



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)	6
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP) (NEW INPUTS SINCE NEW FORMAT).....	43
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS	51
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)	56
6. RISKS	60
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR)	69
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS	71
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	72
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	75
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	78
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT	81
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE	83

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 (years):	6.5 years (01 May 2016 – 31 December 2022)
Project coordinates:	<p><i>Guidance on how to record project coordinates will be provided separately</i></p> <p>Hingyon, Ifugao: Brgy. Anao (CSB) - 16.8358461, 121.1020505 Brgy. Bitu, (CSB) - 16.8453979, 121.1068621 Brgy. Cababuyan North (CSB) - 16.87784, 121.07989 Brgy. Cababuyan South (CSB) - 16.8739318, 121.0798411 Brgy. Mompolia (CSB) - 16.86025, 121.10854 Brgy. Poblacion (CSB) - 16.8615434, 121.0976188</p> <p>Hungduan, Ifugao: Brgy. Maggok (CSB) - 16.7992715, 121.0358237 Brgy. Nungulunan (CSB) - 16.895597, 121.0100749 Brgy. Abatan (Food Processing Facility): 16.7970828, 120.9899241 Brgy. Bangbang (Food Processing Facility): 16.8377869, 121.0056305 Brgy. Lubu-ong (Food Processing Facility): 16.9084108, 121.025625 Brgy. Maggok (Food Processing Facility): 16.7986957, 121.0361366 Brgy. Baang: CSB: 16.87766, 121.0010308 Food Processing Facility: 16.876419, 120.9998768 Brgy. Bokiawan: CSB: 16.8963583, 121.0272548 Food Processing Facility: 16.8962254, 121.0272125 Brgy. Hapao: CSB: 16.88166, 121.00696 Processing Facility: 16.8784062, 121.0088179 Brgy. Poblacion: CSB: 16.8330343, 16.8330343 Processing Facility: 16.8331537, 121.0024162</p> <p>Lake Sebu, South Cotabato: Brgy. Luhib: CSB: 6.268159, 124.677941 Processing Facility: 6.223593, 124.711501 Brgy. Tasiman:</p>

	CSB: 6.242814, 124.668268 Processing Facility: 6.248342, 124.656758 Brgy. Lamfugon: CSB: 6.254693, 124.674137 Processing Facility: 6.248342, 124.656758 Brgy. Klubi: CSB: 6.220058, 124.724177 Processing Facility: 6.178104, 124.733608 Brgy. Lamcade: CSB: 6.192801, 124.761169 Processing Facility: 6.19279, 124.761124
--	--

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	27 October 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 May 2016
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2022
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	31 December 2022

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	2,182,631
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	11,519,324
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	USD 1,948,383.00
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	USD 5 556 865.46

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	30 May 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	September 2018
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	March – May 2019
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	October– March 2022
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>Updated</i>

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate
---	-----------------

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	6 th PIR (Final PIR)
--	---------------------------------

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Virginia L. Agcopra, National Project Coordinator, FAOPH	Virginia.Agcopra@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

Budget Holder	Jong- Jin Kim FAO Regional Office for the Asia and the Pacific, Assistant Director General and Regional Representative FAO Representative <i>ad interim</i>	jongjim.kim@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Sridhar Dharmapuri, Senior Food Safety and Nutrition Officer, FAORAP (main) Bo Zhou, Agricultural Officer, FAORAP	Sridhar.Dharmapuri@fao.org Bo.Zhou@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Sameer Karki, Technical Officer, CBC Chris Dirkmaat, Executive Officer, CBC	Sameer.Karki@fao.org Chris.Dirkmaat@fao.org

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

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

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating ¹¹
Enhance, expand and sustain the dynamic conservation practices that sustain globally significant agro-biodiversity in traditional eco systems of the Philippines	Outcome 1						
	Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy and legal framework defining a national approach to ABD and guiding the design and implementation of corresponding activities at	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 - 1 key environment sector policy - 1 key culture-related policy - 1 key indigenous people related policy	Two key agriculture sector policies: 1) Amendments to the Philippine RA7308 – National Seed Industry Development Act (SIDA) 2) Signing of the DA Circular on the Registration of Traditional	Satisfactory

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately 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

	national and local level				-	<p>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 Governing the Joint Confirmation Declaration and Recognition of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage System (NIAHS) and Providing Appropriate Mechanisms for their Dynamic Conservation and</p>
--	--------------------------	--	--	--	---	---

						<p>Sustainable Use wherein the three agencies (DA, DENR and NCCA) have already provided the comments. At the moment, awaiting comments from the NCIP ; 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 Utilization of Agrobiodiversity within the National Convergence Initiative Framework which has been signed already in May 2022.</p>	
<p>Outcome 1.2: Enhanced institutional coordination and capacity to effectively</p>	<p>Number and type of instruments into which inter-disciplinary</p>	<p>Recognition of the value of ABD is limited only to certain special research programs of government; DA recognizes importance of ABD and is</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the</i></p>	<p>Interdisciplinary integration and coordination regarding ABD reflected in: Plans of local multi-sectoral councils of 3 MLGUs and 2 PLGUs:</p>	<p>To address the first target: Lake Sebu is within the Protected Area and has a Protected Area Management Plan.</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	

	<p>address cross-sectoral issues of agro-biodiversity.</p>	<p>ABD considerations are integrated</p>	<p>proposing to consolidate programmes on the issue</p>	<p><i>design stage</i></p>	<p>1. At least 1 Protected Area (PA) Area Plan per target region (DENR)</p>	<p>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> <p>An Orientation on E-National Integrated Protected Areas System Act was also conducted on 20 October 2021 by the DENR Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) since the municipality of Lake Sebu is part of the Allah Valley Protected Landscape, a proclaimed watershed forest reserve and one of the key biodiversity areas of the country. The PAMB also aligns and validates the contents and implementation of the contextualized learning modules facilitated by the project to integrate ABD and IKSPs.</p>
--	--	--	---	----------------------------	---	--

					<p>2. At least 1 Ancestral Domain Area Development Plan (NCIP)</p>	<p>To address the second target, and through the mainstreaming of Provincial Coordinating Committees PCCs, 10 PCC meetings have been already conducted for the two provinces, while 10 Municipal Coordinating Committees (MCC) meetings have already been conducted for the three municipalities. The following were facilitated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ABD consideration included in the Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development & Protection Plans (ADSDPP) of the <i>T'boli</i> and <i>Ubo</i> Tribes in Lake Sebu and of the <i>Tuwali</i> in Hungduan, while Hingyon's ADSDPP is still to be developed. Nonetheless, target has been overreached. <p>To address the 3rd target: At the national level, the Agriculture Training Institute (DA-ATI) in collaboration</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

					<p>3. Specific support programme of DA to Indigenous Peoples (IP)</p>	<p>with the project has allocated and almost utilized Php 4 M or USD 83 333 has been spent for the activities until May 2022 such as the delivery of Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), farm tools and agricultural inputs (seedling trays, vegetable seeds) during Farmer Field Schools (FFS) regular and specialized training sessions. FFS in Lake Sebu culminated in August to September 2021 through various activities such as graduation, field day, harvest festival and rituals.</p> <p>The topic on integrated rice farming system, has been integrated to the FFS design , and 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 in Ifugao and goats in Lake Sebu (both co-financed</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

						<p>by DA-ATI), on top of the vermicast provided by the project, towards mainstreaming of the ABD in the FFS. In May 2022, additional 1284 chickens including starter feeds were distributed to 107 farmers in Ifugao (12 chickens for each farmer), to add to the ducks initially given as part of the FFS. The supposed to be supplemental ducks were replaced by chickens due to the threat of avian flu as advised by the department.</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 sustainable agricultural</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>enterprises. Initial coordination has been made to link the project to 4K program.</p> <p>Coordination meeting was conducted on 15 November 2021 with the 4Ks Program Coordinator of Region-12, followed by 4Ks orientation and farmers' profiling on 18 November in Brgy Klubi (ABD project pilot barangay in Lake Sebu). This was attended by Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers Association (LASIWFA) and Climate Resilient Farm Business School (CRFBS) graduates.</p> <p>Through the 4Ks Program, 450 coffee and 850 cacao seedlings were distributed to the LASIWFA Klubi Cluster which amounts to Php 36 750.00 as indicator of project mainstreaming in the 4Ks Programme of the DA. There were 22 farmer recipients of the seedlings.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						<p>In addition, in 13 April, 50 small farm tools, 50 solar radio transistors, 50 bags of 40 kilos each of white corn seeds and 50 gallons of organic foliar fertilizer were given to 50 farmers in LASIWFA Klubi cluster, still funded by the 4Ks program of the DA. Further, in 17 June 2022, one unit each of rice thresher, grass cutter, corn miller and abaca stripping machine amounting to Php 885 000 (USD 16 918) were turned-over to Klubi cluster which would benefit its 78 members. All these machineries were funded by the DA 4K program.</p>	
Outcome 2							
<p>Outcome 2.1: 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</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	

						<p>Php5M or USD 104 167 for Organic Program for 2020 and separate allocation for ABD related activities starting 2021 onwards. 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 (coconut seedlings) as part of the Plan Plant Plant Program of the DA. Set of farm tools were also distributed initially to the 4 pilot areas with succeeding distribution to the 4 more areas, including the expansion areas.</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</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>center. Visibility materials such as signages and markers were also in-place to promote the products. A municipal resolution has been drafted to institutionalize the accommodation, promotion and marketing of the LASIWFA processed ABD products (both developed and to be developed) in the resorts, restaurants, tourist destination areas and other commercial establishments in Lake Sebu. This is aligned with the Tourism Master Plan of the municipality which is yet to be finalized.</p> <p>While the groundbreaking of the municipal Pasalubong (Souvenir) Center in Lake Sebu was conducted on 11 November, the proposed construction was shifted to the repair of an existing facility since the MLGU allotment (co-financing</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>counterpart) of Php 200 000 would not suffice. The proposed location is still within the compound of the supposedly proposed construction area.</p> <p>The draft comprehensive development plan of Lake Sebu already integrated ABD specifically in the agro-tourism sector under the landscaping program and with the component, establish agrobiodiversity programs and support mechanisms.</p> <p>While for Ifugao, the Provincial Agriculture Environment and Natural Resources Office (PAENRO) in particular allocated Php 2M or USD 41 667 for ABD support such as additional micromills, microtillers and threshers through the Provincial Supplemental Budget. These farm tools (5 of each type) have been procured already and</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>distributed in the municipality of Mayoyao, nearby municipality where production of traditional rice is abundant as well. The total amount of farm equipment distribute was Php 1 345 100.00. The farm equipment were not provided in the ABD project areas since the same (except for the threshers) types were already distributed by the project.</p> <p>Also, through the PAENRO, producer groups in Ifugao were provided with tools to process rice wine such as barrels for fermentation, jags, and bottles as well as other baking tools for the baked ABD products.</p> <p>The three pilot Municipal LGUs, have committed and are utilizing below co-financing for 2021 to 2022 to cover ABD project related activities such as the</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

					<p>MMC meetings and facilitation of Locally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (LIAHS)-related activities and other trainings: Hingyon, Ifugao – Php 200 000 or USD 4 167 Hungduan, Ifugao – Php 100 000 or USD 2 083 Lake Sebu, South Cotabato – Php 2 000 000 or USD 41 667.</p>	
	<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 Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for LIAHS. While at the barangay level, the 17 barangay resolutions of support to the ABD project were completed.</p> <p>With the similarities of the composition of the existing provincial committees and PCCs in Ifugao and Lake Sebu, it was recommended to</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>

						<p>institutionalize the PCCs in the Ifugao GIAHS Sustainable Development Council (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 and sustainable use of ABD. The PCC-Ifugao will meet in July 2022 and plan how the GIAHS Council and the PCC can be merged.</p> <p>The MCC in Lake Sebu will be absorbed by the Municipal Agriculture and Fishery Council (MAFC) as discussed during the ABD mainstreaming consultation with the LGU in June 2022.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.2: Traditional varieties are maintained in</p>	<p>Numbers of ABD varieties/ farmer selections maintained in</p>	<p>Some individual initiatives (e.g. private museum in Lake Sebu municipality) hold a very limited number of varieties without adequate storage</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the</i></p>	<p>All traditional ABD varieties/farmer selections present in the 3 target municipalities are maintained in gene banks,</p>	<p>The threat of losing the Traditional Rice Varieties (TRVs) has been addressed through the</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	

<p>community gene banks</p>	<p>gene banks, supported by <i>ex situ</i> collections</p>	<p>conditions. One seed bank exists in Hingyon. Some varieties are included in <i>ex situ</i> collections in universities.</p>	<p><i>design stage</i></p>	<p>and supported by <i>ex situ</i> collections</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Institutional coordination with the five government agencies for the dynamic conservation have been created: Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice) for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of traditional rice through a black box agreement; Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) on the status of the filed SIDA amendment, and the implementation of the DA circular on the registration of traditional varieties and capacity building and mentoring support for farmers; Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFiDA) for abaca</p>
-----------------------------	--	--	----------------------------	--	---

						<p>propagation through macro propagation chambers and nurseries of traditional abaca including training on Integrated Pest Management; and the local academe, the Ifugao State University and the Mindanao State University for the inventory of other ABD crops and documentation of relevant Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSPs) related to the traditional rice farming systems; and lastly, the University of the Philippines Los Baños, for the farmers' characterization of TRVs, abaca and taro towards the development of descriptor list and valuation of ABD crops.</p> <p>Through the facilitation of the project, a multi-stakeholder training on provincial genebank management was conducted on 17 September 2021. The activity was conducted</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>by PhilRice via zoom and was attended by the representatives of the Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPAg) of South Cotabato, and Municipal Agriculturists within the province. This was followed by PhilRice’s visit to OPAG South Cotabato in May 2022. A learning visit of the farmers and provincial and municipal agriculturists to the PhilRice’s Gene Bank facility, was conceptualized and being proposed to be held by July or August 2022.</p> <p>In February 2022, a blackbox agreement between the individual farmer-donors and the PhilRice was already drafted by the latter regarding the safety duplication of the collected heirloom/traditional rice varieties under blackbox conditions. The finalised agreement is commented by the</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						<p>Lead ABD Policy Consultant of the project to be endorsed to PhilRice for consideration. On the other hand, 7 offices within PhilRice were involved in the finalization of the draft document with planned on-site ceremonial signing in August 2022. In addition to the agreement, a briefer about the ex-situ conservation will be attached to the document for better understanding of the farmer donors. Both the agreement and the briefer will be translated in local dialect of <i>Tuwali</i> and <i>T'boli</i> tribal groups.</p> <p>In addition, a signed certification was issued by PhilRice stipulating that all the rice germplasm collections made through the ABD project are for safety duplication and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>In May and June 2022, participatory consultations were conducted in Ifugao and Lake Sebu respectively and participated by total of 73 farmers to discuss, modify and agree on the contents of the black box agreement with target signing of both parties (farmer representatives and PhilRice) in July or August 2022.</p> <p>CSBs at the local level also serve as meeting, socialization, and commercial venue of farmers for information exchange, knowledge sharing and trade. It is also envisioned 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. All these multiple uses of the</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>CSBs besides seed storage, are ways to raise awareness, promotion, and appreciation of the importance of agrobiodiversity conservation. All of these are elements that show the value of investing in the establishment of CSBs since there is only one cropping season of the TRVs.</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, repayment and inventory of stored seeds, visible for the farmers and easily understood as presented in their local dialects.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						<p>A total 13 TRV cultivars and 1 cultivar of abaca for <i>T'nalak</i> production, 1 cultivar of traditional corn, and 2 cultivars of banana, all selected by the farmers, were already endorsed by the PCC- South Cotabato for submission to the Bureau of Plant Industry for proper registration but put on hold to consider the terminal evaluation. However, during the participatory consultation in June 2022, the farmers opted to push with the registration even beyond the project duration.</p> <p>Similarly, the farmers from Ifugao decided to push through with the registration of traditional crops, particularly those that underwent farmers' characterization. This has been confirmed during the participatory consultation held in May 2022.</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 ensure their conservation and sustainable use</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). <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>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 209 LGU policy makers, planners and extension personnel on ABD management options were enhanced through the following info-sessions during meetings/on-site activities such as PSC, TWG, PCC and MCC meetings including meetings of the TWG for LIAHS and capacity building/mentoring on LIAHS documentation.</p>	<p>Highly Satisfactory</p>
		<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 2 513 indigenous famers have been trained in various ABD conservation and traditional farm management in 17 barangays. This is through the enhanced farmer field school including relevant and identified special topics. Virtual capacity building and field validation of the TRVs (in all pilot municipalities) and trainings on traditional varieties of taro (Hingduan and Hingyon) and abaca</p>	<p>Highly Satisfactory</p>

						<p>(Lake Sebu), were conducted as well.</p> <p>For the farmers' profiling, 298 farmers in Hungduan and 220 farmers in Hingyon were interviewed. Consolidation and analysis of data for the two municipalities are on-going.</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>Numbers of farmers applying producer labels based on ABD considerations, and quantity of rice labelled</p>	<p>-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.</p>	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>200 farmers in all 17 barangays, applying producer labels based on ABD considerations to a total of 35 tons of rice per year</p>	<p>A total of 667 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 <i>minaangan</i> and 100 kilos <i>tinawon</i> heirloom rice to one institutional buyer.</p> <p>Based on the market study conducted, most</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>

						<p>of the rice produced are for consumption.</p> <p>Another institutionalized buyer in Lake Sebu was established from September to November 2021- that is the DepEd's Feeding Program which availed 3 950 packs of <i>bongulan</i> banana chips and taro chips.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

					<p>Productivity is gradually increasing with the turn over and usage of processing facilities, processing tools, and resumption of tourism particularly in Lake Sebu, and through the Municipal Tourism Office with monthly order Php 3 000 to Php 5 000 (USD 59 to USD 99) worth of ABD processed products (banana chips, taro chips, tomato candy) starting November.</p> <p>As of June 2022, total of Php 82 450 (USD 1 576) worth of tomato candy, <i>bongulan</i> banana chips, and taro chips were produced and sold by the three processor group beneficiaries in Lake Sebu, in the nearby municipality and to institutional buyers like the DepEd’s Feeding program, resorts pasalubong (souvenir) stations, and tourism office.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

						<p>Farmers’ consultation with the DTI Provincial office in Ifugao was held in May 2022 to discuss the labelling and packaging enhancement activities on their developed ABD products. On the same month, meeting among LASIWFA, Municipal Agriculture Office, Municipal Tourism and DTI Provincial Office of South Cotabato was conducted to conceptualize the training on enhanced packaging and labelling of the ABD products.</p>																	
		<p>Levels of income from sale of traditional varieties</p>	<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>Hungduan</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>Lake Sebu</td> <td>1381</td> <td>732</td> <td>243</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Produced	Sold	Net income	Hungduan	492	182	135	Hingyon	450	99	93	Lake Sebu	1381	732	243	<p><i>No identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>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%</p>	<p>There were total of 327 women farmers 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. This is in collaboration with United Nations Development Program’s (UNDP’s) initiative Women</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>
	Produced	Sold	Net income																				
Hungduan	492	182	135																				
Hingyon	450	99	93																				
Lake Sebu	1381	732	243																				

						<p>Organizations and Networks Delivering Assistance for COVID-19 Response Philippines (WONDER) initiative. This includes supervised processing of ABD products such as ginger candy, rice cookies and ginger tisane in Ifugao. Relative but minimal incomes have added due to limited production brought by the decline in the demand. From the meantime, there is continuous supervised processing in the pilot areas towards improved productivity in anticipation to the resumed markets. Further strengthening of the processor/producer groups were conducted to the municipal-wide and barangay-based or clustered organizations in Ifugao in April. Supervised production and marketing is on-going in all the pilot areas with anticipated turn-over of processing tools within June.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						<p>Continuous engagement of the 14 producer groups (8 in Hungduan, 3 in Hingyon and 3 in Lake Sebu) have produced Php 180 502 or USD 3 451 worth of ABD products (taro chips, banana chips, ginger candy, turmeric tea, ginger tea, rice cookies, rice bar, rice brew, ginger herbal tea tisanes, traditional rice) distributed and sold within their communities such as in churches, hospitals, 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 distributed at the Lake Resorts, variety stores, DA's KADIWA (rolling/pop-up) store</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						<p>and PLGU and MLGU offices.</p> <p>Also, in Lake Sebu, trial marketing has started with an institutional buyer, the DepEd through their Feeding Program. Initial order of 1 300 packs of taro and <i>bongulan</i> banana chips in September, 1 400 packs of the same products in October, and 1 250 packs of <i>bongulan</i> banana chips in November, with total sales amount of P59 250.00 or USD 1 169.</p> <p>The baseline income data available at the moment is from Hungduan wherein from the profiled 298 respondents, 93.27% earns Php 1 000 to Php 10 000 pesos annually. On-going consolidation is being done for Hingyon and Lake Sebu data.</p>	
		Quantities of traditional rice varieties that farmers consume or use for social	Quantities of farm-produced traditional rice varieties retained for home use (consumption or social obligations)	<i>No identified mid-term targets at the</i>	Farmers maintain the quantities of traditional rice varieties that they consume or use for social obligations,	To achieve the first target: As per result of the heirloom rice of Hungduan and	Satisfactory

		obligations, rather than selling, relative to baseline levels	<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	<i>design stage</i>	rather than selling, at least baseline levels.	<p>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 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: Hungduan – two (2) additional TRVs Hingyon – four (4) additional TRVs Lake Sebu – Twenty-two (22) additional TRVs</p>	
Municipality	Kg/household/year														
Hungduan	310														
Hingyon	351														
Lake Sebu	649														
	Outcome 3														
	Outcome 3.1: Increased	Numbers of policy makers aware of	Less than 15 policy makers and planners at national level and	<i>No identified</i>	Policy makers and planners aware of the value of ABD	Policy makers and planners are aware of the	Satisfactory								

<p>knowledge and awareness among policy-makers and practitioners about the full socio-economic value of agro-biodiversity.</p>	<p>ABD and practices that conserve them</p>	<p>less than 20 local officials countrywide are aware of the value of ABD</p>	<p><i>mid-term targets at the design stage</i></p>	<p>and practices that conserve them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 50 from at least 15 national agencies 2) 50 local officials in 32 LGUs 	<p>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 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 29 LGUs (2 PLGUs, 3 MLGUs, and 17 BLGUs in the pilot areas and 12 additional BLGUs (<i>Ned, Lamlahak, Halilan, O-ong, Umalbong, Namulditan, Ubuag, Piwong, Bangtinon,</i></p>
--	---	---	--	---	--

						<p><i>Abatan, Bangbang, Lubo-ong</i> in the upscaling areas. For both the pilot and expansion areas, the project is working with not only 32 LGUs but 34 across the 2 provinces, 3 municipalities and 29 barangays.</p> <p>In Lake Sebu, the project facilitates activities for the registration to the Department of Labor and Employment and CSO accreditation of the newly organized farmers' groups in the three expansion areas.</p>	
	<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</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>

						<p>of Office of Provincial Agriculturist-South Cotabato, Tourism Master Plan of Lake Sebu, PAENRO-Ifugao, Executive Orders from the MLGUs supporting the project, and the 17 Barangay Resolutions adopting the project, have been facilitated.</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>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 farmers was reduced to 2,000 farmers.</p>
					<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>3) target population of up to 4,000 farmers.</p> <p>This was reduced to 2 000 based on the recommendation of the MTR to focus on the nearby communities for replication instead of other provinces and regions</p>	

						<p>Total of 4 090 have been achieved. In addition, 45 youth participated in the training workshop on enhancing the traditional skills of the <i>T'boli</i> on handicraft such as production of beads accessories, musical instruments, <i>t'nalak</i> weaving and home decors using bamboo, which was conducted on 23-24 February 2022. Skills training in expansion area in Hingyon was provided as well in April 2022. While in Lake Sebu, skills training on flour, bread and cake making was conducted by the Sultan Kudarat State University for the project pilot and expansion areas, held in May 2022. Prior to the training proper, series of consultation meetings were conducted with the farmer participants, LGUs, partner agencies, and LASIWFA towards timeliness of activity and cost-sharing/co-</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						<p>financing commitments.</p> <p>Identification of communities for scaling up is being discussed with the PLGUs and MLGUs.</p> <p>In Hungduan, the remaining 3 barangays and in Hingyon, the remaining 6 barangays not covered by the project were identified as 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 (pilot) 12 BLGUs (expansion)</p> <p>The target of 2000 farmers has been fully achieved as per MTR new target. In fact, it even overreached the original target of 4000 farmers with the</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

							abovementioned 4 090 reach.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------	--

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

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

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹³	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁴ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁵ in delivering outputs
<u>Outcome 1.1</u>				
<u>Output 1.1.1</u> Key policy instruments favouring ABD conservation developed at national and local level	Numbers of policy instruments developed favouring ABD conservation (4 policy instruments)	Finalization of the 2 policy instruments (the JMC and JMO)	1 policy instrument (JMO) finalized and signed 1 policy instrument (JMC) circulated for final comment by the NCIP. 3 Agencies submitted comments already	DA, DENR and NCCA already provided comments and currently still awaiting from the feedback of the NCIP on the latest version; prior to signing the JMC.
<u>Output 1.1.2</u> Specific guidelines supporting the piloting of approaches to ABD management and conservation in the target areas	Coverage of special orders and MOAs to guide the piloting of approaches to ABD management in the target areas	Specific guidelines for the JMC and JMO developed	Specific guidelines to pilot approaches to ABD management in the target areas included in the developed JMC and JMO	

¹³ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁴ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

<p>Output 1.2.1 Strengthened capacities and mechanisms for addressing interdisciplinary aspects of ABD conservation</p>	<p>Number of existing inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in the agendas of which ABD issues and good management practices and needs are taken up</p> <p>Numbers of staff trained in interdisciplinary issues related to on-farm ABD conservation and related ecosystem management:</p>	<p>3 of existing inter-institutional coordination mechanisms in the agendas of which ABD issues and good management practices and needs are taken up.</p>	<p>Inter-institutional coordination mechanism sustained with National Convergence Initiative through the Regional Convergence Team.</p> <p>Similarly sustained with the DA, DENR, NCCA and NCIP to finalize the JMC.</p> <p>Through the Bureau of Plant Industry, the department circular on the registration of traditional varieties has been signed.</p> <p>80 staff trained in inter-disciplinary issues related to on-farm ABD conservation and related ecosystem management: At the local level, there is sustained inter-institutional coordination with TWGs for LIAHS, PCCs and MCCs including capacity building to 80 government representatives to finalize the LIAHS documentation</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1</p>				
<p>Output 2.1.1 Local Government (LGU) plans and programmes in pilot municipalities providing for ABD conservation</p>	<p>Numbers of target MLGUs in which agriculture development plans, ordinances and programmes are included</p>	<p>3 MLGUs in which agriculture development plans, ordinances and programmes are included</p>	<p>Utilization of the 3 municipal and 2 provincial LGU funding allocations to the project through their socio-economic development plan, organic agriculture program or supplemental budgets as applicable providing additional farm equipment/tools, planting</p>	

			materials/inputs and training funds.	
Output 2.1.2 Community level planning and governance frameworks in pilot communities incorporating ABD considerations	Numbers of target barangays in which plans and customary norms are in place incorporating consideration of ABD.	17 barangays in which plans and customary norms are in place incorporating consideration of ABD.	Allocation/Utilization of 17 barangay LGU funds for infrastructure support such as community seed banks and processing centers	
Output 2.2.1 Community-based gene management systems and networks supported by <i>ex situ</i> collections	Numbers of pilot municipalities in which community gene banks and seed stores have been established.	3 pilot municipalities targeted in which community gene banks and seed stores have been established.	Sustained utilization and management of 17 community seed banks from 3 pilot municipalities supported by log books/recording of seeds borrowing and returns For the <i>ex-situ</i> collections, finalization of black box agreement (through participatory consultation with the farmers from the 3 pilot municipalities) for the community deposits of TRVs for safety duplication	
Output 2.3.1 ABD resources, agroecosystems and their management practices mapped, characterized and documented in the pilot areas	Numbers of barangays covered by participatory inventories and analyses of ABD resources, agroecosystems and their management practices	17 barangays covered by participatory inventories and analyses of ABD resources, agroecosystems and their management practices	17 barangays covered by the participatory inventories and analyses of ABD resources, agroecosystems and their management practices conducted by IFSU, MSU, PhilRice, and UPLB Finalization of the reports of Ifugao State University (IFSU) and Mindanao State University (MSU) on the mapping, inventory and documentation of ABD resources, agroecosystems and management practices/IKSPs	Completion of the characterization of the TRVs being done by PhilRice put on-hold as per recommendation during the terminal evaluation Waiting for the submission of the revised reports from IFSU and MSU

			Capacity building (virtual training and field validation) on farmers' characterization and valuation of traditional rice, taro and abaca	Completion of field validation (UPLB) scheduled in July for Lake Sebu. Actual conduct of farmers' characterization using the developed descriptor list will be conducted in August for all the 3 pilot municipalities
Output 2.3.2 Knowledge sharing on ABD management and conservation practices for farmers in pilot and neighboring communities	Numbers of MLGUs where extension/ communication guides/modules have been developed Numbers of farmers involved in knowledge sharing on management and conservation practices for target ABD varieties	3 MLGUs targeted where extension/ communication guides/modules to be developed Involve 122 farmers in knowledge sharing on management and conservation practices for target ABD varieties	3 MLGUs where extension/modules have been developed 122 farmers involved in the knowledge sharing through FFS Documentation of the rolled-out FFS using enhanced module integrating ABD and IKSPs on rice farming system is being finalized	Post-FFS module enhancement on-going
Output 2.3.3 Inclusion of ABD issues in primary, secondary and tertiary education and IKSP programmes in the pilot provinces	Numbers of secondary and tertiary students receiving classes on ABD	500 primary and secondary students to receive classes on ABD for Ifugao 700 primary and secondary students to receive classes on ABD for Lake Sebu	Grades 5 and 8 in 7 <i>Tuwali</i> speaking municipalities in Ifugao involving 500 pupils 700 Grade 7 <i>T'boli</i> speaking students and Secondary Tribal Education for Lake Sebu	

<p>Output 2.4.1 Access to tools, equipment and facilities for improving productivity and sustainability, and reducing post-harvest losses</p>	<p>Numbers of target barangays with access to tools, equipment and facilities required for improving productivity and sustainability, and reducing post-harvest losses</p>	<p>17 pilot and 3 expansion areas (Lake Sebu) barangays with access to production small tools and equipment required for improving productivity and sustainability, and reducing post-harvest losses 17 pilot and 3 expansion areas (Hungduan) with access to processing tools and equipment for value-addition.</p>	<p>target expansion barangays received small tools like bolo, hoe, shovel and wheel barrows provided in Lake Sebu through the OPAg 3 expansion barangays (Hungduan) with access to processing tools and equipment for value-addition</p>	
<p>Output 2.4.2 Recognition of distinctive ABD and cultural importance of target sites and products</p>	<p>Numbers of target municipalities including NIAHS recognised sites</p> <p>Numbers of target barangays with community registries of traditional varieties under the Plant Variety Protection Act (PVPA)</p> <p>Numbers of traditional varieties in target barangays registered with National Seed Industry Council</p>	<p>1 target municipality for NIAHS recognition</p> <p>6 target barangays have started the establishment of community registries of traditional varieties through the assistance of UPLB experts (under the Plant Variety Protection Act)</p> <p>A total of 3 traditional varieties in target barangays registered with National Seed Industry Council</p>	<p>Finalization of 1 municipality (Hungduan) for LIAHS documentation and TWG for LIAHS endorsement to the Municipal Council</p> <p>Farmers characterization on-going in 6 barangays towards development of farmer descriptor list and the establishment of community registry initially</p> <p>Recall of the submitted registry of the 3 TRVs as recommended during the terminal evaluation. As per consultation with the communities, the farmers opted to push through with the characterized TRVs for NSIC registration</p>	
<p>Output 2.4.3 Detailed market analyses conducted to assess the specific marketability of</p>	<p>Number of traditional varieties for which market studies carried out</p>	<p>9 traditional varieties for which market studies carried out</p>	<p>We overachieved. Market studies were carried out for more than 100 TRVs in Hungduan and Hingyon in Ifugao, and in Lake Sebu which include, taro, abaca, tomato</p>	

indigenous varieties as a premium market product (building on general			and <i>bongulan</i> banana for Lake Sebu	
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	<p>Number of producer groups with business and marketing plans to maximize opportunities for product development and revenue creation from target ABD varieties</p> <p>Numbers of people to who have received training on business development and management, and enterprise development support</p> <p>Numbers of new products developed from traditional varieties in target municipalities</p>	<p>17 producer groups with business and marketing plans to maximize opportunities for product development and revenue creation from target ABD varieties</p> <p>1 500 people to receive training on business development and management, and enterprise development support</p> <p>In addition to the 9 developed products (taro chips, banana chips, tomato candy, ginger candy, rice cookies, rice bar, ginger tisanes, woven abaca, squash candy), 3 new products to be targeted</p>	<p>5 clustered groups in Lake Sebu 1 LASIWFA 3 clustered groups in Hingyon 8 clustered groups in Hungduan</p> <p>1 573 received training on business development and management and enterprise support including relevant trainings on tourism activities</p> <p>9 products were developed. Additional products developed are rice wine, peanut butter, squash noodles</p>	
Outcome 3.1				
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)	Numbers of policy makers and planners who have received information on ABD and management options	43 policy makers and 190 local officials to receive information on ABD and management options	43 policy makers from 14 national agencies 190 local officials in 2 PLGUs and 3 MLGUs were informed of the full value of ABD	

<p>Output 3.1.2 Consumer awareness campaign implemented showcasing the nutritional, cultural, ecological value of traditional varieties</p>	<p>Percentage of consumers willing to pay higher price for Eco labelled products promoting ABD conservation</p>	<p>Consumer awareness campaign through distribution of 20 marketing collaterals like posters in stores, signages in CSBs and development of 1 merchandising module</p> <p>Enhancement of product packaging and labelling</p>	<p>20 Marketing collaterals distributed 1 merchandising module ready for printing</p> <p>Coordination with DTI provincial offices on-going</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.1: ABD considerations included into knowledge sharing programmes¹⁶ in target areas for upscaling (other parts of core provinces and regions, and elsewhere)</p>	<p>Numbers of farmers covered by knowledge sharing programmes into which ABD considerations have been incorporated.</p>	<p>120 farmers covered by knowledge sharing programmes 164 covered by knowledge sharing programmes into which ABD considerations have been incorporated.</p>	<p>122 farmers involved in the season-long FFS (all sites) 13 farmers involved in the farmers' characterization of abaca and 13 farmers also for TRVs (Lake Sebu) 2 farmers involved in the farmers' characterization of taro and 5 farmers also for TRVs (Hungduan) 3 farmers involved in the farmers' characterization of taro and 6 farmers also for TRVs (Hingyon)</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.2: Partnerships with private sector established to facilitate the introduction of agro-biodiversity products into larger markets</p>	<p>Numbers of private sector actors with which partnerships have been established creating increased market opportunities for ABD products nationwide</p>	<p>10 private sector actors with which partnerships have been established creating increased market opportunities for ABD products nationwide</p>	<p>In the process of consultation with 10 private sectors through the Lake Sebu, and Ifugao Municipal Tourism Office to be covered by the draft municipal resolution</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.3: Arrangements for outreach collaboration with actors in other</p>	<p>Number of target regions in which regional level outreach workshops have been held</p>	<p>12 target barangays in which barangay level outreach workshops have been held</p>	<p>Started reaching out to 12 expansion barangays and conducted priority trainings</p>	

¹⁶ The knowledge sharing (extension, FFS, F2F, CPAR etc.) initiatives of relevant existing programmes and institutions e.g. ATI, BAR, LGUs, SUCs, PA Management Boards,

municipalities, provinces and regions (NGOs/Government)			including organizing of farmer groups (outreach collaborations)	
---	--	--	--	--

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Component 1: The project has two policies developed (one of which has been signed); one policy amended; and one facilitated signing (Outcome 1.1), two PSC and one TWG meetings, one PCC and three MCC meetings conducted. Three TWGs for LIAHS identification and recognition were created and documentation is in its finalization stage for presentation to Municipal Councils. LGUs funding allocation in support to ABD has been allocated (Outcome 1.2). Should the two policies be implemented and sustained, these instruments will contribute to enabling environment for the implementation of ABD management and conservation in the Philippines.

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 and Lake Sebu; Learning modules (with ABD components) for grades 5 and 8 students in Ifugao are being developed, while these modules were turned over in Lake Sebu and for implementation. 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 brush cutters and micro tillers, which enhanced the production activities of the farmers. This also includes distribution of farm animals such as goats, ducks and chicken (Outcome 2.3). Enhancing capacities on enterprise development trainings are on-going including the strengthening of the organized producer groups. 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). The above activities have provided to benefits for ABD conservation in prioritized pilot sites through the creation of capacities among farmers, local authorities and others, as well as generating experiences with potential for informing policy makers and being scaled up.

Component 3: Various meetings, trainings, and consultations were conducted increasing awareness among policy-makers, practitioners and consumers about the full socio-economic value of agro-biodiversity (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, and these will be firmed up until the end of the project. Priority trainings on ABD conservation and enterprise development conducted including organizing of producer groups and facilitating its registration and CSO accreditation. (Outcome 3.2)

It was only after the government program on vaccination and administration of booster shots that the activities (especially in the field) has gradually resumed leading to the conduct of if not back-to-back, simultaneous activities. Nonetheless, with the aim of catching up to the activities that were put on hold, the scheduling still depended on the availability of the farmers, which is usually after the peak of farm activities/cropping season.

The onset of rainy season in the second half of 2021, as well as the presence of typhoons have affected the timely conduct of on-site activities. The road conditions to access the remote, upland, and interior barangays, have are worsened during that time.

The timing of national and local elections has caused one week delay before and after the election days in Ifugao, while for Mindanao, longer (two weeks) or total of a month's time, which caused delays in the implementation of planned activities. In addition, after the elections, the change in local leadership/members of the municipal council has caused delays in the approval of LIAHS documentation as well as issuance of the municipal resolution endorsing the recognized LIAHS.

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.

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.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>Ratings/Comments</i> The gradual easing up of containment measures caused by the pandemic has contributed to conduct of more field activities including frequent coordination with the local partners. However, the conducted terminal evaluation has consumed a lot of time in terms of arranging respondents (from the field) during virtual meetings and preparation of documents/evidence to support or counteract the evaluators' findings. Some activities have been put on hold due to some recommendations but was resumed after further consultation with government and IP beneficiaries (e.g. registration of TRVs to be done by the farmers). Nonetheless, all planned activities were conducted with minimal spill-over during the approved extension months.
Budget Holder	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<i>Ratings/comments</i> The project is implemented on track and most outputs have been completed or above 90% delivery. However, additional and priority activities need to be completed to respond to the recommendations of the terminal evaluation, particularly to mitigate the environmental and social risks. The recommendations particularly to conduct participatory consultations with the local stakeholders, primary farmers were immediately addressed in May and June, which jointly identified the achieved results, gaps, areas for improvement and lessons learned. The facilitation to come-up with the blackbox agreement started as early as the

¹⁷ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

¹⁸ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

			<p>preliminary finding was released in March. Needed technical assistance were accessed accordingly as well to mitigate the risks such as with the FAO regional and headquarters offices and most importantly with the project steering committee. Direction setting that led to these activities was effectively delivered with support of the Budget Holder.</p> <p>The gradual easing-up of the containment and safety measures brought by the pandemic crisis led to the conduct of activities as planned with due consideration to the restrictions set by the representation office prior and after the national and local elections that happened in May, which were facilitated by the PMCU, with guidance from the FAOR, Assistant FAOR, LTOs and backstopping officers, and strong support from the project partners, especially from the local government.</p> <p>Additionally, the approved no-cost extension of the project until 31 December, and the remaining budget will be sufficient, and provide a leeway to accomplish the remaining outputs and activities.</p>
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>The project has accomplished majority of its target outputs as reported, by realizing above 90% of its deliverables. The occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected the momentum of the project. However, the project has come up with a workable strategy within the parameters of the persisting COVID-19 scenario, as well as a catch-up plan to achieve the remaining project activities during the remaining and extended duration of the project up to 31 December 2022.</p>
Lead Technical Officer²¹	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	<p><i>Ratings/comments</i></p> <p>Inspite of the pandemic challenges with additional consideration to the national and local election, the project has made satisfactory progress particularly in components 1 and 2 with catching-up activities under component 3 (mainly due to the travel restrictions, hence was limited from getting actual stories from the</p>

²⁰ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²¹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			ground). With the current period of no cost extension, it is expected that the deliverables under the revised work plan will be completed, with due consideration of complying to the terminal evaluation recommendations and remaining deliverables of the project.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	Satisfactory	The project is coming to an end soon and will need to focus on institutionalizing its exit strategy and ensuring that all stakeholders are using lessons learnt and recommendations from the final evaluation of the project. The project has given us lessons on the use of environmental and social safeguards when it comes to joint activities with other agencies and this is going to be important for other FAO projects in future as well. I hope that both the government and FAO can work together to scale up experiences from this project nationally through GEF and other donor support.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

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				
	Ex-situ safe duplicates deposit in PhilRice genebank following the blackbox agreement and international genebanking standards	Secured certification from the Philrice on the safety duplication and ex-situ conservation of the TRVs collected through the project specifying that PhilRice follows the international genebanking standards	Finalization of the blackbox agreement and signing of both parties Suggested hiring of an ESIA national consultant to conduct environmental and social impact assessment of the project to identify and propose mitigation measures/recomemndations if needed and applicable	PMCU-FAOPH/PhilRice/LGUs FAOPH, in coordination with FLO, LTO and ESM colleagues.

		<p>In addition, a blackbox agreement between PhilRice and the IPs is being finalized based on the results of the community consultations (discussion with the farmer donors re blackbox agreement to get their consensus on the content) in Ifugao and Lake Sebu conducted by the project team, PhilRice staff and LGU representatives.</p>		
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 (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

As per terminal evaluation, report, **Conclusion 10** says that..."The project did not mitigate the increased ESS risk as highlighted by the MTR. There was inadequacy in safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples' for special measures to control, develop and protect their seeds, derivatives and associated indigenous knowledge. The project may have impinged on the FPIC-MOA with indigenous cultural communities and indigenous peoples for the ex-situ collection, storage, characterisation and registration of samples of indigenous and endemic varieties." Further, **Recommendation 1** mentions that the Top priority to address ESS risk, particularly the project's unsatisfactory performance in addressing the increased risk associated with the environmental and social safeguards and possible major gaps in the FPIC-MOA, the evaluation recommends the following top priority recommendation. The FAO Country Office as the budget holder, and the Project Management Coordinating Unit, should immediately undertake a consultation process with the indigenous cultural communities and indigenous peoples of Hungduan and Hingyon Ifugao, and Lake Sebu, South Cotabato to formulate equitable actions with the necessary provisions within three months. The project should develop a plan with timetable and allocate budget and should include measures for cease and disclosure, address and redress, coordination and support

Project acted immediately through the conduct of consultation process with the ICCs and IPs of Hungduan and Hingyon, Ifugao and Lake Sebu, South Cotabato in May, and June, respectively. The results of the evaluation were disclosed, not only with the ICCs and IPs but with the partners from the local government units as well. The context regarding the recall of the registry of the 3 TRVs of Hungduan was explained which generated response from the IPs to proceed facilitating the registry. The contents of the blackbox agreement have been discussed and jointly agreed upon, wherein the document is currently being finalized (with close coordination with PhilRice). All the communication and knowledge products were presented with opportunity of getting feedback for further revision, if still there is, including the recommendation to customize the materials accordingly and appropriately per indigenous group (Tuwali, Tboli, Ubo). During the consultation, the project's achieved results, challenges or gaps, areas for improvement and lessons learned were identified according to their perspectives.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²² . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Moderate based on the FAO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist prepared for the project and cleared by LTO

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.

²² **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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>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>	

²³ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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. In some instances, there are low level of participation among beneficiaries due to typhoons (which poses risks especially in upland areas due to landslides).</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>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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 to enhance product value.</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 social and 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- (socio-cultural relevance).</p> <p>The labelling of processed ABD products is continuous and will be improved, through partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Tourism, and with PhilRice for the nutritional analysis.</p>	<p>Consumers are willing to pay for the ABD products produced through the project</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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> <p>Provincial Coordinators and Community Facilitators of the project are provides technical support to government partners, depending on their needs.</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.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
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 Local Government Units and they will further provide support on referrals/market matching 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</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>	
---	---	-----	-------------	---	---	--

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				<p>partner agencies represented in the TWG has been implemented.</p> <p>Implementing the facilitating role of FAO, and a multi-stakeholder participatory approach, several coordination meetings were attended various government partners and stakeholders</p>		

<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>Regular coordination 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>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</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>	
----------	---	------------	----------------------	---	---	--

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				activities and address issues pertaining to project implementation. 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		

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented **during this fiscal year** as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation 4:	

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>Yes, the project has exit/sustainability strategy/plan. As the Agrobiodiversity (ABD) Project approaches its NTE on 31 December 2022, a Sustainability Plan is being finalized in consultation with the government partners and beneficiaries, to enable and sustain the progress, gains and positive contribution of the project in the area of agrobiodiversity conservation at the policy/institutional level and on the ground or site level. This Sustainability Plan lists the important activities delivered by the project, their status, and subsequently, this document will be turned over to government partners for follow-up actions.</p> <p>Selected activities are as follows: policy recommendations for implementation, site-level activities related to ABD conservation which includes community seedbanks management and maintenance, mapping and inventory of TRVs, ABD database establishment and maintenance, extension modules development, capacity building on product development and enterprise management, farm tools and equipment maintenance, consumer awareness on ABD, partnership with the private sector, promotion and marketing of the developed ABD products, ABD considerations included in the grade 5 and 8 workbooks and lesson plans, abaca propagation, integrated pest management (IPM), and partnership with the DA's 4-Ks project,</p>
---	--

	<p>among others. The matrix that shows the details of the Plan including its status as of June 2022 and the proposed lead responsible unit(s). Also included in the matrix is the list of the co-implementing entities and partners that may have to take over and sustain the activities.</p>
--	--

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²⁴. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	No-cost extension until 31 December 2022 instead of June 2022.	Proposed during the 9 th Project Steering Committee (PSC) held on 30 May 2022	PSC, BH (FAOPH), LTO and FLO
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²⁴ Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

Provincial Coordinating Committees from the Provincial Local Government (Ifugao and South Cotabato);	The TWG reviews the workplan and policies developed by the project, and provide technical support/advice to the project.		
Municipal Coordinating Committees	The PCC reviews the proposed provincial workplan of the project; provides technical support to the project		
Local Technical Working Groups for Locally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems from the Municipal Local Government	The MCC provides technical support and technical advises on the implementation of the project and conduct monitoring of project activities Multi-stakeholder participation in the documentation of LIAHS		
Protected Area Management Board for Lake Sebu	Technical support	Resource Person for relevant activities	
<i>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</i>			
Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation	One of the members of the PSC representing the private sector.	One of the technical advisers for project implementation across all components since it is also a member of the PSC.	
Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers Association, Hungduan Heirloom Rice Producer	Producer groups project partners	Continuous processing, and selling of ABD products.	

Organization, Hingyon Hingland Agrobiodiversity Producers and Processors Organization			
<i>Private sector entities</i>			
Gemma Dimog of Os-os Farm	Resource Person to provide technical support for Enterprise Development	Coaching and mentoring on enterprise operations	
Dr Jay Balogbog	Resource Person to provide technical support during the mapping, inventory and documenation of ABD and IKSPs in Lake Sebu	Documentation Report	
<i>Others[1]</i>			
University of the Philippines Los Baños	Resource Person to provide technical support during Farmers Characterization	Farmer Descriptors List	
Sta Cruz Mission School	Contextualization of the learning module to include ABD and IKSP	Learning module developed	
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) <u>during this reporting period.</u>		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	<p>During the needs assessment, the priority capacity building activities (including socio-economic activities), were identified for the beneficiaries, in which majority are women. During the farmers' profiling, the baseline incomes, current livelihoods, and farm assets, of the farmer beneficiaries have been assessed, including women's. This is also part of the socio-economic assessment.</p> <p>The roles of women, especially those pertaining to their IKSPs in farming were observed, documented, promoted, and being practiced by the beneficiaries.</p> <p>The priority trainings identified and requested were conducted such as skills training on business development and management, as well as enterprise support which promote and provide them with additional livelihood activities, in turn providing additional incomes.</p>
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Provision of women-friendly farm and processing tools and equipment, and entrepreneurial skills trainings which enhance the roles of women beneficiaries, and promote women empowerment, were conducted.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to		

gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	<p>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.</p> <p>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 have been capacitated in dynamic conservation and sustainable use of ABD, such as equal opportunity to access the project initiative facilities (e.g. CSB and farming equipment). The project ensures that the farm equipment being provided by the project are user-friendly especially for the women, and its technical specifications are based on the approved preferences of the beneficiaries. The processing equipment are being used mostly by the women in the processing of ABD products while men are co-contributors of raw materials and farm produce to be processed.</p> <p>According to the beneficiaries, due to the provided interventions through the project, enhanced their skills and, knowledge, and in turn gave them confidence to be involved in programs/projects of the national and local government units, private sector, and other stakeholders, among others.</p>
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Activity Tracker and beneficiary lists are gender-disaggregated

<p>Staff with gender expertise</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Additionally, the PMCU staff refers to the FAO Policy on Gender Equality, as reference. In addition to the UN on-line course related to gender (entitled “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, UN agencies, and other partners/stakeholders. There is no project-hired PMCU staff who is a gender expert, but at any rate, the project team regularly coordinates with the FAOPH Gender Focals, for technical support.</p>
<p>Any other good practices on gender</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>One of the women processors in Lake Sebu training the youth on processing ABD products, utilizing their existing resources such as processing tools/equipment and facilities. This an example of knowledge sharing to the youth. This is to be published.</p>

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The project's knowledge management strategy was developed by the Communications Specialist, which is included in the Communications Plan. 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. In some instances, the good practices documented are submitted to FAO HQ and RAP, if requested.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.z</p>	<p>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 because of the COVID 19-related movement restrictions at project sites (as some activities would be needing focus group discussions, key informant interviews, etc.). Nonetheless, steps were taken to adapt to the current situation. Among the communication products that were produced during this period were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contextualized module for Secondary Tribal Education in Lake Sebu which integrates ABD and IKSP <p>Produced in partnership with the Santa Cruz Mission School, Inc. in Lake Sebu, this learning module provides information on how to teach concepts related to traditional farming practices of the <i>T'boli and Ubo</i> in relation to key agrobiodiversity and IKSPs to students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information packet <p>This is a set of materials that provide information on the importance of agrobiodiversity conservation (what</p>

	<p>agrobiodiversity is, its value, the status of agrobiodiversity in the Philippines) and where buyers can buy products using ABD crops in the pilot sites. This set highlights the key crops being supported by the project (traditional rice, taro, ginger, banana, tomato).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchandising module <p>This booklet is intended to showcase some traditional ABD crops to encourage other agencies (government and non-government entities) to adopt these once the project ends. It provides information on the ABD crops in and farmer processors and producers from the project's pilot sites (Hingyon and Hungduan in Ifugao and Lake Sebu in South Cotabato). Recipes are also provided to provide examples of how these traditional crops can be utilised by buyers. Information about some of the partner farmer producers and processors are also provided to show the human side of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchandising posters <p>This is a set of two posters that are intended for placement on retail outlets that promote the value of agrobiodiversity to encourage buyers to purchase ABD products. These materials are being updated based on the recommendations of the local stakeholders. Changes include producing posters specific to each of the three municipalities and to provide details on where customers can buy the processed products of the enterprise groups supported by the project.</p>
<p>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. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>http://www.fao.org/philippines/our-programmes-projects/success-stories/cash-from-crisis/en/ https://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/en/c/1500128/</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>oldcompendium.bar.gov.ph/agrobiodiversity-project</p>

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/en/c/1500128/ https://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/en/c/1500135/ http://www.fao.org/philippines/our-programmes-projects/success-stories/cash-from-crisis/en/ http://www.fao.org/3/cb4932en/cb4932en.pdf https://www.fao.org/3/cb6895en/cb6895en.pdf</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>The project has a Communications Specialist named MELANIE SISON. Her email address is Melanie.Sison@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, 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.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

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 indicates the completion of 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 *Tuwali* 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.

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.

Recognizing the indigenous knowledge systems and practices among the IPs, the members of the PMCU value, observe, promote, and practice the participatory consultations 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 access and management of CSBs and the tools and equipment by the community, among others. 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 blackbox agreement regarding the safety deposit of the traditional rice varieties has been thoroughly discussed with the IPs and all their concerns were taken into consideration.

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 and the IPs.

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.

Essentially, the beneficiaries' (Indigenous Peoples') wisdom, traditional knowledge and practices, have been taken into account in all the project activities, recognizing their role as safeguards of the environment, and their contributions which are essential in designing and implementing sustainable solutions for food systems, agrobiodiversity and ecosystems.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Gov't.	DA-Bureau of Agricultural Research	In-kind	2,172,214	1 418 092.77	1,055,879	7768, 370.19
	DA-Agricultural Training Institute	In-kind	90,910	69 277.75	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	27 389.98	For verification	5,000.00 for confirmation

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.

2022 Project Implementation Report

	DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau	In-kind	27,838	30 228.17	1,495	exceeded the commitment
	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	13 857.00	13,364	2,841 for confirmation
	National Council for Indigenous People	In-kind	2,272	2 311.58	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	105 389.16	49,214	40,000.00 for confirmation
	Lake Sebu Municipality	In-kind	94,887	65 831.57	9,788	42,076 for confirmation
	Hingyon Municipality	In-kind	1,118,862	26 256.16	4,817	2,000.00
	Ifugao Provincial Government	In-kind	815,682	35 621.16	23,934	40,000.00
	Hungduan Municipality	In-kind	475,680	27 068.16	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	5 556 865.46 (48.24%)	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 Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.