights obligations, particularly the people's right to health and right to food**. It is based on the assumption that a **strong social movement**, supported by a broad alliance of organizations and citizens, can exert pressure on duty bearers to meet their human rights obligations and be held accountable for their actions. As such, the program aims to focus on **policy advocacy** to influence those who hold decision-making power.

The outcome relates to the sphere of influence described in the ToC.

The outcome aims to contribute to the attainment of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly on **Zero Hunger (SDG2)** through the promotion of agroecology (AE), and **Good Health and Well Being (SDG3)** through the advancement of strong public health care system and healthy working conditions. The partners will also actively engage with the UN and other international bodies in the promotion and protection of civic space.

On **agroecology**, the partners will promote policy recommendations and make a stand against policies that adversely affect small farmers and the environment, such as the Rice Tariffication Law, the Land Conversion Act and the government approval of genetically- modified Golden Rice, among others. On **health**, the partners will sustain the campaign to reorient the insurance-based Universal Health Care Law to right to health as the primary basis of its implementation.

Moreover, the partners will jointly continue to campaign for the repeal of the Anti-Terrorism Law that potentially undermines human rights in the country and constricts civic and democratic spaces.

Gender mainstreaming has always been an integral component in all areas and levels of the program implementation and policies. The program outcome has been formulated with gender equality in mind aimed at reinforcing women's active participation not only in campaign activities but also and more importantly in decision-making processes. To ensure this, a gender perspective, including **LGBTQI+**, is integrated into the program through contextual gender-based analysis. Monitoring and evaluation processes integrate gender analysis to reflect the impacts of the program on both men and women. Monitoring mechanism incorporates **gender-disaggregated indicators** to take women's participation in the activities into account. In the promotion of AE, the program aims to strengthen women's organizations and women's capacity to assume a **stronger leadership role**. In the advocacy for the right to health, and more specifically on healthy working conditions, the partners will push for the promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination at the workplace and with a strong focus on women's participation in union leadership. The choice of continuing the partnership with **Gabriela**, a national women's alliance, will strengthen the program in this process of gender mainstreaming.

The focus on **AE** to strengthen the right to food, and the inclusion of the new local partner **Masipag**, having strong experience in scientific organic agriculture, gives the program a strong **environmental** dimension. But, like gender, the environment is also a cross-cutting theme, integrated into the implementation of the program and the individual partner's policies and program of actions. Monitoring and assessment will take into account the impact of the program on the environment and how the partners incorporate the environment in the implementation of the program. The program will ensure the inclusion of environment and climate change in policy dialogue to enhance government commitment to the protection of the environment. Furthermore, environmental protection and climate change awareness will also become an integral part of the partners' engagement with the target groups and local communities. The choice of continuing the partnership

with **CCNCI**, a climate change network, will strengthen the program in the inclusion of **climate change awareness and action**.

Contribution towards the Strategic Targets identified in the Joint Strategic Framework (JSF)

The 3 Joint Strategic Goals (JSGs) of the JSF have been designed in a way that allows most participating NGAs to contribute to all 3 of them. This is also the case with this program.

*JSG 1: **Economic Justice** - CSOs contribute to a comprehensive agenda of economic justice towards promoting equality and equity in society.*

The program's outcome will contribute to the enhancement of the capacities of civil society organizations to research, lobby, advocate, and influence public policies and programs towards **equality and equity** in Philippine society. The advocacy for AE aims at strengthening food sovereignty and livelihood of farmers.

Main **stakeholders** are: civil society organizations, target communities, academic institutions, local government units, Congress, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform

*JSG 2: **Ecological Justice** - CSOs contribute to a comprehensive agenda of ecological justice, which aims to improve inclusive environmental management and strengthen climate justice.*

Ecological justice is fundamentally linked to the program's outcome of advocating a rights-based health system and rights-based agroecological food system (see earlier paragraphs). Hence, the program will take part in all 3 types of contributions, identified in the JSF, to this goal.

Main **stakeholders** are: target communities, civil society organizations, local government units, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, Congress

*JSG 3: **Access to Rights** - CSOs are working for the realization of social justice and access to rights by a more unified and a strengthened civil society's ability to influence change on the local, national and international level, through a rights-based agenda.*

With the **rights based approach** on health and food as strategic guide, and including a women's rights and a human rights organization as partners, the program is much connected to this third JSG, taking part in all but one of the identified contributions

As domestic protective human rights mechanisms in the country have been weakened by the adversarial attitude of the current administration towards human rights defenders, the program aims to strengthen the efforts of civil society organizations to engage with international bodies and networks to amplify the call for **international pressure** and investigation into the human rights situation in the country.

Main **stakeholders** are: civil society organizations, local government units, Commission on Human Rights, Department of Justice, UN bodies, international human rights organizations, Congress

Relation to the previous program

The program will build on the results achieved by the previous program, which aimed to strengthen civil society organizations in effectively claiming people's rights, particularly, the right to health and food through the rights-based approach. **While the previous program focused on developing the capacity of the rights holders to claim their rights, the new program aims to focus more on how the organizations will effectively engage with the duty bearers in the effort to shape public policies towards the promotion of the people's right to health and food.** With a robust and broad alliance for people's right to health and food developed in the previous program, civil society organizations are now in favorable position to influence duty bearers to uphold their obligations to protect, promote, and fulfill people's rights. As in the previous program, the new program will focus on the people's right to health and food but **will particularly support claims that emphasize the importance of agroecological food and agriculture system, strong public health care, safe working conditions, and democratic space for health rights.**

2. Description of Coherence

Internal coherence:

The program is derived from the overall **mission and strategic priorities** of Solidagro and Viva Salud: the rights based approach, the thematic choices for the next program, the internal policies on gender and environment,... These have been integrated in our internal organization and externally in our plans for capacity building, campaigns, advocacies,...

Moreover, the program is also in line with the **common narrative** of the overall common program of the consortium.

External coherence:

The program outcome aims to build on the strengthened capacity of the partners and the social movements, in general, to influence significant policy changes through direct engagement with duty bearers and mobilizations developed through the long years of experience in awareness-raising and organizing. This focus on **social movements**, although not “unique”, is a strength of the program that can give added value to initiatives of other actors in the same context.

Additionally, the specific themes that the program will work on are complementary to efforts of other actors:

- The concept of **agroecology** gains more and more ground among peasant organizations and their allies advocating for sustainable agriculture, sustainable management of natural resources, responsible consumption, and climate change action. The program is at the forefront of this movement.
- The advocacy for a stronger **public health care system**, based on health rights, is supported by a growing global movement anchored on calls for health equity. In the specific context of the COVID 19 **pandemic**, the assertion of the right to health will amplify the growing call of national and international organizations to strengthen the country's public healthcare system, and to people's free access to healthcare services, medicines and vaccines. The pandemic has shown the importance of strong public health policies and systems at a global level.
- The focus on **health and safety of workers** is complementary to the work of decent work actors for labor rights, which includes demands for decent wage and benefits, the right to organize and unionize, and better working conditions. All these will also have a positive impact on the pressure on the health care system.

The protection of **civic space** for social movements for health rights is a very specific challenge that this program will work on and that can sustain efforts of other health organizations and advocates. It is also complementary to the efforts of many human rights organizations at national and international levels seeking to strengthen civic and democratic space in general, so that transformative change can happen through active CSO and people's participation in democratic processes.

3. Description of Effectiveness

The outcome underlines the important role that a broad alliance of organizations and citizens play in exerting pressure and influence on duty bearers to engage with social movements in upholding the people's right to health and right to food. The experiences of the partners in carrying out the rights-based approach have shown that duty bearers tend to listen better and act upon people's demands if pursued by a strong network of organizations. To achieve the said outcome, the partners will use a range of strategies including lobbying, advocacy, research, network building, capacity building, and awareness raising, among others. The program aims to enhance the active engagement of civil society organizations in policy advocacy to push for policies that promote the people's right to health and right to food focusing on promoting a rights-based health system and a rights-based agroecological food and agriculture system. The following results will directly contribute to the achievement of this outcome:

Result 1: *More farmers and communities practice and advocate for AE, based on the learnings from the learning and community farms.*

To achieve the result, the following strategies will be carried out: 1) setting up of 15 AE learning farms that will serve as a venue for farmer-to-farmer learning exchange, mentoring, community seed bank, and a community market for organic products; 2) capacity building activities which will result in better adoption of agroecological practices and climate resilient strategies; 3) advocacy campaigns to raise public awareness on the benefits of AE on food security, public health, environment, and community economies. The partners have extensive knowledge and experience in AE and sustainable agriculture practices which they can impart to the target groups through their dedicated staff. MASIPAG, a new partner, has decades of experience in community empowerment and harnessing people's control over agricultural biodiversity. The other partners will benefit from the wealth of knowledge that MASIPAG will bring into the program. They will receive technical support through partner exchanges and one-on-one consultations with MASIPAG throughout the program. Another partner, CCNCI, focuses on climate justice and climate change adaptation and mitigation, and will also share their expertise to the rest of the partners in developing curriculum, conducting community trainings, and integrating climate resiliency in their programs.

Reference ToC: Changes A, D, E, H

Reference JSF: JSG 1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.4, 3.7

Result 2: *More local governments and other stakeholders in the intervention areas give support to AE.*

A transition towards AE will be difficult without government action. Local authorities will play an important role in supporting the efforts of farmers and communities to transition to AE. Hence, the program aims to raise the capacity of the farmers and their organizations to engage with their local authorities to achieve large-scale adoption of AE. Best practices and success stories will be shared and disseminated to motivate local government units (LGUs) to develop policies and programs in support of AE such as policies on ecological and environmental protection, climate change mitigation, and disaster resilience. The partners have already built their capacities when it comes to policy advocacy from the previous program. There were already several gains especially at the LGU level in terms of pushing for favorable local laws upholding organic agriculture. The experiences, connections and knowledge that they have acquired will continue to be useful in the new program and in the new target areas where they will work in. In addition, the partners will work with local organizations that are already entrenched in the target areas, and have built strong relations with different local stakeholders which includes LGUs, church, CSOs, and academic institutions.

Reference ToC: Changes A, F, G

Reference JSF: JSG 1.1, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 3.7

Result 3: *Non-governmental national stakeholders express support to AE.*

It is undeniable that a movement for AE is gaining increasing support and acceptance not only among farmers but also among the broad sectors of society. Many academic institutions, civil society, and media organizations have been promoting AE as key to sustainable agricultural development and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The partners will harness support from these groups, particularly in providing expertise, skills, and resources to researches and program development on AE. They will tap traditional and social media for the dissemination of best practices and success stories to raise public awareness and acceptance of AE. The partners will build on the already existing relationships that they have cultivated with these different stakeholders and reach out to new ones. In the previous program, the partners already have experience in documenting best practices, and this will be further developed and scaled-up to reach a wider audience.

Reference ToC: Changes F, G, H

Reference JSF: JSG 1.1, 1.4, 2.3, 3.7

Result 4: The organized movement/network for the right to food, embracing AE, has become stronger.

The program aims to strengthen the organized movement for the right to food and AE through network and coalition building and campaigning. The partners are already part of a national network that promotes AE (Agroecology X) through such activities as agri-fairs, forums, protest actions, and learning exchanges. In the much wider social movement, its partners are also active in various campaigns against hindrances to AE such as land grabbing, agricultural liberalization laws, mining, among others. All these campaigns and activities combined will help strengthen the movement that is pushing for the people's right to food. Most of the partners of Solidagro are national networks with a wide reach down to the regions, provinces, municipalities and communities. They are also active members or conveners of broad networks of AE advocates, and are already collaborating with different sectors to expand the advocacy. For instance, the partners will strengthen their partnerships with the urban poor sector to promote AE in the urban areas. They also forged partnerships with the youth and children's rights sector to strengthen AE initiatives and instill the value of sustainable and responsible food and agricultural systems and practices. The Agroecology X network is also reaching out to the consumers to promote ethical and ecological consumption.

Reference ToC: Changes D, E, G, H

Reference JSF: JSG 1.1, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.7

Result 5: Public support for strengthening the public healthcare system has grown.

The COVID 19 pandemic has exposed the fundamental ills of the Philippine health system caused by decades of neglect and systematic orientation towards privatized health care. The Philippine partners have long been at the forefront of the struggle for the right to health and won victories in their campaigns against privatization of health and other health issues. The program will build on these gains as the partners will continue to carry out coordinated campaigns calling for a stronger public health care system. During the pandemic, the partners were also able to reach out to a broader section of society, and to organize new networks and watchdog groups among health professionals, CSOs, humanitarians, and the general public. These new alliances (SHAPE-UP, *Bantay Bakuna*, etc) will be the leverage in gaining more public support for a better health system. Several researches are also planned to support and provide evidence that would substantiate this call. IBON, the collaborating organization in this program, has this expertise in policy advocacy and research.

Reference ToC: Changes A, C, D, E, F, G, H

Reference JSF: JSG 1.1, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5

Result 6: Workers' unions achieve victories in demanding higher occupational health and safety standards from their employees.

To achieve the result, workers' unions and associations will be strengthened especially at this time when union repression is on the rise. Capacity building will be conducted to raise awareness and increase knowledge on the particular hazards faced by the workers in factories, hospitals, offices and

agricultural farms. Advocacy campaigns will be launched to put pressure on the government to implement policies that will protect the rights of the workers. The partners will support the workers' demand for safe and healthy working conditions, including the protection against gender-based violence, discrimination, and sexual harassment. The partners have existing campaigns with other organizations, unions and alliances on this particular issue, and will continue these collaborations in the next program.

Reference ToC: Changes A, B, C, D, F, G, H

Reference JSF: JSG 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5

Result 7: *Attempts to limit the democratic space for the social movement for health rights are widely denounced (including internationally).*

In the context of shrinking democratic space in the country, the achievement of the outcome might be constrained by the growing repression of progressive organizations and individuals. The partners will work together with other civil society organizations to raise human rights issues at the international level while strengthening their campaigns for accountability at the national level. Monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in the country can be used to raise awareness both internationally and domestically. The broad alliances that the partners have organized or are participating in will serve as the starting point in achieving this result. The partners, especially Karapatan and Gabriela, have a strong network of rights advocates both at the national and international arena, and have experience in coordinating campaigns.

Reference ToC: Changes A, C, D, E, F, G, H

Reference JSF: JSG 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5

Identification and use of baselines:

The baselines were derived from the achievements of the current program and the current standing of the partners in 2021 in relation to the changes that the program hopes to achieve by 2026. Together with the partners, a workshop was conducted to collectively identify the indicators and targets for each result, and to reflect on the present status or baseline of each. These baseline numbers are backed by concrete data (Ex: the names of legislators the partners are currently engaging with, or the number of farmers currently practicing AE in the target areas), and can be used in the monitoring, mid and final evaluations, and impact assessment at the end of the program.

Leave no one behind:

The program specifically targets the marginalized, excluded and most vulnerable sectors (the economically and geographically disadvantaged groups, small farmers, urban poor, women, indigenous peoples, youth, and LGBTQI+ among others) to ensure that they are not left behind. In the development of the ToC, the partners identified the root causes and determinants of inequalities and discrimination. This made the program design inclusive, making sure that these marginalized groups have access to project activities and opportunities. In order to thoroughly identify the marginalized groups, data collection and disaggregation are given emphasis in the preparation of the program while maintaining privacy and confidentiality. Partnership with grassroots organizations with access to these groups will be enhanced, and a participatory approach in all aspects of program implementation will be strengthened. In the monitoring phase, the disadvantaged groups will be given special attention to measure progress or changes, and make necessary adjustments to strategies if needed.

4. Description of Efficiency

First of all, having a common ToC and outcome, including several joint activities (trainings, campaigns, research, media work,...), maximizes the output and potential impact of the activities. Additionally, having joint M&E systems and finance and administrative requirements reduces the management cost of the program by Solidagro and Viva Salud.

On the level of the partners, cost efficiency is enhanced by the following:

- No investment in vehicles. Public transport and pooling of passengers in private transport are preferred. For field visits, local motorcycle transport is opted for.
- **Only 18% of** the partners' budget will be used for administration and coordination expenses (investments in office equipment, secretariat functioning and staff, monitoring activities,...)
- Human resources (with limited material investments, this is the most important input of the program) are managed carefully. Staff profiles are clearly described, to be able to select the most competent person. Commitment to the mission of the organization is an important criterion. Salaries are enough but moderate, avoiding a high difference between the lowest and highest salaries. The partners work with volunteers for several tasks, especially in local chapters and among grassroots organizations.
- To minimize functioning costs for activities, detailed budgets are made and several options are considered before deciding on purchases, orders, means of transportation,...
- Partners with expertise on specific topics such as gender, climate change mitigation and adaptation, seed breeding, etc. will share these to the other partners.
- Local counterpart from the partners and their networks, including resources from the LGUs, government agencies, other CSOs, and the academe will be utilized. For example, the partners have drawn mutual agreements with local stakeholders for the use of their land to develop the AE farms.

On the level of Solidagro and Viva Salud, the pooling of resources and expertise (for the contribution to advocacy, networking, capacity building, M&E,...), which includes also the Luxemburg NGO ASTM, reduces the costs significantly.

Having a long time experience organizing this type of activities, the partners, as well as Solidagro and Viva Salud, have a good estimation of the time needed for their implementation.

For a program that focuses strongly on national advocacy and campaign, it is hard to determine exactly the efficiency comparing cost to the number of beneficiaries. In the end, if national legislation can be changed for the better, almost the whole population will benefit. For this program, the number of indirect beneficiaries (reached by campaigns and advocacies) is calculated at 3,3 million. This results in a cost of 1 euro per beneficiary.

If we look at the direct beneficiaries (trained, mobilized, organized), with a number of 12.562, the cost per beneficiary is 263,13 euro.

5. Description of the expected Impact

The expected impact of the program is that **duty bearers** pass **policies** favoring a better public health care and a people-oriented agroecological food system; that duty bearers fulfill their sworn oath of service to the people by ensuring that favorable **laws** are implemented; and that officials are held **accountable** for negligence, corruption and repression. Furthermore, laws, policies and other agreements that counter these rights, are scrapped or revised.

For the **rights holders**, this will create a positive impact on their food and agriculture systems, healthcare system, working conditions, and democratic space. The food and agriculture systems will become more sustainable and ecological if favorable laws on AE are passed and implemented. The producers and consumers will both gain economically, socially, environmentally, and also in terms of health benefits. The healthcare system will become comprehensive and more responsive to people's

needs, and no longer profit-driven. The working conditions in factories, hospitals, offices and agricultural farms will improve in terms of health and safety of the workers. The people's democratic space will be ensured, allowing the social movement for health rights to flourish.

The program also has a strong **gender** focus, which will have a positive effect on women and LGBTQI+. Their participation in the political and economic spheres is expected to increase as a result of this program.

The contribution of the program to this expected impact is the strengthening of the capacities of social movements to engage with these duty bearers and influence their attitudes, positions and decisions towards rights based food and health systems.

The expected impact is directly linked to the sphere of interest of the ToC, where we want to see more duty bearers uphold their obligation to respect, protect, promote and fulfill the people's right to health and right to food.

6. Description of Sustainability

Engaging other stakeholders on AE and on health will sustain the challenge of influencing duty bearers to push for pro-people policies and programs. These stakeholders include the academe/universities, associations, religious sectors, groups of environmentalists, scientists, and other national non-government agencies.

Additionally, best practice documentation and promotion for **replication** by other communities and by government units and agencies, and other joint activities of partners, and sharing of experiences and knowledge will contribute to the multiplier effect of project results. For example, in the previous program, Gabriela and CHD were able to inspire LGUs and other communities in responding quickly to health emergencies such as Dengue and COVID-19 by showing by example what collective action can achieve in terms of preparedness and response.

The acquired skills on strengthening the social movement through AE approaches, research, advocacy, campaigns, leadership among others will ensure its **technical** sustainability. The rights holders, the POs, communities and stakeholders are themselves self-reliant, and self-help organizations. They exist because there are issues and concerns that they need to lobby and campaign for to duty bearers to positively commit to.

With regards to **financial** sustainability of the direct investments in agroecological farms, this will be strengthened through direct ownership by the farmers organizations, and responsibility for maintenance and repair. A portion of the earnings from harvests will be allotted as funds for another cropping seasons. The raised funds can also be directed for expansion of AE farms of indirect beneficiaries in communities.

In addition, although the program will finance capacity building, research and documentation, campaign and advocacy activities, the bulk of the expenses for participation of the rights holders in advocacy and campaigns will come from their own organizations, which is through contributions of members and solicitations and donations from diversified sources. The partners will see to it that this is not going to change, that there will be no dependence on the program funds for this.

This ownership of their own organizations, and continuously encouraging other rights holders to carry their advocacies while observing the rights based approach "MEET" principles of (1) meaningful participation, (2) equality, non-discrimination and inclusion of marginalized groups, (3)

empowerment and capacity building, and (4) transparency and accountability, will also ensure the **social** sustainability of the results.

Lastly, AE is in itself an **ecologically** sustainable way of farming, protecting future natural resources, which will benefit the target communities and groups way beyond the program duration

On the level of the **partners**, they continue to develop their skills and capacities for resource mobilizations aside from relying on external funding projects e.g. linking with local governments and other private stakeholders to gain material and financial support. Some partners have initiated fund raising campaign initiatives or income generating activities e.g. local marketing and processing of products, garage sales, fairs, concerts, among others. Partners conduct creative advocacy activities that also draw support resulting to more volunteers, material, and finance support. This is done to augment the limited resources they have, as compared to the tasks at hand, and to be able to build general funds/common funds for their strategic plans even after funding ends. Their PO partners also voluntarily share a portion of their harvest and whatever they have during training and mobilization activities.

With regards to development of partnership and capacity building to enhance technical sustainability of the partners, we refer to the next point (G.7).

7. Description of the Partnership Strategy

Solidagro and Viva Salud have chosen **mostly national partners** for this program. However, these are also network organizations with members who are deeply rooted in the communities where the target groups are located. Aside from their member organizations, they will also work closely with other local and regional organizations in these areas to achieve the outcome. All of the partners are engaged in international networks.

Only for the **Cordillera region**, we will directly work with a **regional partner** who has vast experience working in this specific region..

Each partner has its own **niche** in Philippine society -- food security, health, climate change, human rights, women's rights, and indigenous people's rights -- that would help the program achieve its goals. They will engage in policy advocacy, public awareness raising, community modelling and documentation, and networking and alliance building at the local, national, and international levels. Their international links are important for the program, as these will contribute to the outcome through international exchange, learning and campaigning.

These following partners were chosen based on their capacities and the specific role that they will play in the program:

- **PNFSP** – As national network of **food security** advocates with members practicing AE, it will contribute primarily to policy advocacy and community modeling and documentation of agroecological practices.
- **CCNCI** – As a national network of **climate change** advocates with members doing community-based programs focusing on AE as a climate change mitigation and adaptation measure, it will contribute mainly to advocacy and awareness raising on climate justice, climate mitigation and adaptation, and community modeling and documentation of climate-resilient agroecological practices.
- **MASIPAG** – As a national network of farmer-scientists promoting AE through diversified and integrated farming systems, it will contribute primarily to capacity building of partners on **AE** (agroecological techniques, community modeling and documentation of agroecological practices, policy advocacy), and as lead of the **Agroecology X network**.

- **CDPC** – As a regional network in the Cordillera focusing on the rights of the **indigenous people**, it will contribute to policy advocacy, and community modeling and documentation of agroecological practices.
- **CHD** – As a pioneer of community-based health programs, and with a broad network of health organizations and health professionals, it will contribute significantly to policy advocacy, awareness raising, and networking on the **three health themes**: public health care, healthy working conditions, and democratic space for health rights.
- **GABRIELA** – As one of the biggest women’s network in the Philippines, and a pioneer of the Philippine women’s movement, it will contribute significantly to policy advocacy and awareness raising on the **three health themes** of the program, with a special focus on **women and gender**. One of the members is **Bahaghari**, an LGBTQI+ organization, which will be tapped for the synergy activities with **çavaria**.
- **KARAPATAN** – As one of the leading human rights organization in the Philippines, it will contribute primarily to policy advocacy, awareness raising, and networking and alliance building, especially in **protecting the democratic space** for social movements for health rights.

As such, the selection of partners is mainly a continuation of the previous program, in which they have proven to be effective in achieving the results. Only the Mindanao partners from the previous program (ALCADEV and MISFI) will not be part anymore of this program, although their target groups will still benefit from the program through the trainings and awareness raising offered by the AE learning farms.

Apart from the partners, **IBON Foundation**, a local think tank and research center that can support the program in **policy research and advocacy**, has once again been identified as a collaborator.

The choice of partners is also in line with the JSF, focusing much on rights based approaches to achieve the common goals. Partners were consulted by Solidagro and Viva Salud in the JSF formulation process. IBON was invited as a speaker in an online JSF discussion to get input for the common context analysis.

In order to promote the **technical sustainability** of the intervention, Viva Salud and Solidagro will facilitate knowledge sharing and learning exchanges between partners on the program’s priority themes, on program management, monitoring and evaluation, and on successful strategies in advocacy and campaign, research and best practice documentation, and networking and alliance building. These exchanges will help the partners learn from each other, and adopt successful strategies that worked. The partners in turn will provide training and capacity building to the target groups to strengthen their organizations. This will ensure that the grassroots organizations can continue the program even after the intervention.

8. Description of Synergies

Synergy within the common program

This common program in the Philippines is implemented by Solidagro and Viva Salud in synergy towards **one country outcome**. The results and indicators all contribute to one specific objective. It links the people’s right to health with the people’s right to food by launching joint activities and/or campaigns towards this goal. Both organizations will bring their expertise on health and AE into the program. They will also implement joint learning exchanges with the partners, and sharing of resources and materials. The partners will also share their expertise with each other (e.g. MASIPAG on rice breeding, GABRIELA on gender, CCNCI on climate change, and KARAPATAN on human rights).

Collaboration between the partners will continue to be promoted within the **Campaign Coordinating Committee (CCC)**. The CCC, which was established in the previous program, is a loose group composed of representatives from the partners which coordinates the common campaigns. The synergy is aimed at achieving more than what could be achieved separately, thus having more impact. Campaigns will be supported by more organizations, and best practices will have a broader reach, which will increase the efficiency.

At the level of the overall common program of the **consortium**, **four common themes** have been identified, which can also be an opportunity for synergy with the Philippine partners in terms of campaigns, networking, and learning exchanges :

- Right to food and nutrition, food sovereignty and peasants' rights
- Decolonization
- Shrinking civic space and criminalization of the human rights defenders
- Control of systems, policies and food management by business companies and financialization and commodification of resources

Additionally, with Quinoa and their Philippine partner PDG, there is a specific opportunity for synergy that will be explored.

Synergy with other Belgian NGAs within the JSF Philippines

Within the geographical JSF of the Philippines, several synergies have been identified by the Belgian NGAs. The synergy cooperation aims at more effective work by the Belgian NGAs in the Philippines (including synergies with the thematic JSFs on Decent Work and Higher Education) with their partners to achieve the objectives and goals defined in the JSF and in their individual programs.

Solidagro and Viva Salud will participate in the following **generic synergies** of the JSF with all the other Belgian NGAs:

- Annual meeting of all Belgian NGAs in Brussels to discuss and follow up synergy and complementarity, and share intervention and risk management strategies, challenges for the partners, changes in the context, link with JSF Decent Work.
- Quarterly NGA meetings in Manila and at least one meeting a year with the Belgian Embassy
- Joint ad hoc workshops/conferences depending on specific topics
- Collective learning processes (in synergy with thematic JSFs)

Apart from these generic synergies, the following **specific synergies** were also identified with selected NGAs with similar themes or objectives:

- **EF and Solidagro** will strengthen their, and their partners', capacity to develop and/or implement existing monitoring tools to assess the impact of agroecological model farms on the practices of farmers. Both organizations will make good use of their respective expertise to collaborate on this. An online exchange workshop will be organized in 2022, followed by mutual visits to model farms to exchange on best practices. To capitalize on this experience, best practices will be documented by the visiting organization for dissemination to partners, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. Regular information exchanges and continuous collaboration between the two organizations will strengthen their action in support of local and national advocacy calls on AE.
- **11.11.11, Entraide & Fraternité, Viva Salud and Solidagro** will strengthen their, and their partners', cooperation on advocacy work on important issues related to their programs. These include food and agricultural policies (such as the liberalization of the rice trade, the use of

harmful chemicals, and land use conversion and distribution), fiscal policies and budgeting (including budget for social services and public health care), protection of the civic space and human rights, and EU-Philippines relations, such as the GSP+. Taking into account decentralization, particular attention will be given to the connection between local and national advocacy. A committee of these four organizations will be formed and will meet at least twice a year, and when urgencies arise. Other Belgian JSF NGAs will be invited to join. 11.11.11 will coordinate this committee, but tasks will be divided among the participants.

- **Viva Salud and Solidagro** will cooperate with **çavaria** on the inclusion of sexual/gender diversity and LGBTQI+ rights in the program, more specifically in the capacity building strategy. A first step will be taken in 2022, when a mapping will be done of the fields of work of the partners, and their interest in working on this as a transversal theme. Based on the result of the mapping, online training activities can be planned, that can include a “train the trainer” approach to capacitate specific organizations working on the theme. It will also be explored to include other JSF members in this synergy.
- **Viva Salud** will synergize with **WSM** to increase the impact of health-related campaigns, specifically on the importance of strong public health care, good working conditions for health workers, and democratic space for social movements for health. This will be done through the involvement of both organizations and their partners in national networks such as CPRH (Coalition for People’s Right to Health) and SHAPE-UP (Solidarity of Health Advocates and Personnel for a Unified Plan to Defeat COVID-19). The opportunity for synergy in activities and campaigns on these issues on the international level will also be explored.
- **Solidagro with ARES:** Research project on “Agricultural livelihoods in Taal eruption-affected provinces of Luzon: assessment of impact and recovery opportunities“. This project was approved but delayed because of COVID.

Other opportunities that were identified in the JSF, but for which specific commitments still have been agreed upon, are:

- Exchange of experience and developing models in climate change awareness, resilience and action based on needs analysis, and sharing of knowledge, best practices and expertise, and cooperating in policy advocacy and scientific research on sustainable agriculture models (EF, Trias, CSA, Solidagro)
- Promotion of Sustainable Agricultural Entrepreneurship, climate change adaptation and mitigation in West Flanders synergy project (11.11.11, Trias, and open to collaborate on learning exchange with others such as Solidagro)
- KIYO and Solidagro and their respective partners will continue their synergy in the Cordillera region on empowering youth in the realization of their rights, and the overall indigenous people’s rights, through, a.o., the promotion of AE.

Other synergies and complementarities beyond the JSF

- Joint capacity building, program management, campaigns, and sharing of staff (with ASTM)
- Strengthening of the Philippine movement for the right to health through international networking with the People's Health Movement (PHM) on issues such as privatization of health care and healthy working conditions
- Solidagro, KIYO, and the Province of East Flanders are holding exploratory discussions to jointly increase and broaden the awareness on, and the support to the Cordillera region.

Synergy with the Pesticide Action Network – Asia Pacific (PANAP) on the theme of the use of dangerous pesticides in agriculture

9. Description of how individual or collective recommendations and lessons are to be taken into account

Recommendations from the 2019 mid-term assessment

The mid-term external evaluation conducted by C-lever in 2019 provided several recommendations which this program fully integrates. In terms of context, the evaluator recommended to continue to support trustworthy **human rights** organizations despite the adverse environment. This was taken into account in the development of this new program by continuing the partnership with Karapatan.

On partnership, there were two recommendations, first was to increase **international visibility and credibility** of the partners, and second was to continue to develop and support joint initiatives and activities between partners. As a response, best practice videos were produced and promoted online, including partners' activities and campaigns. In the new program, there is specific attention to international objectives, especially on the theme of right to health, which will boost the visibility of the partners.

On synergy, the recommendation was to continue to support and further **develop new relevant/unplanned initiatives** proposed by partners. One example of this is the newly set up Agroecology X network, which will be supported in this program.

On specific issues, the evaluator recommended to **train partners on the ToC** in order to facilitate its use as a tool in the implementation and development of programs, how to use it for advocacy and awareness campaigns, and as a tool for communication. As a response, a series of ToC workshops were conducted early 2021 to prepare for this new program. Another ToC reflection workshop towards the end of the program is planned as part of the internal program assessment and preparation for the next program.

On impact and sustainability, the recommendation was to conduct a reflection or a study on organizational and operational perspective for the **development of the CCC beyond the program's lifespan**. As a best practice, the CCC will be carried through the next program. But outside the program, the partners have other platforms where they also coordinate, and so the recommendation to develop the CCC beyond program's lifespan is not that applicable.

Recommendations from 2019 DGD visit

One recommendation from the DGD visit is to strengthen **alliances with local authorities** and other stakeholders to look for solutions for the rural population. This was taken up by the regional partners by continuing to build their ongoing alliances. For example, ALCADDEV continued its good collaboration with the Diocese of Tandag, UCCP, IFI and the Tandag LGU.

Another recommendation was to look carefully at the **way of protest**, in order to prevent the provocation of violent reactions. The partners heeded this by initiating dialogues with government agencies such as the SEC, DFA, and CHR – making use of existing legal frameworks to demand accountability for violations and seeking assistance in actual HRV cases.

The last recommendation was to look for peaceful **communication techniques and methods**. Trainings were organized for the partners on advocacy and communication strategies to increase their capacities in engaging stakeholders in dialogue.

Recommendations and learnings from the JSF process and exchanges

The JSF meetings, dialogues and learning workshops provided a platform for increased synergies and sharing best practices and lessons learned. The AE strategies and tools shared by Entraide et Fraternité and their local partner Sumpay were inspirational for Solidagro. As a result, concrete synergy and learning activities between E&F and Solidagro are planned for this program. The learnings gathered from the gender workshop and subsequent publication of gender stories book also inspired the program to put more emphasis on the inclusion of LGBTQI+ rights.

F. Annexes

- 1. List of abbreviations**
- 2. Risks analysis**
- 3. List of partnerships and cooperative partnerships**
- 4. Fact sheets partners**
- 5. Fact sheets collaborations**
- 6. Draft Partnership Agreement**
- 7. Draft Collaboration Agreement**