



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 to 31 July 2021



1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	EAP
Country (ies):	Philippines
Project Title:	Dynamic conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity in traditional agro-ecosystems of the Philippines
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/PHI/062/GFF
GEF ID:	5549
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
Project Executing Partners:	Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agricultural Research
Project Duration:	(01 May 2016 - 31 December 2021)
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p><i>This section should be completed by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Projects with 1st PIR -Projects could re-submit the coordinates if they have changed, or if the PMU now has more updated coordinates <p>Hungduan, Ifugao: presence of 6 Community Seed Banks (CSBs) and 4 Demo Farms Barangay (Village). Baang* – 16.881294, 120.979856 Barangay. Bokiawan* - 16.926447, 121.002391 Barangay. Hapao* – 16.856377, 120.972841 Barangay. Maggok* – 16.798658, 121.033143 Barangay. Nungulunan – 16.912027, 120.989419 Barangay. Poblacion* – 16.833302, 120.964501</p> <p>Hungduan (expansion areas), Ifugao: Capacity building activities, provision of processing tools and materials for the construction of processing facilities in partnership with the Telefood, including those mentioned above with (*) Barangay Abatan - 16.8053, 120.9598 Barangay Bangbang - 16.8386, 121.0369 Barangay Lubo-ong - 16.9673, 121.0110</p> <p>Hingyon, Ifugao: presence of 6 CSBs and 6 Demo Farms Brgy. Anao – 16.833552, 121.105010 Brgy. Bitu – 16.841142, 121.103227 Brgy. Cababuyan North – 16.869157, 121.088481 Brgy. Cababuyan South - 16.866405, 121.088867 Brgy. Mompolia – 16.858008, 121.114036 Brgy. Poblacion - 16.853736, 121.098942</p>

	<p>Lake Sebu, South Cotabato: presence of 5 CSBs, 5 Demo-Farms and 5 Processing Centers)</p> <p>Barangay Luhib - 6.266286, 124.690932</p> <p>Barangay Klubi - 6.133893, 124.719872</p> <p>Barangay Lamcade - 6.191877, 124.769648</p> <p>Barangay Tasiman - 6.206103, 124.581095</p> <p>Barangay Lamfugon - 6.266539, 124.621912</p> <p>Lake Sebu (expansion areas), South Cotabato: Capacity building activities and provision of farm tools and farm animals in partnership with the Municipal Agriculture Office (MAO)</p> <p>Barangay Halilan - 6.2198, 124.7784</p> <p>Barangay Lamlahak - 6.1099, 124.7176</p> <p>Barangay Ned - 6.2611, 124.4718</p>
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Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	27 October 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD:	1 May 2016
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	31 December 2021
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	2,182,631
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	11,519,324
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	1,674,532
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of 7 June 2021⁵	5,344,691

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	29 January 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	September 2018
Actual Mid-term review date:	March – May 2019
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> or No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	June – November 2021
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or No <input type="checkbox"/>
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	Yes or No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	Low

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Virginia L. Agcopra, National Project Coordinator, FAOPH	Virginia.Agcopra@fao.org
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2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy and legal framework defining a national approach to ABD and guiding the design and implementation of corresponding activities at national and local level	Number of target policy instruments ¹² embedded in programmes with corresponding budget assignment.	Target policies exist but are not implemented due to lack of corresponding instruments.	<i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	Policy instruments (e.g. administrative orders, joint memorandum circulars) developed for: - 1 key agriculture sector policy	Two key agriculture sector policies: 1) Amendments to the Philippine RA7308 – National Seed Industry Development Act	Satisfactory

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

¹² Refers to Output 1.1.1 – Key policy instruments favouring ABD conservation developed at national and local level; and numbers and nature of recommendations generated to guide policy development

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 key environment sector policy - 1 key culture-related policy - 1 key indigenous people related policy 	<p>2) Facilitation of the signing of the DA Circular on the Registration of Traditional Varieties for Conservation and Sustainable Use</p> <p>Two policies developed cross-cutting agriculture, environment, IPs and culture:</p> <p>1) Joint DA- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)- National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA)- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Memorandum Circular on the Rules and Regulations</p>	
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					<p>Governing the Joint Confirmation Declaration and Recognition of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System (NIAHS) and Providing Appropriate Mechanisms for their Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use; and</p> <p>2) Joint DA-Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)-DENR-Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Memorandum Order on the Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable</p>	
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					Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework.	
<p>Outcome 1.2: Enhanced institutional coordination and capacity to effectively address cross-sectoral issues of agro-biodiversity.</p>	Number and type of instruments into which inter-disciplinary ABD considerations are integrated	Recognition of the value of ABD is limited only to certain special research programs of government; DA recognizes importance of ABD and is proposing to consolidate programmes on the issue	<i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	<p>Interdisciplinary integration and coordination regarding ABD reflected in: Plans of local multi-sectoral councils of 3 MLGUs and 2 PLGUs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 1 Protected Area (PA) Area Plan per target region (DENR) 	<p>To address the first target: Lake Sebu is within the Protected Area and has a Protected Area Management Plan. Aligned here, it has passed a municipal resolution supporting the project implementation and has allocated funds amounting to P3 M or USD 62 500 for 2020-2022 for the ABD Development/ Implementation Plan</p>	Satisfactory

				<p>2. At least 1 Ancestral Domain Area Development Plan (NCIP)</p>	<p>To address the Second target: Through the mainstreaming of Provincial Coordinating Committees (9 PCC meetings already conducted for the two provinces) and Municipal Coordinating Committees (7 MCC meetings already conducted for the three municipalities), the following were facilitated: - ABD consideration included in the Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development & Protection Plans (ADSDPP) of the T'boli and Ubo Tribes in Lake Sebu and of the Tawali in Hungduan, while Hingyon's ADSDPP is still to be developed.</p> <p>Supporting the above targets, the following</p>
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					<p>co-financing were materialized as of June 2021 in relation to the new allocation from LGU's Programme/Plan on ABD on top of what was stated (in-kind contribution) in the letter of commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality of Lake Sebu: Utilization of USD 52 811 from the committed co-financing of USD 94 887; - Municipality of Hingyon: Utilization of USD 16 192 from the committed co-financing of USD 1 118 862; - Municipality of Hungduan: Utilization of USD 21 397 from the committed co-financing USD 475 680 - Province of South Cotabato: Utilization of USD 61 447 from 	
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				<p>3. Specific support programme of DA to Indigenous Peoples (IP)</p>	<p>the committed USD 1 014 270</p> <p>To address the 3rd target: At the national level, the Agriculture Training Institute (DA-ATI) in collaboration with the project has allocated Php 4 M or USD 83 333 wherein Php 2 180 000 or USD 45 417 has been spent for the activities until May 2021 such as the delivery of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), farm tools during Farmer Field Schools (FFS) regular and specialized training sessions.</p> <p>The remaining co-financing will be spent for the completion of the roll-out of the remaining modules of the FFS including the conduct of specialized trainings.</p> <p>Integrating to the FFS design (integrated rice</p>	
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					<p>farming system) through lecture and demonstration, farmers were provided with vegetable seeds (through the <i>Plant Plant Plant</i> Program of the DA) and complementary farm tools and animal, particularly ducks towards mainstreaming of the ABD in the FFS program of the DA, on top of the vermicast provided by the project.</p> <p>DA's 4K (<i>Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran ng Kababayang Katutubo</i>) or in English: <i>Livelihoods and Development of Indigenous Peoples Compatriots</i> Program for IPs is also on-going since 2020 until 2022 towards the development of the Ancestral Domain to improve productivity and develop</p>	
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					<p>sustainable agricultural enterprises, wherein initial coordination has been made to link the 4K to the project.</p> <p>The project will further explore partnership with the 4Ks through submission of proposals for the partner communities to sustain conservation and sustainable use activities.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1:</p> <p>Conservation and sustainable use of ABD is supported by planning and governance mechanisms</p>	<p>Numbers of types of plans and programmes into which ABD concerns are embedded</p>	<p>Planning frameworks are currently inadequate for supporting ABD conservation</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>ABD concerns embedded in Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs), Executive Legislative Agendas (ELAs) and thematic programmes for agricultural, natural resource management and tourism in 3 MLGUs and 2 PLGUs</p>	<p>ABD concerns are embedded into the agenda/instruments issued by the pilot areas as reported in the Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA) and thematic programmes of South Cotabato with funding allocation of Php5M or USD 104 167 for Organic Program for 2020 and separate allocation for ABD related activities starting 2021 onwards.</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>

					<p>From the Php 5M allocation of the province, Php 175 000 or USD 3 646 has been utilized for Lake Sebu and distributed 1 000 packs of assorted vegetable seeds and planting materials as part of the Plan Plant Plant Program of the DA.</p> <p>The Municipal Tourism Office of Lake Sebu committed to support the promotion and marketing of the ABD processed products through display in the local resorts and restaurants and establishment of municipal display/pasalubong center.</p> <p>While for Ifugao, the Provincial Agriculture Environment and Natural Resources Office (PAENRO) in particular allocated Php 2M or USD 41 667</p>	
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					<p>for ABD support such as additional micromill, microtiller, and hermetic bags and ABD related trainings through the Provincial Supplemental Budget with the procurement process taking-off in July to August 2021.</p> <p>The three pilot Municipal LGUs, have committed below co-financing for 2021 to cover ABD project related activities such as during MMC meetings, facilitation of LIAHS-related activities and other trainings:</p> <p>Hingyon, Ifugao – Php 200 000 or USD 4 167</p> <p>Hungduan, Ifugao – Php 100 000 or USD 2 083</p> <p>Lake Sebu, South Cotabato – Php 2 000 000 or USD 41 667</p>	
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	<p>Numbers of MLGUs and communities in which formalized provisions for enforcement are in place</p>	<p>Governance frameworks are currently inadequate for supporting ABD conservation</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>Formalized provisions for enforcement in place in 3 MLGUs and 9 communities (as models for the 17 target barangays), specifically addressing threats affecting ABD</p>	<p>Municipal resolutions supporting the project have been issued, followed by the issuance of Executive Orders creating the Municipal Coordinating Councils and TWGs for LIAHS.</p> <p>With the similarities of the composition of the existing provincial committees and PCCs in Ifugao and Lake Sebu, it was recommended to institutionalize the PCCs in the Ifugao GIAHS Sustainable Development Committee (creation supported by the supported by the EO 09 series of 2014) while in the South Cotabato Committee on Agriculture and Food Security, respectively with only some amendments on the functions and roles to integrate the dynamic conservation</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>
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					and sustainable use of ABD. While at the barangay level, the 17 barangay resolutions of support to the ABD project were completed.	
Outcome 2.2: Traditional varieties are maintained in community gene banks	Numbers of ABD varieties/farmer selections maintained in gene banks, supported by ex situ collections	Some individual initiatives (e.g. private museum in Lake Sebu municipality) hold a very limited number of varieties without adequate storage conditions. One seed bank exists in Hingyon. Some varieties are included in <i>ex situ</i> collections in universities.	<i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	All traditional ABD varieties/farmer selections present in the 3 target municipalities are maintained in gene banks, and supported by <i>ex situ</i> collections	The threat of losing the Traditional Rice Varieties (TRVs) has been addressed through the completion, turn-over and utilization of 17 CSBs for the storage of seeds and availability during planting, seed exchanges among farmers, and as genetic materials stored in small quantities both through <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation. Institutional coordination with the three government agencies for the dynamic conservation have been created: Philippine Rice	Satisfactory

					<p>Research Institute (PhilRice) for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of traditional rice, Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFiDA) for macro propagation chambers and nurseries of traditional abaca, and the local academe for the inventory of other ABD crops and documentation of relevant Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) related to the traditional rice farming systems.</p>	
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					<p>CSBs also serve as meeting and socialization venue of farmers for information exchange and knowledge sharing. It is envisioned also that CSBs will be part of the tourism site of the barangay or municipality which could also be a form of livelihood in the community, as part of promotion and information dissemination about TRVs/ ABD conservation.</p> <p>Relatedly, training on CSB Management were conducted in all sites; and enhanced guidelines on the management and utilization of the CSBs were developed. The guidelines on the use and management of CSBs were backed up by posters , logbook of seed borrowing,</p>	
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					<p>repayment and inventory of stored seeds, visible for the farmers and easily understood as presented in their local dialects.</p> <p>Sample 13 TRVs (cultivars) and 1 cultivar of abaca for T'nalak production, 1 cultivar of traditional corn, and 2 cultivars of banana, selected by the farmers were already endorsed by the PCC for submission to the Bureau of Plant Industry for proper registration.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.3: Enhanced and expanded knowledge among local level decision makers and community members on the application of dynamic ABD conservation practices and their relation to cultural heritage</p>	<p>Numbers of LGU policy makers, planners and extension personnel in the core LGUs aware of the value of ABD and specific management options to</p>	<p>LGU members especially, agricultural extension and NRM staff, are typically aware of general environmental issues but not of the full importance of, or management options for, biodiversity (including ABD).</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>21 LGU policy makers, planners and extension personnel in the core LGUs aware of the value of ABD and specific management options to ensure their conservation and sustainable use</p>	<p>The capacities of 118 LGU policy makers, planners and extension personnel on ABD management options were enhanced through the following info-sessions during meetings/on-site activities (break down are as follows):</p>	<p>Highly Satisfactory</p>

	ensure their conservation and sustainable use	<i>Baseline values of knowledge will be detailed through KP studies in Year 1</i>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7th PSC Meetings – 25 representatives from 15 National Agencies and 4 representatives from 4 local agencies/LGUs - 4th TWG Meetings – 16 representatives from 11 National agencies and 2 representatives from 2 local agencies/LGUs and 14 representatives from 10 national agencies and 1 LGU representative during the 5th TWG meeting - Three LIAHS and Capability Building/Mentoring Workshops – 27 representatives from local agencies/LGUs - Two LIAHS TWG Meetings – 36 - Three TWG meetings for LIAHS documentation and Workplan Preparation – 17 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PCC of South Cotabato Meeting – 18 - MCC of Lake Sebu Meeting – 13 	
	<p>Levels of knowledge among target farmers on how to adapt traditional management to changing circumstances</p>	<p>Farmers have retained traditional knowledge of traditional varieties and management practices, but lack knowledge of management options that would permit them to adapt to changing circumstances. <i>Baseline values of knowledge will be detailed through KP studies in Year 1.</i></p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>Knowledge Products (KP) surveys show enhanced knowledge among 1,000 farmers in 17 target barangays of how to adapt traditional management systems to changing circumstances</p>	<p>A total of 2 497 farmers (1 037 were male and 1 460 were female) have been trained in 17 barangays (breakdown are found below adding to the 2 349 farmers in the 3rd PIR)</p> <p>KP survey will be included in the farmers' profiling activities within the pilot areas scheduled from June to July 2021 to determine the number of farmers who actually have enhanced knowledge on adapting traditional management systems to changing circumstances.</p> <p>The following activities have been</p>	<p>Highly Satisfactory</p>

					<p>carried out during this reporting period</p> <p><u>Roll-out of the FFS in partnership with the DA-ATI (122 farmers):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Module 1 Session 1 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with topic on ABD Introduction and Overview of Season-long FFS and other training activities for the 2 clusters of the 6 barangays in Hungduan - Module 1 Session 1 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with topic on ABD Introduction and Overview of Season-long FFS and other training activities for the 3 clusters of the 6 barangays in Hingyon - Module 2 Session 2 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with topic on Seed Selection 	
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					<p>and Seed Bank Management; Sowing and Seedling Care; Land Preparation (weeding, seedbank preparation) for the 3 clusters of the 6 barangays in Hingyon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Module 3 Session 3 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with topic on the Survey of the PTD Sites and Special Topic and Hands-on Training on Organic Fertilizer Production for 1 cluster of the 2 barangays in Hingyon - Module 4 Session 4 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with topic on Transplanting at the PTD Site, Concepts and Principles of Palayamanan System with Emphasis on Crop, 	
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					<p>Livestock, Fish and Other Ventures Integration to Heirloom Rice Production and ABD Crops and Benchmarking for 1 cluster of the 5 barangays in Hungduan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized Training on Rice-Duck Vegetable Farming in Hungduan - Module 5 Session 5 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with topic on Integrated Pest Management, Organic Spray and Bio-organic Foliar Fermentations: Application of Fermented Plant Juice, Kuhol Amino Acid for 1 cluster of the 5 barangays in Hungduan - Module 6 Session 6 of the 2nd Batch of FFS with on ASEA No. 1: PTD 	
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					<p>Monitoring, Data Gathering, Processing and Reporting and Water and Nutrient Management for 1 cluster of the 5 barangays in Hungduan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized Training on Rice-based Integrated Farming System in Lake Sebu - Training of Trainers on Climate Resilient Field Business School (CRFBS) in Lake Sebu - CRFBS Modules 1 to 5 for Klubi Cluster in Lake Sebu <p><u>Farmers' Characterization Training in Lake Sebu conducted by the UPLB</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13 farmers (for abaca) 	
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					- 13 Farmers for TRVs	
Outcome 2.4: Improved opportunities for local communities to derive economic, livelihood and food security benefits from agro-biodiversity conservation, resulting in increased sustainability of agro-biodiversity and ecosystem conservation practices	Numbers of farmers applying producer labels based on ABD considerations, and quantity of rice labelled	-No farmers are currently third party certified. -A few ABD varieties in Ifugao were certified by a PLGU-initiated system but this was not sustained. First party producer labels are only applied by a limited number of farmers, only in Ifugao.	<i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	200 farmers in all 17 barangays, applying producer labels based on ABD considerations to a total of 35 tons of rice per year	A total of 537 IP women-farmers from the 17 pilot barangays have been involved in community-enterprises activities through capacity building activities and marketing, and have applied producer's labels with information on the sources of the raw materials such as various ABD crops being supported by the project (value addition) . Initially market tested 100 kilos of minaangan and 100 kilos tinawon heirloom rice to one institutional buyer. Based on the market study conducted, most of the rice produced are for consumption.	Satisfactory

					Productivity is expected to increase with the turn over and usage of processing facilities, processing tools, and resumption of tourism and selling/exhibit/expos participations of beneficiaries (facilitated by the project)																	
	Levels of income from sale of traditional varieties	<p>Average per farm annual production and sale of traditional rice varieties in the 17 target barangays (kg/farmer/year and US\$/farmer/year):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Produced</th> <th>Sold</th> <th>Net income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hunguar</td> <td>492</td> <td>182</td> <td>135</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hingyon</td> <td>450</td> <td>99</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LakeSebu</td> <td>1381</td> <td>732</td> <td>243</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Produced	Sold	Net income	Hunguar	492	182	135	Hingyon	450	99	93	LakeSebu	1381	732	243	<i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	A total of 100 farmers from the 200 farmers applying producers' label in 17 barangays have increased their income from sale of traditional varieties by 5%	There were total of 180 women farmers as of this reporting who were capacitated in marketing and promotions through participation in trade fairs and exhibits and attended training on Market Assessment, Planning and Management and Digitalization Training in collaboration with United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) initiative Women Organizations and Networks Delivering Assistance for COVID-19 Response	
	Produced	Sold	Net income																			
Hunguar	492	182	135																			
Hingyon	450	99	93																			
LakeSebu	1381	732	243																			

					<p>Philippines (WONDER) initiative . Relative but minimal incomes have added but minimal due to limited production at the moment. This will be addressed through increased productivity and resumed markets, further capacity building on business and product development and provision of priority processing tools and basic processing centers which are all on-going.</p> <p>All three pilot sites have participated in 1 international, 8 national, 5 provincial and 7 municipal levels trade fairs and exhibits facilitated by the project.</p> <p>Total sales generated from these 21 events were Php 464 438 or USD 9 676. However, no trade fairs nor</p>	
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					<p>exhibit was participated during this reporting period due to pandemic. At any rate continuous engagement of the 7 producer groups (3 in Hungduan and 4 in Hingyon) have produced Php 45 871 or USD 956 worth of ABD products (taro chips, banana chips, ginger candy, turmeric tea, ginger tea, rice cookies, rice bar, rice brew, ginger herbal tea tisanes) distributed and sold within their communities such as in churches, variety stores, and barangay food terminal, among others</p> <p>In Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, Php 14 200 or USD 296 worth of ABD products (banana chips, taro chips, tomato candy) was produced by the 2 producer groups</p>	
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					<p>distributed at the Lake Resorts, variety stores, DA's KADIWA (rolling/pop-up) store and PLGU and MLGU offices.</p> <p>The baseline income is not available at the moment, but this is included in the farmers' profiling to be conducted this July - Aug 2021.</p>									
	<p>Quantities of traditional rice varieties that farmers consume or use for social obligations, rather than selling, relative to baseline levels</p>	<p>Quantities of farm-produced traditional rice varieties retained for home use (consumption or social obligations)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Municipality</th> <th>Kg/household/year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hungduan</td> <td>310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hingyon</td> <td>351</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lake Sebu</td> <td>649</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Municipality	Kg/household/year	Hungduan	310	Hingyon	351	Lake Sebu	649	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>Farmers maintain the quantities of traditional rice varieties that they consume or use for social obligations, rather than selling, at least baseline levels.</p>	<p>To achieve the first target: As per result of the market survey of the heirloom rice of Hungduan and Hingyon, 62% of the farmers interviewed cited that their product is mainly for consumption and only 38% of them sell their produce.</p> <p>On the other hand, market study and value chain analysis of the TRVs in Lake Sebu shows that around 40 to 50 percent of the harvested <i>palay</i> were</p>	
Municipality	Kg/household/year													
Hungduan	310													
Hingyon	351													
Lake Sebu	649													

				<p>The target is that 3 to 5 additional traditional rice varieties planted, grown and conserved in each of the 17 barangays</p>	<p>held in reserve for family consumption with average daily consumption of 0.44 kg per person</p> <p>To achieve this, a total of 3 to 5 additional rice varieties have been planted and grown and conserved in 17 barangays, such as (as of Dec 2020): Hungduan – two (2) additional TRVs Hingyon – four (4) additional TRVs Lake Sebu – Twenty-two (22) additional TRVs</p>	
<p>Outcome 3.1: Increased knowledge and awareness among policy-makers and practitioners about the full socio-economic value of agro-biodiversity.</p>	<p>Numbers of policy makers aware of ABD and practices that conserve them</p>	<p>Less than 15 policy makers and planners at national level and less than 20 local officials nationwide are aware of the value of ABD</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>Policy makers and planners aware of the value of ABD and practices that conserve them:</p> <p>1) 50 from at least 15 national agencies</p>	<p>Policy makers and planners are aware of the value of ABD and practices that conserve them through the series of LIAHS activities.</p> <p>For the first target: 43 policy makers from 14 national agencies have been attained, and will continue to</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>

				<p>2) 50 local officials in 32 LGUs</p>	<p>increase as the project progresses.</p> <p>For the second target: 190 local officials in 2 PLGUs and 3 MLGUs were informed of the full value of ABD through series of provincial and municipal-level workshops on LIAHS including mentoring sessions on LIAHS identification, documentation and declaration. To break it down, we have reached 26 LGUs (2 PLGUs, 3 MLGUs, and 17 BLGUs in the pilot areas and 4 additional BLGUs in the upscaling areas). With the target of additional eight (8) barangays, we will accomplish the 32 LGUs, by the end of the project. Coordination with the additional 8 barangays are on-going.</p>	
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<p>Outcome 3.2: Conditions created for further replication and scaling up of ABD promotion in other parts of core provinces and regions</p>	<p>Numbers of farmers covered by commitments and action plans developed by regional organizations, LGUs and other organizations</p>	<p>Commitments on outreach cannot be established until project start.</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>1) Commitments and action plans materialized</p>	<p>To address the first target: Commitments of further collaboration and action plans were provided by the members of the PSC, PCCs, MCCs and TWGs for LIAHS to support sustainability and scaling-up.</p> <p>Co-financing reflected in various instruments such as South Cotabato Executive Legislative Agenda, Organic Agriculture Programme of OPAG-South Cotabato, Executive Orders from the MLGUs supporting the project, and the 17 Barangay Resolutions adopting the project</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>
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				<p>2) Focus on replication to twelve (12) nearby communities instead of other provinces and regions, in South Cotabato and Ifugao provinces. (following the MTR team's recommendations)</p>	<p>As part of replication and scaling-up, the LIAHS identification, documentation and recognition are on-going which covers additional 12 barangays (3 barangays in Lake Sebu, 6 in Hingyon and 3 in Hungduan municipality)</p>	
				<p>3) target population of up to 4,000 farmers. This was reduced to 2 000 based on the recommendation of the MTR to focus on the nearby</p>	<p>To address the third target: The number of farmers will also change considering the change from regions and provinces to PLGUs/MLGUs and BLGUs), as such, the target of 4,000</p>	

				<p>communities for replication instead of other provinces and regions</p>	<p>farmers was reduced to 2,000 farmers.</p> <p>At the moment a total of 2 991 have been achieved</p> <p>Identification of communities for scaling up is in collaboration with the PLGUs and MLGUs. In Hungduan, the remaining 3 barangays and in Hingyon, the remaining 6 barangays not covered by the project are identified expansion areas. While in Lake Sebu, there will only be additional three barangays to be covered.</p> <p>The original target of 12 LGUs with commitment/action plans as revised shall be as follows: 2 PLGUs 3 MLGUs 17 BLGUs</p>	
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					With 12 additional BLGUs (12 Barangays as expansion areas) The target has been fully achieved.	
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Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

		DENR Joint Administrative Order (JAO)		(recognition) of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System (NIAHS) as Intangible Cultural Property under the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 and Providing Appropriate Mechanisms for their Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use; and b) DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Memorandum Order on the Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework	Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System (NIAHS) and Providing Appropriate Mechanisms for their Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use; and the 2) Joint DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Memorandum Order on the Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework. Both were revised based on the solicited feedbacks from the MLGUs and the Policy and Advocacy Component Working Group of the NCI.			
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¹³ Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹⁴ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁵ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

					The final copy of the JMC is being circulated to the PSC members for their approval. The final JMO is now with the National Convergence Initiative NCI Secretariat to be calendared in the Board of Directors meeting for possible approval.			
Output 1.1.2. Specific guidelines supporting the piloting of approaches to ABD management and conservation in the target areas		One (1) National-level Project Steering Committee (PSC) created, supported by Special Order from the Department of Agriculture. One (1) Technical Working Group organized, supported by local PSC at Provincial Level:	National level PSC created with amendments to include PhilMech and PhilFIDA, conducted 4 PSC meetings, created TWG at the national level with counterpart PCCs for South Cotabato and Ifugao Three instead of 1	Expanded PSC membership to include Civil Society Organization— Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, Inc. (JVOFI); conducted 6 PSC meetings and 3 TWG meetings. Conducted the 3 rd and 4 th Provincial Coordinating Committee (PCC) Meetings each for Ifugao and South Cotabato Creation of the Municipal Coordinating Committees (MCC) each for Hungduan and Hingyon,	7 th PSC Meeting conducted in January instead in July 2020 (height of pandemic) 4 th and 5 th Technical Working Group meetings conducted at the national level in January and April 2021. Total of 9 Provincial Coordinating Committee (PCC) Meetings in Ifugao and South Cotabato conducted as of this reporting period. Total of 7 Municipal Coordinating Committee (MCC) Meetings conducted		100%	

		<p>Ifugao and South Cotabato.</p> <p>One (1) Municipal Resolution passed supporting the project implementation.</p>	<p>municipal resolution passed supporting the project implementation</p> <p>Seventeen CSB Management Guidelines turned-over to 17 CSB recipient barangays organizations as guide in the management of CSBs at the project sites</p>	<p>Ifugao and Lake Sebu, South Cotabato and conduct of the 1st and 2nd MCC Meeting for each municipality. The creation of MCC in each municipality is supported by the Executive Orders of each municipality</p> <p>The Rules Governing the declaration of NIAHS have been developed embedded in the Joint NCCA-DA-DENR-NCIP Memorandum Circular</p>	<p>in Hungduan, Hingyon and Lake Sebu</p> <p>Executive Orders for the creation of MCC in all the 3 pilot municipalities have been issued while mainstreaming the created PCCs within the existing relevant committees in both provinces.</p> <p>Three TWGs (one each per pilot municipality) were created for LIAHS documentation and recognition, supported by the respective Executive Orders.</p>			
<p>Output 1.2.1: Strengthened capacities and mechanisms for addressing interdisciplinary aspects of ABD conservation</p>		<p>50 national government agency representatives and 65 local government agencies including municipal agricultural extension</p>	<p>A total of 39 government staff have been oriented on the local initiatives of South Cotabato and Ifugao on ABD</p>	<p>Capacity-building on the interdisciplinary issues related to on-farm and ABD conservation and related ecosystem management for the 117 government agency representatives at the national,</p>	<p>At the local level, inter-institutional coordination regarding ABD included in agenda of the existing coordination mechanisms such as the TWGs for LIAHS, the MCCs and the PCCs (which includes info-sharing sessions)</p>		<p>100%</p>	

		<p>workers trained on ABD</p>	<p>conservation practices (CSB) during the PSC meeting's site-visits. In addition to these events are the conduct of Rice Biodiversity Seed Fairs (with the objective of identification, access and exchange of lost TRVs). Also, a total of 15 government staff have been oriented on the Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) during the multi-</p>	<p>municipal and provincial levels were provided during the conduct of the two provincial-wide and one national ABD stakeholders' policy for and municipal level policy mentoring activities.</p> <p>Coordination meetings with various relevant agencies were conducted to finalize the proposed policy instruments mentioned in output 1.1.1</p>	<p>Capacity-building activities for the members of the TWG for LIAHS were provided through LIAHS orientation and documentation workshop and workplan preparation for 80 government representatives of which 66 or 82.5 % are women local government staff.</p> <p>At the national level, coordination with the NCI was sustained through the project presentation to the Sustainable Rural Development – Policy and Advocacy Component Working Group (SRD-PACWG) meetings (3 times) and policy dialogues with the various stakeholders. These activities contributed to the revision on the draft JMO to include ABD.</p> <p>Coordination was conducted also with the DA-Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) to</p>			
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			stakeholder meetings.		facilitate signing of the department circular on the registration of traditional varieties wherein, at the local level sample TRVs are being selected by the farmers for submission to BPI once endorsed by the PCCs.			
Output 2.1.1: Local Government (LGU) plans and programmes in pilot municipalities providing for ABD conservation		Consolidated local policies, resolutions and masterplans from the three pilot municipalities. It was stated in the Resolution passed by Lake Sebu, that the municipality is committed to include the conservation and sustainable use of ABD in the municipal	Facilitated the passing of Local policies, resolutions and development of masterplans from the 3 pilot municipalities such as CDPs, Allah Valley Protected Area Development Plan, Municipal Resolutions supporting/adopting the project, barangay resolutions allocating funds to	All the 17 barangays resolutions to adopt and implement the project were facilitated, reflecting as well the committed cost-sharing during the conduct of capacity building activities such as trainings. The utilization of co-financing is well documented too. Close coordination has been maintained with the focal offices such as the PAENRO-Ifugao and OPAg-South Cotabato for complementary activities like in Ifugao, the geo-	Consolidated local policies, resolutions and masterplans such as the: 17 barangay and 3 municipal resolutions, adopting and supporting the project with documented counterpart; MLGU- Lake Sebu's annual allotment of USD 20 833 or Php1M for the ABD conservation and sustainable use initiatives in their socio-economic development plan from 2020 to 2022 with current utilization of Php 26 000 or USD 542 spent during LIAHS-TWG meetings and Agro-tourism Planning in May 2021. From that		100%	

		<p>legislative agenda and municipal council plans and programs.</p>	<p>support the project, and passing of the Provincial resolution providing Php 2 M fund support to the ABD processors</p>	<p>tagging, profiling of the farm lots planted to heirloom rice, and certification of the organic farms within the pilot barangays. All the plans of the two pilot provinces and the three pilot municipalities already included ABD conservation</p>	<p>said fund, the Local Chief Executive has approved the procurement of 5 additional carabaos (3 for the expansion areas and 2 as replacements to those provided by the project), 8 threshers and 20 micromills (to provide also to the expansion areas).Php 200 000 or USD 4 167 from the commitment will be used also for the construction of display area for the ABD products at the Municipal Tourism Office;</p> <p>Hungduan’s allocation of Php 60 000 to 100 000 (USD 1 250 to USD 2 083) - for MCC operation and ABD consideration same with Hingyon’s Php 100 000 to 200 000 (USD 1 250 to USD 2 083)</p> <p>The Municipal TWGs for LIAHS of the three</p>			
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					pilot municipalities have prepared their respective workplans for LIAHS documentation and recognition to be implemented from June-August this year.			
Output 2.1.2: Community level planning and governance frameworks in pilot communities incorporating ABD considerations		Completed 12 project disclosure dialogues and conference with Indigenous Peoples leaders in Ifugao through the FPIC process, supported by confirmation of project implementation.	17 project disclosure dialogues and conference with the IP leaders, hence the issuance of the Certificate of Pre-condition	The issuance of the Certificate of Pre-condition confirmed project take-off accompanied with a MOA which is regularly monitored by the NCIP such as compliance to the committed distribution of small farm tools, IP community validation of the workshop outputs such as the contextualized module integrating ABD, and the representation of the IP communities through the Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR) in the MCC.	Completed the barangay resolutions formally adopting the project as well as local guidelines establishing community-based enforcements to conserve and sustain local ABDs. In Lake Sebu, coordination with the NCIP is being done for the recommended field-based investigation (FBI) in the pilot sites to monitor the accomplishments and also prepare for relevant activities for the three expansion areas/barangays. FFS modules developed with the national and local government partners		100%	

			<p>With regard to the management and monitoring of the facilities and equipment provided by the project, guidelines on the management of the CSBs, farming and processing tools including the farm animals have been developed through community level planning.</p> <p>Participatory workshop and consultations made during the FFS module development with the technical staff from the agricultural offices at the provincial and municipal levels, considering also the farming technology requests by the farmers that remained aligned with their indigenous knowledge systems and practices in the</p>	<p>and are currently being rolled-out (2nd cycle) in the 3 municipalities (10 clusters in 17 barangays)</p> <p>Guidelines were institutionalized and will be continuously implemented for the management of facilities (CSBs, processing centers), processing and farming tools and farm animals. The barangays also issued resolutions adopting utilization and management of the CSBs in the communities (with strong project ownership)</p>			
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				<p>production of traditional rice varieties and other ABD crops.</p> <p>Two PLGUs and 3 MLGUs have included ABD considerations in their local development/investment plans with corresponding funding support</p>			
<p>Output 2.2.1: Community-based gene management systems and networks supported by <i>ex situ</i> collections</p>	<p>Completed the development of CSB design, technical specifications, site identification, costing, and selected Service Provider for the construction. Currently the construction of community seedbank is ongoing.</p>	<p>From the original target of 9 seed/gene banks, a total of 17 community seedbanks were established in Q4 2018.</p> <p>PhilRice has already collected 93, 52, 20 TRVs from Lake Sebu, Hingyon and Hungduan respectively</p>	<p>45 TRVs and 53 ABD crops were stored in the 12 CSBs in Ifugao with 36 farmers already borrowed for this planting season. In Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, 36 unique varieties were stored in the 5 CSBs wherein about 71 farmers from the 5 barangays have benefitted from the accessed seeds. From the Lake Sebu Municipal ABD Development Plan for 2020, it has an allotment of Php 100 000 for the maintenance and sustainability of the</p>	<p>On ex-situ conservation, 165 TRVs have been collected by PhilRice with follow-up trainings scheduled for 2021. PhilRice distributed 24 jars across the 17 CSBs for proper storage</p> <p>CSB Utilization report from July to December 2020: <u>Hungduan</u> – 21 TRVs and 14 other ABD seeds stored with documented borrowing of 7 farmers <u>Hingyon</u> – 20 TRVs and 42 other ABD seeds with documented</p>		100%	

		<p>On ex-situ conservation and collection, Project team partnered with BPI and PhilRice for the training and modalities.</p>		<p>CSBs and demonstration farms.</p> <p>In relation to the demonstration plots, 16 were established and were planted with 10-23 TRVs engaging 16 farmer-cooperators across the 3 pilot municipalities. In Ifugao, other ABD crops such as taro, yam, sweet potatoes and string beans are also planted along the rice paddies within the demo plots. While in Lake Sebu, another 1.2-ha demonstration farm for other ABD crops was also established by the 5 farmer cooperators and is planted with 11 traditional crops (abaca, banana, cassava, tomatoes, eggplant, corn, mung beans, string beans, taro, yam and sweet potato)</p>	<p>borrowing of 5 farmers</p> <p>In Ifugao, planting started in December 2020 using the CSB-borrowed seeds and it is expected that around July to September 2021, additional activities on the CSB use will be recorded.</p> <p><u>Lake Sebu</u> – 42 TRVs with documented borrowing and return of 630 kilos seeds from the 71 farmers.</p> <p>For this cropping in Lake Sebu, a total of 527 kilos of 8 TRVs was borrowed by 138 farmers from the 5 CSBs during the April to May 2021 planting.</p>			
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				<p>containing 1-8 varieties.</p> <p>PhilRice distributed a total number of 24 storage jars of the TRVS in the 17 CSBs. Technical guidance on the proper storage and recording of TRVS utilization and management was provided.</p>			
<p>Output 2.3.1: ABD resources, agroecosystems and their management practices mapped, characterized and documented in the pilot areas</p>		<p>PhilRice completed the farmers training on ABD conservation, mapping, characterization and collection for traditional rice in Ifugao and South Cotabato.</p> <p>The National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory (NPGRL)</p>	<p>Completed the mapping, inventory and collection of the TRVs, but the characterization of the TRVs, are still for completion.</p>	<p>PhilRice completed the farmers training on ABD conservation, mapping and collection for traditional rice in Ifugao and South Cotabato including CSB management and utilization of farm tools. Report submitted on the encoding and analysis of the 622 respondents of the ABD survey. Characterization is on-going at 45% completion. Additional scheduled trainings are: Seed Purification and</p>	<p>Characterization being done by PhilRice is on-going at 70% completion while the nutritional analysis is at 100% complete with counterpart utilization of Php 250 000 or USD 5 208 (which accounts for the staffing, technical support and laboratory analyses expenses), and with the new allocation Php 250 000 or USD 5 208 to be used until September 2021 for the remaining two trainings which are on Sensory Testing of the TRVs and on Gene Bank</p>	<p>90% for Hingyon and Hungduan, Ifugao and 40% for Lake Sebu, South Cotabatao</p>	<p>Remaining 10% for Ifugao accounts to the finalization of the documentation report of IFSU (on-going)</p> <p>Catching-up for Lake Sebu needs to be done to take-off the same study, nonetheless, proposal is being finalized already.</p>

		<p>organized one (1) training on ABD conservation for other crops in Lake Sebu. NPGRL has been identified to manage the mapping for other crops</p>		<p>Training of Trainers (ToT) for TRV characterization for Ifugao come second half of 2020, followed by on-site characterization in Lake Sebu.</p> <p>The documentation of other ABDs is ongoing in Ifugao through the Ifugao State University including the documentation of the IKSP on TRV production.</p> <p>From the established macro-propagation chambers of abaca as sources of good planting materials which was facilitated by PhilFIDA, a total of 1 166 hills of traditional abaca have survived and cultivated within the 1-hectare demonstration farm in Lake Sebu. These were planted in June to August 2019 by the 4</p>	<p>Management for South Cotabato-OPAg.</p> <p>The report on the documentation of other ABDs including the documentation of the IKSP on TRV production is being finalized by the Ifugao State University (IFSU), while the same is still being conceptualized for Lake Sebu.</p> <p>On the other hand, the farmers' characterization training being conducted by the University of the Philippines Los Banos (UPLB) has already started in Lake Sebu with one session each for the TRVs and abaca, involving farmer leaders and Agricultural Technicians. The third session is scheduled in 10 June 2021.</p>			
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				farmer co-operators within their 0.25 farm lot.				
Output 2.3.2: Knowledge sharing on ABD management and conservation practices for farmers in pilot and neighboring communities		1,165 out of 1547 farmers have been participated in series of trainings organized on ABD management and conservation.	Training modules were developed and conducted by the PhilRice and PhilFIDA to 305 farmers	Additional 579 farmers from the reported 478 (as of June 2019) have participated in the series of capacity building activities organized on ABD management and conservation such as Training on CSB Management, Training on Farm Tools Operation and Carabao Care and Maintenance, Synchronous Planting and Integrated Pest Management and roll-out of the FFS (up to module 5). Pre-module development on the FFS for the TRVs and ABD crops management and conservation practices was conducted together with the DA-Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), PAENRO,	For this reporting additional 122 farmers have participated in the FFS trainings organized particularly on: Introduction to ABD and Overview of the Season-Long FFS and other related trainings; Specialized Training on rice-based Integrated Farming Systems; Seed Selection and Seed Bank Management; Sowing and Seedling Care; Land Preparation; Survey of the PTD Sites and Special Topic and Hands-on Training on Organic Fertilizer Production; Transplanting at the PTD Site, Concepts and Principles of Palayamanan System with Emphasis on Crop, Livestock, Fish and Other Ventures Integration to Heirloom Rice		132%	Target is 2000 farmers vs the actual total achieved 2 991 (on-going).

				<p>OPAg and MAOs to modify the existing FFS module to align with the season-long cycle of the TRVs. Developed modules were enhanced together with PhilRice, BSWM and BPI.</p> <p>The project has submitted also a case to Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) that showcases proactive solutions to the crisis triggered by COVID-19 with respect to indigenous youth members of LASIWFA and in the context of climate change, particularly in the village of Klubi in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato Province</p>	<p>Production and ABD Crops and Benchmarking; Specialized Training on Rice-Duck Vegetable Farming; Integrated Pest Management, Organic Spray and Bio-organic Foliar Fermentations: Application of Fermented Plant Juice, Kuhol Amino Acid; ASEA No. 1: PTD Monitoring, Data Gathering, Processing and Reporting and Water and Nutrient Management; and Training of Trainers on Climate Resilient Field Business School (CRFBS) including Modules 1 to 5 of the CRFBS in Lake Sebu</p> <p>While for abaca, from the established 3 macro propagation chambers of abaca (which serve as a source of good planting material), a total of 1 166 hills of traditional abaca have survived and</p>			
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					<p>cultivated within the 1-hectare demonstration farm in Lake Sebu. These were already re-planted in other areas with 1 694 hills regularly maintained. Nonetheless, training on pest management is still to be conducted for abaca.</p> <p>Through close coordination with the DA-Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR), the ABD project will share its experiences under the thematic area, providing IPs with greater access to resources, services and market through a mini-symposium this June contributing to the activities for the UN Food Systems Summit.</p>			
<p>Output 2.3.3: Inclusion of ABD issues in primary, secondary and tertiary</p>		<p>Two implementing agencies were identified to implement</p>	<p>In collaboration with the Ifugao Indigenous Peoples</p>	<p>Through the Indigenous Peoples Education Center (IPEd) of the Department of Education in Ifugao,</p>	<p>As recommended by the NCIP-Ifugao, the developed modules in collaboration with the IPEd-DepEd Ifugao will be</p>		<p>80% for Ifugao and</p>	<p>The remaining 20% for Ifugao accounts for the validation, finalization and turnover of the sample copies of the contextualized modules for final printing (on-going).</p>

<p>education and IKSP programmes in the pilot provinces</p>		<p>IKSP modules: Sta. Cruz Mission School in Lake Sebu and the Indigenous Peoples Education Center (IPEd) of the Department of Education</p>	<p>Education Center of the Department of Education, the project provided support in the conduct of four workshops on the contextualization of learning guides for Grades 5 & 8 to include ABD concerns into IKSP learning modules</p>	<p>the teachers, school heads, and Division Management Officials pilot tested the contextualized learning modules/teaching guides for Grades 5 and 8 in four schools involving more than 500 pupils from 12 schools within the seven Tawali speaking municipalities in Ifugao. As recommended by the NCIP during the PCC meeting, the validation of terminologies with the IP leaders/elders should be conducted since four municipalities were engaged in the pilot testing and there were differences on the terminologies.</p> <p>The documentation of IKSPs however on the season-long cropping of heirloom rice,</p>	<p>validated with the IP elders and knowledge holders.</p> <p>The Sta. Cruz Mission School and T'boli SBU in Lake Sebu will be tapped to also develop contextualized module wherein the proposal is at the finalization stage.</p>		<p>50% for Lake Sebu</p>	<p>On-going coordination has been made with the relevant institutions for Lake Sebu. Got a copy of the learning module for enhancement. Concept Note for the Module enhancement being prepared in collaboration with IPEd and Santa Cruz Mission School of Lake Sebu.</p>
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				including the other ABD crops in the rice farms has been started by the Ifugao Statue University (IFSU) including the mapping and inventory of agrobiodiversity in Hingyon and Hungduan, Ifugao.			
Output 2.4.1: Access to tools, equipment and facilities for improving productivity and sustainability, and reducing post-harvest losses		Completed farm tools assessments and design conducted by PhilRice and PhilMech. On-going procurement processing, for deployment by Q3 2018.	Distributed the following 12 micro tillers, 10 carabaos, 17 brush cutters, 4 disintegrators	In Lake Sebu, Training on Carabao Care and Management was conducted as well as Orientation on the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation's Agricultural Crop Insurance Program following the provision of 10 carabaos. PhilRice on the other hand conducted training on the appropriate use of tool and equipment in Ifugao. Bulk of the effort for this reporting period also covered the monitoring of the progress on the	Resources for the resumption of construction and turn-over of the processing facilities being completed in Lake Sebu wherein 3 out of 5 processing facilities funded by the PLGU-South Cotabato were already turned-over. The procurement of processing tools is on-going including the remaining farm tools. Nevertheless, and through the partnership with the DA-ATI, farm tools, inputs (vermicast and vegetable seeds) and farming PPEs were distributed to	85%	The two barangays are still spending their committed cost-sharing contributions to finish the remaining construction of the processing facilities (on-going). For the procurement of tools and processing and farming, the challenge is on the lack of qualified suppliers to meet the required technical specifications.

				<p>construction of five ABD processing centers in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, from the accessed funds from the provincial government until the turn-over of the 3 out of 5 processing facilities in March 2010 which then became operational.</p> <p>The suppliers' sample of small farm tools such as "lagaraw", "sudsud", "bolo" which were requested by the farmers were to be sent to the community for clearance of the required specification. These will then be endorsed to procurement and further for turn-over to communities.</p>	<p>supplement the supplies requirements for the FFS sessions.</p> <p>To add, through the training on digitalization for the farmers' organizations/producer groups in partnership with the UNDP Wonder Project, the chosen beneficiaries were provided with 6 sets of Information Communication and Technology equipment (smart phones, tablets, mobile wifi) to be used for online marketing of their processed ABD products online.</p> <p>On the dispersal of farm animals, the 10 carabaos distributed in the 5 pilot barangays in Lake Sebu already produced 3 calves while 2 are pregnant, ready for transfer to other potential farmer beneficiaries</p>			
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					following the guidelines set on animal dispersal.			
Output 2.4.2: Recognition of distinctive ABD and cultural importance of target sites and products		Consolidated NIAHS compendium for potential project site expansion. On-going discussion with the Department of Agriculture-(DA-CAR) on Geographical Indications (GI) action plans Conducted one (1) organic training in Lake Sebu, similar training planned for Ifugao farmers in July 2018.	Facilitated 2 multi-stakeholder workshops for NIAHS Ifugao farmers learning visit to Lake Sebu's identified organic farms	Facilitated the following: - 1 National ABD Stakeholders' Policy Forum - 2 Provincial ABD Stakeholder Policy Forum - 3 Municipal Level Policy Mentoring - 2 Municipal Level Capability Mentoring on Institutionalizing LIAHS and ABD Mainstreaming - Orientation on the Systems and Procedures on Geographic Indication - Orientation on Plant Variety Protection Act: Recognition of Traditional Variety and Establishment of Community Registry Orientation on the Participatory Guarantee System	Drafted, revised and presented to the PSC two policy instruments: 1) Joint DA- DENR-NCCA- NCIP Memorandum Circular on the Rules and Regulations Governing the Joint Confirmation Declaration and Recognition of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System (NIAHS) and Providing Appropriate Mechanisms for their Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use; and 2) Joint DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Memorandum Order on the Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework		75%	The documentation activities which require primary and secondary data gathering are already ongoing in collaboration with the pilot municipal local government units.

					<p>Further enhancements were made after series of policy dialogues, consultations with and presentations relevant working groups.</p> <p>These were followed by the conduct of Orientation/Consultation-Workshops for LIAHS in all the project sites, creation of TWGs for LIAHS, preliminary review of relevant data for LIAHS documentation, and preparation of workplans.</p> <p>Moreover, PAENRO-Ifugao supported the facilitation of the organic certification of the 22 farms (total of 53 324 square meters) in Hungduan, Ifugao including those from the project's pilot Barangays namely: Poblacion, Nungulunan and Hapao.</p>			
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					<p>However, option to conduct Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) instead is being explored as endorsed by LGU partners during the Provincial Organic Certification Board due to cost implications on organic certification.</p> <p>In lieu of farmer groups to be certified, 23 farmers in Hungduan were issued with OA certification with the assistance of PAENRO</p>			
<p>Output 2.4.3: Detailed market analyses conducted to assess the specific marketability of indigenous varieties as a premium market product (building on general</p>		<p>Market and Value-chain Consultants for Ifugao and South Cotabato to be on board in June 2018.</p>	<p>Market study and value chain analysis of ABD crops conducted for Ifugao and South Cotabato</p>	<p>Market study and value chain analyses done for heirloom rice in Ifugao and the same studies for other ABD crops both in Ifugao and Lake Sebu. MTR recommended for the study for heirloom rice in Lake Sebu, which the project is facilitating already, first by scouting a technical expert</p>	<p>The market study and value chain analysis of the TRVs in Lake Sebu was developed and presented during the TWG meeting and finalized thereafter recognizing relevant comments.</p> <p>Hence, completed the market study and value chain analyses of ABDs and TRVs for all the sites as recommended during the MTR.</p>		100%	

				coming from the local academes.				
Output 2.4.4: Capacity development for business planning, product development and marketing, to increase farmers' abilities to seize commercial opportunities from target ABD species/varieties		365 out of 1000 women/farmers/indigenous people have been trained on product development from ABD, currently applying producers' labels. Supported the establishment of Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers Association (LASIWFA) to carry out the ABD product processing and marketing in Lake Sebu.	695 out of 1000 women/farmers/indigenous people have been trained on product development from ABD, currently applying producers' labels. Linked LASIWFA to the S Cot Provincial Office for access of 2M funding for the processing centers for each barangay. Formalized marketing agreement for t'nalak with Mamasita, a private	915 out of 1000 women/farmers/indigenous people have been trained on product development from ABD, currently applying producers' labels. Organizing of additional producer group, the Hingyon Highland Agrobiodiversity Producers and Processors Organization (HHAPPO) and strengthening of the Hungduan Heirloom Rice Producers' Organization (HHRPO); Continuous product development/improvement	1 203 out of 1000 women/farmers/indigenous people have been trained on product development from ABD, currently applying producers' labels. Supported the strengthening of producer groups: Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers Association (LASIWFA), Hungduan Heirloom Rice Producers' Organization (HHRPO) and Hingyon Highland ABD Producers and Processors Organization (HHAPPO) to carry out the ABD product processing and marketing in the municipalities of Lake Sebu, Hungduan and Hingyon. Enterprise development capacity building		120%	

			sector buyer based in Metro Manila		<p>activities conducted were: 1) Training-Workshop on Production Planning and Management in Hungduan; 2) Consultation Workshop on Value Chain Analysis and Market Study of the TRVs in Lake Sebu; 3) Capacity Building on Digitalization of Women-led Community Enterprises with 7 sessions/topics on Marketing 101, Entrepreneurship, Branding and Design, Digital Promotion and Public Relations, Social Media Marketing, Project Briefing and Consultation and Project Presentation;</p> <p>4) Training-Workshop on Market Assessment, Planning and Management</p> <p>9 new products (taro chips, banana chips, tomato candy, ginger candy, rice cookies/bar, ginger</p>			
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					tisanes, woven abaca, squash candy) developed vs target of 9 new products. Other products in the pipeline to be supported are: rice wine, peanut butter, squash noodles)			
Output 3.1.1 Information on the full value of ABD and management options compiled and disseminated among policy-makers based on pilot results and existing national level information (including other initiatives)		50 representatives from national government agencies and 65 from local government agencies have been trained in March 2018 on ABD considerations.	35 representatives from local government agencies and 39 from national government agencies have been oriented on the CSBs and TRVs through the seed fair and project site visits during the PSC meeting. Exploring the hiring of ABD valuation consultants , for the	122 representatives from the government agencies have been oriented during the conduct of ABD related Policy Fora/Workshops: National ABD Forum – 14 from the national and 10 from the local government representatives Two Provincial Policy Workshop towards recognition/declaration of LIAHS – 53 local government representatives Three Policy Mentoring for LIAHS – 29 local government representatives Two Capability Mentoring on Institutionalizing	122 representatives from the government agencies (both national and municipal) have been oriented on the full value of ABD and management options such as on the LIAHS and the relevant drafted policies (JMC and JMO) Series of activities on LIAHS orientation, TWG for LIAHS creation and TWG for LIAHS work planning – 80 PCC South Cotabato Meeting – 18 MCC Lake Sebu Meeting – 13 Presentation of the Revised JMO to the NCI-SRD PACWG (thrice) - 8		100%	Through the characterization and nutritional analysis being done by the PhilRice, the added value of producing TRVs has been supported scientifically.

			study of full value of ABD crops and management options.	LIAHS and Mainstreaming ABD – 16 local government representatives				
Output 3.1.2: Consumer awareness campaign implemented showcasing the nutritional, cultural, ecological value of traditional varieties		Participated in three local trade fairs (Helubong Festival of Lake Sebu, Tungoh Ad Hungduan and Hingyon Ad Gotad) and one (1) international trade fair (International Food Exhibition-IFEX 2018). 100 farmers applying producer's labels. Project website developed, for launching in July 2018 as part of DA-	Participated in 4 national level trade fairs, 2 provincial level trade fairs and 3 municipal level trade fairs	Participated in 1 international, 8 national level trade fairs, 5 provincial level trade fairs and 7 municipal level trade fairs and exhibit	Participated in 1 international, 8 national, 5 provincial, 7 municipal-wide trade fairs and exhibit creating consumer awareness and willingness to buy or pay higher price for ABD labelled products. No sales mission was conducted this reporting period due to pandemic. However initiatives to improve the packaging, in partnership with the DTI, and inclusion of nutritional facts (through PhilRice) was facilitated through the submission of samples of TRVs for nutritional analysis which was already completed. In addition, the owners of the resorts		95%	The remaining 5% entails capability building to adapt to the new normal in promotion and marketing (digitalization) and improvement of the packaging to apply the nutritional, cultural and ecological value of traditional varieties targeted to be accomplished by September or October 2021 the latest. This is dependent on the nutri-facts of TRVs to be provided by PhilRice. Continuous collaboration with PhilRice is on-going.

		Bureau of Agricultural Research BAR's official online site.			and restaurants in Lake Sebu agreed to promote and market the processed ABD products of LASIWFA in partnership with the Municipal Tourism Office of Lake Sebu. While the ABD processed products in Ifugao are available in the Barangay Food Terminals, churches and variety stores within the pilot municipalities, among others. Project website was developed, launched and being maintained featuring articles of good practices, ABD products contributing to awareness creation to consumers including other stakeholders.			
Output 3.2.1: ABD considerations included into knowledge sharing		Planned activities for implementation in Q4 2018-Q1 2019	Participated in the 4 fora/congresses; Facilitated 1 learning exchange	The drafted and revised joint NCCA-DA-DENR-NCIP Memorandum Circular on the Rules and Regulations	At the local level, knowledge sharing incorporating ABD considerations were provided to 2 497 farmers within the pilot municipalities		85%	The revised policy instruments were presented during the 4 th TWG and 7 th PSC and finalized after the 5 th TWG meeting. Correspondence already sent to the PSC members for their approval of the latest versions.

<p>programmes in target areas for upscaling (other parts of core provinces and regions, and elsewhere)</p>			<p>with participants 73 composing the LGU and farmer representatives</p>	<p>Governing the Declaration [Recognition] of Nationally Important agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) as Intangible Cultural Property Under the National Cultural Heritage act of 2009 and Providing Appropriate Mechanisms for Their Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Use and DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Joint Memorandum Order on the Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework underwent series of coordination meetings with project stakeholders at the national level for aligned ABD</p>	<p>such as during the training on FFS; Farmers' Characterization and other trainings facilitated by PhilRice, PhilFIDA and municipal and provincial agricultural offices.</p> <p>At the national level, the enhanced or revised version of the Joint DA-DAR-DENR-DILG Memorandum Order mainstreaming the Dynamic Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework of the Department of Agriculture was presented twice during the National Convergence Initiative Sustainable Rural Development (NCI-SRD) PACWG Meetings attended by 8 representatives from the government</p>		<p>The remaining 15% represents the approval of the JMC by the concerned four agencies (DA, DENR, NCIP and NCCA) and one NIAHS has been recognized by the NIAHS Execom). Ten PSC members which constitute the majority have already approved the draft JMC. A letter of endorsement (addressed to the four signing agencies namely DA-DENR-NCIP-NCCA) is being prepared for signature of the PSC Chair and Co-chairs.</p>
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				support and possible collaboration.				
Output 3.2.2: Partnerships with private sector established to facilitate the introduction of agro-biodiversity products into larger markets		Planned assessment by market and value-chain consultants to be carried out starting Q3 2018	Partnered with the buyer for bulk order of t'nalak with consignment arrangement with the local stores for the processed ABD products Three Resource persons hired on the technology transfer for product development	Deliveries of 200 kgs traditional rice initially marketed to Le Café Filipina Enterprises, Inc. of the Eco store. Ifugao products such as the ginger candy and rice cookies are regularly being delivered in the municipality's Barangay Food Terminal (BFT) and bus stations. Punta Isla Lake Resort, Mountain Log Lake Resort and 7 Falls Tourist Destination are the stores in Lake Sebu where the ABD products are regularly being sold and displayed.	The restricted movement because of the pandemic resulted in the decrease in the demand caused by the lost opportunity in marketing through trade fairs and exhibits. However, capacity building activities were maximized towards digital marketing as well as access to possible support for business development services through the UNDP's WONDER project and the linkage of LASIWFA with the MSME Federation of South Cotabato Considering the outlook for marketing platforms, the restricted movement of suppliers and consumers explored the possibility of ABD products' inclusion to the rolling and pop-		85%	On the merchandising module, the PMCU is already drafting the document, and consolidating photos and recipes of local delicacies using TRVs and other ABD crops. This includes insertion of delicacies in the local social gatherings. Through this merchandising module, the full of value of the ABD crops will be promoted and introduced to larger markets, to further expand private partnerships (on-going). Online marketing of ABD products supported by the project is being done for enhanced promotion/selling.

					up stores (ex. DA's KADIWA).			
Output 3.2.3: Arrangements for outreach collaboration with actors in other municipalities, provinces and regions (NGOs/Government)		Planned activities for implementation in Q4 2018-Q1 2019	Facilitated farmer visit on the ABD conservation initiatives (ie OPAG South Cotabatao managed demo farm and nursery and privately-owned integrated farms) and enterprise development	Project presentation during: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO of Thailand) visit to FAOPH - Regional Congress on Root and Tuber Crops for Food Security and Climate Change Resilience in Asia (international) - Knowledge Learning Market and Policy Engagement (national level) - Food and Tourism for Mountain Development (regional level) <p>Nomination of the heirloom rice varieties "<i>Minaangan</i>" and "<i>Imbuucan</i>" at the Food and Tourism Mountain Development Pilot Project 2019 which</p>	Institutional arrangements created during the PCC and MCC meetings, hence the possibility of reaching at the provincial level or capitalizing on the existing provincial coordinating committees to integrate ABD consideration into their agenda.		80%	Conducted preliminary coordination and collaboration activities with the expansion barangays in Lamlahak, Halilan and Ned, Lake Sebu, South Cotabato.
					Communities for expansion have been identified in collaboration with the MLGUs such as Brgys Lamlahak, Ned and Halilan in Lake Sebu (3 barangays); Brgys Lubo-ong, Bangbang and Abatan in Hungduan (3 barangays); and Brgys Ubuag, O-ong, Namulditan, Piwong, Bangtinon and Umalbong in Hingyon (6 barangays).			Enterprise development activities on-going in the 3 expansion areas in Hungduan, Ifugao.
					The project's regular participation to the mid-year and year-			The remaining 20% shall be accomplished once all the expansion areas in Hingyon and Lake Sebu received capacity development on ABD conservation/production/processing. Enterprise development activities were conducted (ie processing of squash noodles and peanut butter conducted in the three non-pilot barangays or expansion areas of Hungduan)

				<p>is being implemented by Slow Food in partnership with the Mountain Partnership Secretariat and the Department of Tourism-Cordillera Administrative Region (DOT-CAR).</p> <p>Institutional arrangements are being strengthened through the PCC and MCC to determine the possibility of reaching at the regional level or capitalizing on the existing regional coordinating committees to integrate ABD consideration into their agenda.</p> <p>Banking on with the institutional arrangements created at the provincial and municipal levels through the PCC and MCC, the possibility of</p>	<p>end assessment of the DA-Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division (SPCMAD) explores potential for collaboration and scale-up.</p>			
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				<p>reaching at the regional level or capitalizing on the existing regional coordinating committees to integrate ABD consideration into their agenda is continuously being done.</p> <p>The National Project Coordinator, for the third time, has continuously attended the annual year-end assessment of the DA-Special Projects Coordination and Management Assistance Division (SPCMAD).</p>				
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

Component 1: The project has two policies developed; one policy amended; and one facilitated signing (Outcome 1.1), one PSC and two TWG meetings, one PCC and one MCC meetings conducted. Three TWGs for LIAHS identification and recognition were created. LGUs funding allocation in support to ABD has been allocated (Outcome 1.2).

Component 2: ABD concerns are embedded in Local Plans/Executive Legislative Agendas and thematic programmers in 3 MLGUs and 2 PLGUs, with supporting 17 barangay resolutions supporting the project (Outcome 2.1). TRVs stored in CSBs (with documented borrowing and return of seeds) and demonstration farms/plots were established, allowing the farmers to choose and use good quality seeds of traditional rice varieties (Outcome 2.2). The report on the inventory of other ABD crops and related IKSPs on the production of traditional varieties of rice is being finalized in Ifugao while the same is about to start in Lake Sebu; community consultations, trainings and mentoring on LIAHS were conducted, and developed learning modules piloted with grades 5 and 8 students in Ifugao (the same will be facilitated in Lake Sebu). The enhanced FFS sessions were rolled-out with the inclusion of IKSPs aligned with the season-long production of TRVs and provision of appropriate farm tools like brushcutters and microtillers which enhanced the production activities of the farmers (Outcome 2.3). Enhancing capacities on enterprise development on-going including the strengthening of the organized producer groups; construction and turn-over processing facilities funded by the PLGU of South Cotabato; and partnerships to access digitalization tools and processing tools/facilities, on-going. Access to processing tools allow the farmer-processors increase their income and at the same time reducing post-harvest losses and wastages. Market study and value chain analysis for TRVs in Lake Sebu was completed. (Outcome 2.4).

Component 3: Various meetings, consultations were conducted (Outcome 3.1). Communication materials on good practices were developed for sharing including visibility materials and signages and project's presentation in various sharing and learning online platforms. The project website is operational for viewing of various stakeholders. Identification of potential areas for replication and scaling-up has been done in coordination with the pilot MLGUs (Outcome 3.2).

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

In general, and for this reporting period, the project experienced in full-blown the effects of COVID-19 due to restricted travels and limited mass gathering, and face-to-face coordination meetings. The scheduling of trainings depended on the community quarantine pronouncements

at certain period which causes much of the delays in addition to the permits that need to be secured. Alternative arrangements such as virtual meetings/workshops were being conducted. But due to the unstable internet connection, sometimes fluctuating power supply, and bad weather condition in the pilot areas caused lapses during the conduct of said activities. The onset of rainy season in the second half of 2020 as well as the presence of typhoons in the second quarter of 2021 have affected the timely conduct of on-site activities. The road conditions to access the remote and interior barangays are worsened during this time. As such, some activities have to be rescheduled.

Infrastructure support is not within the provisions of the project, thus, access to funds for the construction of the processing centers are needed to facilitate enterprise activities of the project. Also, funds accessed from partners are minimal and the cost of labor is not covered.

As reported in the previous PIR, the timing of intervention to increase farm productivity should be aligned with the crops' planting season as TRVs are planted only once a year. If the project misses the cropping season this year, the community will have to wait for next year's cropping, and it may cause further delay to the project implementation. This is regardless of the readily available training modules and farm tools from the FFS.

Advocacy for enabling policies submitted at the national level requires timing and alignment with the legislative calendar, and needs several follow-ups. While at the local level, institutionalized support for the conservation and sustainable use of ABD must be lobbied for issuance of enabling mechanisms like executive orders and ordinances. With the current COVID-19 situation, it has been very challenging to lobby these policies both with House of Representatives and Senate.

Procurement of small tools and equipment was delayed due to the pandemic and non-commitment of the suppliers to accomplish the required specs and warranty (exacerbated by logistics concerns due to travel restrictions). In response to this concern, additional suppliers who are committed to following the required specs and the required warranty terms were identified. A revision in the warranty for small tools was also made as an option. The finalization of the technical specifications both acceptable to the communities through the respective municipal agricultural offices and the relevant agencies (PhilMech and PhilRice) took time as well due to challenging coordination because of the pandemic. Considering that the equipment to be procured have certain specifications that require actual inspection of the unit, coordination both between and among the users, suppliers and technical evaluators has also been challenging due to travel restrictions.

Lastly, the lack of sufficient personnel (due to the sudden resignation of the Provincial Coordinator and none renewal of contract of the Community Facilitator due to health condition), in the case of Lake Sebu, South Cotabato has created a one-man team accommodating the roles of the Provincial Coordinator, Enterprise Development Specialist and Community Facilitator until the Programme and Training Specialist provided collaborative and technical support towards the end of 2nd quarter of 2021.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR.

For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>The first few months covering this reporting period fell in the height of the pandemic and adjusting to the new normal. The delays in the project implementation due to unforeseen and uncontrollable instances were managed through alternative training platform such as virtual and/or recorded trainings.</p> <p>Close coordination has been strengthened and progress has been achieved through online meetings with the relevant national government agencies and local government units to move forward the draft policy instruments and other outputs with the minimal mass/social gathering in the field. The target number of participants during face-to-face trainings were lessened stretching instead the number of days to comply with the health and safety protocols. Knowledge products and visibility materials were aggressively developed and made ready for sharing both printed and for presentations. These were made to improve or at the very minimum maintain the Satisfactory rating despite the pandemic.</p> <p>Additionally, the project continues to carry out project activities such as virtual meetings and workshops, procurement, coordination activities, and desk works remotely through the communication platforms (emails, mobile phones, skype and zoom, among others).</p>

¹⁷ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Budget Holder	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>The project is implemented on track and most outputs have been completed or above 70% delivery. The gaps and risks have been well analysed and actions are planned for assurance of the proper delivery of all project deliverables, with support of the Budget Holder.</p> <p>Although the pandemic crisis persists, and travel restrictions are still being implemented in the project sites, there have been several progress achieved by the project through the facilitation of the PMCU, with guidance from the FAOR, Assistant FAOR, LTOs and backstopping officers, and strong support from the project partners.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>The project seems to have accomplished majority of its target outputs as reported, by realizing above 70% of its deliverables. But, the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic definitely negatively affected the momentum of the project. It is earnestly hoped that the project will come up with a workable strategy within the parameters of the persisting COVID-19 scenario, as well as a catch-up plan and to achieve the remaining project activities during the remaining duration of the project.</p>
Lead Technical Officer²⁰	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>Inspite of the pandemic challenges, the project has made satisfactory progress particularly in components 1 and 2. With the current period of no cost extension, it is expected that the deliverables under the revised work plan will be completed.</p>
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p>The overall project implementation is satisfactory, especially given the challenging pandemic situation. The project's Component 3 seems to be lagging behind, compared to other project components. I highly recommend that we organize a project task force meeting soon to discuss possible ideas/ strategies to overcome any barriers. The main focus of the project now needs to also be on developing an exit strategy and to prepare for the final evaluation of the project. Documentation of key lessons learnt by the project team would also be very helpful for FAO and the government in future project development and implementation.</p>

²⁰ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²¹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	No Change

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>
None

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i>

²¹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Government budgetary constraints at national and local level	40%	Modest Risk	<p>Review of the development and investment plans and aligning the ABD or expanding to ABD with the existing plans and ensuring proper, documented and reported utilization.</p> <p>All the plans of the two pilot provinces and the three pilot municipalities already included ABD considerations with funding allocation including cost-sharing down at the barangay level.</p> <p>Continued follow up on the co-financing status and utilization.</p>	<p>Absence of institutionalized programs and policies of pilot project sites to support production and market-based incentives for ABD products other than rice.</p> <p>South Cotabato PLGU already provided funding support for the construction of the processing centers in the 5 pilot barangays of Lake Sebu</p> <p>Municipal Tourism Office of Lake Sebu encouraged the resorts and restaurant owners in the municipality to promote and market the processed ABD products including budget allocation for the establishment of display area for the ABD products.</p>

²² GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²³ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Low level of participation and support from stakeholders	20%	Low Risk	<p>Proper timing and proactive coordination for the conduct of activities were considered to: ensure availability of the target attendees, cost-sharing with participants such transportation expenses, encourage hosting (to hold the activity in specific office of partner stakeholder)</p> <p>Timing is considered so that schedule of trainings will not coincide with the partners and beneficiaries' office, farm, and/or household activities.</p> <p>Participants travel expenses were reimbursed by the project and meals and snacks are provided during face-to-face meetings and workshops.</p> <p>Proper safety protocols are being implemented to show to the participants that they are safe in attending project activities.</p>	<p>This situation is site specific and dependent on the timing of the activity. In Lake Sebu, there is a high level of participation and support from farmers and LGU, while in Hingyon and Hungduan, there is also a high level of support from LGU and the farmers. Difficulty in the level participation is encountered when the project activities coincide with farm activities during planting and harvesting seasons.</p> <p>The new normal, that is utilizing the digital platform during trainings paved way for more flexible learning through recorded lectures by the resource persons, as requested.</p>

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Insufficient consumers' "willingness to pay" for the products.	20%	Low Risk	<p>Development of proper labelling to reflect the nutritional, cultural, social and ecological benefits of patronizing the ABD products, and lobbying for government and/or DTI accreditation are continuous.</p> <p>Additionally, further enhancement to include embedded short story about the producers in product packaging is being conceptualised (for value addition) including the development of merchandising modules.</p>	<p>At this stage of the project, the willingness to pay of the consumers for eco-labelled products at premium price is high given, specifically for naturally grown crops or products and its nutritional value</p> <p>It is deemed that the information about the product being produced by IP beneficiaries supported by the project, provides value addition as well.</p> <p>The labelling of processed ABD products is continuous and will be improved, through partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry and with PhilRice for the nutritional analysis.</p>

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Limited capacity of local/national institutions for implementing project activities	20%	Low Risk	<p>Development of knowledge products such as articles and visibility materials/signage related to the project objectives, supporting activities and benefits, as well as continuous updating with the local and national institutions.</p> <p>This will pave the way for continuous training of trainers by the national and local government institutions.</p> <p>Experiences in the implementation of the ABD project are being shared during year end assessment workshops organized by the SPCMAD, Department of Agriculture and participated-in by various government (national and local) agencies.</p>	The local/national institutions have sufficient capacity in implementing project activities.
5	Climate change	100%	High Risk	<p>Participatory development of activity calendar and updated cropping calendar and introduction of resilient varieties</p> <p>Construction of CSBs for seed storage has been completed and turned-over, making all these CSBs functional (seed borrowing and returns).</p>	Climate change adaptation strategies are integrated across all the capacity-building activities particularly through FFFs being implemented at the local level in partnership with national government agency.

	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
6	Limited private sector involvement	20%	Low Risk	<p>Participation to the multi-stakeholder events/congresses/fora and trade fairs and exhibits to ensure awareness about the project and ABD in general.</p> <p>Partnership with the private sectors has been established by the project, and at present there are 4 partners from the private sector. Private sector partners could be buyers of processed products or as trainers during enterprise capacity building activities.</p>	<p>There are many private sector entities that are willing to help the IP producers/processors in the designing, packaging and marketing of their products as experienced during the project's participation in trade fairs and exhibits. This includes hotels, resorts, retail stores, among others</p> <p>The project has a good collaboration with DTI and they will further provide support on referrals of more private stakeholders, if needed,</p>

7	Coordination between ministries and with local institutions	50%	Medium Risk	<p>Facilitation of the regular meetings of the relevant committees such as the Project Steering Committee, Technical Working Group and the Provincial Coordinating Committee, Municipal Coordinating Committee and TWG for LIAHS (municipal level). Conduct agency meetings regarding ABD policy considerations.</p> <p>The existing memorandum circulars, plans, and other policy instruments will further strengthen the collaboration.</p> <p>Specifically, the development of policy instruments like the DA-DENR-DAR-DILG Joint Memorandum Order (JMO) facilitates close coordination/collaboration between major departments in charge of the National Convergence Initiatives (NCI) Framework wherein ABD considerations shall be included in the said NCI framework. The draft JMO has been finalized and is now with the NCI Secretariat for submission to the NCI Board for approval. Once approved it is now ready for implementation and local coordination with the various institutions involved in the JMC shall be implemented.</p> <p>Same with the development of the DA-DENR-NCIP-NCCA Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) on LIAHS/NIAHS. The creation of Municipal TWGs for the documentation of LIAHS facilitates close collaboration with partners at the local level. At the national level, the project TWG reviewed the draft JMC during the TWG meetings thus coordination among partner agencies represented in the TWG has been implemented.</p>	<p>Interdepartmental coordination is being addressed through the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and TWG meetings which are reinforced by the 1) Provincial Coordinating Committees in Ifugao and South Cotabato, 2) Municipal Coordinating Committees in Hungduan and Hingyon, Ifugao and in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato, and lastly 3) the three TWGs for LIAHS in all the pilot municipalities.</p> <p>The mitigation measures mentioned have been vital to strengthen the FAO PMCU coordination among government agencies, local institutions and various stakeholders</p>
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	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
				Implementing the facilitating role of FAO, and a multi-stakeholder participatory approach, several coordination meetings were attended various government partners and stakeholders	

<p>8</p>	<p>Community quarantines brought by the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>Moderate Risk</p>	<p>Continue preparation of articles and case studies about the project for submission;</p> <p>Participation on on-line webinars;</p> <p>Conduct of trainings virtually</p> <p>Coordinated with partner agencies, and project staff through phone call, emails and text messaging while getting recent updates on the local travel restrictions, and health protocols;</p> <p>Preparation of the 4th PIR and the 9th PPR;</p> <p>Continuous monitoring of the food security status of the IP farmers in the pilot sites, and the assistance provided to them by the national government, Department of Agriculture and other agencies including LGUs.</p> <p>The project workplan has been adjusted prioritizing the project activities that can still be carried out remotely while project staff are in a work-from-home arrangement</p> <p>Conduct of online FGDs for the ABD crops Farmers' Characterization;</p> <p>Conduct of online mentoring on the documentation of the Locally Important Agricultural Heritage System;</p> <p>Conduct of virtual PSC and TWG Meetings at the national level as well as PCC and MCC meetings at the local level.;</p> <p>Conduct of virtual PMCU meetings to provide updates on ongoing project activities and</p>	<p>Strict compliance to the LGU advisories will be done.</p> <p>Some activities shall be implemented at a later date(s) and some activities shall be conducted back-to-back when normal situation has returned.</p>
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	Risk	Risk rating ²²	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²³	Notes from the Project Task Force
				<p>address issues pertaining to project implementation.</p> <p>Maximizing the capacities of the partner local stakeholders (Municipal Agriculture Office and farmer leaders) to lead the conduct of activities requiring face-to-face such as the FFS sessions</p>	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	The rating is still low risk the same with the 3 rd PIR rating. More progress might have been achieved if it wasn't for the project implementation delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. At any rate, the project is generally on-track and activities are continuously being implemented which are aligned with the workplan and budget.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
<p>Recommendation 1 (to PMCU, DA-BAR and DENR-BMB and LGUs within 6 months): More support and a more coherent approach need to be given to mainstreaming ABD and traditional farming practices into policy and programmes at both national and LGU levels.</p>	<p>The institutional roles of the MCCs, PCCs and TWGs for LIAHS, and the persistent follow-ups of the PMCU, facilitate the mainstreaming of the ABD and traditional practices. This is through LGU programmes being implemented with corresponding allocated fund support (support on conservation practices/CSBs, increasing productivity through farm animals, market support, among others, cost-sharing during trainings)</p> <p>The technical support of the policy consultants has facilitated the creation of TWG for LIAHS and has mentored the group in planning for LIAHS identification and further documentation and declaration.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2 (to PMCU, FAOPH, local farming communities particularly direct beneficiaries of project, DA-BAR, DTI and DOST, within 6 months): Despite success to date, the project should invest more time and resources into the ABD enterprise development element, specifically support for more effective processing, labeling, packaging and marketing of ABD products.</p>	<p>Market Study and Value Chain Analysis of TRVs in Lake Sebu started in December 2020 and finalized in May 2021;</p> <p>Series of capacity building activities such as enterprise development trainings were conducted tapping local subject matter experts including those from the DOST and DTI covering topics on:</p> <p>Production Management/Product Organizing; Market Management and Planning; Improving Product Packaging and Labelling – in collaboration with the DTI; Product promotion and marketing were conducted through women-IP processors’ participation to trade fairs and exhibits (and government agencies’ events), with markets established in Metro Manila; Close coordination being done with the DOST for the training on product standardization</p> <p>Through the Municipal Tourism Office in Lake Sebu, ABD processed products are made available in all the restaurants and resorts in Lake Sebu including the construction of display center for the ABD products funded by the LGU; while in the Barangay</p>

	<p>Food Terminal, churches and tourist spot in Hungduan and school in Hingyon; Initial coordination made with DA-Agribusiness and Marketing Assistance Service (AMAS) for product promotion and marketing</p> <p>Integrating the ABD facilities (such as the CSBs, processing centers) to the municipalities' agro-tourism programme is at initial stage.</p> <p>The Project Assistant for Admin and Finance was hired in June 2019;</p>
<p>Recommendation 3 (to PMCU, DA-BAR and DA-ATI, LGUs and local farming communities, in next 12-15 months): To address continuing capacity needs, the project should undertake a new Training Needs Analysis (TNA), to ensure sufficient capacity is built in key areas before the end of the project or identified for follow-up.</p>	<p>TNA to be rolled-out in time with the farmers' profiling;</p> <p>FFS modules developed with the DA-ATI, municipal and provincial agricultural offices and other relevant offices within the DA, currently being rolled-out in all the pilot sites;</p> <p>Continuous capacity building and organizational strengthening and enterprise development for the farmer organizations and producer groups</p>
<p>Recommendation 4 (to PMCU, PhilRice, provincial authorities, farmer organizations in the next 3 months): The role of CSB as gene bank (holding small quantities of a large number of ABD varieties) and as a store of seeds for the community to use in next growing season (large amount of a limited number of ABD varieties), need to be separated.</p>	<p>To achieve the recommendation, sample quantities of TRVs and seeds of other ABD crops are stored in the CSBs, accessible for the farmers during cropping or critical events like typhoon and pandemic; Small quantities are retained for conservation while maintaining sample quantities also in PhilRice for ex-situ conservation;</p> <p>Initial coordination facilitated between PhilRice and Office of the Provincial Agriculture in South Cotabato to establish gene bank within the compound of their provincial nursery.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5 (to PMCU, PSC, FAOPH, within next 6 months): The project needs to develop a sustainability and exit plan that identifies potential follow-up activities, transfer of roles and responsibilities from the PMCU/FAOPH to partners.</p>	<p>In the 5th PSC Meeting in July 2019, during the presentation of the MTR findings, Usec Ariel Cayanan confirmed that the institutional home for the Agrobiodiversity Programme will be lodged under the Office of the Undersecretary for Operations of the Department of Agriculture;</p> <p>In preparation for the sustainability planning, sample templates and activity designs from the other FAOPH projects have been collected as reference materials. The sustainability and exit</p>

	<p>planning will culminate the ABD mainstreaming programmes facilitated by the project.</p> <p>Initial discussion was made during the 5th TWG meeting in April 2021 wherein project activities have been identified to mainstream the ABD in member agencies' respective programmes (BPI's initial allocation of Php 5M for the CSB mainstreaming).</p> <p>In Ifugao, the role of the PCC can be integrated in the existing GIAHS Sustainable Development Committee, while in South Cotabato it will be subsumed in the Committee on Agriculture and Food Security of the province.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6 (to PMCU, FAOPH, within next 3 months): The PMCU needs increase staffing capacity and review travel arrangements to be able to operate more efficiently and effectively.</p>	<p>The Project Assistant for Administration and Finance was already hired;</p> <p>Available online courses mandated for the FAO personnel including the PMCU were taken; Additional knowledge generated during the sharing and learning opportunities and orientation sessions on some technical topics such as on policies; conservation practices and sustainable use, among others.</p> <p>Prior to the pandemic, the PMCU ensured earlier planning by the field officers which paved the way to more cost-efficient travel missions. Additionally, the PMCU were able to agree on cost-sharing arrangements with government partners (e.g. DA-BAR and DA-ATI), wherein government partners were able to provide vehicles for the travel missions of field staff (and sometimes with carpooling arrangements).</p> <p>Proposed PMCU travel arrangement was put on hold due to the pandemic which led to savings for the travel budget. Field staff were able to travel as permits are secured while following the travel and health protocols. Also, close coordination with our government partners and community tribal leaders are always ensured. .</p>
<p>Recommendation 7 (to PMCU, FAOPH, within next 1 month and results submitted to the July 2019 PSC meeting): Partner co-</p>	<p>Co-financing reconfirmed, referring from the commitment letters and through visits with responsible offices; Co-financing materialized at 46.3% utilization rate (refer to the co-financing table). The utilization rate will still increase this July to</p>

<p>financing commitments needs to be reconfirmed with a clear explanation of how each partner’s contribution links to the project.</p>	<p>December due to the expected accomplishment of the remaining commitments of the partners (e.g. ATI’s Php 2M for the FFS; BPI’s Php 5M for the CSB management, and other commitments of provincial and municipal LGUs.). The PMCU will closely make follow-ups for this.</p> <p>Project scoping conducted by the DA-BAR in Ifugao and ABD project’s products and technology were promoted during DA-BAR’s National Technology Forum.</p> <p>On-going roll-out of the developed FFS modules to integrate ABD and IKSPs in the season-long rice cropping sessions in collaboration with the DA-ATI.</p> <p>Bureau of Plant Industry co-financing amounting to P5 M has been proposed to be allocated for the establishment of CSBs.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8 (to PMCU, FAOPH, project partners, within 3 months): A partnership strategy should be developed to improve the effectiveness and management of the project’s activities and relationships with partners.</p>	<p>In lieu of the overall partnership strategy, the project has secured a letter of commitment from the PSC members to support the project initiatives, composed of national agencies, private sector, academe and PLGUs.</p> <p>At any rate, the following measures are also being done:</p> <p>The developed JMC and JMO are instruments for better partnership among agencies that will continue the project initiatives</p> <p>Close coordination with the IPs and NCIP being done with their confirmation on the various activities such as trainings, communication materials, etc. IPMR seats in the MCC</p> <p>Close coordination with the LGUs on LIAHS/NIAHS documentation and recognition</p> <p>Close coordination with the Municipal Tourism Office for product promotion and marketing</p>
<p>Recommendation 9 (to PMCU, FAOPH, and their communications officers): Greater emphasis needs to be given to project communication</p>	<p>Various knowledge products were developed such as articles on good practices, human interest stories and news stories through partner LGU’s social media account. Visibility materials/signage/markers were developed and for installation</p>

<p>by the PMCU, including improved use of social media, with the identification of “good stories”, and regular newsletter.</p>	<p>at the barangay, municipal provincial offices. The project maintains its website lodged at the DA-BAR’s main webpage.</p> <p>Post-training reflection-sessions were being done to gauge how effective the trainings were.</p> <p>The project has participated in various national and international webinars/sharing and learning online platforms and submitted articles of good practices generated through the project implementation, All these have been included in the section of the <i>Knowledge Management Activities</i> in this document.</p>
<p>Recommendation 10 (to PMCU, and FAOPH, within next 2 months): The project’s log frame should be revised with some of the outputs re-assigned, outcomes reworded, and the current sets of indicators reduced to produce a more effective and coherent results framework and monitoring system.</p>	<p>Project’s log frame was revised following MTR recommendation and was endorsed by the PTF and the PSC;</p> <p>Reporting forms were standardized within the PMCU including the monthly activity tracker and calendar or activities and regular updating-meeting</p>
<p>Recommendation 11 (FAOPH, FAO Rome and FAO RPO, PMCU and members of the PSC, within 2 months with decision taken at July 2019 PSC meeting): The MTR recommends a 9-month no-cost extension (NCE) up to the end of April 2021 to complete key elements of the project.</p>	<p>PSC approved the request for no-cost extension until June 2021 during its meeting in July 2019 followed by LTO approval in October 2019</p> <p>Further extension was again requested and approved by the PTF and PSC until December 2021 considering the delays caused by the pandemic</p>

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
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Project Outputs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New change within reporting period: Under Output 2.4.2: The target should be changed to number of “individual farmers” instead of “farmer groups”, for Organic Agriculture (OA) certification. This is because, OA certification of farmer groups would require longer processing period.
Project Indicators/Targets	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Might need additional months beyond the NTE on 31 Dec 2021 to accomplish project outcomes and outputs, given the significant delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. • With the new NTE of Dec 2021, (additional 6 months from July – Dec 2021) is not enough to accomplish all the targets of the project due to limited movements at the project sites. Conduct of FGDs and documentation activities have been hampered due to the pandemic. Collaboration with IPED South Cotabato to discuss details of the learning modules and workbooks to include ABD considerations did not materialize since face-to-face meetings cannot be conducted. Incidence of Covid is high in Koronadal City where the IPED office is located. Same with the conduct of ABD inventory and documentation in the 5 barangays of Lake Sebu which was not conducted since the partner university backed out. Identification of new partner is still on going.

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change	
Project extension	Original NTE: April 2019	Revised NTE: December 2021 Justification: The MTR consultants reconciled the project duration with the expected outputs and the approved workplan as well as the start of project activities including the time the project staff were hired, and their recommendation was for the project to be extended up to 30 June 2021, to which the Project Management and

	<p>Coordination Unit (PMCU), Budget Holder, and Project Steering Committee members have agreed upon.</p> <p>However, last Jan 2021, the PTF and the PSC approved the extension of the project from 30 June 2021 to 31 Dec 2021 (additional six months to the project duration). This is because the situation of COVID-19 did not improve in Jan-May 2021, and continues to affect the project implementation in both project sites (Ifugao and South Cotabato Provinces).</p>
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8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

If your project had a stakeholder engagement plan, specify whether any new stakeholders have been identified/engaged:

If a stakeholder engagement plan was not requested for your project at CEO endorsement stage, please

- *list all stakeholders engaged in the project*
- *please indicate if the project works with Civil Society Organizations and/or NGOs*
- *briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.*

- A. Decision-makers at the national and provincial levels composed of the ff:
 1. Project Steering Committee- PSC members
 2. Provincial Coordination Committees (PCC)
- B. Multi-stakeholders' participants in the policy development
 1. Representatives from the National Government Agencies
 2. Representatives from the local government units (MLGUs and PLGUs)
 3. Representatives from the academe
 4. Representatives from the Non-Government Organizations
 5. Representatives from the private sector
 6. Representatives from Farmer Organizations (LASIWFA, HHRPO and HHAPPO)
- C. Decision-makers at the local level
 1. Mayors of Lake Sebu, Hingyon and Hungduan decided to support the project signed local resolutions adopting the project
 2. Sangguniang Bayan of Lake Sebu/Hingyon and Hungduan passed local resolutions adopting the Project
 3. Provincial Governors, Provincial/Municipal Planning Development Officers – meetings, consultations
 4. Provincial Agriculturists and Municipal Agriculturists – training, consultations, field activities
 5. Municipal Tourism Office of Lake Sebu – product promotion and marketing
 6. Municipal Information Office of Lake Sebu – project promotion and visibility through social media
 7. Barangay Councils affirming interest in the adoption and implementation of the project and have allocated funds for the capacity building activities
- D. Private sectors/NGOs and academes – resource persons during trainings and workshops, and buyers of IP products
 1. Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, Inc (JVOFI) a non-governmental organization is in charge in the construction of the community seed banks; then additional member of the PSC
 2. Ms Gemma Dimog of the Os-Os Farm in Ifugao – local entrepreneur/former Municipal Councilor served as resource person during the organization development and strengthening of producer organizations
 3. Lake Sebu Indigenous Women's Farmers Association (LASIWFA), Hunguan Heirloom Rice Producers' Organization (HHRPO) and the Hingyon Highland Agrobiodiversity Producers and Processors Organization (HHAPPO) – project partner producer organizations
 4. Dr Silverio Magallon, Jr – resource person during the conduct of market study and value chain analysis of traditional rice varieties in Lake Sebu
 5. Ifugao State University for other ABD crops mapping and inventory
 6. Dep-Ed IPED for contextualization of learning modules incorporating IKSP

7. IKSP holders as key informants in the development of learning modules for Grades 5 and 8
8. UNDP for the capability building on digitalization of women-led community enterprises
9. UPLB for the conduct of ABD Valuation and Farmers' Characterization
10. *Rice Terraces Farmers' Cooperative (RTFC)* of Ifugao – member PCC
11. Mama Sita's Foundation – buyer of t'nalak cloth from Lake Sebu
12. Mr Gino Lim of the Philippine Institute of Interior Designers (PIID) – for product development and invitations to trade fairs

E. Representatives from FAO

1. Technical Officer from FAO HQ in Rome provided technical advice in project implementation
2. Technical Officer from FAO RAP provided technical advice and guidance in project implementation
3. Assistant FAOR Programme provided supervision and guidance in project implementation
4. FAOPH Technical Backstopping Project Assistant – coordination and support in project implementation

Please also indicate if the private sector has been involved in your project and provide the nature of the private sector actors, their role in the project and the way they were involved

In the recent 6th PSC Meeting held on 30 January 2020, the JVOFI, a CSO representative was officially welcomed after deliberation and selection of the PSC members. Nonetheless, there are also CSO members at the PCCs. This CSO has been involved in the construction and turn-over of the CSBs as well as facilitation to establish community guidelines on the use and management of the CSBs.

Another CSO, the Rice Terraces Farmers' Cooperative (RTFC) has been consulted also on the rice micro-mill specifications appropriate for Ifugao farmers, in which the project will be providing. RTFC is a member of the PCC-Ifugao.

Local CSOs (food processors/entrepreneurs) were also tapped during the conduct of skills training for the development of ABD products both for Lake Sebu and Ifugao. These CSOs, until now are responsive to the consultations beings raised by the women processors to further improve their products.

One of the most important stakeholders the project is working with are the IP farmer-processor organizations created/or assisted through the project, namely: Lake Sebu Indigenous Women's Farmers Association (LASIWFA), Hunguan Heirloom Rice Producers' Organization (HHRPO) and the Hingyon Highland Agrobiodiversity Producers and Processors Organization (HHAPPO). These organizations were organized and or strengthened, capacitated in enterprise development, processing, packaging and labeling of ABD products, and market and value chain analysis, business planning among others towards conservation and sustainability in the utilization of ABD products. This is an on-going engagement with these organizations.

PSC and TWG members meet bi-annually while the PCC and MCC members meet quarterly, except during the pandemic.

In the value chain component of the project, starting from production, the provincial agriculture officers (OPAg and PAENRO) were instrumental in the identification of competent subject matter expert/local entrepreneur taking-off from the skills training. Private sectors engaged then for product development were *Os-os Farm, Sherlene's Enterprises and DeBee's Farm and Enterprises for Ifugao and VMotril's Farm for Lake Sebu* women processors. The *Rice Terraces Farmers' Cooperative (RTFC)* in Ifugao, also a member of the Provincial Coordinating Committee (PCC) was involved in assessment of the specification of rice mill to add value to the harvested palay. *Mr Gino Lim of the Philippine Institute of Interior Designers (PIID)* on the other hand, intervened on product development for abaca introducing new colors for the abaca fiber including linkages to be able to participate in three selling missions at the national level.

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Trained on ABD	Farmers Trained	Indigenous People (IP)	Youth	Enterprise Women's Groups
Male	1037	1,031	52	
Female	1460	1,451	78	537
Total	2,497	2,482 (Non-IP= 15)	130	537

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages? Please briefly indicate the gender differences here.

The gender analysis was made during the execution stage. The results of the analysis were as follows:

- In general, majority of the participants in capacity building activities and officials holding in key offices/agencies are women, which both are acceptable and does not create issues with men.
- In Ifugao, majority of the activities from land preparation to harvesting of rice are being performed by the women which is part of their indigenous knowledge systems and practices. The men usually perform other tedious activities like transporting of harvests from the field to their homes, or work for other non-farm activities.
- In Ifugao and South Cotabato, the women are the ones usually involved in the processing of ABD products including the production of raw materials with the support from the men who are engaged in strenuous farming activities. The greater participation of women called the attention of men to inquire from the project staff what other activities can they contribute for them to get engaged with the project, which mostly will be on the production of ABD crops for processing.

Does the M&E system have gender-disaggregated data? How is the project tracking gender results and impacts?

The M&E system of the project have gender-disaggregation data, usually submitted on a monthly basis. The monthly tracking of the project's progress reflects the disaggregated data of male and female participation to trainings/workshops, meetings, based on the attendance sheet of each activity. During the conduct of project activities, discussions on the roles of men and women in farming were documented and, also during project monitoring tracking of gender results and impacts are carried out.

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

Yes, and refers to FAO Policy on Gender Equality. In addition to the UN on-line course related to gender (Gender Equality, UN Coherence and You) and mandatory for its personnel, the National Project Coordinator and the Senior Enterprise Development Specialist attended FAO organized training, Gender and Accountability to Affected Population and Mainstreaming. Aside from these trainings, the project staff is continuously participating in face-to-face and online gender trainings provided by FAO and other partners/stakeholders. There is no project hired member of the PMCU expert or working specifically for gender related functions.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources.

- improving women’s participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women

The project was able to contribute to the three areas mentioned, closing gender gaps, improving women’s participation and decision making as well as generating socio-economic benefits.

The project closes the gender gaps by highlighting the importance of the gender roles of beneficiaries in the supply chain which contribute to the livelihoods of the indigenous communities. The interventions and acquired knowledge contribute specifically to the improvement of status of women, who have played important roles in agro-enterprise activities, and complements the strenuous farming activities involving men. Both men and women are capacitated in dynamic conservation and sustainable use of ABD such as equal opportunity to access the project initiative facilities such as the CSB and farming equipment. The project makes sure also that the farm equipment being provided by the project are user friendly especially for the women. The processing equipment are being used mostly by the women in the processing of ABD products while men are co-contributors of raw materials to be processed.

All these interventions allowed women to be recognized and to be empowered, which improved their interest to be more involved in various ABD and entrepreneurial activities and enhance their decision/management skills. At the same time, as the project has built upon and strengthen the long-standing cultural traditions of indigenous people, particularly the women beneficiaries, their importance at the local level have been recognized by the government, in turn providing them more socio-economic benefits and opportunities.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

- *Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.*

The project’s knowledge management strategy was developed by the Communications Specialist. It has two tools for knowledge management: (a) the good practices documentation guide and (b) the success stories documentation guide. These are used as guides by the PMCU at the national and provincial levels to document good practices and success stories that they have observed during the project implementation. Once submitted, the documents will be further enhanced by the Communications Specialist for distribution. The good practices documented will be shared to Representation office, and with relevant stakeholders for their information and reference, guide or model, including possible replication of the documented practices.

Strong collaboration with the project’s stakeholders remains critical in the project. This has proven to be a key factor in pursuing policies to institutionalise the recognition of locally and nationally important agricultural heritage systems, which are anchored on the principles of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). Local ordinances have been issued forming technical working groups in the project’s pilot sites – Hingyon and Hungduan in Ifugao and Lake Sebu in South Cotabato – that will take the lead in documenting their proposed Locally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (LIAHS). Meanwhile, a Joint Memorandum Circular is now being vetted by representatives from key government agencies to recognise Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS). While this initiative was introduced by the ABD Project, the recognition extends beyond the project life. The policy instrument seeks to institutionalise mechanisms to recognise and support agricultural heritage systems through the creation of an executive committee composed of policymakers from national government agencies. It also includes incentives that sites will be able to enjoy should they be recognised. This initiative is also intended to help the government meet its commitment to identify at least 10 NIAHS by 2029 under the Philippine Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan (PBSAP) 2018-2028.

The facilitation of the local and national policies is being done in partnership with key agencies and offices in order to fast-track the approval of the said policies.

Another instance wherein collaboration with stakeholders is playing a role in the implementation of the project is the engagement with the provincial and municipal tourism offices of Lake Sebu. This partnership led to resorts and hotels in the municipality carrying and selling the products made by the Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers' Association (LASIWFA). This is a very important milestone especially considering the loss of income of the farmers and residents of Lake Sebu because of the pandemic.

In Ifugao, the project collaborated with the Indigenous Peoples Education (IPED) of the Department of Education to support the development of indigenised lesson plans for Grades 5 and 8 students in the province. These learning guides are intended to capacitate teachers so that they will be able to teach the importance of sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in the context of their unique traditions to their pupils. The intent is for the project to impress upon the younger generations the importance of the dynamic conservation of agrobiodiversity, given that more and more members of the Tawali tribe are now leaving farming in favour of other professions. A similar initiative is now being undertaken in Lake Sebu, with the project partnering with Sta Cruz Mission and personnel from IPED South Cotabato to prepare the learning guides.

- Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.

Yes, the project has a communication strategy, which is fleshed out in a communication plan and is adjusted based on emerging needs. Unfortunately, many of the communication initiatives that were originally in the communication plan were not implemented (e.g. the ABD hero contest leg in Ifugao, comics at the community level based on the ABD Hero contest results, video production project) because of the COVID 19-related movement restrictions on the ground. Nonetheless, steps were taken to adapt to the current situation. Among the communication products that were produced during this period were:

- ABD Project explainer video (produced in-house instead of outsourced as originally planned)
- ABD Project Infographics (featured in the Biodiversity Sentinel of BMB-DENR)
- Project visibility markers which will be installed in CSBS, barangay and municipal halls, provincial capitol (within the project sites) and road sites (locations to be confirmed. There are set to be printed/installed within May to July.
- Popularised versions of the Ifugao and South Cotabato value chain studies

The pandemic has also affected data gathering for stories. While field staff have been requested to submit field notes and filled-up documentation guides to provide story leads to the Communications Specialist, only three stories were produced because of issues with collecting and sending information from the field.

Case studies have been submitted to highlight some of the gains of the project. These are for the following:

- "Let's celebrate your 10th GIAHS anniversary!" write-up on the updates on the Hungduan Rice Terraces (FAO GIAHS)
- Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems – Characterization, Concept and Application for the UN Food Systems Summit
- Food Heroes for the International Year of Fruits and Vegetables
- "Sharing experiences between Asia, Africa and the Near East: 'Harnessing local agriculture production systems for healthy diets'
- Showcasing COVID-19 responses – Indigenous Youth

Similarly, the PMCU also participated in the following activities to discuss what is being done through the ABD Project.

- GrowHer Launch

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UP Business Administration Council’s Philippine Innovation Challenge • SWB International Conference • IP-CREATESS of the NCIP • Philippine Seed Industry Association <p>- <i>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</i></p> <p><i>Bungulan</i> banana chips from Lake Sebu are exported to Japan. Unfortunately, the exporter was not able to get the bananas because of the lockdown. Women from Barangay Klubi in Lake Sebu were able to utilise the skills and tools they got from the project by processing <i>bungulan</i> into chips and selling these locally. Doing so allowed them to earn income, which they sorely needed because they have lost many of their income-generating activities at the height of the pandemic. The story can be read here: http://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/en/c/1369990/.</p> <p>- Please provide links to publications, leaflets, video materials, related website, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web. https://pia.gov.ph/press-releases/releases/1072301</p> <p>- Does the project have a communication and/or knowledge management focal point? If yes, please provide their names and email addresses</p> <p>The project has a Communications Specialist named MELANIE SISON. Her email address is Melanie.Sison@fao.org</p>
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11.Indigenous Peoples Involvement

<p><i>Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.</i></p>
<p>If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities</p> <p>Do indigenous peoples have an active participation in the project activities? How?</p> <p>Before the actual project implementation, the project was able to be issued with a Certificate of Pre-condition from the National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) which completes the FPIC process and authorizes the project to start. This has been achieved by completion all the necessary documents and procedures such as community consultations, dialogue with the IP elders, and coordination meetings with NCIP. The primary farmer-partners of the project are the IPs, particularly from the <i>Tuwali</i> tribe in Ifugao and the T’boli and Ubo tribes in South Cotabato. Similarly, the project is working closely with the local government unit officials who are also IPs.</p> <p>Aside from the documentation role of the NCIP during the FPIC process, the NCIP also monitors the timely delivery of commitments and agreements set between the IPs and the project.</p> <p>Recognizing the indigenous knowledge systems and practices among the IPs, the members of the PMCU value, observe and practice the participatory consultation with the IPs to ensure that the tools/facilities and other interventions introduced by the project are aligned with their IKSPs. These include guidelines developed on the</p>

access and management of CSBs and the tools and equipment by the community. The developed contextualized learning modules were validated with the IP students, IP leaders and community elders to ensure correctness and appropriateness to their culture.

The visibility materials and signage and community-developed guidelines are written in their local/IP dialects for ease of understanding and socio-cultural alignment. Knowledge products/signage developed are with the approval also of the NCIP.

In the project's Provincial and Municipal Coordinating Committees, the IPs are also being represented by the Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR) including NCIP, the relevant agency it is attached to.

The IPs' participation in all the trainings both for conservation and sustainable use are valued by the project and adjustments are being made to accommodate their availability. Relatedly, the project avoids the schedules of the trainings to coincide with their farm and off-farm activities, and ensure that the training modules are aligned with their knowledge and learning capacities.

Can we include them in the documentation of LIAHS, members of the TWG at the municipal level?

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²⁴ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

The project can be considered itself unique and innovative in the sense that its three components provided a holistic approach in project implementation. It has a policy component which cuts across the national and the local levels, it has a technical and marketing component as such the project initiatives cover the areas of production, post-harvest, processing, as well marketing and value addition. It covers the whole value chain of ABD crops and products which showcased to the IP farmers what can be done with their ABD crops, creating awareness on why ABD should be conserved and utilized in a sustainable manner. It has also a component that allows information sharing, upscaling and awareness raising to reach out to other areas not covered by the pilot sites.

One of the innovations done by the project was to replicate the Project Steering Committee at the provincial as well as at the municipal level, which ensured active participation of the members of the committees. This replication provided flow of information among partner agencies from the national, provincial and municipal levels in a faster manner keeping everyone well informed. Also coordination among different levels are being harmonized and information are constantly shared among key players and stakeholders. The Project Management and Coordination Unit (PMCU) based in Quezon City works closely with the national partner agencies, while the PMCU staff at the provincial level (Provincial Coordinator) works closely with the office of the governor, and partner agencies represented at the provincial level. Lastly, the PMCU staff at the municipal level works closely with the office of the mayor, the municipal agriculturist and the organizations of farmers as well as the IP farmers. This innovation of having a coordinating body each for the national, provincial and municipal levels facilitates better coordination and decision-making process for the successful project implementation.

At the early part of the project, the staff conducted the first scoping activities in Lake Sebu, and the staff travelled to the project sites, it was observed that tomatoes in crates were left along the road for pick-up of the consolidators or middlemen. When asked why they were left along the road and it seems that they were there

²⁴ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

for several days, the IP farmer said that the consolidator did not pick them up and nobody wants to bring the tomatoes in the town's public market due to high transportation cost, and the transport cost is even higher than the market price of the tomatoes, as such it is a losing venture if the tomatoes will be brought to the market. Due to the said condition, the project staff came out with the idea to process the tomatoes. Considering the project sites are in far flung areas and very limited stores were seen in the sites, the first thing that came in mind was, where and what the children bought for snacks or what kind of candies would be interesting for them. It was agreed to process the tomatoes into tomato candy thinking that the children will buy nutritious and affordable tomato candies rather candies lacking in nutrients. Providing small processing tools through the project and capacitating the IP women in processing the tomatoes as well as banana and taro chips, nutritious snacks were made available to school children and even in their respective households. Because of its nutritional value, the tomato candy became the best-selling product in trade fairs attended by the IP women. Relatedly, it was acknowledged by the local leaders that they have finally developed their own processed product, which the raw materials are easy to find, nutritious, easy to make, and available in the market, including tourist areas in Lake Sebu.

The construction of community cum gene banks (CSBs) with a tailor-fit to the culture of IPs in the 17 pilot barangays is an innovation of the project which made a greater impact to the IP farmers in Hingyon and Hungduan, Ifugao. The purpose of the CSB is for storage of seeds for the next planting season and partly as gene bank. A surprise to the project staff came, upon hearing from one of the farmers, that, "before only the rich farmers can afford to have a seed bank or storage unit in their farm, but with the project's initiative on constructing one CSB per pilot barangay, now they feel rich and of equal status with the rich farmers' making them feel empowered through the CSB community ownership, it is an innovation the project can be proud of.

Enterprise development on the other hand entails not only capacitating the farmers to enhance their entrepreneurial skills but also bundled with technical assistance to: 1) strengthen the producer groups as one organization with shared vision and values; 2) increase the productivity of farms with the provision of appropriate farming technologies and tools through the farmer field school; 3) exposure and participation in trade fairs and exhibits giving them first-hand experience on marketing and product promotion, an experience they said that will be treasured in their whole life and 4) giving them the opportunity to process ABD crops and market them resulting to increased incomes. The perspective of the IP women processors in Lake Sebu gradually changed: from their initial mind-set that marketing or selling is not acceptable in their culture, to something that can improve their economic status, given their experience in processing, marketing and/or selling products. As a result, they now venture in the marketing of their processed ABD products, through the project. Initially, some of the ABD crops have no value for them and they were just used for animal feeds, but now, through processing and value addition, these ABD crops became high-value crops for them. Because of various interventions on enterprise and income generation, one woman even had their house repaired and another was able to establish a sari-sari store (neighbourhood sundry store).

Lastly, the development of knowledge products and visibility materials including participation/presentation to relevant events help promote the project's initiatives to partners and several stakeholders, hence, generating and enhancing institutional partnerships. The shared successes of the projects which creates awareness and inspiration to the readers, thus would possibly potentially provide an opportunity for project expansion in the future. Documented success stories of the LASIWFA, an association of IP women farmers assisted and registered through the project, which later became processors of ABD products, are grateful that at last, they are being recognized, and a project is giving them assistance in order to improve their lives. This served as an inspiration and gave hope to other IPs. The many "thanks" uttered by them to us (FAO-PMCU) every time they have the opportunity cannot be counted, but the message is clear, the project made a difference in their lives.

With the new normal, one of the innovative approaches conducted by the PMCU is the tapping of the farmer leaders and the counterpart agricultural technicians to conduct field activities through on-line supervision of the Provincial Coordinator of South Cotabato, since he is work from home. This is also in a way preparing the local leaders and staff in mainstreaming project activities and initiatives.

For example, during the FFS, the Agricultural Technicians from the Municipal Agriculture Office lead the activities.

Another example, the farmers themselves do the documentation as required such as but not limited to video and photo-documentation.

With regard to resources mobilization and the needed additional support to be able to sustain enterprise activities, the project was able to tap assistance from the UNDP and Telefood for the digitalization and starter kits supplies respectively.

On-line FGDs for the Farmers' Characterization of selected ABD crops has been piloted by the project in collaboration with experts from the University of the Philippines Los Banos.

Online Symposium about the ABD Project was also conducted on 15 June 2021 in collaboration with the Bureau of Agricultural Research of the Department of Agriculture (DA-BAR) with more than a hundred participants. The symposium focused on the how the project creates awareness on the contribution and importance of agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the pursuit of sustainable food systems. The presentation further underscored various activities that have empowered Indigenous Peoples of its pilot sites.

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- *Are the outcomes/outputs still achievable within the project period?*

With the current accomplishment rate of 85% and adjustment in the workplan, it is likely that the outcomes/outputs are still achievable within the project period except for 3-4 activities.

- *Will the timing of the project MTR or TE be affected/delayed?*

The timing of the TE might not be affected/delayed depending on the evaluation processes that will be followed or implemented, (face to face vs virtual meetings, actual field activities, criteria for hiring evaluators, personal audit of documents, among others) and the trend of COVID in the pilot areas during the conduct of the TE.

- *What is the impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries, personnel, etc.*

Due to COVID-19 and risk of getting infected, the number of farmers invited in face-to-face trainings were lessened, in compliance also to the health and safety protocols. The number of days of conduct of the face-to-face trainings increased also to reach by batches the number target participants as well as shortened number of hours due to implemented local curfew hours. The field monitoring activities of the personnel, particularly the Provincial Coordinators and the Community Facilitators were limited due to the lack of available and regular public transport and travel restrictions.

- *Are there good practices and lessons learned to be shared?*

Given the health and safety protocols and community quarantine guidelines, members of the PMCU particularly those at the field level was able to strengthen and maximize the roles of the local stakeholders. This includes the Agriculture Technicians through the Municipal Agricultural Offices, and the farmer leaders to lead the activities,

who were capacitated as well in this regard. Other examples include passing the responsibility to LGU partners the conduct of Farmer Field School, generating photos required for the knowledge products, and interviewing farmers during the conduct of survey (market study and value chain analysis).

Through the DA program on KADIWA (rolling store), the ABD processed products were also accommodated and marketed outside the municipality of Lake Sebu, hence made available and promoted at the provincial level. This gave our beneficiaries additional access to markets through the initiative.

The new normal has also taught both the project implementers and the participants to maximize the available communication platforms and means to be able to conduct and participate in the virtual trainings, including those organized by the partner stakeholders like the DTI and the UNDP.

Somehow, the virtual meeting has become easier for the stakeholders at the national level to be convened and consulted taking only little of their times compared with physical gathering.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval USD	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021 (@Php48 per USD)	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team) USD	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project USD
National Gov't.	DA-Bureau of Agricultural Research	In-kind	2,172,214	1,403,843.81	1,055,879	768,370.19
	DA-Agricultural Training Institute	In-kind	90,910	62,780.67	11,364	28,129.33
	DA-Bureau of Soil and Water Management	In-kind	88,335	200.00	For verification	88,135.00 – for confirmation
	DA-Bureau of Plant Industry	In-kind	113,636	41,600.00	40,000	32,036 for confirmation (Already allocated Php5,000,000 for CY2021 for CSB mainstreaming and ABD sustainability)
	DA-PhilRice	In-kind	1,136,364	5,208.33	For verification	5,000.00 for confirmation
	DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau	In-kind	27,838	23,590.68	1,495	4,247.32

²⁵ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

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	DENR Cordillera Administrative Region	In-kind	3,794,369	3,593,742.00	3,593,742 (for validation)	For confirmation
	DENR Region 12	In-kind	16,205	13,364.00	13,364	2,841 for confirmation
	National Council for Indigenous People	In-kind	2,272	640.00	2,272 For verification	0 (Already exceeded commitment by USD1,632 or 71.83%)
Local Government	South Cotabato Provincial Government	In-kind	1,014,270	61,447.33	49,214	40,000.00 for confirmation
	Lake Sebu Municipality	In-kind	94,887	52,811	9,788	42,076 for confirmation
	Hingyon Municipality	In-kind	1,118,862	20,587	4,817	2,000.00
	Ifugao Provincial Government	In-kind	815,682	31,334	23,934	40,000.00
	Hungduan Municipality	In-kind	475,680	21,397	13,177	4,000.00
International Organization	World Agricultural Heritage Foundation		100,000	100,000	100,000	0 (Commitment already utilized 100%)
	FAO		457,800	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified
		TOTAL	11,519,324	5,332,767.49 (46.3 %)	3,814,736.18	

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

Partner agencies realigned their committed co-financing for 2020 due to COVID-19 response programs (as required by the Department of Agriculture and other government partners), which lessened the actual utilization for the ABD project.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.