



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



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:	4 years (01 July 2016 - 30 June 2020)

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	27 October 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 July 2016
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	
Actual Implementation End Date³:	

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	2,182,631
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	11,519,324
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):	1,148,404
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019⁵	4,916,774

¹ as per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

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

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

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:	29 January 2019
Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):	September 2018
Mid-term review/evaluation actual:	March – May 2019
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes or No
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).	Yes or No
Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:	
Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁶	Yes or No

Ratings

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

Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	2 nd PIR
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⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

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

Project Contact

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
Objective(s):						
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened policy and legal framework defining a national approach to ABD and guiding the design and implementation of corresponding activities at national and local level	Number of target policy instruments ¹⁰ embedded in programmes with corresponding budget assignment.	Target policies exist but are not implemented due to lack of corresponding instruments.	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	Policy instruments (e.g. administrative orders, joint memorandum circulars) developed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 key agriculture sector policy - 1 key environment sector policy - 1 key culture-related policy - 1 key indigenous people related policy 	- 1 key agriculture sector policy: Amendments to the Philippine RA7308 – National Seed Industry Development Act and has been completed and submitted to the Philippine Senate. Policy consultants were already hired to conduct policy studies. One of the	Satisfactory

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

¹⁰ 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

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>policy considerations to be studied is the Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS). NIAHS is culture and environment related, and it was agreed by the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB-DENR) and the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) that the NIAHS shall be their priority policy.</p> <p>The adoption of NIAHS as a policy for the environment and culture has been considered by DENR- BMB and National</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) as policy study to be conducted under the project. Initial meetings have been conducted with NCCA, DENR-BMB-, PMCU including NCIP to discuss the next steps to be undertaken regarding the NIAHS sites designation.</p> <p>The other policy studies related to IPs shall be discussed with NCIP.</p>	
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced institutional coordination and capacity to effectively address cross-sectoral	Number and type of instruments into which inter-disciplinary ABD considerations are incorporated	Recognition of the value of ABD is limited only to certain special research programs of government; DA recognizes importance of ABD	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	Interdisciplinary integration and coordination regarding ABD reflected in: Plans of local multi-sectoral councils of 3: 1. At least 1 PA Area Plan per	Through the 2 Project Steering Committee meetings held at the pilot provinces, discussions with the local officials and farmer-	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
issues of agro-biodiversity.		and is proposing to consolidate programmes on the issue		<p>target region (DENR)</p> <p>2. At least 1 Ancestral Domain Area Development Plan (NCIP)</p> <p>3. Specific support programme of DA to Indigenous Peoples (IP)</p>	<p>partners were done in project sites, to address challenges, provide recommendations, in mainstreaming ABD interventions. There are series of activities before the final target can be achieved. In this particular Outcome, enhanced institutional coordination shall start with the creation of the Provincial Coordinating Committee (PCC) composed of various institutions targeting interdisciplinary integration and coordination regarding ABD reflected in local multi-sectoral plans</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>Provincial Coordinating Committee with memberships from concerned agencies from the province including private sector representatives has been created in the two pilot provinces with each Governor as chairman of the committee. Two meetings in each PCC have been conducted.</p> <p>The project, through its community facilitators, maintain close coordination with the local stakeholders. Their responsibilities include monitoring</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					and managing the project-provided equipment and community seed banks (CSBs) and ensuring the participation of local government officials and technical staff in field activities including trainings	
Outcome 2.1: Conservation and sustainable use of ABD is supported by planning and governance mechanisms	Numbers of types of plans and programmes into which ABD concerns are embedded	Planning frameworks are currently inadequate for supporting ABD conservation	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	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	Hingyon and Hungduan: Municipal Resolutions supporting the Project have been issued including barangay resolutions in all the 12 pilot barangays of these 2 municipalities and 9 of these 12 have allotted certain amount to support the capacity building activities of their respective farmers.	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>Barangay resolutions refer to the village level support of the council to the project. At this reporting period, 3 of 3 MLGUs have issued resolutions supporting the project, 12 of 17 pilot barangays/villages issued resolutions affirming interests to adopt and implement the project and 9 of 17 barangays/villages have allotted budget to support the capacity building activities of the farmers on ABD conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>Before the integration of the ABD in the</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					community plans, a resolution adopting the project has to be passed. This shall be followed by issuance of ordinances before plans with corresponding budget for ABD considerations can be prepared, though some barangays have already pledged financial support but still the barangay plans should incorporate mainstreaming of project initiatives in their community development plans.	
	Numbers of MLGUs and communities in which formalized provisions for enforcement are in	Governance frameworks are currently inadequate for supporting ABD conservation	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	Formalized provisions for enforcement in place in 3 MLGUs and 9 communities (as models for the 17 target barangays),	Completed construction and turn-over of 17 community seed banks (CSBs), turn-over of CSB	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
	place			specifically addressing threats affecting ABD	management and utilization system as a support to the ABD in situ conservation and agreement to the barangay organization managing the CSB. Agreement on CSB with each barangay signed and turned-over to the barangay organization.	
Outcome 2.2: Traditional varieties are maintained in community gene banks	Numbers of ABD varieties/ farmer selections maintained in gene banks, supported by ex situ collections	Some individual initiatives (e.g. private museum in Lake Sebu municipality) hold a very limited number of varieties without adequate storage conditions. One seed bank exists in Hingyon. Some varieties are included in <i>ex situ</i>	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	All traditional ABD varieties/farmer selections present in the 3 target municipalities are maintained in gene banks, and supported by <i>ex situ</i> collections	15 Demo-farms on the recovered traditional rice varieties (TRVs) were established to test the viability, adaptability and restore the lost TRVs to current conditions of the field. These demo-farms shall also be the source of the seeds to be	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
		collections in universities.			<p>planted in the next cropping cycle and expansion to other sites within the community.</p> <p>At present, 3-15 TRVs are currently stored in 17 CSBs. Specifically, 3-7 varieties in Hingyon, 4-6 in Hungduan and 8-15 in Lake Sebu, South Cotabato. These numbers are expected to increase after harvest season this July to August of 2019.</p> <p>Completed the farmers trainings on ABD conservation and collection with on-going characterization and analysis of inventory results.</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>Continuous coordination with PhilRice on the conservation of TRVs using their own genebank.</p> <p>Co-organized with PhilRice the 1st Rice Biodiversity Seed Fair in Banaue, Ifugao and Lake Sebu, South Cotabato which facilitated seed exchange among farmer attendees. 165 TRVs were collected by PhilRice for ex situ conservation.</p> <p>PhilFiDA provided technical assistance to the project by establishing 3 macro-propagation chambers for traditional abaca</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					including 0.5 nursery of 2 traditional abaca varieties in the pilot barangays in Lake Sebu. The purpose is to generate clean planting materials free from diseases. National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory (NPGRL) started collection and characterization of other ABD crops for ex-situ conservation.	
Outcome 2.3: Enhanced and expanded knowledge among local level decision makers and community members on the application of dynamic ABD conservation	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	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	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	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	No baseline values of knowledge made however, upon direct coordination with the partner agencies no orientation/seminar yet on specific on ABD were given to them.	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
practices and their relation to cultural heritage	and sustainable use	(including ABD). <i>Baseline values of knowledge will be detailed through KP studies in Year 1</i>			A total of 39 government staff have been oriented on the local initiatives of South Cotabato and Ifugao on ABD conservation practices through the use of CSBs for in-situ conservation of traditional rice varieties (TRVs) during the PSC Meetings and learning site-visits to both provinces. Out of 39 government staff 24 are male and 15 female. Among the total, 28 were from national level while 11 from local government units. The meetings were complemented by the conduct of Rice Biodiversity Seed	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					Fair (with the objective of identification, access and exchange of TRVs which are no longer available in the barangays). Also, a total of 15 government staff at the national level have been trained on the Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) during the 2 multi-stakeholder meetings.	
	Levels of knowledge among target farmers on how to adapt traditional management to changing circumstances	Farmers have retained traditional knowledge of traditional varieties and management practices, but lack knowledge of management options that would permit	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	KP surveys show enhanced knowledge among 1,000 farmers in 17 target barangays of how to adapt traditional management systems to changing circumstances	There were 12 farmer leaders who attended the learning visit on the application of dynamic ABD conservation practices. This is in addition to the 305	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
		<p>them to adapt to changing circumstances.</p> <p><i>Baseline values of knowledge will be detailed through KP studies in Year 1.</i></p>			<p>farmers who attended the 4 trainings facilitated by PhilRice and PhilFIDA. In total the project was able to train 1,482 farmers.</p> <p>A Training Needs Assessment was made in the early parts of the project implementation wherein information on training needs for interdisciplinary capacity on agrobiodiversity conservation and sustainable use were asked to 340 farmers.</p>	
Outcome 2.4: Improved opportunities for local communities to derive economic,	Numbers of farmers applying producer labels based on ABD considerations, and quantity of rice labelled	<p>-No farmers are currently third party certified.</p> <p>-A few ABD varieties in Ifugao were certified by a PLGU-</p>	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	200 farmers in all 17 barangays, applying producer labels based on ABD considerations to a total of 35 tons of rice per year	At this stage of the project the 35 tons target for ABD labeling is hard to attain considering the findings of the	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
livelihood and food security benefits from agro-biodiversity conservation, resulting in increased sustainability of agro-biodiversity and ecosystem conservation practices		initiated system but this was not sustained. First party producer labels are only applied by a limited number of farmers, only in Ifugao.			<p>market study made in Hungduan that less than 10% of the producers are willing to sell their produce while none in Hingyon.</p> <p>However, a total of 117 farmers/women/in digenous peoples from 17 barangays have been involved in community-enterprises activities supported by the project, and have applied producer's labels with information on the sources of the raw materials of the ABD project. The increase of income from the value-adding activities towards the end of target may be illustrated as</p>	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					<p>follows:</p> <p>Taro from Php2.19/kilo to Php12.97 to P21.45/kilo when processed into taro chips; Banana from Php3.50/kilo to Php10.10/kilo when processed into banana chips; Tomato: Php288 to Php400/crate to Php1015 to P1278/crate when processed into tomato candy</p> <p>The total income estimate will be calculated at the end of the project.</p>	
	Levels of income from sale of traditional varieties	Average per farm annual production and sale of traditional rice varieties in the 17 target barangays (kg/farmer/year and	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	A total of 100 farmers from the 200 farmers applying producers' label in 17 barangays have increased their income from sale of traditional varieties by	All three pilot sites have participated in 4 national, 2 provincial and 3 municipal levels trade fairs and exhibits to apply	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹																
		US\$/farmer/year): <table><tr><td></td><td>Produced</td><td>Sold</td><td>Net income</td></tr><tr><td>Hunguan</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></table>		Produced	Sold	Net income	Hunguan	492	182	135	Hingyon	450	99	93	Lake Sebu	1381	732	243		5%	the producers’ label. Total sales generated from these 8 events were P184 358.00. There were total of 73 farmers who were capacitated in marketing and promotions and participated in all these trade fairs and exhibits.	
		Produced	Sold	Net income																		
Hunguan	492	182	135																			
Hingyon	450	99	93																			
Lake Sebu	1381	732	243																			
Outcome 3.1: Increased knowledge and	Quantities of traditional rice varieties that farmers consume or use for social obligations, rather than selling, relative to baseline levels	Quantities of farm-produced traditional rice varieties retained for home use (consumption or social obligations) <table><tr><td>Municipality</td><td>Kg/household/year</td></tr><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></table>	Municipality	Kg/household/year	Hungduan	310	Hingyon	351	Lake Sebu	649	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	Farmers maintain the quantities of traditional rice varieties that they consume or use for social obligations, rather than selling, at least baseline levels. The target is that 3 to 5 additional traditional rice varieties planted, grown and conserved in each of the 17 barangays	As per result of the market survey of the heirloom rice of Hungduan and Hingyon, 62% of the farmers interviewed cited that their product is mainly for consumption and only 38% of them sell their produce.									
	Municipality	Kg/household/year																				
Hungduan	310																					
Hingyon	351																					
Lake Sebu	649																					
	Numbers of policy makers aware of ABD and practices that	Less than 15 policy makers and planners at national level and	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the</i>	Policy makers and planners aware of the value of ABD and	Project orientation with the 12 members of the	Satisfactory																

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
awareness among policy-makers and practitioners about the full socio-economic value of agro-biodiversity.	conserve them	less than 20 local officials countrywide are aware of the value of ABD	<i>design stage</i>	practices that conserve them: -50 from at least 15 national agencies 50 local officials in 32 LGUs	Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Ifugao and 120 at the Barangay LGUs in all the pilot areas conducted. Similarly, 50 members of the Barangay Council at the 5 pilot areas in Lake Sebu were oriented on the value of ABD. Local Chief Executive (LCE) of Lake Sebu and 5 representatives from the provincial and municipal agriculture offices participated in the National Agroforestry Congress.	
Outcome 3.2: Conditions created for further replication and scaling up of ABD promotion in other	Numbers of farmers covered by commitments and action plans developed by regional	Commitments on outreach cannot be established until project start.	<i>Not identified mid-term targets at the design stage</i>	Commitments and action plans developed by at least 4 regional organizations and at least 12 LGUs and other organizations covering	Commitments of further collaboration and action plans were provided by the members of the	Satisfactory

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
parts of core provinces and regions	organizations, LGUs and other organizations			communities in South Cotabato and Ifugao provinces and Regions 12 and Cordillera, with high ABD, with a target population of up to 4,000 farmers.	PCCs with recommendations of engaging offices at the regional level (DOT, DENR, DA). Department of Science and Technology-Ifugao is more than Php1M (technical support from site assessment and selection, trainings, equipment and facilities, marketing and mentoring support), Provincial Tourism Ifugao-Agrotourism Trainings and Seminars amounting to Php100k or more, MLGU of Hungduan-Php30,000 grant for Municipal Coordinating Committee's (MCC) operational	

1. Progress towards achieving project objectives and outcomes (cumulative)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) ⁷	Baseline level	Mid-term target ⁸	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating ⁹
					expenses and Php1M for processing facility, MLGU of Hingyon-Php30,000 for MCC operation and Php50,000 for capacity building and purchase of TRVs, Lake Sebu-Php36,000 for the MCC operation, and PLGU of South Cotabato-Php1.5M enterprise support	

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating ¹¹ **Not applicable as the all the ratings are Satisfactory (S).**

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

¹¹ To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1.1 Key policy instruments favouring ABD conservation developed at national and local level	Q4 Y2	One (1) Policy Instrument in the Agriculture Sector is currently being reviewed for amendment: RA 7308 Seed Industry Development Act One (1) Policy Instrument gathered as potential policy addressing the environment sector DA-DENR Joint Administrative Order (JAO)	<i>Finalized amendments to 7308</i> <i>NIAHS as policy is replacing DA-DENR JAO</i> <i>IP related policy for discussion with NCIP</i>				100% 20%	Gaps assessments to be conducted in June-July 2019 to determine the appropriate policy instruments to be developed for the other three sectors: Indigenous Peoples, Environment, and Culture. Initially NIAHS is being considered for Environment and Culture. There is on-going review on NIAHS conducted by the hired ABD Policy Experts
Output 1.1.2. Specific guidelines supporting the piloting of approaches to ABD management		One (1) National-level Project Steering Committee (PSC) created, supported by Special Order from the Department of Agriculture. One (1) Technical Working Group organized, supported	National level PSC created with amendments to include PhilMech and PhilFIDA, conducted 4 PSC meetings, created TWG at the national level with counterpart PCCs for				100%	

¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

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

and conservation in the target areas		<p>by local PSC at Provincial Level: Ifugao and South Cotabato.</p> <p>One (1) Municipal Resolution passed supporting the project implementation.</p>	<p>South Cotabato and Ifugao</p> <p>Three instead of 1 municipal resolution passed supporting the project implementation</p> <p>Seventeen CSB Management Guidelines turned-over to 17 CSB recipient barangays organizations as guide in the management of CSBs at the project sites</p>					
Output 1.2.1: Strengthened capacities and mechanisms for addressing interdisciplinary aspects of ABD conservation		<p>50 national government agency representatives and 65 local government agencies including municipal agricultural extension workers trained on ABD</p>	<p>A total of 39 government staff have been oriented on the local initiatives of South Cotabato and Ifugao on ABD conservation practices (CSB) during the PSC meeting's site-visits. In addition to these events are the conduct of Rice Biodiversity Seed Fairs (with the objective of identification, access and exchange of lost TRVs). Also, a total of 15 government staff have been oriented on the Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (NIAHS) during the multi-stakeholder meetings.</p>				75%	<p>PSC and PCC meetings have been conducted at the national and provincial levels attended by representatives from national agencies and local government units, to facilitate the strengthening of capacities and mechanisms for addressing interdisciplinary aspect of ABD conservation/</p> <p>There will be more PSC, PCC meetings, and trainings for this</p>

Output 2.1.1: Local Government (LGU) plans and programmes in pilot municipalities providing for ABD conservation		Consolidated local policies, resolutions and masterplans from the three pilot municipalities. It was stated in the Resolution passed by Lake Sebu, that the municipality is committed to include the conservation and sustainable use of ABD in the municipal legislative agenda and municipal council plans and programs.	Facilitated the passing of Local policies, resolutions and development of masterplans from the 3 pilot municipalities such as CDPs, Allah Valley Protected Area Development Plan, Municipal Resolutions supporting/adopting the project, barangay resolutions allocating funds to support the project, and passing of the Provincial resolution providing Php 2 M fund support to the ABD processors			50%	More coordination to follow until the end of the project in June 2020 to integrate all the passed ABD resolutions to the pilot municipalities' development plans
Output 2.1.2: Community level planning and governance frameworks in pilot communities incorporating ABD considerations		Completed 12 project disclosure dialogues and conference with Indigenous Peoples leaders in Ifugao through the FPIC process, supported by confirmation of project implementation.	17 project disclosure dialogues and conference with the IP leaders, hence the issuance of the Certificate of Pre-condition			100%	
Output 2.2.1: Community-based gene management systems and networks supported by ex		Completed the development of CSB design, technical specifications, site identification, costing, and selected Service Provider for the construction. Currently the construction of community seedbank is ongoing.	From the original target of 9 seed/gene banks, a total of 17 community seedbanks were established in Q4 2018. PhilRice has already collected 93, 52, 20 TRVs			100%	

<i>situ</i> collections		On ex-situ conservation and collection, Project team partnered with BPI and PhilRice for the training and modalities.	from Lake Sebu, Hingyon and Hungduan respectively					
Output 2.3.1: ABD resources, agroecosystems and their management practices mapped, characterized and documented in the pilot areas		PhilRice completed the farmers training on ABD conservation, mapping, characterization and collection for traditional rice in Ifugao and South Cotabato. The National Plant Genetic Resources Laboratory (NPGRL) organized one (1) training on ABD conservation for other crops in Lake Sebu. NPGRL has been identified to manage the mapping for other crops	Completed the mapping, inventory and collection of the TRVs, but the characterization of the TRVs, are still for completion.				80%	Characterization of the TRVs are still on-going. Analysis of the FGD results to be finished by Q3 of 2019. The local academe such as IFSU was tapped to conduct the mapping and inventory of other ABD crops in Ifugao while the same engagement is to be expected for South Cotabato (collaborating university being identified).
Output 2.3.2: Knowledge sharing on ABD management and conservation practices for farmers in pilot and neighboring communities		1,165 out of 1547 farmers have been participated in series of trainings organized on ABD management and conservation.	Training modules were developed and conducted by the PhilRice and PhilFIDA to 305 farmers				80%	Other training modules (FFS) still to be developed and run as requested by the farmers. Agriculture Training Institute has still to develop the training on FFS for ABD crops to complement the module for the FFS of rice which has been already established, available, and being implemented
Output 2.3.3: Inclusion of ABD issues in primary,		Two implementing agencies were identified to implement IKSP modules: Sta. Cruz Mission School in Lake Sebu	In collaboration with the Ifugao Indigenous Peoples Education Center of the				60%	DepEd-IPED of Ifugao to report the output of the pretest and finalize the learning guides for final turn-over. The same will be done with

secondary and tertiary education and IKSP programmes in the pilot provinces		and the Indigenous Peoples Education Center (IPEd) of the Department of Education	Department of Education, the project provided support in the conduct of four workshops on the contextualization of learning guides for Grades 5 & 8 to include ABD concerns into IKSP learning modules					the Sta Cruz Mission School for South Cotabato. Proposal from Sta Cruz Mission is in the process for finalization.
Output 2.4.1: Access to tools, equipment and facilities for improving productivity and sustainability, and reducing post-harvest losses		Completed farm tools assessments and design conducted by PhilRice and PhilMech. On-going procurement processing, for deployment by Q3 2018.	Distributed the following 12 micro tillers, 10 carabaos, 17 brush cutters, 4 disintegrators				80%	Remaining to be procured and distributed are 17 micro mills with the on-going community validation of the technical specifications, in addition purchase of hermetic bags will also be done. To be distributed on Q3 of 2019 are 2 dehydrators and 10 abaca rope makers
Output 2.4.2: Recognition of distinctive ABD and cultural importance of target sites and products		Consolidated NIAHS compendium for potential project site expansion. On-going discussion with the Department of Agriculture- (DA-CAR) on Geographical Indications (GI) action plans Conducted one (1) organic training in Lake Sebu, similar training planned for Ifugao farmers in July 2018.	Facilitated 2 multistakeholder workshops for NIAHS Ifugao farmers learning visit to Lake Sebu's identified organic farms				40%	The policy study for NIAHS is on-going. There will be more activities for this until the end of the project in June 2020

Output 2.4.3: Detailed market analyses conducted to assess the specific marketability of indigenous varieties as a premium market product (building on general		Market and Value-chain Consultants for Ifugao and South Cotabato to be on board in June 2018.	Market study and value chain analysis of ABD crops conducted for Ifugao and South Cotabato				100%	
Output 2.4.4: Capacity development for business planning, product development and marketing, to increase farmers' abilities to seize commercial opportunities from target ABD species/varieties		365 out of 1000 women/farmers/indigenous people have been trained on product development from ABD, currently applying producers' labels. Supported the establishment of Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers Association (LASIWFA) to carry out the ABD product processing and marketing in Lake Sebu.	695 out of 1000 women/farmers/indigenous people have been trained on product development from ABD, currently applying producers' labels. Linked LASIWFA to the S Cot Provincial Office for access of 2M funding for the processing centers for each barangay. Formalized marketing agreement for t'nalak with Mamasita, a private sector buyer based in Metro Manila				70%	More trainings to follow until the end of the project in June 2020
Output 3.1.1 Information on the full value of ABD and management options compiled and disseminated among policy-		50 representatives from national government agencies and 65 from local government agencies have been trained in March 2018 on ABD considerations.	35 representatives from local government agencies and 39 from national government agencies have been oriented on the CSBs and TRVs through the				50%	More activities related to this to follow until the end of the project in June 2020

makers based on pilot results and existing national level information (including other initiatives)			seed fair and project site visits during the PSC meeting. Exploring the hiring of ABD valuation consultants, for the study of full value of ABD crops and management options.					
Output 3.1.2: Consumer awareness campaign implemented showcasing the nutritional, cultural, ecological value of traditional varieties		Participated in three local trade fairs (Helubong Festival of Lake Sebu, Tungoh Ad Hungduan and Hingyon Ad Gotad) and one (1) international trade fair (International Food Exhibition- IFEX 2018).100 farmers applying producer's labels. Project website developed, for launching in July 2018 as part of DA-BAR's official online site.	Participated in 4 national level trade fairs, 2 provincial level trade fairs and 3 municipal level trade fairs				50%	Merchandising modules for deployment in Q3 2019. Assessments of potential sites applicable for ABD promotion carried out in Q1 2020. As mentioned in the project document, a consumer survey verifies the increase in numbers of consumers that are willing to pay for higher price for eco-labelled products promoting ABD conservation. This will be done once the ABD products have already the proper labels (such as but not limited to nutritional facts, story of cultural value, license to operate number. etc.) For the meantime, market testing is being done through active participation in trade fairs and exhibits to introduce, promote and market the ABD products.
Output 3.2.1: ABD considerations included into knowledge sharing		Planned activities for implementation in Q4 2018-Q1 2019	Participated in the 4 fora/congresses; Facilitated 1 learning exchange with				60%	Changes in government agencies' leadership in-charge of NIAHS site selection, which will be used by the project as potential sites for

programmes in target areas for upscaling (other parts of core provinces and regions, and elsewhere)			participants 73 composing the LGU and farmer representatives					expansions.
Output 3.2.2: Partnerships with private sector established to facilitate the introduction of agro-biodiversity products into larger markets		Planned assessment by market and value-chain consultants to be carried out starting Q3 2018	Partnered with the buyer for bulk order of t'nalak with consignment arrangement with the local stores for the processed ABD products Three Resource persons hired on the technology transfer for product development				70%	More coordination to follow to have a partnership with one more private sector entity by the end of the project
Output 3.2.3: Arrangements for outreach collaboration with actors in other municipalities, provinces and regions (NGOs/ Government)		Planned activities for implementation in Q4 2018-Q1 2019	Facilitated farmer visit on the ABD conservation initiatives (ie OPAG South Cotabatao managed demo farm and nursery and privately-owned integrated farms) and enterprise development				50%	More activities, also linked to Output 3.2.1, to follow

Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year): Max 200 words:

The project has organized and facilitated various meetings such as Project Steering Committee, Provincial Coordinating Committees and multi-stakeholders meeting for NIAHS. The project facilitated amendments to the Seed Industry Development Act. Municipal and barangay resolutions were issued supporting the ABD project, funds were allocated for capacity building activities on ABD.

Community seedbanks were established and turned-over to the 17 barangays. Participatory ABD mapping, inventory and collection of TRVs and rice biodiversity seed fairs were conducted. Demonstration farms of TRVs and traditional abaca macro-propagation chambers and nursery were established. These were supported by relevant trainings such as care and maintenance, principles and standards in establishing nurseries. Follow-up trainings are on abaca diseases and pest management and learning visit to similar project areas/initiatives. Farm and processing tools were distributed such as 12 microtillers, 17 brushcutters, 10 carabaos, 4 disintegrators. Enterprise development trainings and participation to trade fairs and exhibits were conducted. Market study and value-chain analysis of ABD crops were done. Recognizing the potential of community enterprise, financial support was accessed from the provincial LGU for the construction of processing centers. In collaboration with the Department of Education-Ifugao Indigenous Peoples Education Center, the project provided support in the conduct of four workshops on the contextualization of learning guides for Grades 5 & 8 to include ABD concerns into IKSP learning modules of the Tuwali tribe.

The project website was launched, articles of good practices were posted/printed. Towards scaling-up, a project scoping workshop was done by DA-BAR for Ifugao. A project midterm review was conducted.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period? Max 200 words:

The continuous production and marketing of the ABD products require centralized processing centers to be able to comply with the scaled-up production. Since infrastructure support is not within the provisions of the project but only processing equipment, access to fund the processing centers including the lots are needed. In addition to this, sufficient and timely supply of raw materials such as taro, banana, tomatoes, ginger, rice, and abaca fiber, should be ensured to sustain the processing of ABD products.

The timing of intervention specifically to augment the yield should be aligned with the crops' planting season. The outcome of intervention can be documented and measured if the support (tools, demo farms, input, etc.) were timely delivered considering project's timeframe. Similarly, advocacy for enabling policies at the national level requires timing and alignment with the legislative calendar. While at the local level, institutionalized support for the conservation and sustainable use of ABD must be lobbied for issuance of ordinances.

Since pilot, the farmers are hesitant to plant recovered/reintroduced TRVs due to pests and diseases in addition that the El Nino has adversely affected the farm productivity in demonstration farms in Ifugao.

Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	FY2019 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2019 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Majority of the target outputs have been attained above 50%.
Budget Holder	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	The project is implemented on track and has delivered most outputs above 50%. The gaps and risks have been well analysed and actions are planned for assurance of the proper delivery of all project deliverables.
Lead Technical Officer¹⁸	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Project activities are on track, and based on the MTR a 6-month no-cost extension might be needed in order to fully achieve all desired outputs and outcomes identified in the logical framework
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	S	The project's overall implementation over the PIR reporting period has been satisfactory but the overall implementation progress towards achieving its objective needs further work. The project will need to make sure that the mid term review's recommendations are carefully considered for next year's implementation so that by the end of the project, the project can achieve overall higher rating.

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

3. Risks

Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ¹⁹ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	No changes

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant .

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
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¹⁹ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

²⁰ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

²¹ If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Government budgetary constraints at national and local level	40%	Modest Risk	Review of the development and investment plans and aligning the ABD or expanding to ABD with the existing plans	Absence of institutionalized programs and policies of pilot project sites to support production and market-based incentives for ABD products other than rice.
2	Low level of participation and support from stakeholders	20%	Low Risk	<p>Proper timing on the conduct of activities 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>Alignment of training activities with the farmers' activities on field like not conducting activities during planting and harvesting.</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 Ifugao, there is also a high level of support from LGU and the farmers but when the project activities were conducted during planting and harvesting period, the farmers' participation was highly affected.
3	Insufficient consumers' "willingness to pay"	20%	Low Risk	Development of proper labelling to reflect the nutritional, cultural, social and ecological benefits of patronizing the ABD products is planned for the second semester of 2019.	At this stage of the project, the willingness to pay of the consumers for eco-labelled products at premium price cannot be measured yet, though the project has started the labelling of processed ABD products.

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Limited capacity of local/national institutions for implementing project activities	20%	Low Risk	Development of knowledge products related to the project objectives, supporting activities and continuous updating with the local and national institutions	The local/national institutions have sufficient capacity in implementing project activities.
5	Climate change	100%	High Risk	Participatory development of activity calendar and updated cropping calendar and introduction of resilient varieties	Climate change adaptation strategies are integrated across all the capacity-building activities being implemented by the project both at local and national levels.
6	Limited private sector involvement	20%	Low Risk	Participation to the multi-stakeholder events/congresses/fora and trade fairs and exhibits to ensure awareness about the project and ABD in general.	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.

	Risk	Risk rating ²⁰	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions ²¹	Notes from the Project Task Force
7	Coordination between ministries and with local institutions	50%	Modest Risk	Facilitation of the regular meetings of the relevant committees such as the Project Steering Committee, Technical Working Group and the Provincial Coordinating Committee. Conduct agency meetings regarding ABD policy considerations.	Interdepartmental coordination is being addressed through the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and TWG meetings which are reinforced by the Provincial Coordinating Committees in Ifugao and South Cotabato.
8	Change in administration at the local levels	30%	Modest risk	Provide orientation to the newly elected local officials and regular updating of the project progress during LGU meetings.	Thorough orientation will be done to the newly elected officials and continuous updating will be made with the existing officers
9	Foreseen La Nina that will affect the farm productivity and project interventions (on demo farms, conduct of training)	30%	Modest risk	Promotion of cropping calendar, planting of flood-resistant varieties	Promotion of cropping calendar, planting of flood-resistant varieties

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

FY2018 rating	FY2019 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Low	Low	

4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months²²

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outcomes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Outcome 2.2, total number of community-based seed/gene banks has been increased from originally nine (9) to seventeen (17) structures. This is to cover 100% of pilot communities implementing in situ ABD conservation. Such increase was also based on the request of farmers and indigenous peoples' leaders that each pilot barangay should have one CSB, this was expressed during the conduct of FPIC consultations. Under Outcome 2.4, Considering the shortened project duration, the following outcomes were reduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 350 farmers with increased income of 10%, this was reduced to 100 farmers with increased income of 5%; From 350 farmers applying for producers labels, this was reduced to 200 farmers; From a total of 55 tons of rice per year labeled, this was reduced to 35 tons per year. Under Outcome 3.2 the expansion of areas will be targeted to "other municipalities" of South Cotabato and Ifugao, within the same regions in Region 12 and Cordillera. This is to optimize the replicability and proximities of pilot areas as showcase of best practices in ABD conservation.
Project Outputs	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Output 2.4.1, Lake Sebu opted for the procurement of carabaos instead of microtillers, this was based on the results of the FPIC consultations. The carabaos are also used as transport animals and are very important considering the rugged terrain of the pilot barangays. Only habal-habal or motorcycles can traverse the steep dirt roads in these areas. Under Output 2.4.2, Instead of three traditional varieties registered with the National Seed Industry Council, this is revised to three varieties submitted to the National Seed

²² Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

		<p>Industry Council for registration. The process of registering lasts for more than a year. Also under this Output, the target of 5,000 hectares in three municipalities covered by GI certification cannot be attained due to the absence of GI certification guidelines. Same with the two farmer groups covered by organic certification as end of project target. With the shortened project duration, this could be two farmer groups, practicing organic agriculture as the outputs instead of OA certified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Output 3.2.1. Due to the shortened period of the project, instead of 4,000 farmers covered in ABD knowledge sharing in other parts of core provinces, and regions elsewhere, this is reduced to 2,000 farmers covered in Region CAR and Region 12.
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Adjustments to Project Time Frame

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

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	<p>Original NTE: April 2019 Revised NTE: July 2020</p> <p>Justification: The project start-up activities started only in January 2017 instead of May 2016 due to the Philippine national election. Several leadership changes occurred among the identified government agencies involved in the project implementation.</p> <p>The expected NTE of the project is April 2019, which timeline would not be enough to accomplish the project target outputs designed for a four-year implementation period. A one-year no cost project extension has been requested and subsequently been approved.</p>

5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Was a gender analysis undertaken or an equivalent socio-economic assessment? Please briefly indicate the gender differences.

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

Does the project staff have gender expertise?

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

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Project activities are anchored on inclusive and participatory manner. Farmers, indigenous peoples, women, and community leaders are encouraged to take roles, provide inputs, and actively participate in these activities. These equal interactions are documented through independent and fair FPIC process, capacity-building on ABD conservations, documentation of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) and ABD management practices where there's shared responsibilities between men and women.

Likewise, the project recognizes the role of women on community-based enterprises supporting the ABD processing and other value-adding activities. In Lake Sebu, the project supported the organization of Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers' Association (LASIWFA) to carry-out the processing and marketing of ABD products. Similar approach has been done in Hingyon and Hungduan, Ifugao. The men farmers are also being considered to contribute to the enterprise activities as they supply the raw materials.

In the project reporting, data is disaggregated by sex. Interventions such as but not limited to provision of tools are considered to be useful also for the women. While no one from the project management has gender expertise, the staff take the opportunity to attend to trainings related to this such as those called by the FAOPH or even on-line courses.

6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

If applies, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities

In the previous PIR, it was mentioned that Tuwali, T'boli and Ubo IPs are the primary partner-beneficiaries of the project, thus Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) was conducted. Going on and in all of the capacity building activities provided for the ABD farmers, 810 are IPs. The signed MOA for the implementation of the project after the conduct of the FPIC has been instrumental for the IPs to regularly review on what has been agreed upon (like services or tools to be given).

As mentioned above, regular consultation with these IP groups (the Tuwali, T'boli and Ubo) paved the way to enhance the designed intervention according to what is appropriate for them, considering also the women. Still, identified IP groups also participated in the conduct of ABD mapping and inventory activities, organic demo farms establishment and documentation of ABD management practices respecting traditional IP cultures and customs. The project also observes, respects, and performs indigenous knowledge, systems and practices in farming required for certain activity like the harvest festival and ceremony on using the CSB. Further, these communities of IPs were consulted in the development of management plan for the provided CSB and farming tools. In the case of enterprise, product development accords with what is acceptable in their culture for example woven t'nalak must not be used or developed into any footwear.

Special mention to the elder members of the IP communities which are IKSP holders and key informants during the development of the learning modules for the Grades 5 and 8 students in collaboration with the DepEd-IPED.

7. Stakeholders Engagement

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

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

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

- list all stakeholders engaged in the project;
- briefly describe stakeholders' engagement events, specifying time, date stakeholders engaged, purpose (information, consultation, participation in decision making, etc.) and outcomes.

A. Decision-makers at the national and provincial levels composed of the ff:

1. Project Steering Committee- PSC members
2. Provincial Coordination Committees

B. Multi-stakeholders' participants in the amendment of the National Seed Industry Development Act

1. Representatives from the National Government Agencies
2. Representatives from the academe
3. Representatives from the Non-Government Organizations
4. Representatives from the private sector
5. Representatives from Farmer Organizations

C. Decision-makers at the local level

1. Mayors of Lake Sebu, Hingyon and Hungduan decided to support the project signed local resolutions adopting the project
2. Sangguniang Bayan of Lake Sebu/Hingyon and Hungduan passed local resolutions adopting the Project
3. Provincial Governors, Provincial/Municipal Planning Development Officers – meetings, consultations
4. Provincial Agriculturists and Municipal Agriculturists – training, consultations, field activities
5. Barangay Councils affirming interest in the adoption and implementation of the project and have allocated funds for the capacity building activities

D. Private sectors/NGOs and academes – resource persons during trainings and workshops, and buyers of IP products

1. JVOFI a non-governmental organization is in charge in the construction of the community seed banks;
2. Mama Sita's Foundation – buyer of t'nalak cloth from Lake Sebu
3. Mr Gino Lim of the Philippine Institute of Interior Designers (PIID) – for product development and invitations to trade fairs
4. Ifugao State University for other ABD crops mapping and inventory
5. Dep-Ed IPED for contextualization of learning modules incorporating IKSP
6. IKSP holders as key informants in the development of learning modules for Grades 5 and 8.

E. Representatives from FAO

1. Technical Officer from FAO HQ in Rome provided guidance in project implementation

8. Knowledge Management Activities

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

- Please tell us the story of your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihood and how it is contributing to achieve the expected global environmental benefits
- Please provide the links to publications, video materials, etc.

The project has organized Lake Sebu Indigenous Women and Farmers in South Cotabato wherein their illustrative case has been shared during the Knowledge Learning Market and Policy Engagement (KLMPE) which highlighted the capacity building of the women IPs towards entrepreneurship and sustainable use of the agrobiodiversity. Stories related to this such as the increment in income through value addition and processor-stakeholders counter-parting were made available through briefers and other publications.

At the same time in Ifugao, an article has been written to take-off partnership with the national government, the Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Agricultural Research (DA-BAR), also the projects collaborating agency that highlighted the initiative of the department to explore possible projects within the pilot areas.

Project briefers were distributed also to disseminate information about the project in addition to the project's website.

Related links are the following:

<http://compendium.bar.gov.ph/agrobiodiversity-project/index.php/about-the-project/>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/faoftheun/albums/72157690005037886/>

<https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/05/22/fao-calls-for-stronger-action-against-rapid-decline-of-biodiversity/>

<https://www.philstar.com/business/agriculture/2019/05/26/1920835/fao-seeks-stronger-actions-address-biodiversity-decline>

9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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	USD 2,172,214		1,055,879 (less other crops related grants)	
	DA-Agricultural Training Institute	In-kind	90,910		11,364 (allocated for FFS)	
	DA-Bureau of Soil and Water Management	In-kind	88,335		For verification	
	DA-Bureau of Plant Industry	In-kind	113,636		40,000	
	DA-PhilRice	In-kind	1,136,364		For verification	
	DENR Biodiversity Management Bureau	In-kind	27,838		1,495	
	DENR	In-kind	3,794,369		3,593,742 (for validation)	

²³ 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.

	Cordillera Administrative Region					
	DENR Region 12	In-kind	16,205		13,364	
	National Council for Indigenous People	In-kind	2,272		For verification	
	South Cotabato Provincial Government	In-kind	1,014,270		49,214	
	Lake Sebu Municipality	In-kind	94,887		9,788	
	Hingyon Municipality	In-kind	1,118,862		4,817	
	Ifugao Provincial Government	In-kind	815,682		23,934	
	Hungduan Municipality	In-kind	475,680		13,177	
International Organization	World Agricultural Heritage Foundation		100,000		100,000	
	FAO		457,800			
	TOTAL		11,519,324		4,916,774 or 42.68%	

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

The project requested for realignment of funds and was approved as follows:

Component 1 from USD 243 886 to USD 283 559.12

Component 2 from USD 1 447 691 to USD 1 413 083.10

Component 3 from USD 387 134 to USD 382 068.42

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

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

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



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**SUBJECT: SUBMISSION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT
(PIR) TO GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR THE
PHILIPPINES**

Dear **Mr. Fernandez**:

This refers to your request for comments/feedback on the Project Implementation Review (PIR) of the GEF-5 project "Dynamic conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity in traditional agro-ecosystems of the Philippines" for the period of 01 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

Upon reviewing the said document, this Office deemed it fit to provide an overall rating of *Moderately Satisfactory* for the current progress of the project. We understand that though most of the intended outputs are achieved above 50%, there are still some components that are requiring fast-tracking and remedial measures particularly on activities concerning the development of policy instruments and action plans.

We hope for the immediate and appropriate action on the pressing project implementation concerns as we look forward to the next PIR reporting.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

ATTY. ANALIZA REBUELTA-TEH
Undersecretary
GEF Operational Focal Point for the Philippines

cc: *Atty. Jonas R. Leones*
Undersecretary for Policy, Planning, and International Affairs