2018
Project Implementation Review (PIR)

PHL SLM

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.

Project Contacts	
UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser	Mr. Doley Tshering (doley.tshering@undp.org)
Programme Associate	Ms. Nittaya (Nid) Saengow (nittaya.saengow@undp.org)
Project Manager	Mr. Bayani Thaddeus Barcenas (bayani.barcenas@gmail.com)
CO Focal Point	Ms. Grace Tena (grace.tena@undp.org)
GEF Operational Focal Point	Ms. Analiza Teh (annateh86@yahoo.com)
Project Implementing Partner	Ms. Gina Nilo (ginapnilo@ymail.com)
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

Description

Objective
Strengthening SLM frameworks to address land degradation processes and mitigate the effects of drought in the Philippines

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
Area of LD-intense municipalities where the causes of land degradation are addressed through the implementation of land use plans	0 ha	*(not set or not applicable)*	177,083 hectares	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 (8,383.00 has) and forest (10,200.00 has) lands. For Abuyog, Leyte, the composition is of agriculture (4,349.80 has), pastoral (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.	Off track. Project activities are on-going. The involved local government units have started and in the process of pilot-testing the Integrated Land Management Framework and Guidelines for Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management into their Comprehensive Land Use Plans. This is done through using the tools and templates, steps and guidelines for preparing their Integrated Land Management/ Sustainable Land Management Plans, as well as filling-in of data gaps, including the required maps. The local government units are already introduced to the menu of SLM practices and technologies and templates for analyzing land degradation types, causes and effects. Some actions have already been taken by the Bureau of Soils and Water Management to assist the pilot local government units in completing the required maps.
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)	*(not set or not applicable)*	(i) Score 4 – INRM framework has been formally adopted by stakeholders but weak (ii) Score 4 – Knowledge effectively	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 generate any competency gaps among partner government	Off track. Project activities are on-going and at this stage, the Competency Development Program Guide has been completed. It is Part One of the whole SLM Training Manual. Completion of Part Two (Sustainable Land Management) is on-going, while Part Three (Adopting the Integrated Land Management

			transferred (e.g. working groups tackle cross-sectoral issues)	agencies, the following competency gaps were identified among community stakeholders, such 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 ridge 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, climate event farm land degradation assessment maps (assessing land degradation assessment through color 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 the 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.	Framework and Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan) has been completed and will be pilot tested. The Report on Mainstreaming SLM in the Selected Strategic Development Plans of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources was already presented to the Inter-Agency Technical Committee for its comments and concurrence. As the final outcome of mainstreaming, the report recommends the laying-out of the investment needed to mitigate land degradation and its adverse impacts through the promotion, demonstration and eventual adoption of SLM farming practices and technologies nationwide by farming communities through the facilitation by the Municipal or City Agriculture Office of the local government units.
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**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at 30 June 2017**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
An integrated land management	Presence of guidelines in	*(not set or not*	A national	The CLUP Specialist was hired on	On-track

framework incorporating SLM practices and technologies	mainstreaming CCA-DRR and biodiversity conservation in CLUP	*applicable)*	integrated land management framework mainstreaming SLM practices and technologies developed and adopted by HLURB	July 5, 2016. Various consultation meetings were conducted for the drafting of the ILMF. Coordination and collaboration activities between the PMO and the 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 Review 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 ILMF to provide a template and guide for planning and implementing SLM. Ninety (90) percent of the ILMF Report was completed composed of nine chapters as follows: 1) Chapter 1 - Content and Rationale of ILMF 2) Chapter 2 - Gaps and Barriers in SLM 3) Chapter 3 - Benefits of ILMF Mainstreaming 4) Chapter 4 - Objectives of ILMF 5) Chapter 5 - Definitions and Components 6) Chapter 6 - Approach and Methods 7) Chapter 7 - Integrated Land Management Policy Framework (ILMPF) (with subchapters on:	The guidelines on mainstreaming Integrated Land Management Framework (ILMF) was presented in the 1st Inter-Agency Technical Committee Meeting in November 2017. The ILMF is a logical construct establishing the rationale of the planning process for the management of land resources for sustainable agriculture development. The ILMF identifies the actions (Policies, Programs, Projects and Activities) needed to attain SLM for agricultural development. In April 2018, the ILMF was pilot-tested with the two pilot local government units during the conduct of the “Training-Workshop on the Preparation of the ILMF Plan and Mainstreaming of SLM in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.” The two (2) pilot local government units were trained on preparing their own ILM Plan duly guided by the CLUP Specialist during the training workshop. The highlight of the discussion of the ILMF was the ILM Planning Process which consists of the following steps: 1) Setting the objectives, scope and limitation of land resources management study; 2) Assessing the status of land resources’ use – land degradation, their causes and effects; 3) Defining land resources management issues and challenges; 4) Preparing land resources development and management plan; 5) Mainstreaming land

				ILMPF, ILMPF Analytical Process, Major Causes and Impacts of Different Land Degradation Types, Analysis of Gaps, Constraints, Policies, Programs and Projects Addressing Land Degradation Types, and Typical SLM Practices and Technologies) 8) Chapter 8 - Planning Process for ILMF at the Municipal Level 9) Chapter 9 - Monitoring and Evaluation of Land Degradation.	resources management plan in CLUP; and 6) Monitoring and evaluation of Performance of ILM Programs and Projects. The ILMF will also be mainstreamed in the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP) of the Department of Agriculture and Philippine Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forestry Development (PMPCRFD) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Forest Management Bureau. The two agencies were already provided copy of the report.
Enhanced CLUP guidelines to mainstream SLM	No existing procedural guidelines on mainstreaming SLM in land use, agricultural and forestry development plans	*(not set or not applicable)*	Guidelines on mainstreaming have been applied in to pilot municipalities and further enhanced based on experience and findings of the testing exercise.	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 was 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- 2020 or SAFDZ Plan	On-track The draft Guidelines on Mainstreaming SLM in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Local Government Units was accepted and endorsed by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board and the Bureau of Soils and Water Management in October 2017. It was presented to the Inter-Agency Technical Committee Meeting in November 2017. The draft Guidelines covered the following in the standard planning process: 1) Vision setting; 2) Mission setting; 3) Ecological profile and Situation Analysis; 4) Analysis of issue and challenges; 5) Goals, Objectives and Target Setting; 6) Proposed or Devised Development thrust and Spatial

				2) DENR – integrate SLM strategic action programs and projects 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 provide 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 to mainstream; where to mainstream in the CLUP/CDP main planning process plan chapter; and how to analyze the results of mainstreaming using certain tools and methods. The Guide Matrix was designed to be user-friendly to all classes of LGUs considering their limited data and knowledge in mainstreaming. It is intended to facilitate the conduct of mainstreaming by LGU planners. Detailed mainstreaming guidelines provide the tools and methods (how to's) for the analysis of mainstreaming results.	Strategies; 7) Proposed Land Use Plan; 8) Formulation of Zoning; 9) Implementation of SLM Enhanced CLUP; and 10) Mainstreaming, Reviewing and Evaluating the CLUP. The draft Guidelines on Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUP was pilot-tested with the Municipality of Abuyog, Leyte and Malaybalay City during the "Training-Workshop on the Preparation of the ILMF Plan and Mainstreaming of SLM in the CLUP" in April 2018. Relatively, the Report on Mainstreaming SLM in the Selected Strategic Development Plans of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources outlines the following items Introduction; Scope and Objectives of SLM Mainstreaming; ILMF and SLM Framework; Selection of Strategic Development Plans for Mainstreaming SLM; Overview of Mainstreaming Process of ILMF/SLM in Development Plans of DA and DENR-FMB; Articulation of SLM in Policy Frameworks of AFMP and PMPCRFD; Assessment of land degradation problems and challenges; Mainstreaming of SLM in AFMP and PMPCRFD; Proposed SLM Investments with Cost Estimates for AFMP and PMPCRFD by priority regions and selected provinces; monitoring and evaluation of project implementation and way forward. The report was

					disseminated and presented to the members of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on July 6, 2018, for their review, comments and endorsement for approval to the Project Board.
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)	*(not set or not applicable)*	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	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 the project. The members of the IATC was 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 and 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 Integrated Agricultural Research	Off-track Drafting of memorandum circulars or special orders is scheduled to follow right after acceptance of the Report on Mainstreaming SLM in the Selected Strategic Development Plans of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources by the relevant agencies.

				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	
Data base and decision support information system operational and accessible to LGUs	Existing LADA web portal with maps at national and regional scales	*(not set or not applicable)*	Developed a GIS-based LADA maps incorporating SLM practices and technologies with information/maps accessible and relevant to CLUP preparation of LGUs	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 SLM Datasets can be summarized as follows: 1. The main output is to produce the Composite Land Degradation Index (CLDI) map for the study sites of Abuyog, Leyte and Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Secondary to the CLDI is to come-up with thematic maps needed for the integration of SLM to the CLUP. 2. The derivation of the CLDI will be dependent on the determination of 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” present in the study areas. The formation of physiographical units from reliable baseline data is the basis of all land assessment	On-track The Geomatics and Soil Information Technology Division (GSITD) of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) is now in charge of the development of maps for the project. The following maps were developed and presented to the two (2) pilot local government units during the “Training-Workshop on the Preparation of the Integrated Land Management Framework Plan and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan”: 1) Agricultural land use map 2) Land degradation Soil erosion Fertility Drought Flood Landslide 3) Prime agricultural lands (in relation to the Network of Protected Areas for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Areas for Development) 4) Crop suitability 5) Climate change vulnerability 6) Spatial strategy for agriculture, agro-industry, infrastructure support

				procedures. 4. The Land Resources Evaluation Project (LREP) outputs were identified to be the most relevant and suitable for the review of the SLM datasets due to that the LREP project provided very relevant and highly useful thematic map outputs and large scale LREP maps of 1: 50,000 provide the necessary analysis suitable for the requirements of the derivation of the CLDI and its integration into the CLUP. However, as much as the LREP will be 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 submitted 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 report discusses the Manner of updating the spatial data that is available in the BSWM dataset; Spatial data preparation to handle on-site field data 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 Spatial Data Holdings of BSWM for CLDI derivation as follows: 1) Updating physiographic map using remote sensing (DEM & Land Cover); 2)	The BSWM-GSITD facilitated informal workshops with the local government unit representatives in spot checking the maps per barangay. This was mainly done with the municipal/city planning mappers and municipal/city agricultural technicians. The main focus is the municipal/city land use map vis-à-vis the data from the Municipal/City Agriculture Office as presented during the April 16-20, 2018 training-workshop. The local government units need to update and tabulate its data (at least as of December 2017) that will also include newly introduced cash crops. For this exercise, there is a need to retain the delineation of the city or municipal's land use, and consider areas which are significant (or "mappable" in the scale: 25,000). The spot checking is inputting the tabulated data from Municipal/City Agriculture Office into the land use map. This is a continuing exercise until the third quarter of 2018.

				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.	
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.	*(not set or not applicable)*	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.	The Capacity Development and Training Specialist was hired on February 17, 2017. This emerged from 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 Agricultural Crops and Livestock Research Centre, Corn Growers Association, Barangay Agricultural Fisheries Council, IPRM, and members of the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative, was conducted last October 24 to 26, 2016 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	Off-track. The list of training modules has yet to be completed and conduct of trainers' training has yet to be done. The Competency Development Program Guide has been completed. Its rationale is that revisiting sustainable land management technology in degraded and drought vulnerable areas in the Philippines would lead to an updated revitalized SLM framework. Apart from conventional SLM science, the new SLM framework would incorporate other considerations such as 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. The new framework is an integration of ALM into conventional SLM. Along with the Integrated Land Management Framework or ILMF, they represent a more holistic and inclusive approach to land productivity that requires a new set of competencies that are presented in this document.

				and assess these given new capacity development needs; 2) determine competency gaps in the delivery of the 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 that SLM2 and the Composite Land Degradation Index Monitoring System (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 competencies differ and so will their training curricula. The following are considered competency gaps on the part of the community stakeholders: 1) Measuring Climate Based Seasonal Farmland Degradation particularly on computing for gain/loss of nutrients, humus, top soil, biological components; 2) Rendering, Analyzing and Interpreting Picture-based, Climate Event Farm Land Degradation Assessment Maps; 3) Rendering, analysis & interpretation of Soil Erosion Map, SAFGDZ, Land Degradation Maps and Crop-Climate Maps; and 4) Gathering of historical data and 10-year trends of farm family income, yields, etc.	

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) CR5 – 1 (Inds. 14-15)	*(not set or not applicable)*	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	The identified indicators of the capacity results monitoring scorecards of DA-BSWM, DENR-FMB and HLURB from the start-up of the Project up to end of 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 environmental 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 environmental 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	Off-track Consultation meetings with HLURB, DENR-FMB, and DA-BSWM to carry out their respective Capacity Development Monitoring Scorecards are set from July to August 2018.

			Scorecard)	environmental information available for decision-making CR 4: Capacities for Management and 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 process Indicator 15: Adequacy of the project/programme evaluation process For DA-BSWM, updates are provided in the following identified next steps to be conducted, such as the establishment of multi-stakeholders committee (the Inter-Agency Technical Committee was established to ensure the technical aptness of the outputs of 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 SLM 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 be conducted such as the integration	

				of SLM into CLUP guidelines and to the enhanced CLUP guidelines (the CLUP Specialist is developing the Supplemental Guidelines to Mainstream the SLM into the CLUP guidelines.	
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**On 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**	**Midterm target level**	**End of project target level**	**Level at 30 June 2017**	**Cumulative progress since project start**
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	*(not set or not applicable)*	Increase in plant/soil cover ratio No net loss of forest cover in Barangay Silae	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 were conducted in Brgy. Silae Malaybalay City and Bgry. Tadoc, Abuyog Leyte. Also, a total 430 planting materials from PLGU and CLGU were planted at the TDF in Brgy. Silae. The project activities at the local level jumpstarted identification of the techno 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 conduct the Socio Demographic and Economic Profiling and soil	Off-track No data yet on the plant/soil cover and current status of the forest cover. From April 2018, the TDF is continually being improved by members of the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative (SUARC), city agricultural technicians, and technical staff of the Soil Conservation Division and the Research Center of Dalwangan of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management, by conducting (1) fertilizer application (complete and vermi-compost); (2) replanting of fruit trees such as Lanzones, Rambutan, Coconut, Durian, Calamansi and Banana; hedgerow crops such as lemon grass, kakawate, and flamengia; (3) planting of forest trees like Narra and Mahogany; (4) establishment of tree guards and construction of bush dams; and (5) extension of the drainage canals at the footslopes of the farm. With an estimated 10% mortality in the total planting materials, the farner-cooperator initiated to cover the plants with plastic or sacks to lessen exposure to direct heat. Continuous

				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 and 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 the 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 trees, 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	monitoring and replanting of trees were also conducted at the TDF. Improvements were also done in preparation for the site visit during the HLURB Planners' Forum from June 18-22, 2018. In coordination and collaboration with DENR-FMB and DENR-ERDB, the following agro-forest trees were recommended found to be suitable to the project pilot sites. The type of soil of Malaybalay City Bukidnon based on the NGP benchmarking study done by ERDB last 2016 is sandy clay loam. The following forest trees were also recommended because of their wealth creation potential. These are Albizia procera or Akleng Parang, Eucalyptus deglupta or Bagras, Mallotus philippinensis or Banato, Canagra odorata or Ilang-ilang, Cinnamomum mercadoi or Kalingag, Anacardium occidentale or Kasoy, Sesbania grandiflora or Katurai, Canarium ovatum or Pili and Artocarpus altilis or Rimas. These will be the subject of discussions with DENR-FMB, DENR-ERDB, and the local government units in the development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) advocacy materials and tree-planting activities.

				wealth generation potential to be introduces in the area through tree planting.	
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 implementation 12.61 ha of forest land area	*(not set or not applicable)*	Average increase in DM and OM Content of Soils in 5 sample sites representing the soil fertility of the 151 agricultural land area No net loss of forest cover in the Barangay Tadoc	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 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 increases organic matter. Similary, the dry matter 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, Dry Matter analysis (DM) yielded values slightly below than the optimal range for both macro and micro nutrients.	Off-track Results of the laboratory soil analysis were obtained for Leyte province. However, the project was not able to obtain new information on the dry matter and organic matter of the sample sites.

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	*(not set or not applicable)*	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	The Sustainable Land and Water Management Specialist was hired in December 2016. His deliverables jumpstarted on the presentation of the rationale and methodology from the initial data he gathered to develop the CLDI and monitoring systems during SLMP Year End Assessment and Peer 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 are 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 nutrient 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-marating in Abuyog, Leyte (4.5 has.). On one hand, Brgy. Zone 3 in Sta. Fe, Leyte (0.5 ha.) demonstrates the potential of SLM2 with minimal project intervention. The potential	Off-track The development of the composite land degradation index monitoring system is based on the photo-visual and GIS mapping and assessment using the participatory approach. In the development, it is important to the gain the farmers' perspectives in land degradation which is of paramount importance in the assessment of land degradation. This will ensure the effective participation and empowerment of small holders for the identification and monitoring of visible and non-visible land degradation, as they formulate for themselves location-fitted SLM. In the assessment of land degradation, photo-visual and GIS-based mapping and assessment was used. The initial set of land degradation is derived from the slope map and elevation map which produces the land use or land cover map that determines the land use degradation. After determining the land use degradation, we can now use the soil mapping unit to determine the type and degree of degradation. The SMU is derived using the photo-based visual soil assessment approach via identifying the reference plant and deviant plants in the soil site. After determining the SMU, we can now determine the extent of degradation which represents the area affected and adding it up to the types and degree of farm degradation which is

				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 find the additional area using criteria where 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.	referred as the LDI by land management unit. It measures the land use systems both for exposed soil surface and covered soil surfaces. After getting the type, degree and extent of degradation we can now consolidate the LDIs into CLDI in the pedo-ecozones which represents the landscapes. The different layers from the SMUs, LMUs to the pedo-ecozones represent the watershed of transferable physiographic units for visible/non-visible LD and CLDI Mapping Assessments. Overlaying the CLDI map to the Land Suitability Map would produce the Barangay Land Suitability – CLDI Map for field validation which will in turn be used to produce the Agriculture Investment/Development Program and CLUP. In the mapping of visible and invisible degradation events, soil degradation became the proxy indicator of land degradation and is the basis of farmer adaptation to changing habitat and farm productivity. Degradation is a continuous process of spatial and temporal change of habitat and soil health. The type, extent and degree of land degradation in the same landscape change in the dry and wet seasons. During the wet season, there would be extreme events and uncertainty in rainfall which brings flooding for the lowland and soil erosion/landslide/soil nutrient loss for the upland. During the dry season, there would be high/increasing temperature which brings soil fertility depletion for the lowland and

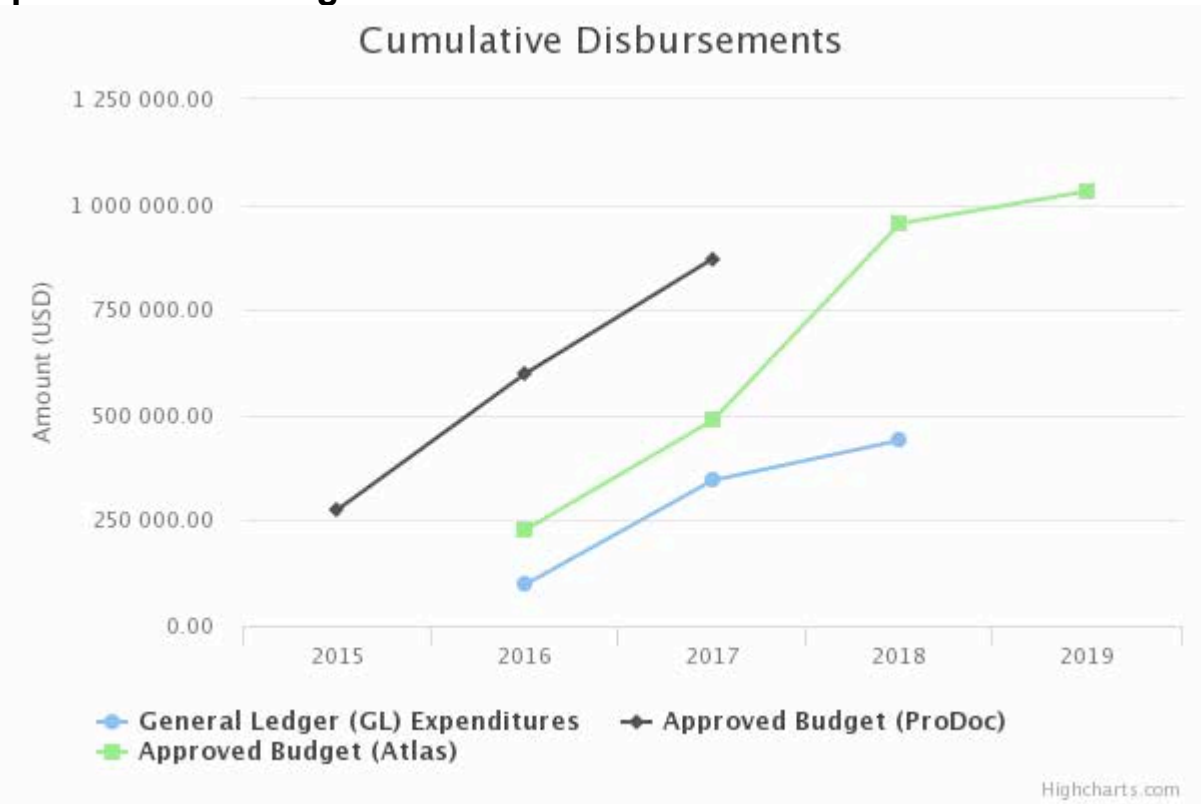
					moisture depletion and soil carbon losses for the upland/highland. This basically composes the framework for seasonal land degradation, climate change and landscape assessment. It is important to note in the land degradation wall by M. Stocking and Niamh Murhnaghan, 2000 that for soil degradation, the soil erosion and nutrient depletion.
Increased in % of SLM guidance delivered by extension services	Lack of SLM modules on the existing Farmers Field School (FFS)	*(not set or not applicable)*	100% SLM guidance delivered by extension services through integration of complete SLM modules in the season-long FFS	Key target for the reporting year is SLM training modules compiled, reviewed, updated and produced. SLM Training modules are integrated in the ATI FFS. The Project proceeded in the initial discussions, collaboration and identification of focal person from the Department of Agriculture Regional Field Office (VIII and X) and Agricultural Training Institute (ATI CO, 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 City Local Government Units (City Agriculture and City Environment and Natural	Off-track While the Competency Development Program Guide (Part One) and Adopting the ILMF and Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUP (Part Three) have been completed, the SLM Training Manual (Part Two) is still in the draft form, with on-going revisions based on the contents authored by the SLM Specialist and data coming in from the two pilot areas. Consultation meetings continue among the Capacity Development and Training Specialist, Sustainable Land Management Specialist, and BSWM-GSITD. On June 25, 2018, the Capacity Development and Training Specialist presented the draft SLM Training Modules and will submit revisions after considering inputs from the SLM Specialist and BSWM-GSITD. Based on these discussions, the Project Management Office firmed up the following trainings in the 3rd quarter: Fertility Management for Leyte, Farm-level and National-level GIS training, and Environment and Natural Resources Accounting for

				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 a 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.	the local government units.
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)	*(not set or not applicable)*	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	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 were initiated. Through the collaboration with the City Agriculture Office and City Environment and Natural Resources Office through the Local Government Units, Provincial Agriculture Office and Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), the identified Techno Demonstration Farms (TDF) were established. Also, trainings on Sustainable Land Management for the selected members of Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative	Off-track The development of the techno-demonstration farm is supported by farming households including the family of the TDF farmer cooperator Rosita Andalin. Activities consist of transect walk survey, topographic mapping, contouring, land preparation and planting. Specific activities include application of 14-14-14 (complete) and vermi-compost fertilizers, planting of fruit trees such as Lanzones, Rambutan, Coconut, Durian, Citrus and Banana. Hedgerow crops such as lemon grass, Madre de Cacao and Flamengia were also planted. In addition, forest trees like Narra and Mahogany were also planted in the 18-30% slope. Tree guards per tree were also placed, brush dams were established and canals were constructed. Wherever necessary,

				(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 find 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 cooperator applied individual plant covers and vermi-compost. To ensure the adoption of SLM in Barangay Silae, Malaybalay City, Bukidnon, an initial fourteen (14) farmers were trained on farm planning for interested and qualified applicants to the Production Loan Easy Access (PLEA) Program. The participants of the 3-day activity are members of the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative (SUARC) and Silae Lumad Cooperative (SLC). The training was supported by the City and the Provincial Agriculture Offices composed of Agricultural Extension Workers and Technical Staff. Resource speakers and trainers to the workshop were from BSWM Soil Survey Division, Water Resource Management Division, Soil Conservation Management Division, Dalwangan Research Center, Malaybalay City Agriculture Office and Bukidnon Provincial Agriculture Office. The training program used the farmers training approach on SLM practices. The 3-day workshop covered both theoretical and practical aspects of SLM Practices and Farm Planning. There were a number of practical sessions held that enabled the participants in having a hands-on demonstration on some technologies and use of equipment. Participants took keen interest in practical work to acquire hands-on experience on making and using an A-Frame, propagating forage seeds, composting, and collecting and preparing soil samples

					for analysis. The farm planning training served as a venue for the Project to promote SLM practices and technologies among the qualified borrowers. This will also enable the farmers to be included in the Department of Agriculture's Juan Magsasaka at Mangingisda National Database System.
The progress of the objective can be described as:		**Off track**			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	50.53%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	50.53%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	440,049.22

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	30,000
GEF Grant Amount	870900
Co-financing	4,159,240

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	Mar 30, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Oct 14, 2018
Revised Planned Closing Date	Jun 30, 2019

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)
2017-07-31
2018-01-10

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.
With the additional time needed to ensure the completion of the original approved project scope, activities and objectives, the SLM Project required an extension in order to complete project activities that will put into place the mainstreaming of SLM into the comprehensive land use plans of local government units through policy formulation and adoption, and capacity development for partners that will enable community-level adoption and adaptation of SLM. An extension will also allow for an orderly phase-in of the project that will receive continued support from the implementing agencies through institutional mainstreaming. Project innovations such as integrated land management framework, picture-based mapping and monitoring approaches, and local farm-level composite land degradation index model for monitoring would be actualized in practices, documented and disseminated through training, capacity development, and information-education-communication activities to be completed at the national and local levels. Thus, the Project Board, during its 4th regular meeting on January 10, 2018, approved the no-cost extension of the SLM Project until June 2019.
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.
The Project has experienced back logs in the past years especially during its start-up. This actually caused domino effect in actual project implementation. The late on-boarding of project staff and key specialists have also delayed delivery of key outputs of the project. This prompted the Implementing Partner to request for an extension for another year to make up for this delays which was favorably approved. This extension will cover consolidation of outputs, catch-up with some key activities in Outcome 2 and possible movement in the conduct of the Terminal Evaluation and Project closure in 2019.
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.
(not set or not applicable)

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	A year after the last reporting, the Project can be assessed as moderately satisfactory considering the presence of a complete project management that most likely resulted in an increased coordination with project specialists during implementation phase, upon which a substantive amount of work rested. Under this circumstance, the project gained traction and progress in its implementation by producing key outputs such as the reports on the Integrated Land Management Framework (ILMF), supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in the Comprehensive Land Use Plans of Local Government Units, and the Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in the Selected Strategic Development Plans of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, all of which were reviewed by the Inter-Agency Technical Committee and pilot-tested in the two (2) local government units. In terms of the capacitation of the mandated national agency, key planners of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board have been capacitated on the mainstreaming process of ILM/SLM in the CLUP. The Project was able to add significant capacity building activities. The Training-Workshop on the Preparation of the Integrated Land Management Plan and Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) of the Local Government Units (LGUs) saw the step-by-step mentoring and coaching of the two (2) pilot city/municipality's key planners by the CLUP Specialist of the ILMF and CLUP mainstreaming guidelines, of which the tools and templates will facilitate the work of the two LGUs in preparing their ILM/SLM plans. An offshoot of that training was the assessment that LGUs lacked the capacity to perform an Environment and Natural Resource Accounting (Agricultural Resource Accounting) for Upland and Lowland Agriculture Ecosystems, thus the conduct of the training attended by the city/municipal agriculturists/technicians which will support the pilot LGUs in preparing their mainstreaming report. Still in support to the preparation of SLM integration into the LGUs' development plans, the Bureau of Soils and Water Management - Geomatics and Soil Information Technology Division facilitated workshops with LGU mappers and agricultural technicians in spot checking the required maps in the CLUP per barangay. Members of the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative and Silae Lumad Cooperatives were also trained on the SLM techniques and farm planning which also served as a venue for the Project to promote SLM practices and technologies among the qualified borrowers of the Production Loan Easy Access. The 3-part Competency Development Program Guide and SLM Training Manual has already been completed (Part One - Competency Development Program Guide, and Part Three - Adopting the ILMF and Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUP), albeit Part Two - SLM Training Manual (Part Two) is still in the preliminary draft, considering the on-going data gathering in the pilot site in Leyte (4 learning farms) which needs at least two (2) cropping seasons of rice planting and harvesting. Last but not the least, the conduct of land degradation mapping activities in the pilot sites in Malaybalay City for soil erosion and in Abuyog and Sta. Fe, Leyte for soil fertility decline involved national and local staff of DA-BSWM and LGU agricultural technicians. The learning-by-doing approach capacity building during field assessments benefitted them under the teaching of the SLM Specialist with active participation of the farmer-cooperators. In the techno-demo farm of SLM practices in Malaybalay City for example, the farmer-cooperator has demonstrated that she has gained additional technical farming knowledge and self-confidence by serving as a resource speaker during the Planners' Forum in June 2018, and effectively exhibited the lessons she	

	learned by showing an improved farm.	
Role	**2018 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2018 Implementation Progress Rating**
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	The Project's rating improved from moderately unsatisfactory to moderately satisfactory this reporting period. Though the project has yet to substantially achieve most of its targets, it is significantly progressing towards achieving them. The tools that the project have developed will be instrumental in achieving the targets set at the objective level. For instance, the Integrated Land Management Framework and the SLM Mainstreaming Guidelines will be the primary resources for ensuring that the analysis of the land degradation and prescribing sustainable land management solutions are incorporated in the land use development planning processes at the local level. The Project is on track in terms of strategies in this regard. However, considering local elections is coming in 2019, the piloting of the mainstreaming tool and guidelines should be done in the next half of 2018 so as not to derail the momentum at the local level. It can also be noted that the Project must fast track its capacity building activities to make a significant progress in its capacity building targets. For Outcome 1, it is interesting to note that the Project's effort in providing an enabling environment for the mainstreaming of sustainable land management. It has already produced the Integrated Land Management Framework (ILMF) and currently being pilot-tested to sectoral plans of key national government agencies like the Forest Management Bureau of the DENR and the Department of Agriculture. The SLM Mainstreaming Guidelines to Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) was also drafted and presented to key stakeholders. It is currently being pilot tested in 2 municipalities covered by the Project. Results of this will help finalize the guidelines. The HLURB, the agency mandated _____, has signified support to this. In fact, the agency's annual Planners' Forum last June 2018 was dedicated to understanding the ILMF and SLM Mainstreaming Guidelines. This Forum was participated by all planners in 16 regions of the Philippines. The buy-in of the HLURB is high and this is a good opportunity for the Project to ensure nationwide replication of SLM mainstreaming in land-use planning processes. For Outcome 2, the Project initiated the development of LDI and its monitoring system. It is still a work in progress but the tool has been considered an innovation, factoring climate change factors in land degradation. The LDI monitoring system also includes farmer-level information through picture-based indicators of land degradation. However, the Project should be able to ensure that this tool will be mainstreamed in BSWM so that information on land degradation status will be regularly gathered, processed and analyzed to inform decision and policy makers. The Project should be able to lay out its policy and capacity work related to this. In terms of project management, it can be noted that the Project has gained stability this reporting period. The Project Management Unit was able to retain its manpower to oversee project implementation. In terms of its financial performance, the Project exhibited a financial delivery of 95.25% covering Jan-Dec 2017 and 21.11% covering Jan-June 2018. This 2018 delivery figure is expected to increase towards the end of the year since most of its big-ticket activities will happen during that period. However, due to the significant delays in the Project start-up and few slippages in project implementation as reported in the last PIR, the Project was favorably granted an extension of 1 year with a new closing date of August 2019. Hence, between now and August 2019, the Project must work doubly hard to achieve most of its end-of-project targets. It should catch-up with its capacity building activities to ensure that the tools introduced by the Project will be useful in decision making processes in so far as sustainable land management in the country is concerned. The Project must be able to put in place an enabling	

	environment to sustain the gains of the project and the assurance of nationwide application and replication of the ILMF, the Supplemental Guidelines for SLM Mainstreaming in CLUP and the LDI Monitoring System. It is therefore important that the Project develop its Sustainability Plan before 2018 ends supported by communication and information activities so as to build more awareness among key stakeholders and beneficiaries.	
Role	**2018 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2018 Implementation Progress Rating**
GEF Operational Focal point	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	Overall, the progress is considered off-track based on the original timeline of the project; but with a no-cost extension granted to it, the project is now generally on-track making progress towards achievement of its objectives. Under Outcome 1, the project's potential to demonstrate a substantial impact on policy formulation has been shown with the completion of the reports, namely the Integrated Land Management Framework (ILMF) and the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Mainstreaming Guidelines, which facilitated the pilot-testing of the tools and procedures for integrated land management and SLM planning with the two (2) pilot local government units of Abuyog, Leyte and Malaybalay City, and national agencies concerned, namely the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)-Forest Management Bureau, and Department of Agriculture (DA) - Bureau of Soils and Water Management. Additionally, the report on Mainstreaming SLM in the Selected Strategic Development Plans of the DA and the DENR has been prepared and forwarded to the two agencies for their consideration. The study of the tools and procedures for SLM and ILMF among LGUs' planning strategies provides the much-needed evidential justification to fully recognize and mainstream SLM and ILMF in the national strategic development plans, namely the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan, and the Philippine Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forest Development. While Outcome 2 is generally considered behind schedule, it is worthy to note that the project is currently completing the modules of the Integrated Land Degradation and Composite Land Degradation Index Monitoring System Guideline, an important component of the draft Sustainable Land Management Manual which already contains Part One: the Competency Development Program Guide, and Part Three: Adopting the ILMF and Mainstreaming SLM in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.	
Role	**2018 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2018 Implementation Progress Rating**
Project Implementing Partner	Moderately Satisfactory	*- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -*
Overall Assessment	Considering the start-up delays of the project with multiple reasons as previously explained, the project is finally going into the direction that the UNDP, GEF, and project partners were asking for. The Project Implementing Partner, supported by the Project Management Office and UNDP, developed catch-up work plans to expedite the anticipated work for the remainder of the year (2017), and to achieve maximum results over the next months going into the last year of implementation. Accordingly, a number of activities were conducted and reports were developed as described in this document. The project retrieved the delay and at least one component (Outcome 1) is now considered on-track thanks to internal efforts of the Project Implementing Partner, Project Management Office and UNDP. So far and during the PIR period, the project's request for an extension was granted to ensure the implementation of the activities and success of the project. The project has created opportunities that aligns with the priority programs of the Department of Agriculture and how it supports the (i) mapping of the Strategic Agricultural and	

	Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ) and the Network of Protected Areas for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Areas for Development (NPAAAD); (ii) updating of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan; (iii) international commitment of land degradation neutrality for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); (iii) SLM cropping systems that enhance biodiversity conservation (reduction of fertilizer; the use of biological indicators in mapping); and (iv) climate change adaptation through risk management. Under Outcome 1, the project had already made preparations for policy level/executive briefing for the mainstreaming of SLM at the Department of Agriculture and Department of Environment and Natural Resources planning. It developed the Integrated Land Management Framework and SLM Mainstreaming Guidelines into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans starting with the two (2) local government units and national agencies with endorsement by the technical working group of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee which had an active participation in the review of the consultant's work. As part of the project's capacity building efforts for the staff of the local government units and Bureau of Soils and Water Management, their key planners were trained on Environment and Natural Resources Accounting and Cost-Benefit Analysis for Upland and Lowland Ecosystems to aid them in their planning and decision-making. Outcome 2 maybe behind schedule but it has already introduced innovations from the conventional soil survey, land evaluation and assessment, LDI mapping and monitoring both at various levels, to wit: farm, soil physiographic units and landscape levels. It also introduced seasonal (wet and dry) variability in the assessment of Land Degradation. For all these reasons, the project development objective is assessed as moderately satisfactory, with high expectation of achievement to be recorded for the next PIR.	
Role	**2018 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2018 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	**2018 Development Objective Progress Rating**	**2018 Implementation Progress Rating**
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Assessment	Despite efforts to overcome previous project implementation challenges, the project's overall development objective rating has been assessed as Moderately Unsatisfactory. While the project's activities are on-going, reaching the project's development objective of "strengthening Sustainable Land Management (SLM) frameworks to address land degradation processes and mitigate effects of drought" is considered off-track. Outcome 1, to create an effective national enabling environment to promote integrated landscape management, has greatly progressed in the past reporting year. The "Guideline on Mainstreaming Integrated Land Management Framework" (ILMF) was presented and pilot tested. Two pilot local government units were trained on preparing their own ILMF plan, a significant capacity building exercise. The draft guidelines on Mainstreaming SLM in the "Comprehensive Land Use Plan" (CLUP) was endorsed by national agencies, such as the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, and reviewed by the Inter-Agency Technical Committee. Additionally, the guidelines are being pilot tested in two municipalities where various maps (e.g. agricultural land use maps, land degradation maps, crop suitability maps, etc.) were developed and then presented during a training workshop on "The Preparation of ILMF plans and Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUPs". The "Sustainable Land Management Manual" has developed with the completion of the "Competency Development Program Guide" (Part 1) and "Adopting the ILMF and Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUP" (Part 3). Unfortunately, the "SLM Training Manuel" (Part 2) is still in draft	

	form and the list of training modules has yet to be completed. Outcome 2, developing long-term capacities and incentives for local communities and Local Government Units (LGU) to uptake SLM practices in two key municipalities, is considered off-track. The project was not able to obtain new information on dry matter and organic matter of the sample sites nor was data presented on the plant/soil cover and current status of the forest cover in the project area. However, continuous monitoring and replanting has occurred and actions have been undertaken such as replanting fruit trees, establishing tree guards, constructing bush dams, and extending drainage canals at foot slopes of the farms. Additionally, agro-forest trees were recommended and found suitable to the project pilot sites – a topic to be discussed at future community meetings. Additional farmers were trained on farm planning approaches on SLM practices during a 3-day workshop yet, the number of farming households reached remains low. An innovative framework has been developed for a composite Land Degradation Index (LDI) monitoring system, incorporating data on climate change and utilizing picture-based mapping and bio-indicators. However, this index has not been practically implemented nor mainstreamed across the project. While Outcome 2 is currently behind schedule, the activities undertaken during this PIR reporting period indicate that the project is on a positive trajectory. The implementation progress for the project has been assessed as Moderately Unsatisfactory. The project has only reached an overall financial delivery rate of 50.53% as well as a financial delivery rate from Jan-June 2018 of 21.1%. In summary, the project has taken many steps towards achieving its targets and objectives, especially by developing policies and procedures to help mainstream SLM. Additionally, the project has developed an innovative framework for a LDI which will help inform policy makers on the status of land degradation. The project however, has not yet reached many of the end of project targets and implementation has been limited to pilot sites. Having been granted a year extension (with a new closing date of June 2019), this project has the opportunity to continue implementing project activities and further progress towards achieving more end of project targets.

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. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: *not available*
Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis.
(not set or not applicable)
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women. **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.**
The project recognizes the importance of women role in the decisions. Women are represented in the governance mechanism of the project. Equal opportunities are given to women for them to participate in all capacity-building activities. One of the first to benefit from a project intervention are women farmers who were capacitated in the development of a techo-demo farm.
Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
No
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
Not set or not applicable.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

SESP: SESP_PIMS5365.pdf
1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
For social and environmental risks, the Project maintains its overall low risk category, with no known adverse impacts on human rights, gender equality, biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, climate change mitigation and adaptation, community health, cultural heritage, displacement and resettlement, and indigenous peoples. While indigenous peoples are present in one of the project areas, they are not adversely affected by the Project; rather, a number of them benefitted from the training on SLM techniques by the Project and extension officers of the local government unit.
2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
not applicable
3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
not applicable

J. 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.)

How the Program Starts to Improve People's Lives

Manang Rosita Andalin is one of the SLM Project's farmer cooperators. She owns a piece of land along the main road in Barangay Silae in Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Two years ago, at the start of the project, Manang Rosita and her family were understandably hesitant participating in the project, this after being disappointed by previous programs in the past.

The project pledged to provide the trainings, farm inputs and technical assistance to implement the farm plan for the 4.8 hectares of land. She was finally convinced when it involved her family in the planning, visitation and consultation activities.

Farmer and technicians working together

From the frequent soil sample collection in the area, Manang Rosita learned the importance of soil analysis in understanding the behavior of her crops. That the landscape and presence of amount of water also contribute the growth of her corn plants. She now applies the appropriate fertilizers to get the optimum benefits from the land.

Manang Rosita mentioned during an interview a practice of burning old corn stalks on the farm and noticed an improvement in her crops. She was initially hesitant to continue since burning was prohibited by the government. But the project consultant coached her how to properly burn the corn residue especially the diseased ones in order to lock the carbon stocks that adds fertility to the soil. She kept to his instruction and anticipates other cooperative members will follow suit.

Growing crops, growing confidence

Buoyed by the project team's support and patience, Manang Rosita started taking initiative to take care of the investments provided to her. She covers the plants to lessen the exposure to too much heat, procures organic fertilizer, and started a nursery for trees that will serve as hedgerows. The nursery was a surprise addition to the farm that the project did not expect.

She now plans to plant ginger, squash, cacao and other cash crop for additional source of income as substitute to corn. The fruit tree seedlings, lemongrass, citrus, banana, and flamengia hedgerows she planted earlier this year at the foot-slopes, mid-slopes and ridge are in good shape.

Manang Rosita not only gained additional technical farm knowledge, she also gained self-confidence. During the recent farm visit of the team and participants of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board's Planners Forum in June 2018, Manang Rosita gave a lecture on her experiences in applying what she has learned from the project. With much enthusiasm, she delighted the visitors with stories of her experiences, pointing out areas showing "good" and "bad" crops while explaining the reasons why these has happened.

Manang Rosita's trust in the project and in herself were key to the changes in her attitude. This is a step in the right direction which the team hopes will soon be great strides in sustainable land management.

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.)

In terms of policy development, the integrated land management framework (ILMF), which will lead to the development of the tools and procedures of integrated land management planning in local land use and development plans, has been completed and pilot tested in the two pilot local government units (LGUs) of Malaybalay City and Abuyog. The ILMF planning template will be adopted in mainstreaming SLM into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans of the two pilot LGUs. By preparing their ILM/SLM plans, the LGUs will have scientific-based and robust foundation for effectively

addressing their land degradation problems over the long-term. In terms of the capacitation of the national agencies, the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) Planners have been capacitated on the mainstreaming process of Integrated Land Management/Sustainable Land Management in the comprehensive land use plans. With the ILMF and the guidelines report on SLM mainstreaming already in place, the agency will be hands-on to ensure that the proposed guidelines reflect the key results of the pilot study and the competencies of local government units in mainstreaming SLM into local land use and development planning and regulatory processes are enhanced.

The emergent techno-demo farm of SLM practices in Malaybalay, in particular, on specific land degradation problem of soil erosion, will give resource users access to SLM know-how at the ground level, proven through demonstration and monitoring of land degradation. Likewise, technology transfer will be more effective with on-the-ground demonstration for the SLM extension services of LGUs. A number of innovations were developed for mapping of visible and non-visible land degradation, such as picture-based mapping and the use of bio-indicators. The priority use of visible, observable, measurable and less costly land degradation indicators will effectively improve the communication and transfer of technologies and results of land degradation studies to land resource users and farming communities.

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.

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.

The Project is already starting to utilize social media through Facebook and Instagram. These can be accessed through the links below:

FB page

https://www.facebook.com/Sustainable-Land-Management-Project-2125930420998042/?modal=admin_todo_tour

IG account

https://www.instagram.com

Account name: Sustainable Land Mgt Project
Username: slmproject

K. 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
The 1st Inter-Agency Technical Committee Meeting was held on November 16, 2017. In this meeting, the Committee firmed up its terms of reference and discussed the accomplishments made so far under the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Sustainable Land Management components. The academe, represented by the Visayas State University, actively participated in the discussions, and offered to assist in the capacity development component at the local level, e.g. customizing the training modules according to the needs of the local community trainers and trainees. Per experiences of the academe, the incorporation of videos, maps and pictures is an effective instrument of training at the community level.
Indigenous Peoples
One of the efforts of the project is linking the farmer-beneficiaries to the Production Loan Easy Access (PLEA) Program of the Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Credit Policy Council (DA-ACPC). An orientation on the PLEA Program was conducted on September 13, 2017 and was attended by members of the Silae United Agrarian Reform Cooperative and Silae Lumad Indigenous People Cooperative. Two (2) farm owners belonging to the Silae Lumad Indigenous People Cooperative were the first participants to the training on Farm Planning. This is one option that could support the farm owners in funding the production costs of their farms while at the same introducing and showcasing the adoption of SLM practices into their farms.
Private Sector
The Project is also in partnership with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction as among the recognized members of the SLM Project Board.
GEF Small Grants Programme
Collaboration with the GEF Small Grants Programme is at the technical level and during the UNDP's Annual Partners Meeting. The SLM Project was able to inject technical know-how and some guidelines to make sure that the SGP grantees are practicing SLM technologies on their respective projects.
Other Partners
Members of the Project Board which serves as the highest decision-making body of the project are the 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/Cities of the Philippines. The Project Board has been convened four (4) times already since the project start. Between July 2017 to June 2018, the Project Board have met twice, on July 31, 2017 and January 10, 2018.

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.