2017
Project Implementation Review (PIR)

PHL SLM

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5365
GEF ID	5767
Title	Addressing Land Degradation and Drought through the Implementation of Sustainable Land Management
Country(ies)	Philippines, Philippines
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	*(not set or not applicable)*
Project Type	Medium Size

Project Description

Brief Description

Land degradation in the Philippines is largely caused by the susceptibility of its soils to erosion due to the hilly and mountainous landforms in many parts of the country. The widespread clearing of forest lands in steeply sloping and rolling topography leaves the bare soil highly vulnerable to accelerated erosion of topsoil caused by heavy rainfall and consequential erosive force of water run-off. The practice of kaingin (or shifting cultivation) and other forms of unsuitable upland farming in cleared forest areas further worsens the erosion problem and loss of fertile and productive top soils. Land degradation in the Philippines is manifested by (i) the loss of productive topsoil through water erosion, (ii) loss of soil fertility due to over-cultivation, (iii) loss of vegetation cover due to illegal logging and widespread forest tree cutting, and (iv) expansion of slash and burn agriculture in critical slopes. Other kinds of degradation which cover a relatively smaller part of the landscape include (i) water logging due to poor drainage and water management; (ii) soil salinization due to over-harvesting of ground water near coastal areas; and (iii) soil pollution from excessive pesticide application and contamination by industrial and household wastes.

The proposed project would focus principally at the systemic and institutional levels, and hence strengthen the enabling regulatory, institutional and financial framework that would govern efforts to address land degradation in the Philippines. It will mainstream Sustainable Land Management (SLM) policies and programs into the development plans of LGUs through the guidance of government agencies such as Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Interior and Local Development and Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board to strengthen complementation among these government institutions concerned with land degradation and ensure that the incidence and spread of land degradation in vulnerable ecosystems will be avoided and/or reduced. The project is expected to improve the land productivity and socioeconomic well-being of small farmers. To achieve this, the project will follow a participatory cross-sectoral approach involving all the key stakeholders in project design and implementation. The promotion of SLM measures and technologies for the adoption of vulnerable farming communities will be the focus of the field investments of the project. Through the establishment of SLM demonstration sites, farmers will be able to learn and adopt various methods of soil conservation farming and water resources conservation that will improve their crop production and income.

Therefore, the project aims to strengthen the SLM frameworks to address land degradation process and mitigate the effects of drought in the Philippines through the following outcomes:
Outcome 1: Effective national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management; and
Outcome 2: Long-term capacities and incentives in place for local communities and LGUs to uptake of SLM practices in two targeted municipality in the Philippines.

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Other Partners	*(not set or not applicable)*

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate

C. Development Progress

Objective or Outcome	Description				
Objective:	**Strengthening SLM frameworks to address land degradation processes and mitigate the effects of drought in the Philippines**				
	Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Target level at end of project**	**Level at 30 June 2016**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
(not set or not applicable)	Area of LD-intense municipalities where the causes of land degradation are addressed through the implementation of land use plans	0 ha	177,083 hectares	*(not set or not applicable)*	The total production system of the project sites has a total of 48,331.60 has out of their total land area of 177,083 has which is composed of: For Malaybalay City, Bukidnon, the composition is of agriculture (8,383.0 has) and forest (10,200.00 has) lands For Abuyog, Leyte, the composition is of agriculture (4,349.80 has), pastora (3,884.30 has), forestry (8,765.00 has and mixed system (12,749.50 has). With the planned mainstreaming of SLM into the CLUPs of the identified sites, these are the target areas to be addressed where land degradation issues are very much evident. Gathering of the baseline information of the socio-economic situation of the two municipalities is currently being done and planned completion is by end of Dec 2017.
(not set or not applicable)	Enhanced cross-sector enabling environment for integrated landscape management as per PMAT score: (i) Framework strengthening INRM (ii) Capacity strengthening to enhance cross-sector enabling environment	(i) Score 1 – No INRM framework in place (ii) Score 2 – Initial awareness raised (e.g. workshops, seminars)	(i) Score 4 – INRM framework has been formally adopted by stakeholders but weak (ii) Score 4 – Knowledge effectively transferred (e.g. working groups tackle cross-sectoral	*(not set or not applicable)*	The Capacity and Development Training Specialist identified a list of competencies and competency gaps among the community stakeholders and the partner agencies. While the assessment did not genera any competency gaps among partner government agencies, the following competency gaps were identified among community stakeholders, such

			issues)		as: 1) measuring climate-based seasonal farmland degradation (collecting crop yield and net family income data and relating these with land degradation); 2) assessment and management of micro-watershed ridg to establish carbon and nutrient movements in the landscape (computing for gain/loss of nutrients, humus, topsoil, biological components); 3) rendering, analyzing and interpreting picture-based, climat event farm land degradation assessment maps (assessing land degradation assessment through colo variations, explaining the relationship of color with moisture, nutrients, carbon, depth, employing color variations as guides for systematic transect sampling, detecting the mid-slope on the photograph, detecting th foot slopes on color photographs, detecting waterways on color photographs, detecting the water corridor on photos, mapping and drawing degradation types, degree and extent on photos; 4) rendering, analysis and interpretation of soil erosion map, SAFDZ, land degradation maps and crop-climate maps; and 5) gathering of historical data and 10 year trends of farm family income, yield, etc.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Off track**			
Outcome 1:	**Effective cross-sectoral enabling environment at the national and local level in place to promote integrated landscape management**				
	Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Target level at end of project**	**Level at 30 June 2016**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
(not set or not applicable)	An integrated land management framework incorporating SLM practices and technologies	Presence of guidelines in mainstreaming CCA-DRR and biodiversity	A national integrated land management framework mainstreaming SLM practices and	*(not set or not applicable)*	The CLUP Specialist was hired on Ju 5, 2016. Various consultation meetin were conducted for the drafting of the ILMF. Coordination and collaboration activities between the PMO and the

		conservation in CLUP	technologies developed and adopted by HLURB		Consultant were initiated for the collection of secondary data needed for the completion of the ILMF. The Consultant presented the initial ILMF report during the Peer Experts Revie on March 8, 2017, followed by a draft ILMF Report during the Mid-Year Assessment and Planning Workshop on July 17-18, 2017. In the presentation, the Consultant highlighted the lack of systematic means of integrating SLM in the policies, plans and programs of key agencies and LGUs served as a window for a need to develop an ILM to provide a template and guide for planning and implementing SLM. Ninety (90) percent of the ILMF Repo was completed composed of nine chapters as follows: 1) Chapter 1 - Content and Rationale of ILMF 2) Chapter 2 - Gaps and Barrier in SLM 3) Chapter 3 - Benefits of ILMF Mainstreaming 4) Chapter 4 - Objectives of ILM 5) Chapter 5 - Definitions and Components 6) Chapter 6 - Approach and Methods 7) Chapter 7 - Integrated Land Management Policy Framework (ILMPF) (with subchapters on: ILMPF ILMPF Analytical Process, Major Causes and Impacts of Different Lanc Degradation Types, Analysis of Gaps Constraints, Policies, Programs and Projects Addressing Land Degradatic Types, and Typical SLM Practices an Technologies)

					8) Chapter 8 - Planning Process for ILMF at the Municipal Level 9) Chapter 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Degradation.
(not set or not applicable)	Enhanced CLUP guidelines to mainstream SLM	No existing procedural guidelines on mainstreaming SLM in land use, agricultural and forestry development plans	Guidelines on mainstreaming have been applied in to pilot municipalities and further enhanced based on experience and findings of the testing exercise.	*(not set or not applicable)*	There is no final draft yet of the mainstreaming guidelines but the following national and local plans are targeted for piloting purposes: for NGAs: DA, DAR and DENR; and to the LGUs Plans (CLUP, CDP, and AIP). The Guide Matrix for Mainstreaming ILMFP was developed and presented during the Peer Experts Review last March 8, 2017. This Guide Matrix wa sent to HLURB for their comments. The following were the scope of the guide matrix. 1) Mainstreaming of ILMF in selected plans NGAs 1) BSWM - integrate and update Philippine National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2010- 202(or SAFDZ Plan 2) DENR – integrate SLM strategic action programs and project in FLUP 3) DAR – still has to be explored 2) Mainstreaming of ILMF in local development plans of LGUs. The Guide Matrix was developed to provic in a capsulized form the mainstreaming application. Specifically, to set up the basic elements for mainstreaming, particularly: what to mainstream, where to mainstream and how to mainstream. These refer to: what aspects or information on the ILMFP

					mainstream; where to mainstream in the CLUP/CDP main planning proces plan chapter; and how to analyze the results of mainstreaming using certai tools and methods. The Guide Matrix was designed to be user-friendly to a classes of LGUs considering their limited data and knowledge in mainstreaming. It is intended to facilitate the conduct of mainstreamin by LGU planners. Detailed mainstreaming guidelines provide the tools and methods (how to's) for the analysis of mainstreaming results.
(not set or not applicable)	Relevant policy issuance for the mainstreaming of SLM in local land-use including forest land-use and development planning processes	Pledge of commitment signed by DA, DAR and DENR in support to the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (NAP-DLDD 2010-2020)	Issuance of Joint Memorandum Circular or special order on SLM mainstreaming by DA, DENR and DAR. Issuance of memorandum order or administrative order on SLM mainstreaming by DILG to priority LGUs	*(not set or not applicable)*	The Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) was established and consists of the senior technical staff from the members of the Project Board chaired by DA-BSWM and DENR-FMB as vice chair. The IATC is tasked to ensure the technical aptness of the outputs of th project. The members of the IATC wa classed as follows: Outcome 1 1. United Nations Development Programme (also for Outcome 2) 2. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board 3. Department of Agrarian Reform (also for Outcome 2) 4. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples 5. NEDA Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Staff 6. DA Regional Field Offices 8 & 10 7. Department of the Interior an Local Government

					Outcome 2 1. Visayas State University 2. Central Mindanao University 3. Northern Mindanao Agricultural Crops and Livestock Research Complex - R10 4. Northern Mindanao Integrate Agricultural Research Center – R10 5. Eastern Visayas Integrated Agricultural Research Center – R8 6. DA-Agricultural Training Institute 7. Provincial Agriculture Office - Leyte and Bukidnon 8. DENR - Forest Management Bureau
(not set or not applicable)	Data base and decision support information system operational and accessible to LGUs	Existing LADA web portal with maps at national and regional scales	Developed a GIS-based LADA maps incorporating SLM practices and technologies with information/maps accessible and relevant to CLUP preparation of LGUs	*(not set or not applicable)*	The Database Management and GIS Specialist was hired on July 6, 2016. The GIS Specialist, in coordination with the Geomatics Division of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management, submitted a Report on Identifying Gaps on the existing database and other relevant datasets of the Bureau. The Review of the SL Datasets can be summarized as follows: 1. The main output is to produce the Composite Land Degradation Index (CLDI) map for the study sites Abuyog, Leyte and Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Secondary to the CLDI is t come-up with thematic maps needed for the integration of SLM to the CLU 2. The derivation of the CLDI wi be dependent on the determination o the type, extent and degree of degradation. 3. The identified datasets (ie. topographical maps, geological maps

					etc.) will be used to delineate the different “physiographic units” presen in the study areas. The formation of physiographical units from reliable baseline data is the basis of all land assessment procedures. 4. The Land Resources Evaluation Project (LREP) outputs were identified to be the most relevar and suitable for the review of the SLM datasets due to that the LREP projec provided very relevant and highly useful thematic map outputs and larg scale LREP maps of 1: 50,000 provid the necessary analysis suitable for th requirements of the derivation of the CLDI and its integration into the CLUI However, as much as the LREP will b useful, the following concerns were identified by the GIS Specialist: a) There is no LREP dataset for the entire province of Leyte found at the BSWM central office; and b) The sets of thematic maps produced from the LREP varied from province to province. Secondly, the GIS Specialist submitte a Report on the Design for Upgrading Existing GIS Holdings, gathered data and the CLDI. This report was presented to the Geomatics Division and furthermore improved. This repor discusses the Manner of updating the spatial data that is available in the BSWM dataset; Spatial data preparation to handle on-site field dat and other relevant information; and Summative dataset preparation to derive the CLDI. The GIS Specialist also presented herewith the Proposal for Updating and Preparing the Spatia Data Holdings of BSWM for CLDI

					derivation as follows: 1) Updating physiographic map using remote sensing (DEM & Land Cover); 2) Deriving the Land Degradation Indicators and representing these outside and separate from that of the GIS geometry; and 3) Computing the CLDI in system outside of the GIS System.
(not set or not applicable)	Competency development programme for LGUs on SLM technology application and mainstreaming developed and implemented	New and young scientists from BSWM, DA Regional Offices, DENR and DAR lacked hands-on training on SLM.	List of training modules on SLM technology application and mainstreaming for LGUs developed Potential trainors from DA-BSWM, DENR and HLURB are identified and trained on various SLM management and physical technologies on SLM.	*(not set or not applicable)*	The Capacity Development and Training Specialist was hired on February 17, 2017. This emerged fro the three postings made. Meanwhile, prior to hiring, a Participatory Rapid Appraisal Workshop attended by representatives from the Provincial Agriculture Office, City Agriculture Office, Northern Mindanao Agricultura Crops and Livestock Research Centr Corn Growers Association, Barangay Agricultural Fisheries Council, IPRM, and members of the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative, was conducted last October 24 to 26, 201 in Malaybalay City, Bukidnon. The PRA assessed the needs of the community and the people therein in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to come up with a harmonized and unified development plan which will come from the community members themselves. The CapDev and Training Specialist submitted his Report on the Identification & Assessment of Competency Gaps on SLM Technology Application & Mainstreaming for Targeted LGUs on June 22, 2017. This report aims to: 1) review current stakeholder

					competencies in SLM technology and assess these given new capacity development needs; 2) determine competency gaps in the delivery of th modules based on new capacity development needs and the frameworks adopted by the project; and 3) develop a competency development program based on the new frameworks. The report's findings summarized tha SLM2 and the Composite Land Degradation Index Monitoring Systen (CLDIMS) are to be implemented by project partner agencies and farmer beneficiaries. In the case of SLM2, in general, and CLDIMS, in particular, both the community (Inclusive of farmer leaders, farmers and farm family members) and partner stakeholder agencies (LGU, BSWM, ATI, FMB, etc.) should serve as trainees. However, their competencie differ and so will their training curricul The following are considered competency gaps on the part of the community stakeholders: 1) Measurir Climate Based Seasonal Farmland Degradation particularly on computin for gain/loss of nutrients, humus, top soil, biological components; 2) Rendering, Analyzing and Interpretin Picture-based, Climate Event Farm Land Degradation Assessment Maps 3) Rendering, analysis & interpretatio of Soil Erosion Map, SAFGDZ, Land Degradation Maps and Crop-Climate Maps; and 4) Gathering of historical data and 10-year trends of farm famil income, yields, etc.

(not set or not applicable)	Increased scores of the indicators of the following capacity results in the Capacity Development Monitoring Scorecards of DA-BSWM, DENR-FMB and HLURB from the start-up of Project up to end of Project: a. Capacity for engagement (CR1); b. Capacity to generate access, and use information and knowledge (CR2); c. Capacity for strategy, policy, and legislation development (CR3); d. Capacity for management and implementation (CR4); and e. Capacity to monitor and evaluate (CR5)	Average capacity scores for (See Annex F for the Capacity Development Monitoring Scorecard) DA-BSWM CR1 – 2 (Inds. 1-3) CR2 – 2 (Inds. 4-8) CR3 – 2 (Inds. 9-11) CR4 – 2 (Inds. 12-13) CR5 – 2 (Inds. 14-15) DENR-FMB CR1 – 1.67 (Inds. 1-3) CR2 – 2 (Inds. 4-8) CR3 – 2 (Inds. 9-11) CR4 – 2.5 (Inds. 12-13) CR5 – 1 (Inds. 14-15) HLURB CR1 – 1 (Inds. 1-3) CR2 – 2 (Inds. 4-8) CR3 – 2 (Inds. 9-11) CR4 – 2.5 (Inds. 12-13)	At least an average increase in 5 capacity results (CR1 to CR5) by 0.33 to 1 for BSWM with a high score of 3 in the following indicators: Indicator 3, 4, 5, 7 and 13 (see Annex F for the Capacity Development Monitoring Scorecard) At least an average increase in 5 capacity results by 0.5 to 0.8 for DENR-FMB with a high score of 2 to 3 in the following indicators: Indicator 3,4,5,8,10,and 12 (see Annex F for the Capacity Development Monitoring Scorecard) At least an average increase in 5 capacity results by 0.2 to 1.33 for HLURB with a high score of 2 to 3 in the following indicators: Indicator 1, 10, 11, 12 and 14 (see Annex F for the Capacity Development Monitoring	*(not set or not applicable)*	The identified indicators of the capaci results monitoring scorecards of DA-BSWM, DENR-FMB and HLURB from the start-up of the Project up to end o the Project are the following: CR1: Capacities for Engagement Indicator 1: Degree of legitimacy/mandate of lead environmental organizations Indicator 2: Existence of operational co-management mechanism Indicator 3: Existence of cooperation with stakeholder groups CR2: Capacities to Generate, Access and Use Information and Knowledge Indicator 4: Degree of environmental awareness of stakeholders Indicator 5: Access and sharing of environmental information by stakeholders Indicator 6: Existence of environment education programs Indicator 7: Extent of the linkage between environmental research/science and policy development Indicator 8: Extent of inclusion/use of traditional knowledge in environmenta decision-making CR3: Capacities for Strategy, Policy and Legislation Development Indicator 9: Extent of the environmental planning and strategy development process Indicator 10: Existence of adequate environmental policies and regulatory framework Indicator 11: Adequacy of the environmental information available f decision-making

		CR5 – 1 (Inds. 14-15)	Scorecard)		CR 4: Capacities for Management ar Implementation Indicator 12: existence and mobilization of resources Indicator 13: availability of required technical skills and technology transfer CR 5: Capacities to Monitor and Evaluate Indicator 14: Adequacy of the project/programme monitoring proces Indicator 15: Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation proces For DA-BSWM, updates are provided in the following identified next steps t be conducted, such as the establishment of multi-stakeholders committee (the Inter-Agency Technic Committee was established to ensure the technical aptness of the outputs c the project); enhancement of existing database and maps for application at municipal level (the GIS Specialist drafted the Design for Upgrading existing GIS Holdings and other relevant datasets); and adoption of composite LDI for monitoring (the SLI Specialist is preparing the CLDI Monitoring System which will be an integration of conventional SLM and ALM). For HLURB, updates are provided in the following identified next steps to b conducted such as the integration of SLM into CLUP guidelines and to the enhanced CLUP guidelines (the CLU Specialist is developing the Supplemental Guidelines to Mainstream the SLM into the CLUP

					guidelines.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Off track**			
Outcome 2:	**Long term capacities and incentives in place for local communities and LGUs to uptake SLM practices in two (2) targeted municipalities in the Philippines**				
	Description of Indicator	**Baseline Level**	**Target level at end of project**	**Level at 30 June 2016**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
(not set or not applicable)	Plant/soil cover in the agricultural land area covering 2,887 ha and forest cover in Barangay Silae	Plant/soil cover to be established during project implementation in the first year 721.65 ha of forest land area	Increase in plant/soil cover ratio No net loss of forest cover in Barangay Silae	*(not set or not applicable)*	The target for the year is plant/soil cover established. The key activities of the project for this specific output were the identification of the techno demonstration farm, baseline information such as socio demographic and economic profile, soil sample collection, topographic mapping survey, farm contouring wer conducted in Brgy. Silae Malaybalay City and Bgry. Tadoc, Abuyog Leyte. Also, a total 430 planting materials from PLGU and CLGU were planted a the TDF in Brgy. Silae. The project activities at the local level jumpstarted identification of the techn demonstration along the vast agricultural and forest lands of Bgry. Silae and Bgry. Tadoc by the Local Government Units (LGU) and Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM). Coordination with Agricultural Land Management and Evaluation Division (ALMED) and Soil Survey Division (SSD) of BSWM were done to condu the Socio Demographic and Economi Profiling and soil sampling on June 15 16, 2017. The result of the survey conducted showed that the soil in Malaybalay City is severely eroded with a sloping measurement of 8-18% This information serves as a

					benchmark of soil status. This then equate on the impacts of the project's interventions to soil erosion issues ar farmers' farming systems. Another collaboration with the bureau is on the conduct of the topographic mapping survey and farm contouring where the detailed contour lines of th TDFs were ascertained on both sites on January 16-22, 2017. On this activity, a draft farm plan was developed. Parallel to this was the planting of various plants (Forest tree Fruit trees and Banana) from the Offices of the Provincial and City Agriculture and City Environment and Natural Resources on the lower slope and boundaries of TDF. There were minimal changes made on the farm plan of Bgry. Silae and also with the plan in Brgy. Tadoc. It also realized a need for a partnership with Biodiversity and Management Bureau (BMB) and Forest Management Bureau (FMB) through Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and Department of Agriculture (DA) on the selection of species for agro forestry and identification of species that are potential host to pest and diseases. Also, forest tree crops with wealth generation potential to be introduces the area through tree planting.
(not set or not applicable)	Dry Matter (DM) and Organic Matter (OM) Content from 5 sample sites randomly selected from the agricultural land area (151 ha) and forest land area of Barangay Tadoc	Sample sites and baseline Dry Matter and Organic Matter to be determined during Year 1 of	Average increase in DM and OM Content of Soils in 5 sample sites representing the soil fertility of the	*(not set or not applicable)*	The target of the year is baseline DM and OM of soils in 5 sample sites of the 151 ha agricultural land obtained. The soil samples gathered during the baseline information collection activity

		implementation 12.61 ha of forest land area	151 agricultural land area No net loss of forest cover in the Barangay Tadoc		conducted in Bgry. Tadoc, Abuyog Leyte where endorsed to Laboratory Services Division of Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM). The project tapped the Soil Survey Division to acquire samples of soil in three areas in Bgry. Tadoc Abuyog Leyte. While the Laboratory Services Division conducted tests to determine the presence of nutrient levels. High organic matter increases productivity and in turn, high productivity increase organic matter. Similary, the dry matt substance is an indicator of the amount of nutrient available once the water/moisture removed from the plant/crop. In the presentation of test results by Dr. Gina P. Nilo, Chief of the BSWM Laboratory Services Division, during the SLMP Annual Assessment and Planning Workshop, the Organic Matter (OM) content taken from 3 randomly selected sites was found to be at its adequate levels. Likewise, D Matter analysis (DM) yielded values slightly below than the optimal range for both macro and micro nutrients.
(not set or not applicable)	Composite Land Degradation Index (LDI)1 monitoring system for monitoring LD is developed and in place for City of Malaybalay and Abuyog Municipality	No LDI monitoring system in use	Stable or improved composite LDI monitoring system across 20,000 ha in two municipalities Agriculture: 3,038 ha Forestry: 734.26 ha Mixed System – 16,227.74 ha	*(not set or not applicable)*	The Sustainable Land and Water Management Specialist was hired in December 2016. His deliverables jumpstarted on the presentation of th rationale and methodology from the initial data he gathered to develop the CLDI and monitoring systems during SLMP Year End Assessment and Pe Experts' Review on March 2017. There were series of meetings and consultation with technical staffs of BSWM.

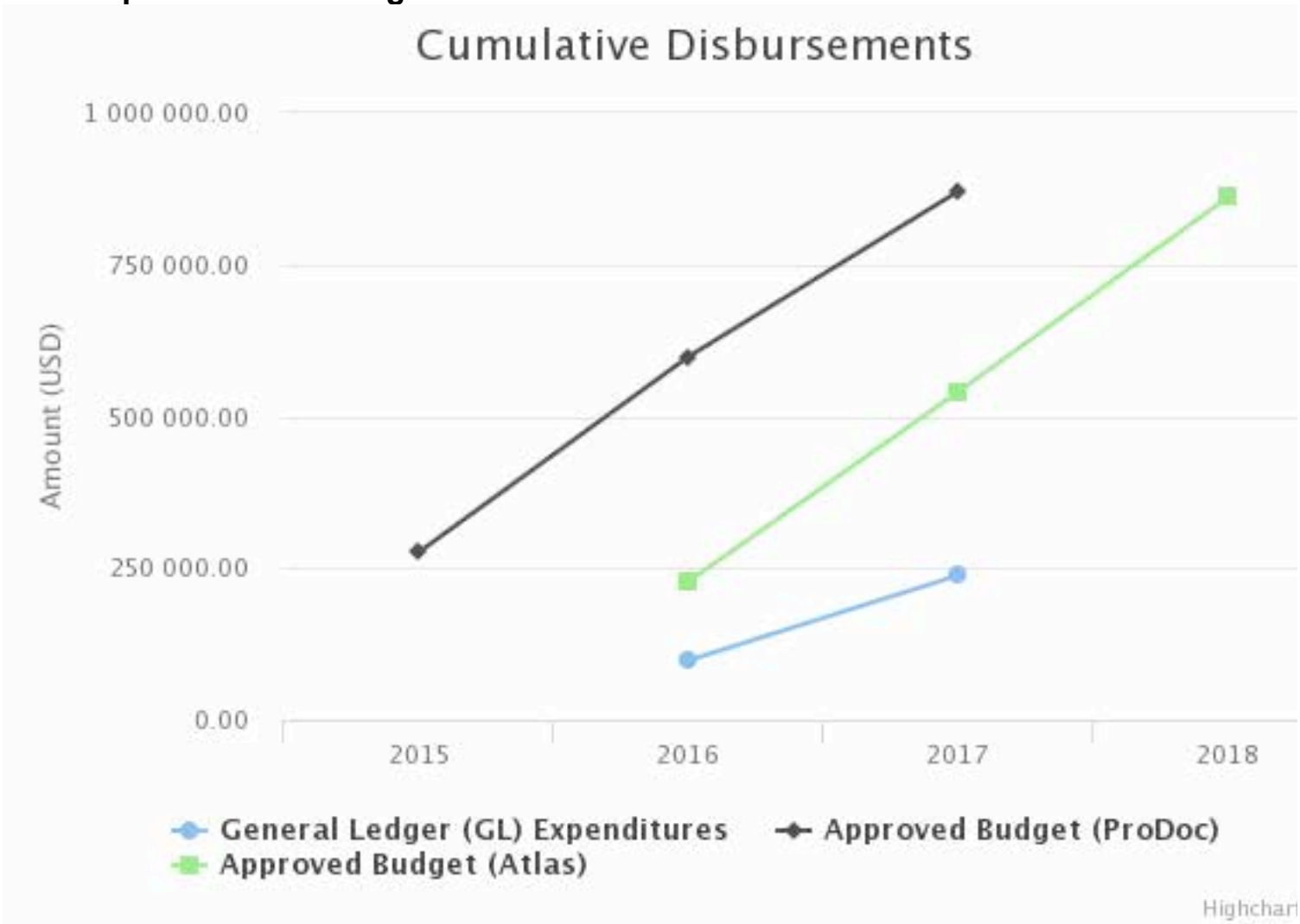
					A site visit in the two projects sites were conducted to ensure the data ar aligned in the Barangay level. The farmer in Barangay Silae were practicing no tillage in the corn production however they are adopting a glyphosate tolerant corn varieties that withstand effects of a glyphosate herbicides that allows conservation tillage in planting. In the case of Bgry. Tadoc Abuyog Leyte, it was confirmed that the identified TDF has no signs of nutrien decline as observed on soil and plant physiological appearance. A recommendation to redesign/reformulate selection strategies emerges to maintain the spirit of partnership that was put in place at the start of the project. This resulted to the identification of a prospective new TDF site that best defines land degradation due to soil nutrient decline in Brgy. Can-maratin in Abuyog, Leyte (4.5 has.). On one hand, Brgy. Zone 3 in Sta. Fe, Leyte (0.5 ha.) demonstrates the potential c SLM2 with minimal project intervention. The potential new sites are primarily characterized as lowland paddy rice field with the farmers engaged in more than 10 years of farming practice. Faster delivery of farm inputs to the sites and designing of the farm plans were also recommended. Also, from the results of the site and methodology validation by the SWM Specialist, it was recommended to fin the additional area using criteria whe

					the conventional SLM will be transformed to Adaptive Land Management (ALM) using the actions transformative and Adaptive) and Integrated Micro-watershed Ridge to Reef SLM approach.
(not set or not applicable)	Increased in % of SLM guidance delivered by extension services	Lack of SLM modules on the existing Farmers Field School (FFS)	100% SLM guidance delivered by extension services through integration of complete SLM modules in the season-long FFS	*(not set or not applicable)*	Key target for the reporting year is SLM training modules compiled, reviewed, updated and produced. SL Training modules are integrated in the ATI FFS. The Project proceeded in th initial discussions, collaboration and identification of focal person from the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office (VIII and X) and Agricultural Training Institute (ATI CC RFO XIII and X) on the drafting SLM module. The Capacity Development and Training Specialist was hired on February 17, 2017. The Local Technical Working Group (LTWG) in Malaybalay City initiated a preliminary meeting on the FFS on SLM module on January 13, 2017. It was Chaired by the Assistant Provincial Agriculture officer (APA) and participated by representatives from Department of Agriculture – Northern Mindanao Agriculture Crops, Livestock and Research Complex, Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), Bureau of Soils and Water Management Dalwangan Research Center, and Cit Local Government Units (City Agriculture and City Environment and Natural Resources Office) . On the submitted report by the CapDev and Training Specialist, Identification and Assessment of

					Competency Gaps on SLM Technology Application and Mainstreaming for Targeted LGUs, it stipulated the key gaps of the local stakeholders, thereby recommending series of consultation meetings with stakeholders (national and local) to look into the said gaps. A review with the existing SLM modules available and identification of competencies in the delivery of SLM technology to farmers will also be conducted.
(not set or not applicable)	Farming households adopt sustainable agricultural practices and integrated SFM/SLM practices.	There are total 2,924 farming households in the 2 target sites (3 Brgys. out of 46 Brgys. in Malaybalay City and 13 Brgys. out of 63 Brgys. in Abuyog)	At least 585 of the farming households in 2 targeted municipalities (3 Brgys. out of 46 Brgys. in Malaybalay City and 13 Brgys. out of 63 Brgys. in Abuyog) adopt sustainable agriculture practices and integrated SFM/SLM practices	*(not set or not applicable)*	The target for the reporting period is for at least 50 households to adopt sustainable agriculture practices and integrated SFM/SLM practices. To facilitate this, identification of cooperator among the association/cooperative, baseline information collection on the land, topographic survey, contour line establishment and farm planning wer initiated. Through the collaboration with the Cit Agriculture Office and City Environment and Natural Resources Office through the Local Government Units, Provincial Agriculture Office an Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), the identified Techno Demonstration Farms (TDF) were established. Also, trainings on Sustainable Land Management for th selected members of Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative (SUARC) and Tadoc Farmers Association (TaFAs) were conducted on November and December 2017. Among others, the training provided the participants with knowledge on functional techniques such as how to

					make and use the A-Frame on their sloping farms that is important tool fir the contour lines in order to prevent soil erosion. The farm plans for the two (2) project sites where already established. However, as mentioned in previous discussion, there will be a redesigning on both plans to address specific land degradation problems .
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Off track**			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	27.34%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	27.34%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	238,132.58

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	30,000
GEF Grant Amount	870900
Co-financing	*(not set or not applicable)*

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	May 9, 2014
CEO Endorsement Date	Jun 18, 2015
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jul 14, 2015
Date of Inception Workshop	Dec 9, 2015
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	*(not set or not applicable)*
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	*(not set or not applicable)*
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Jul 14, 2018
Original Planned Closing Date	Oct 14, 2018
Revised Planned Closing Date	*(not set or not applicable)*

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)

2017-04-21

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
The Project was signed and launched in August 2015, followed by a Project Inception Workshop in December 2015. Start-up activities like setting-up of the project management office (PMO) and the availability of key stakeholders both took time which affected the completion of the Inception Workshop. In the span of 1 ½ years since its inception, project implementation was beset with a high turn-over of project personnel. The absence of key project staff contributed to the delays in project implementation from 2016 until the first half of 2017. Nevertheless, the Project has resolved the staffing issue with the hiring of all the required PMO staff as of August 2017. This also brought the formulation of a Catch-up Plan for delayed 2016 activities that were included in the 2017 AWP which was approved on June 2017. These delays shall be viewed as contributing factors for a possible extension of the project to fully achieve the end of project targets set in the project document.
Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
(not set or not applicable)
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.
The start up of the project was significantly delayed. In addition due to turn over in project management team and other key national events such as elections, implementation of project activities were affected.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	Since the start of project implementation, a Project Management Office (PMO) has been established on January 2016 at BSWM composed of individuals with strong backgrounds and experiences in project management, project coordination, planning, and administrative and finance. Specialists on Land Use Planning, Database Management and Geographic Information Systems, Sustainable Land Management and Water Biodiversity, and Capacity Development and Training were also engaged under the Project, with equal opportunities given to men and women in the hiring of consultants and staff of the PMO. The involvement of the Local Consultants in the different components provided a clear path for the implementation of the project. On the effective cross-sectoral national and local enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management, the Project has been able to establish a multi-sectoral stakeholders committee strengthened at the national level to oversee and give technical advice on the integration of SLM into LGU's development plan. This is coined as the Inter-Agency Technical Committee which consists of senior technical staff from National Government Agencies, namely: DA, DA- BSWM (chair), DENR- FMB (co-chair), NEDA-ANRES, HLURB, DILG, DAR, NCIP and from UNDP, UPLB and IIRR. The first IATC meeting shall be convened after the Project Board Meeting on July 31, 2017. The Project has also developed an Integrated Land and Management Framework (ILMF) Plan which will serve as a guide for planning and implementing SLM. Such ILMF Plan will have a guide for mainstreaming into the strategic plans of National Government Agencies (DA, DAR, DENR) and local land use plan, local development plan and investment programs of local government units. The Guide Matrix has been formulated and presented for review by the concerned agencies. In addition to the ILMF Plan and the Guide Matrix, the Project has also accomplished a draft design for upgrading the database of existing GIS holdings, other gathered relevant data and the Composite Land Degradation Index. To capacitate NGAs and LGUs in the promotion of SLM practices and technologies, one of the outputs of the Project is the Training of Trainers (ToT). The ToT shall be conducted after the completion of the Training Course Design. The Training Course Design for NGAs and stakeholders has been outlined from the Assessment of Competency Gaps on SLM Technology Application & Mainstreaming for Targeted LGUs. In the capacitation of the LGUs, the Project has been developing the Land Degradation Index Monitoring System. This monitoring system shall be applied and tested at the pilot sites. A new selection criteria has been developed and applied for choosing new project sites in Leyte and Bukidnon. This is for the establishment of the SLM1 to SLM2 coined as Adaptive Land Management Concept of the Project. The GIS-based CLDI mapping has yet to be established. As for the increase in the SLM guidance delivered by extension services, the CapDev Training Specialist in collaboration with the SLM, CLUP and GIS Specialist has formed and outlined a training course for the development of a training manual for the Adaptive Land Management Approach.	

Role	2017 Development Objective Progress Rating	2017 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	Generally, the project is assessed to be moderately unsatisfactory considering that it has yet to show substantial progress towards its over-all project targets, both at the objective and outcome levels. This is evidenced by the preliminary	

	drafts of key project outputs presented in the DO progress such as the incomplete draft of the Integrated Land Management Framework, on-going preparatory work on SLM mainstreaming guidelines and establishment of techno-demo farm, and the initial draft of the land degradation indices (LDI), among others. There have been no significant capacity building activities yet being conducted by the project especially with regard to Outcome 2. The slow progress can be party attributed to the effects of changes in government leadership caused by the national elections last May 2016 considering the Project is being implemented under the National Implementation modality. The changes in leadership stalled many of its planned activities due to lack of signatories, etc. Other contributing factors to the slow movement of the Project during the reporting period were 1) the dearth of suitable candidates for the 3 key specialists needed by the Project. In fact, it underwent 3 failed competitive processes and this took a while before the consultants got on board. And 2) was the fast turn-over of project staff and shortage of applicants. The Project experienced changes in PM twice during the reporting period. Hiring and re-hiring took time as well. The lack of specialists and capable project staff in the initial stage of project implementation have delayed execution of planned activities of the Project both at the national and site levels. Though the project came-up with a catch-up plan, it has yet to substantially make significant progress vis-à-vis the over-all project targets. It can also be noted during the reporting period that the site level activities as well as the identification of the techno-demo farms did not benefit from the technical guidance of the SLM Specialist, since the consultant got on board later in the game. Hence, redesigning is needed to ensure that it is aligned with the objectives of the Project. Despite the long birth pains of the Project, it is noteworthy to cite that, even with the delays, the PMU has initiated to mainstream the project in the government normative processes early on by involving all BSWM divisions in its planning activities. Lastly, with the project management and project specialists posts completely filled-up, it is hoped that the project will gain momentous ground in its implementation in the coming months although, it is assessed that a no-cost extension might be needed to make-up for the delays.	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
GEF Operational Focal point	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	There has been instability in the PMO staffing for a while but appears resolved as of the current reporting period. Given this, the pace of actual implementation on the ground was relatively slow at the onset considering the amount of project time elapsed. However, the initial accomplishments as discussed above, coupled with the potential results expected within the year from the catch-up work among the consultants, is starting to clearly see the first results of the project. There has been one Project Board Meeting conducted which provided an opportunity for the GEF Operational Focal Point to represent the government and perform its oversight function. Also, the GEF Operational Focal Point participated in major milestones of the project, including the Project Launching and Field Monitoring Visit in the Leyte Province.	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
Project Implementing Partner	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*

Overall Assessment	The project was officially signed and implemented by August 2015. The Project Management Office was formed five months after the official start of the project while the conduct of the Inception of the Project was conducted on December 2015. Given the start-up delays of the project, particularly the completion of PMO staffing and engagement of technical consultants who will be involved in the project, the IP has focused on accomplishing the activities critical to the project start up, since the activities set in the Annual Work Plan (AWP) are very highly dependent on the convergence of the activities and deliverables of the Consultants. The approval of the 2017 AWP underwent revisions to include activities that were not budgeted when the first 2017 AWP was approved. These circumstances justify the clamor of the project local stakeholders for an extension of the project to ensure the implementation and success of the project. Despite these, the Project has still made significant accomplishments such as the Preparation of the Integrated Land and Management Framework Plan, Identification of Sites and Validation, Conduct of Initial Assessment of the Project Sites to determine the appropriate Composite Land Degradation Index Monitoring System to be Developed, Conduct of Competency Gaps Assessment and Outlining the Training Course for the National Government Agencies and Local Project Stakeholders.	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
Other Partners	*(not set or not applicable)*	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	*(not set or not applicable)*	
Role	**2017 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2017 Implementation Progress Rating**
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	This is the first PIR for the project. The project was approved and the project document was signed in July 2015. The project had significant start up delays. A Project Management Office (PMO) was established under the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) in January 2016. The PMO is led by a Project Manager and supported by a team of experts on Land Use Planning, Database Management and Geographic Information Systems, Sustainable Land Management. The project however suffered from significant turn overs in the PMO staff because of which implementation of project activities was affected. The project has been assessed as “off-track” both its development outcomes and therefore has been assessed as “marginally unsatisfactory” for its progress towards achieving its development objective. The project however did post the following notable achievements so far. Under outcome 1, towards putting in place an effective cross-sectoral enabling environment at the national and local level in place to promote integrated landscape management, the project is in the process of developing integrated land management framework. Various consultations were organised guided by the land use planning expert and a draft framework is currently being written. In tandem Guidelines for mainstreaming SLM into national and local sector plans are being developed. To support this with policy directive, the project is currently reviewing various existing policy to assess coherence and support for SLM. An inter-agency technical committee has been established for the purpose. A key measure to promote SLM is to enhance the capacity of the Local Government Units (LGU) on designing, planning, implementing and monitoring SLM interventions. The project undertook a Participatory Rapid Appraisal Workshop attended by representatives from the Provincial Offices and Community Organizations to assess the capacity building needs, based on which a detailed capacity building response consisting of targeted trainings and other measures will be developed. Initial findings described the following gaps: i) limited capacities on measuring Climate Based Seasonal Farmland Degradation; ii) lack of capacities to understand and forecast weather and climate related information; limited knowledge of measuring soil loss and degradation; trend analysis.	

	Outcome 2 is expected to emplace long term and incentives for local communities and LGUs to uptake SLM practices in two targeted municipalities in the Philippines. Under this outcome, the project has identified demonstration farms in the two municipalities where SLM measures including planting indigenous plants were demonstrated. The project is also undertaking socio-economic profiling of the two municipalities together with an assessment of current level of land degradation. In addition, baseline measures for indicators to measure land degradation such as amount of soil organic matter and various aspects of composite land degradation index are being ascertained. A key aspect of ensuring long term uptake of SLM practices is to ensure that local communities and LGUs have the capacities to plan, implement and monitor SLM interventions. The project has developed training modules based on initial participatory analysis of training needs and will work with local training institutions such as the Regional field offices of Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Training Institute. This is a step in the right direction – any training programs must link with existing institutions to ensure sustainability. The project has also hired a Capacity Development and Training Specialist to support the activity. To coordinate such training efforts and to coordinate on the ground concrete SLM activities the project has established a Local Technical Working Group (LTWG). Finally the project provided support to at least 50 households to adopt sustainable agriculture practices and integrated SFM/SLM practices. . In summary, the project has completed majority of its foundational activities such as establishing the baseline for various indicators, undertaking needs assessment for capacity building and ascertaining key policy gaps. These will be important as the project develops its work plan for the next reporting period and beyond. The project however has not completed any concrete project activities – there were no measures implemented to build local communities and LGUs; and on the ground implementation of SLM activities has been limited to selection of the targeted municipalities and demo farms. The implementation progress for the project has also been assessed as marginally unsatisfactory. The project has only achieved a cumulative delivery of 27% while 2017 financial delivery till June 2017 reached 47%. The biggest budget portion of this project is under outcome 2, accounting for almost 59% of the total grant (US$515,082 out of US$ 870,900). The project has benefited from some governance with the project board having met at least once during the reporting period. In the next reporting period, the project should focus on planning for and implementing activities to deliver key results as planned under the two outcomes. A strategic work planning workshop should be organized to re-focus project resources and time towards attainment of the important outputs and on taking advantage of the completed foundational activities to advance towards delivering concrete deliverables – for policy, capacity building and on-ground implementation of SLM interventions. While a formal mid-term review is optional for this project, the RTA recommends a mid-term self-assessment that should support preparation of an acceleration plan to preserve chances of the project delivering on its expected outcomes and objective. This will also help review progress and provide important course correction measures. UNDP CO should also increase oversight support including increasing the frequency of the project board meetings to at least 2-3 times so that the project can benefit from technical advice and policy guidance from the members in the implementation of project activities but more importantly making use of the platform to promote the project's mainstream SLM into sector plans and LGU plans and strategies. In the next reporting period, the project should also consider consolidating all these into a detailed road map (to be approved by the project board) to provide important direction and guidance to the project in the remaining period. As part of this road map and acceleration plan, a comprehensive strategy on communications and outreach should also be prepared.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.

Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.
No
If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?
(not set or not applicable)
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
No
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women. **Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.**
This project does not specifically target women as direct beneficiaries but there are farmer-members of the target Farmers' Associations in the project areas (e.g. the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative of Malaybalay City, Bukidnon) who are women and are actively involved in the project activities. Under the project, equal opportunities are given to women to participate in meetings, workshops, and trainings. In particular, the following are the direct players who are involved in the project: 1. Farmer Cooperator – Ms. Rosalita Adalin 2. Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative President – Ms. Lilia Cabusao 3. Malaybalay City Agriculturist – Ms. Remedios Sarzuelo 4. Bukidnon Provincial Agriculturist – Ms. Jacqueline Lagamon 5. Leyte Provincial Agriculturist – Ms. Nenita Sultan

I. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.
(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

Science of Adaptive Land Management

The inception phase of the project revealed that revisiting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) technology in degraded and drought vulnerable areas in the Philippines would lead to an updated revitalized SLM framework (SLM2). The SLM2 framework would incorporate the following considerations on top of the conventional SLM science: climate change adaptation; the economic realities faced by the farm family that determine its relationship with the land; and recognition of the farmer's traditional and local knowledge. These additional elements constitute what is tentatively being referred to as Adaptive Land Management or ALM.

SLM Project has identified and characterized ALM as an approach to managing agricultural land resources that enhances the farmer's ability to maintain land productivity by adapting to his environmental, economic and social circumstances with the welfare of his family foremost in mind. In ALM, sustainability is measured by the farm family's ability to adapt. Thus, SLM2 is the integration of ALM into conventional SLM. Both SLM2 and ALM are concrete and original contributions of the project to SLM science. Along with the project's other significant innovation (e.g. Integrated Land Management Framework or ILMF), SLM2 represents a more holistic and inclusive approach to land productivity. The SLM2 framework would be actualized and operationalized in practice, documented and disseminated through training.

Capacity Development

SLM Project is supporting institutional BSWM strategy and implementation of on-going activities in land degradation index mapping and monitoring system for adaptive resource management. SLM Project also supports knowledge sharing among farmers by providing them simple procedures for identifying farm level land degradation, such as the use of biological indicators which ensures field participation of local people and technicians that shall become part of the adaptive process in sustainable land management. The participation of local SLM practitioners during field review and actual mapping of land degradation for the pilot sites in Bukidnon and Leyte provinces will help facilitate in communicating results of establishing SLM2 and contribute to sustainability since the farmer cooperator is fully aware of constituency for faster and wider transfer of SLM2. Moreover, SLM Project is including competencies on indigenous, traditional and local knowledge in the training curricula. Project trainees will then include farmers and community leaders as well as technicians from stakeholder agencies.

Environment

SLM Project has initiated the establishment of techno-demonstration farm, obtaining valuable baseline information on socio-economics, soils, topography, and farm contours in the pilot sites that resulted to a draft farm plan. A total 430 planting materials were planted at the techno-demonstration farm in Barangay Sibale.

Institutional Networking

Collaboration and partnerships with all levels of government, the academe, technical experts, and farmers' organizations are being pursued under SLM Project. Key to the successful implementation of initiatives and their sustainability is strong local involvement. Partnership with local government units from the very beginning ensures long-term viability of the project. Their involvement ensures ownership and active involvement in project activities and results in wider reach especially up to the levels of the community (inclusive of farmer leaders, farmers and farm family members). As project implementation proceeds, commitments from the government and farmer-beneficiaries will deepen the project's impacts in the focal areas and help make it more sustainable.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)
Given the status of the project implementation, the delays in the hiring of the consultants, the fast turn-over of the project staffs of the project management office, the approval of the Annual Work Plan, none can be credited yet to the project that can be considered significant in change.
Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year. **(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)**
There were no activities conducted yet.

Project Links and Social Media

Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.
Nothing to report for the reporting period.

J. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters).This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
At the onset, an Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) was organized among key government agencies to ensure the technical aptness of the outputs of the Project. The Terms of Reference of the IATC was approved on July 31, 2017; however the IATC has yet to conduct its first meeting. The academe, such as the Visayas State University and Central Mindanao University also sit as members to the IATC. The Project is also in partnership with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction. The Project continues to partner with a wide variety of stakeholders including local government units and farmer associations or cooperatives which play a key role in implementing the activities. The Project continues to maintain strong partnership with the national government agencies as implementing partners, in the process tapping local expertise, strengthening coordination, and replicating successes.
Indigenous Peoples
Indigenous peoples are present within the sphere of influence in one of the project areas. The province of Bukidnon has seven (7) hill tribes. For some, planting of rice, corn, and vegetables is their main means of living. The Project would have impacts on the sustainable and responsible use of natural resources by the indigenous peoples' communities. Together with the policies and programs of the national and local government, the Project would impact on interventions in the IP's agricultural practices such as promotion of natural farming techniques in agricultural production, and sustainable propagation and production of indigenous crops. The National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP) is the primary government agency that formulates and implements policies, plans and programs for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples with due regard to their ancestral domains and lands, self-governance and empowerment, social justice and human rights and cultural integrity. The NCIP sits as a member in the SLMP Project Board to ensure that the interest and welfare of the indigenous peoples are protected and promoted.
Private Sector
The Project is also in partnership with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction as among the recognized members of the SLMP Project Board.
GEF Small Grants Programme
(not set or not applicable)
Other Partners
The following are the other partners of the Project: 1) Department of Agriculture; 2) Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Forest Management Bureau; 3) Department of Agrarian Reform; 4) National Economic and Development Authority; 5) Housing Land Use Regulatory Board; 6) National Commission on Indigenous People; 6) University of the Philippines Los Baños - College of Forestry and Natural Resources; and 7) League of Municipalities of the Philippines. The above mentioned partners are all members of the Project Board which serves as the highest decision making body of the project. The Project Board Meeting has been convened three times already since the project start.

K. Grievances

Environmental or Social Grievance

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?
(not set or not applicable)
How would you rate the significance of the grievance?
(not set or not applicable)
Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.
(not set or not applicable)

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.
(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.
(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.
(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.
(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.
(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.
(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.
(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.
(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.
(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.
(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.