

2016

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

of

**PIMS 4517**

**5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines**

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## A. Basic Project and Finance Data

Project Implementing Partner:	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Biodiversity Management Bureau
GEF Focal Area:	Biodiversity
Country(ies)	(PHI) Philippines
Project Start Date:	13-Jun-2013
Planned Project Closing Date:	30-Jun-2017
Total GEF Grant (U\$S)	\$ 4,583,333
GEF Grant Disbursed as of 30 June (U\$S):	\$ 1,325,803.95
Total Co-financing (as planned in CEO endorsement request):	\$ 0.00
Overall Risk Rating	Low
Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory

## B. Project Contacts and Links

Partner	Contact Name	Email Address
Project Coordinator / Manager	Rodolfo Ferdinand N. Quicho, Jr.	junquicho@gmail.com
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Grace Tena	grace.tena@undp.org
Project Implementing Partner	Theresa Mundita S. Lim	munditalim@yahoo.com
GEF Operational Focal Point	Analiza R. Teh	tehanna17@yahoo.com
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Adviser	Diana Salvemini	diana.salvemini@undp.org
UNDP Programme Associate	Luzmila Lambrano	luzmila.lambrano@undp.org

Project website, etc.	Project website: <a href="http://sgp.org.ph">sgp.org.ph</a> Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/sgpphilippines/">https://www.facebook.com/sgpphilippines/</a> Knowledge Sharing page on social media: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1103824609641116/">https://www.facebook.com/groups/1103824609641116/</a> Youtube Channel: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5kBSVimozAKsAcDk6R9Zeg">https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5kBSVimozAKsAcDk6R9Zeg</a> Google+: <a href="https://plus.google.com/u/1/103542643071592451897">https://plus.google.com/u/1/103542643071592451897</a> NGO Partner: Foundation for the Philippine Environment <a href="http://fpe.ph/special_project/undp-sgp-5/0">http://fpe.ph/special_project/undp-sgp-5/0</a> SGP Global website: <a href="https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_countrypages&amp;view=countrypage&amp;country=92&amp;Itemid=271">https://sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_countrypages&amp;view=countrypage&amp;country=92&amp;Itemid=271</a> SGP Grants information system (in development): <a href="http://infragrey.com/sgp-pdb/auth/login">http://infragrey.com/sgp-pdb/auth/login</a>
Links to media coverage	Hatol Ng Bayan Episode 3 "Climate Change" - Part 1 <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mi_fIQJ5SGM&amp;feature=youtu.be">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mi_fIQJ5SGM&amp;feature=youtu.be</a> Hatol Ng Bayan Episode 3 "Climate Change" - Part 2 <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PtfsJVvn6Fc&amp;feature=em-subst_digest">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PtfsJVvn6Fc&amp;feature=em-subst_digest</a> Palawan Council for Sustainable Development: <a href="http://pcsd.gov.ph/blog/pcsd-updates-march-2016-issue/">http://pcsd.gov.ph/blog/pcsd-updates-march-2016-issue/</a>

## C. Project Summary

Under the Biodiversity Focal Area, the project will support Strategic Objective (SO) 1: Improving the sustainability of protected area systems and SO-2: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors. The project will generate global benefits by leveraging community-based efforts to conserve biodiversity through improving the effectiveness and sustainability of community PAs, an important part of Philippines' nationwide system of PAs. To support sustainable use of biodiversity, the project will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation objectives into agriculture, forest and fishery management practices in production land and seascapes (PLS), through measures such as organic certification for community level and small-scale producers of biodiversity dependent products, improved community-based resource use of non-timber forest products, and community level enforcement measures in near shore fisheries.

While capacity development is not an explicit objective of this project, the activities in support of Biodiversity SO-1 and SO2 will also help to strengthen the capacities of civil society and community-based organizations, which is consistent with the GEF's long-standing support for strengthening the role of civil society in conservation.

## D. Progress toward Development Objective

Objective/Outcome	Description	Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Target Level at end of project	Level at 30 June 2014	Level at 30 June 2015	Level at 30 June 2016
Objective	Global environmental benefits secured through community-based biodiversity conservation initiatives and actions in selected priority sites in the Philippines	1. Increase in area under protection in community-managed or community-supported protected areas	1. None supported by the project	1. At least 100,000ha of protected areas under community management/co-management by recipients of grants under this project.	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	None yet. This is expected to be met as grantees wind up their projects.
		2. Increase in area under certified or verified sustainable use by communities	2. None supported by the project.	2. At least 400,000ha of community agricultural, fishing or forestry area under certified or verified sustainable use by communities that are recipients of grants under this project.	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	None yet. This is expected to be met as grantees wind up their projects. However, grants awarded so far aim to deliver 1,195,673 has of land/seascapes.
Outcome 1	Effective models for community-based governance of protected areas demonstrated	Number of community managed or co-managed PA models operational in project areas	No specific community co-management models identified in target areas.	At least 10 communities exhibit management or co-management models of protected areas	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	22 grantee organizations have committed to deliver 50 models of community-based/ co-management arrangements. This number far exceeds the targeted 10 community models. Whether these committed outputs shall indeed exhibit characteristics that can ultimately be considered as models remains to be seen, nevertheless, the sheer number of committed models provides hope that at least 10 of them would demonstrate new/innovative/nuanced community management approaches and

							<p>strategies. Projects are at various stages of implementation. While many of them are still in their preparatory stages, some grantees have already exhibited considerable progress. EVPRD, for instance, reports that a Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) has already been developed by its partner People's Organization (PO) to effectively manage the Community-based Forest Management (CFBM) area in its project site in Northern Samar. In Quirino Province (Sierra Madre), one application for a Co-Management Agreement has already been submitted to the Region 02 office of the DENR, covering 1,552 has of forest. Meanwhile, in Aurora Province (Sierra Madre), five indigenous cultural communities have identified areas intended as reforestation sites; and, one fisherfolk community has initiated establishment of a seagrass and mangrove conservation zone in collaboration with the Region 3 Office of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR).</p>
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							These ICCs and fisherfolk community are partners of DALUHAY.
		Number of hectares protected through community-PA	Individual small community protection initiatives in existence in some local communities, but no comprehensive data available	At least 10 community-managed protected or conservation areas established or enhanced encompassing at least 100,000 hectares	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	20 grantee organizations are committed to deliver a total of 151,837.21 hectares of community-managed protected or conservation areas. This exceeds the target by more than 50%, and allows for the possibility that not all can be delivered. Some projects are still at the inception stage, while those approved earlier are already making headway. CANDIS 3 (Palawan), for example, has started to monitor 473 hectares of CBFM area through their deputized forest wardens. In the case of EVPRD, 1,050 hectares of local conservation area within the buffer zone of SINP is now being managed and protected by the beneficiary-PO in Mondragon, Northern Samar. Also in Northern Samar, NAC and its partner farmers have allocated/selected 12 hectares of farmlands for the Rice-Duck Farming Systems. In Palawan, PCC has identified two areas for Locally Conserved

							Areas (LCA), in consultation with barangay (village) officials. Meanwhile, DALUHAY and its partners have identified an aggregate of 100 hectares of reforestation sites, 81.54 hectares of marine protected areas (MPA), six hectares of mangrove conservation site, and 10.66 hectares of turtle sanctuary. However, these initiatives are waiting for the Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (FPIC).
		% increase in METT	Relevant METT indicators and baseline scores to be decided prior to each relevant grant inception.	40% increase on average in relevant dimensions of management effectiveness of target PAs.	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	12 grantee organizations have committed increase to increase management effectiveness by 40% in relevant dimensions of METT in 29 community protected areas/MPA. Projects are preparing to conduct their baseline as per the METT. The MMCP in Palawan has conducted its METT orientation through its other partner project, the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP). Recognizing that many of our partners are not adept with METT, the CPMU is hiring a translator, whose work

							will include the translation of METT to Filipino to be contained in a handbook on how to do it.
		Number of ha of mangroves and/or seagrass areas rehabilitated or protected.	None identified	1,000 hectares of mangrove and/or seagrass areas within the 100,000 ha community-managed protected or conserved areas are rehabilitated or protected	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	7 grantee organizations have committed an aggregate of 14,822 hectares for protection and/or rehabilitation of mangrove and seagrass areas. This will allow the project to far exceed its target indicator of 1,000 has. The projects are in various levels of implementation. For instance, C3 (Palawan) has already established and mapped its seagrass areas. DALUHAY (Aurora, Sierra Madre) has identified 6.49 hectares of two seagrass conservation areas, and has surveyed 6 hectares of mangrove conservation area. Also, a seagrass-mangrove conservation management zone with potential for ecotourism is being explored; and, a mangrove management plan for Baler, Aurora will be formulated with stakeholders by the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office and the project holders.
Outcome 2	Community-managed	Number of ha under	Zero Æ no hectarage is	400,000 hectares of	None yet. The	None yet. The	Grantees have so far

	<p>landscapes and seascapes explicitly integrate biodiversity conservation objectives</p>	<p>improved community – mainstreamed management within PLS, reducing threats to BD from slash and burn farming; over-harvesting of timber, and destructive fishing.</p>	<p>under improved community-mainstreamed management.</p>	<p>production landscapes and/or seascapes are under community management or co-management arrangements, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation objectives, thereby reducing threats to biodiversity</p>	<p>Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.</p>	<p>project has just approved its first set of proposals. The first proposals have big potential for starting out new landscapes. At this point, proposals are being developed using the landscape strategy. The project has been in constant dialogue with local CSOs. So far, five potential landscapes have been identified: (1) Northern Samar, connecting the Samar Island National Park and the BiRi LaRosa Protected Seascape; (3) the stretch of forests, ancestral domains and coastal areas of San Luis up to Maria Aurora in Aurora Province; (3) the environs of the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, which can</p>	<p>committed an aggregate of 1,195,673 has land/seascapes. The figure, however, has to be put in perspective considering that this number is the sum of the areas to be covered by individual projects, thus, does not represent the areas that connect these projects to form large conservation landscapes. The M&amp;E Specialist recently engaged by the Country Programme Management Unit (CPMU) is tasked to, among others, lay down the parameters for the measurement of the land/seascapes. By the aggrupation of projects, the CPMU has identified 28 of the existing 30 projects as comprising 11 landscapes-seascapes. The two others are considered as micro-landscapes-seascapes. SGP-5 in the Philippines defines the land/seascope approach as the sustainable management of contiguous areas where natural resource-dependent communities engage one another and other stakeholders, and work in synergy towards shared biodiversity conservation and</p>
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						<p>serve as its buffer zone; (4) the unprotected Victoria-Anepaan Mountain Range in southern Palawan; and (5) the Mt. Caraballo-Mt. Palali ranges, which connects Sierra Madre and Cordillera mountain ranges. Site-based consultations and project developments are in various stages.</p>	<p>development objectives and ensured equitable access to benefits. Baseline gathering is underway for all these landscapes. Identified landscapes-seascapes under SGP-5: 1. Palawan: Calamianes 2. Palawan: PPUR 3. Palawan: Victoria Anepaan Mountain Ranges (VAMR) 4. Palawan: Island municipality of Magsaysay, Palawan 5. Palawan: Municipality of Roxas 6. Sierra Madre: Central Sierra Madre 7. Sierra Madre: Northern Sierra Madre (NSMNP) 8. Sierra Madre: Angat Watershed Forest reserve 9. Sierra Madre: Aurora Province 10. Samar: Eastern Samar 11. Samar: Northern Samar Micro-landscapes: 1. Palawan: Bataraza (Bono-bono) 2. Palawan: Puerto Princesa (CANDIS3 area)</p>
		<p>Number of community-based land use plans or Ancestral Domain plans that incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuations.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>At least 30 community-based land use plans or ancestral domain plans incorporate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuations.</p>	<p>None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.</p>	<p>None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.</p>	<p>14 grantee organizations have so far committed to develop 22 community plans that integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services valuations. Progress of projects is at varying levels. In the case of SERD</p>

							<p>(Quirino Province, Sierra Madre), for instance, an Integrated Resource Management Plan for the project site is now being developed. Tanim Kalikasan (Quezon Province, Sierra Madre) has already managed to have a Barangay Watershed Framework Plan for Dagatan Lake packaged, finalized, adapted by the community. Local Government Unit (LGU) resolutions are being formulated to ensure its mainstreaming in local policies. In the case of DALUHAY (Aurora Province, Sierra Madre), the project is still waiting for the Certification Precondition (as proof of Free and Prior Informed Consent by the host community) to update the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP) to enable it to mainstream biodiversity conservation objectives in the said ADSDPP. In another of its project sites, the Municipality of San Luis, Aurora is currently formulating its Forest Land Use Plan and the inclusion of critical habitat is being</p>
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							promoted.
				(NOTE: This is incorporated in the next preceding indicator)			
Outcome 3	Alternative biodiversity friendly agriculture, fisheries and forestry products produced and marketed by 30 communities	Number of biodiversity-friendly products produced and marketed by communities.	There are no records bearing out the biodiversity-friendly products of local communities.	30 communities produce and market biodiversity-friendly agriculture, fisheries, forestry and ecotourism products.	None yet. The Programme is still awaiting the first batch of project proposals.	None yet. The project has just approved its first set of proposals.	17 grantee organizations are working with 63 communities to deliver biodiversity-friendly enterprises. Considerable progress have been achieved by projects approved earlier. For example, EVPRD (Samar ) has planted abaca (Manila hemp) in 40 hectares of open areas within the Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) area. The maturity and harvesting of abaca, however, will be delayed by 3-4 months because of Typhoon Nona and the dry spell that has occurred in Samar over the past several months. In Basey, Eastern Samar, Green Mindanao, Inc. is enhancing the existing shingles production among project beneficiaries. In Palawan, the Culion Foundation is starting work on its value chain analyses of four product lines: seaweed, cashew, Non-Timber Forest Products, and Ecotourism. Indigenous Peoples in the area are

							<p>also being given marketing information and assistance. Initial contacts with seaweed buyers have also been made to ensure marketing of 7 tonnes of seaweeds already produced by seaweed farmers. CFI has committed to do QC (quality control) on the products, do initial labelling/branding and test market in fair trade store in Quezon City. Eight on-site workshops on biodiversity-friendly enterprises (BDFE) criteria/checklist have also been conducted. Meanwhile, in Sierra Madre, PRRM is still in its preparatory stage, with the formulation of the criteria for the selection of pilot barangays (villages) and for selection of farmer cooperators for the demonstration of biodiversity friendly enterprise through diversified and integrated organic farming systems; site validation; profiling of social enterprise commodities in the provinces of Quirino, Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya. Tanim Kalikasan has established 4 community nurseries for cacao seedlings to enable</p>
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							its partners to produce 35,000 cacao seedlings, which will be distributed to identified cooperators of the project. In the project of DALUHAY, 1 fisher community is in negotiations with the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO) for mangrove footbridge ecotourism linked to seagrass-mangrove conservation zone.
Outcome 4	Increased capacity of GEF-SGP stakeholders to diagnose and understand the complex and dynamic nature of global environmental problems and to develop local solutions	# of community-level resource users and managers who are trained to use the GEF-SGP knowledge networking and partnership platforms, and are actively using these tools.	None amongst grantees to be selected (grants are generally awarded to grantees who have not previously benefitted from GEF-SGP capacity support)	At least 4,000 community-level resource users and managers are trained to use the GEF-SGP knowledge networking and partnership platforms, and are actively using these tools.	None yet. The Programme has established its website and a social networking account in Facebook. However, the plan is to set up site-based hubs that will advise the Country programme Management Unit (CPMU) of appropriate and strategic cross-cutting capacity-building interventions. We are awaiting proposals from NGOs that can serve as site-based hubs.	Potential site hubs have been identified. Three proposals for site hubs have been received and are under review.	The four site hubs have been awarded strategic grants. These are: (1) Palawan NGO Network, Inc. (PNNI) for Palawan; (2) Center for Empowerment and Resource Development (CERD), Inc. for Samar; (3) Tanggol Kalikasan (TK), Inc. for Lower Sierra Madre, which includes the provinces of Laguna, Rizal, Quezon, Aurora, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija; and, (4) Philippine rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), Inc. for Upper Sierra Madre, which includes the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya, Quirino, Aurora and Cagayan. The CPMU and its partner-grantees target training 4,254 individuals from its

							<p>partner communities and stakeholders. By now, the CPMU and its grantees have already trained a total of 1,253, 1,081 of whom were trained during the reporting period. This includes the 125 individuals trained to become trainers for Ecosystems Valuation (EV), Community-Based Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CBMES), Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises (BDFE). Actions plans were prepared to bring the training program down to the sites. As agreed, the site hubs shall facilitate the localization of the training programs. Handbooks on CBMES, BDFE and EV were prepared, field tested and validated during the Training of Trainers. These are being updated to address comments received from the future trainers/participants of the training. The Handbook on KM has been developed, and is currently being reviewed. The M&amp;E, METT and IEC handbooks are currently being developed. To further provide opportunities for</p>
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							<p>knowledge sharing, a social media group page was set up for the participants of the TOT on CBMES, BDFE and EV. TK has rolled out the CBMES training, which was conducted on June 22-24, 2016 with 28 participants in Tayabas, Quezon. An Environmental Law Training-Workshop for Biodiversity Conservation in Lower Sierra Madre was also conducted on June 17-19, 2016 with 45 participants from Rizal and Quezon. TK has also mentored 5 local organizations in proposal making. A Facebook page has also been set up for the Lower Sierra Madre Hub. PRRM is currently developing its database as a resource for its partners in Upper Sierra Madre. The identification of training needs of GEF-SGP stakeholders underway. These will serve as reference in designing GEF-SGP 5 comprehensive capacity development support program for the site hub. Capacity building activities have also been done. An Organizational Development training with inputs on financial management for the</p>
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							<p>partner POs of the Community Forestry Foundation of Quirino, Inc. (CFFQI) was conducted in Cabarroguis, Quirino on June 7-9. Facilitation assistance was also extended during the workshop held by FREENDS on the role delineation of local stakeholders as members of the LCA Management Team and TWG in terms of formulation and implementation of the Palali-Mamparang Mountain Range LCA Management Plan. A Writeshop on Project Development for 30 POs/NGOs (10 each in Isabela, Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya) with assisting agencies/partners from NGOs, LGUs and National Line Agencies was conducted on June 23- 30, 2016 in the four provinces of the Upper Sierra Madre. Assistance was also given to the Save Sierra Madre Network Alliance Inc. (SSMNA). PRRM is also instrumental in the creation of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park Permaculture Movement as a multi-stakeholder group in Isabela that</p>
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							advocates sustainable development in the site. GREEN Mindanao trained 250 individuals on Ecosystem Conservation and management, Wildlife Conservation and Protection, Gender Mainstreaming and rights based development, Organizational Development and Community Mapping. PNNI has been assisting various organizations in Palawan in developing their proposals. Similarly, CERD has conducted a Project Development Work/Writeshop to help other proponents develop their project proposals.
		# of new grants that replicate approaches	None	Conservation and sustainable use approaches of the projects are replicated in at least 20 new grants by year 4	None yet. This will have to wait until Year 4.	None yet. This will have to wait until Year 4.	None yet. We are likely to propose to delete this indicator. There will be very little time to do replication because the project started late. It is best that SGP-5 in the Philippines use its resources to ensure the full cycle of the existing grants. Nevertheless, the proposal to delete this indicator shall have to be presented to the NSC in a future meeting and submitted to the RTA for clearance. The Medium-Term Evaluation, which shall be done towards the

							end of 2016, should also inform the decision/recommendation on this matter.
		% increase in amount of co-funding for the Philippines GEF-SGP by year 3	Minimum of 1:1 co-funding for grants	50% increase in amount of co-funding for Philippines GEF-SGP by year 3	None yet. This will have to wait until Year 3, with the projects to be granted as platform.	None yet. This will have to wait until Year 3, with the projects to be granted as platform.	The grantees report a total of Php6,117,389.26 (~USD132,986.71), and the GOP reports a total of Php1,260,894.49 (~USD27,410.73) as counterpart for the period. Thus, the total counterpart for the reporting period is USD160,397.44, or 17.3% of the total expenditure of USD927,187.34 for the period. The CPMU is currently in discussion with the Climate Change Commission (CCC) to enable its partner-grantees and their respective Local Government Units (LGU) to access the Peoples Survival Fund (PSF) as counterpart money. Also, the CPMU is working with the UNDP CO to enable it to use an existing fund (not sourced from the GEF) under the care of a micro-financing institution and another fund given by a foreign embassy to support biodiversity-friendly enterprises of grantees.
		Number of governors who launch community-based	Zero	Community-based partnership initiatives for	None yet, although the	None yet. The project though is	None yet. However, given that the local elections

		partnerships by year 4		GEF-SGP launched by at least 4 LGUs by end of Year 4	Programme is now talking to the Provincial Government of Palawan, which is expected to be a model for this. Site-based hubs are also expected to facilitate this once they are in place.	in the process of talking to the provincial government of Palawan and the city government of Puerto Princesa for this. What shows more promise at this point is the city government of Puerto Princesa because of the identification of the environs of the Puerto Princesa City Subterranean River National Park as a landscape to be supported by SGP-5. Proposal development is underway.	had just been conducted, the CPMU is now talking to newly-installed local government leaders to make this possible. Along this line, the CPMU is taking advantage of the openness of the City of Puerto Princesa, the Provincial Governments of Quirino, Aurora and Northern Samar. The CPMU has also had initial talks with the Philippines' Vice-President Ma. Leonor Robredo to make SGP a platform to advance her social development agenda.
Outcome 5	Enhanced capacities of GEF-SGP grantees to monitor and evaluate their projects and environmental trends	# of GEF-SGP grantees participating in monitoring and evaluation training; % increase in knowledge before/after training	Grantees not yet trained	(1) SGP Philippines M&E framework is established (2) All project grantees, except Planning Grant recipients, are trained on GEF-SGP M&E framework and protocols, improving 30% in level of knowledge on fundamentals of M&E (3) At least 80% of projects, except Planning Grants, adopt/adapt and implement GEF-SGP M&E framework and	None yet. The plan is to do this with advice from the site-based hubs.	The basic framework for the development of the capacity-building interventions has been designed. We are waiting for the site-based hubs to be in place to start the training program design.	The CPMU has engaged the services of an M&E Specialist to design its M&E system with the end in view of sharpening its indicators and synergize the M&E of projects so as to make M&E more meaningful from the site to the programme levels. The idea of this process is to diagnose, through a consultative process, the M&E capabilities of the

				<p>protocols, and improve on the quality and accuracy of project monitoring reports, as assessed by progress reports</p>		<p>grantees while at the same time identifying elements that can help the present indicators (identified by the grantees in their project documents and their inception workshops) become more meaningful (e.g., what is the value of biodiversity-friendly enterprises in the social, cultural and political empowerment of the people, particularly of women?). A training program shall be designed on that basis, and conducted. Too, in pursuit of the land/seascape approach of SGP-5 in the Philippines, the CPMU has held consultations in each of the identified land/seascapes with grantees and other stakeholders (local governments, local offices of relevant national government agencies, academia, other CSOs) and is in the process of finalizing the land/seascape indicators. Data gathering was jumpstarted through workshops that were conducted between April and June 2016. Data collected shall be consolidated and</p>
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							analyzed in August-October 2016. This is hoped to provide the land/seascape stakeholders a platform for articulating their land/seascape objectives, indicators and designing their M&E at the land/seascape level. All these shall feed into the programme level M&E design so as to help the CPMU put the individual projects and the seascapes in perspective, and make a sharper analysis thereof. Ultimately, we want to see how SGP - through its small community-based projects - has been changing the biodiversity, social and governance landscapes in its priority sites; and, how it is contributing to national development goals.
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### E. Annual Project Quality Assurance Assessment

Project Governance	
Are at least 40 percent of the personnel hired by the project, regardless of contract type, female?	Y
Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board meetings during reporting period (30 June 2015 to 1 July 2016)	July 2015 January 2016 March 2016
Did the Project Board function as intended this reporting period?	Y
Please add any comments on project governance.	The SGP NSC in the Philippines has representation from both National Government Agencies and the CSOs. Government Agencies represented are the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR - also GEF Focal Point), the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB, which also chairs the NSC), the Department of Interior and

	Local Government (DILG), the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). From the CSOs are the Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE), the Philippine Tropical Forest Conservation Fund (PTFCF), the Foundation for a Sustainable Society (FSSI), the Tambuyog Development Centre (TDC), the Haribon Foundation, Woman Health Philippines, and WWF Philippines. At the project inception, the NSC agreed on their Terms of Reference. As the programme's highest policymaking body, the NSC, among other functions, approves and reviews the Grant Making Guidelines, approves, monitors and reviews the Annual Work and Financial Plan, and approves grants. It also provides guidance to the CPMU on how to assist grantees to deliver quality results. Owing to difficulties in scheduling, the NSC has also adopted special/facilitated decision making strategies, notably by referendum through electronic mails. Also, to be able to catch up on the delays in grant making, the NSC has agreed to hold meetings as needed.
Annual Work Planning	
Have project inputs been procured and delivered on time and budget this reporting period?	Y
Will the project be able to close on time as planned?	N
Please add any comments on annual work planning.	The project religiously does its Annual Work and Financial Plans, and acts according to these plans. Because of the delays in the grant making process in the early part of 2015, the project asked for a downward revision of its AWFP in October 2015. The revised AWFP was approved by National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) on the condition that the project prepare a Catch Up Plan. In response, the CPMU conducted a Catch Up planning session in December 2015, which became the basis for the AWFP for 2016. The 2016 AWFP was adopted by the NSC in a meeting in January 2016 and was subsequently approved by NEDA. Additionally, for better financial planning, the project prepared its indicative budget for 2017. The delay incurred in the earlier part of implementation will have implications for the completion of the projects. This includes consolidating the results of the projects at the land/seascape levels and the national level to generate meaningful conclusions and draw out lessons that can establish a strong platform for the next operational phase and other biodiversity conservation initiatives under GEF as well as other players in inclusive and sustainable development. It is for this purpose that SGP-5 in the Philippines is deemed in need of a one-year no-cost extension, explaining the "No" response to the ability of the project to "close on time as planned".
Stakeholder engagement and target groups	
Please discuss how stakeholders and target groups were directly engaged in the decision-making, implementation and monitoring of the project this reporting period.	SGP-5 has always observed consultative and participatory decision making. This is normally done through consultation meetings and workshops with our grantees, proponents and other stakeholders, which include, National Government Agencies, local government units, the academia and other CSOs. The determination of land/seascapes was done through a series of consultations and workshops with our

	<p>grantees. These workshops also included discussions on the identification and articulation of their land/seascape objectives and their corresponding indicators. Also included in the discussions are representatives from concerned local governments and local offices of national government agencies. On 10-12 November 2015, the CPMU conducted a consultative workshop with site hubs, select grantees, academics, local government and concerned national government agencies to discuss Cross-Cutting Capacity-Building Interventions and Knowledge Management and Sharing Platforms for SGP-5. The results of the discussions became inputs in planning the KM Sharing platforms of SGP-5, and identified the more important capacity-building interventions of the project. On 08-11 December 2015, the Training Manual Design Workshop for Ecosystems Valuation, Community-Based Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Systems, and Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises was conducted, attended by representatives from site hubs, select grantees, academics, local government and concerned national government agencies. The results of the workshop guided the preparation of the Training of Trainers design on the stated topics as well as the handbooks that shall accompany the training. As a result of the Training of Trainers on the topics cited in the preceding paragraph, done on 16-25 May 2016, the local trainers who were trained drew up their hub-specific action plans to bring the training program down to the grassroots.</p>
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Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	
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<p>Please discuss how the project M&amp;E Plan was implemented and used to support effective project management this reporting period (e.g. please consider whether progress data against the indicators in the project results framework was reported using credible data sources and collected according to the M&amp;E plan, including sex disaggregated data as relevant; whether lesson learned were used to take corrective actions as necessary; whether evaluations were conducted following the UNDP-GEF guidance available at <a href="http://www.undp.erc.org">www.undp.erc.org</a>; and other issues as relevant).</p>	<p>SGP-5 is guided by its M&amp;E Plan as contained in the Project Document. Thus, measures of accomplishment are based on what have been identified in the ProDoc, particularly the indicators for each target outcome. Project implementation progress is thus measured by checking the accomplishments against the indicators. This is done by both the CPMU and the UNDP CO. The IP also monitors the M&amp;E work of the CPMU. The results of the M&amp;E have helped the CPMU to draw up its AWFPs and make adjustments thereof, as needed. For example, the downward revision of the AAFP in October 2015 was the result of the M&amp;E done by the UNDP CO and the CPMU. Similarly, the Catch UP Plan, which was included in the 2016 AAFP, was guided by the results of the M&amp;E. In the case of the projects, all project grantees have prepared their respective M&amp;E Plans, which form part of their project proposals. The same is reviewed during their inception workshops. Grantees submit their regular progress implementation reports, which include their M&amp;E actions and results. As most of the projects are still at the startup stage, there has not been occasion for the grantees to make adjustments in their project management and implementation for now. The CPMU and its project partners disaggregate data on gender. Notably, all grantees are required to monitor the number of women who benefit from SGP-5. The CPMU has also engaged the services of an M&amp;E expert to make the quantitative indicators of SGP-5 more meaningful. This might need the inclusion of some qualitative indicators, which the CPMU shall cascade to the grantees. The work of the M&amp;E Specialist is currently in progress.</p>
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Social & Environmental Standards	
Were any new social and environmental impacts and risks identified this reporting period?	N
Please discuss how social and environmental impacts and risks were managed this reporting period, as relevant.	<p>The National Steering Committee has adopted a "No-FPIC-No-Grant" policy. When a project is intended to be done within an ancestral domain, the proponent of an approved project shall first secure a Certification Precondition from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) before a grant agreement can be entered into. The exception is that when there is a portion of the project that shall be implemented outside an ancestral domain, a grant agreement may be entered into on the condition that the grantee shall not perform any activity within the ancestral domain.</p>

## F. Ratings and Comments on Project Progress

### Project Progress toward Development Objective

Role	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	<p>The project is moving much faster now, with much of its grant funds almost completely committed. It is expected that in the next NSC meeting in July 2016, all the grant funds will be committed. In June 2015 (reported in previous PIR), there were only 4 approved projects. During the reporting period, 28 more projects were approved, two of which are Planning Grants. By this time, however, only 27 projects are under implementation because three grantee organizations (IDEAS, TCD and SMPBTGAI) are yet to secure their Certification Precondition (the document evidencing Free and Prior Informed Consent) from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). Still, other projects are not completely operational because they cannot enter ancestral domains without the Certification Precondition, as required under the law and agreed upon by the NSC. The CPMU has been helping concerned grantees by coordinating the national and regional offices of the NCIP. However, this matter will have to be raised in the next NSC meeting with a recommendation to resolve this matter at the institutional level as this is a common problem among foreign assisted projects of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as well as other development actors. In the next NSC meeting around 21 proposals are expected to be presented for approval, which will hopefully end the grant making phase for GEF OP5. As a result of the delay in implementation in the past two years, the need for a one-year no-cost extension is being recommended now to ensure that all grantees can deliver and tell full stories of change effected by their projects. This will also allow the CPMU to consolidate and make sharper analysis of the project experience. The major causes of delay had been reported in past PIRs. In addition, the beginning of 2016 caused more delays due to the campaign period for the synchronized national and local elections. Not only has national attention been diverted to election issues, violence also affected the campaign especially in far-flung areas. In one case, a grantee had to ask for a postponement of its project implementation after two environmental workers were gunned down purportedly due to election-related matters. Meanwhile, the requirement for FPIC still proves to be a procedural problem because of the difficulty in making arrangements with the understaffed local offices of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) despite the existing MOA between the IP and the NCIP to fast track the process for SGP-5 grantees. However, the CPMU has been coordinating closely with these offices to help facilitate the processes. Judging from the commitments of the grantees, all the targets of the GEF OP5 in the Philippines shall be met if not exceeded. The CPMU and the Responsible Party (The Foundation for the Philippine Environment) are doing close monitoring of each project to ensure that all shall deliver on their commitments. This includes providing quick responses to solve organizational and technical problems that affect smooth implementation. The CPMU is also working fast to ensure that cross-cutting activities are done in a consultative and participatory manner. The inclusion of four site-based hubs has also proven to be an effective strategy for consolidating and synergizing local initiatives that they may become more meaningful to the grantees and impactful to the larger community. Site-based hubs function as nerve-centers and quick response teams at the site level. They also assist the community of grantees in their respective sites in sharpening their analysis of environmental problems and issues for sharper policy advocacies. The hubs also bring to the grassroots the information, knowledge and skills to ensure the quality of projects. The indicators of SGP-5 in the Philippines are all quantitative. The CPMU ensures that projects can go beyond these indicators by facilitating discussions both at the national and local levels to make projects meaningful. Thus, an M&amp;E expert has been engaged. A Programme Development Officer has also been added to the programme staff (engaged through the IP), to deepen the discourse on land/seascapes in the context of SGP's small projects. The CPMU held consultative meetings with the grantees to explain the land/seascape concept, inviting them to look beyond their projects and put them in a larger perspective. The response has been very positive, with the grantees in each identified land/seascape agreeing on a set of indicators beyond their projects (following Integrated Area Development indicators). A series of workshops have been conducted</p>

		<p>to enable them to establish their land/seascape baselines and articulate the objectives thereof, in partnership with their local governments and concerned national agencies. The capacity-building interventions are well underway. Recently, more than 100 site-based trainers underwent parallel Training of Trainers on Ecosystems Valuation, Community-Based Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Systems, and Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises. The trainers concluded the training with Action Plans per site-hub to enable them to cascade the training to the grantees. Tanggol Kalikasan has in fact started its cascading. For each training program, a handbook is being prepared to guide our grantees as they implement the knowledge and skills they learned from these training programs. The sustainability of the projects is also being addressed. First, at the project proposal stage, every proponent is required to draw up its sustainability plan. Part of the M&amp;E of projects is to determine whether the project outputs are leading them to the goals of their sustainability plan. Second, the CPMU is now in the process of designing a training intervention on project cycle management that will include sustainability of initiatives. Third, the site hubs approach is also designed to afford the projects to have access to market for their products as well as to more grant makers.</p>
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	<p>For this reporting period, the Project is assessed to have exhibited satisfactory performance showing clear indication that it is progressing towards the achievement of its development objective. In fact, based on its accomplishments, it is expected that SGP projects will be able to establish a community-managed conservation areas covering around 151,887.21 hectares exceeding the target by 50%. Similarly, the SGP, using the landscape and seascape approach in supporting projects of local CBOs and NGOs, is showing that there could be economies of scale in the convergence and coordination of community-based initiatives which can significantly contribute in achieving global environmental benefits. The area of influence of the project in selected landscapes and seascapes would total to about 1.1M hectares, more than what the project has originally envisioned. In addition, the Project is making considerable progress in developing/piloting community-led and managed biodiversity-friendly enterprises in parallel with their conservation efforts. These BD-friendly enterprises range from non-timber forest products to agrobiodiversity resources. It is suggested that the SGP ensures documentation of these initiatives and identify factors contributing to a successful and sustainable enterprise run and managed by communities. Similarly, though the Project supports the showcasing of a variety of potential community-based management models, it has yet to demonstrate the most innovative and replicable ones. And this is where SGP plays a catalytic role in demonstrating a case for the national government to mainstream workable community-based models in the regulatory and governance processes. Hence, it is important for SGP to document what works well and can be used as empirical information or evidences for policy advocacy.</p>
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	<p>The project has done a lot of good in catching up. The current line up of projects already approved already presents high likelihood of the success indicators of the project being achieved by end of project. What needs to be worked on, as is being discussed between the IP and the CPMU as well as in the past NSC meetings - most especially the one held in May 2016 - the challenge now is to ensure quality delivery of projects. The CPMU is taking measures to ensure this through, among others, its training programs, the consultative and participatory identification of land/seascapes that include visioning and data establishment, and the engagement of an M&amp;E Specialist who can help the Programme and the grantees deepen the analysis of their accomplishments. SGP-5 has also been cooperating with other GEF-funded projects within the focal area of biodiversity conservation. The sound inter-project cooperation is evidenced by sharing of resources, sharing of information and engagement in various discussions. Notably, SGP-5 used the Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises criteria developed by the Biodiversity Partnerships Project as anchor for projects under its Outcome 3. It also supported the 2nd Protected Areas Conference of BMB that helped enhance the discourse on PA management in the Philippines, which should serve the qualitative analysis of its outputs under Outcome 1. It is also currently working closely with the BIOFIN project in engaging the Climate Change Commission to open up possibilities for its grantees and their local governments to access the PHP2B People's Survival Fund. The only factor that prevents a Highly Satisfactory rating is the fact that SGP-5 has already incurred delays in the past that</p>

		should require it and its grantees more time to enable it to tell more meaningful stories about the experience of this operational phase. We therefore support the recommendation for a one-year no-cost extension for SGP-5.
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	SGP-5 is now moving according to plan. Particularly, the second half of the reporting period saw the Programme moving faster, owing to its Catch Up Plan. That it is now highly likely to achieve its indicators is a positive sign that the Programme is likely to be a success. We also commend the efforts being made by the Programme to go beyond the quantitative indicators of the project as indicated in the Project Document to ensure that its outputs and outcomes are truly meaningful. It is noted that the Programme faced some challenges with regard to land/seascapes. This is understandable considering that conservation land/seascapes in the Philippines are pursued by large projects. However, we note that SGP-5 is making the most of this challenge to focus on the role of small projects and small communities and CSOs in the establishment and management of these large conservation areas. If this experience can be documented well, it should be a source of a lot of lessons and insights that will be useful not only to the Philippines but to other similarly-situated countries as well. Thus, we support the request of the CPMU for a one-year no-cost extension to ensure that individual projects and land/seascapes can demonstrate more clearly the development objectives of SGP-5 in the Philippines and aptly documented. We, however, notice some weakness in two areas: (1) increase in co-funding to 1:1.5; and, (2) agreements with local governments to ensure sustainability of initiatives. However, it is not too late for the project to catch up on these. First, we note the measures being undertaken by the Programme to raise the funds necessary to achieve the goal. There are a number of sources that can serve the co-financing needs of the projects. The People's Survival Fund (SPF) offers a big opportunity as it includes biodiversity importance of sites as one of the criteria for accessing the fund. The requirement of the PSF for the endorsement of local government units for CSO project applications opens up greater possibilities of partnerships at the local level. It is well that SGP-5 is exploring possibilities in this regard. Also, the National Greening Program of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources remains a possibility. Still, there are other windows in local and international financing institutions that SGP-5 should pursue. Second, we observe that the land/seascape approach of SGP-5, specially with the promise of achieving economies of scale, is making municipal and provincial governments more responsive. As reported, the provincial governments of Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Quirino and Northern Samar, and he City Government of Puerto Princesa are already taking notice of the project and, through their Chief Executives, have expressed willingness to lend support to the project. The recently held national and local elections named gave fresh mandates to local executives whom SGP and its grantees can partner with to pursue this matter up to project end. SGP-5 must therefore take advantage of these opportunities.
Other Partners		
UNDP Technical Advisor	Satisfactory	The RTA agrees with the UNDP CO rating of satisfactory for the development objective rating. The SGP Philippines Upgrading Country Program (UCP), despite some initial difficulties in starting up as reported in last year's PIR, is now progressing well as demonstrated by the indicators and fulfillment of targets as planned. Much progress has been made this reporting year by the SGP Country Programme in terms of defining goals, adopting the landscape management approach to guide its project funding decisions, planning processes, approving proposals, and improving its monitoring systems. Based on the emerging trends and achievements reported in this PIR, the RTA considers that the project will achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits by the end of project implementation (see reference to the request for extension in the section below on IP rating). The RTA agrees with the comments from the OFP (see section above on progress towards development objective) on weakness in the co-financing and the need to increase in co-funding to 1:X; as well as the need to generate agreements with local governments to ensure sustainability of on-the-ground initiatives. Both points are key for sustainability post project. Additionally, moving forward, the RTA also recommends that increased effort is placed by the SGP Country Programme on knowledge management and replication. The commitment to knowledge management should be an essential feature of the program moving forward to take full advantage of the knowledge generated, and to build the capacity of the landscape

community to distil and communicate its learning as the process of monitoring project results, analyzing and distilling lessons, and communicating these to the outside world is fundamentally empowering and allows communities to become effective agents in scaling up their successes in other landscapes. In this respect, the SGP Philippines can learn from other SGP Upgrading Country Programmes, as well as from the community-based landscape management approach of COMDEKS which can provide lessons regarding, among other things, the methodological approach to community based landscape planning; multistakeholder landscape level coordination; and knowledge management and policy dialogue platforms at landscape level. The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative Project (COMDEKS) is a unique global effort implemented by UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) and the United Nations University (UNU-IAS). COMDEKS is designed to support local community activities that maintain and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes, and to collect and disseminate knowledge and practical experiences from successful on-the-ground actions so that, if feasible, they can be replicated and adapted by other communities in other parts of the world. The COMDEKS experience offers a potent example for the SGP Philippines Upgrading Country Programme of how environment and development benefits can be scaled over larger geographic areas and over many communities simultaneously, and how these efforts can be linked to national development and land use planning to magnify their effects.

**General Comments**

From the above, we note the following:

1. The Programme does its project planning as required and is delivering according to the same.
2. Delays in the implementation of the plan incurred in the past have been partially addressed, although delay in grant making warrants a one-year no-cost extension to enable the completion of the projects and provide opportunity for land/seascapes to be more viable.
3. SGP-5 in the Philippines has high likelihood of achieving its success indicators by close of project. Its challenge now is to ensure quality project delivery.
4. Mechanisms are in place to help ensure sustainability of CSO initiatives.
5. SGP-5 must give special attention to matters concerning increasing co-financing and building partnerships with local governments.

**Project Progress in Project Implementation**

Role	2015 Rating	2016 Rating	2016 Comments
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	The first few months of the reporting period admittedly moved slowly. This caused the CPMU to ask for a downward revision of its AWWP for 2015. Taking off from the M&E done by the UNDP CO, the CPMU prepared a Catch Up Plan included in its 2016 AWWP. The 2016 AWWP was thus designed to let the CPMU cope with the delays. Thus, by the first quarter of 2016, the CPMU was already in tune with its plan, and even had to expedite request for the release of its budget for the second quarter as it had already been moving faster than its plans. It is foreseen that by end of 2016, the CPMU would have used up at least 90% of its 2016 budget according to its plan. By now, the programme has already delivered at least 45% of its deliverables for 2016. If any changes in the AWWP shall be made, it will be for the purpose of (1) focusing on quality project delivery, and (2) providing for the no-cost extension being requested. The delay during the first two years of the project (which include the first six months of this reporting period) was mainly caused by the quality of project proposals, which did not satisfy both the Project Technical Review Committee and the National Steering Committee. Helping proponents improve their proposals became an overwhelming task for the undermanned CPMU from the sheer number of proposals. Thus, the CPMU engaged the services of three proposal writers, as an adaptive management technique, to share in the burden of turning

			<p>otherwise plausible project ideas into viable project proposals, with the proviso that the proposals shall be prepared in close coordination with the proponents and that the latter will have to own the proposals. As a result, in the NSC meeting of January 2016, the latter approved all 13 proposals submitted for evaluation. During that meeting, the NSC commended the CPMU for having taken that route reasoning that while CSOs are very good at implementing projects on the ground, proposal writing is actually hardly the cup of tea of many of them. In the next NSC meeting in May 2016, only one of the nine proposals submitted was denied by the NSC. Because of this, the CPMU was able to move faster with grant making and attend to the other targets, especially those lined up under Outcomes 4 and 5. Another problem encountered in project development was the ineligibility of many people's and community-based organizations to access SGP funds because of a lack of track record. The CPMU proposed to the NSC that they allow a sub-species of Small Grants that would have been called the Start Up Grant to allow ineligible CSOs to access the fund and establish their track record. The NSC disagreed stating that making very small grants will only exacerbate Programme and fund management. The NSC challenged the CPMU to use the Strategic Grant route to address the problem. The CPMU thus proactively spoke with some organizations to submit proposals for Strategic Grants to assist the ineligible CSOs. In the past, project proposals were evaluated on a per-proposal basis, the past two NSC meetings evaluated proposals not only on their merits per se, but also on their strategic role in land/seascapes. This allowed the SGP-5 to see more clearly the formation of land/seascapes, which is the object of Outcome 2. This approach has also allowed the NSC to focus on the more strategic aspects of the proposals. The matter of land/seascapes in fact proved to be one of the biggest challenges to the Programme. While not an entirely new idea, land/seascape approaches were and are being implemented by big-ticket projects. Aside perhaps from the COMPACT project, which specifically targeted the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP) in the past, there has been no experience in the Philippines where small, independent and almost unrelated projects form a land/seascape, especially considering the traditional ways of SGP. It will be noted that SGP has been in the Philippines for more than 20 years and it had always pursued an open and competitive grant making approach. There was thus a lot of resistance on the part of CSOs because many of them are confined to their communities. It is for this reason that project proposals came from everywhere. In the past reporting periods, it will be noticed that although approved project proposals are within the priority sites, they were not actually contiguous to one another so as to form land/seascapes. However, mapping these project sites, the CPMU and the IP (BMB) saw possibilities in the spread of these projects. In a workshop called by the CPMU in December 2015, the UNDP CO, IP, RP took at a closer look at these maps and saw a pattern where these projects can actually form land/seascapes, bearing in mind that the siting of projects do not merely happen by accident. The conglomeration of projects in certain areas may indicate that the area has a certain degree of biodiversity importance. It is clear to the Programme that the land/seascapes will play a critical role in achieving economies of scale, thus, greater impact. But the more important questions are: "so, what are land/seascapes in the context of SGP?" and, "what are land/seascapes for?" The questions required the CPMU to investigate further into this matter. Upon the advice of the UNDP CO and upon approval by the NSC, the CPMU hired a Programme Development Officer (through the IP) to deepen our discourse on land/seascapes. As stated in other portions of this PIR, the CPMU has conducted a series of consultations and workshops to inform the</p>
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			<p>grantees and other stakeholders of the land/seascape approach, articulate their land/seascape objectives and establish their land/seascape indicators. The response has so far been encouraging, with the grantees citing the political strength it will engender, expansion of their areas of influence, the partnerships with other projects that look promising for raising funds from other sources, and cost-efficient access to cross-cutting services (especially capacity-building) by the CPMU. Additionally, to gain more headway, the CPMU held consultations with other CSOs to proactively identify critical areas for conservation. In Palawan, a group of NGOs identified the Victoria-Anepaan Mountain Ranges because of the development aggression in the area, primarily caused by mining and oil palm plantations. The CPMU supported the activities that led to the formation of a group of CSOs to formulate a set of proposals to protect whatever is left of the landscape. In Sierra Madre, the CPMU is supporting a group of CSOs in project development to address the fragmentation of important biodiversity areas. Sierra Madre is the entry point of most of the typhoons that visit the Philippines. However, because of the fragmentation of the forests there, there is doubt about its capacity to sustain the resiliency of the site. As to risk management, the project Document identified five areas. The CPMU is addressing them as follows: 1. Grantees may fail to complete a project due to varying levels of management capacity: Both the CPMU and the RP are actively monitoring the projects. The CPMU has emphasized to the grantees the consequences of not delivering their targets. There is an observed transparency among grantees especially on matters concerning their organizational challenges. The CPMU and the RP respond to these issues to ensure that project delivery is assured. 2. Government regulatory processes can outlast the typical lifespan of a gran, e.g., Ancestral Domain Title process: SGP has entered into a MOA with the NCIP to facilitate the processing of documents arising from SGP projects. It works in close coordination with the NCIP to ensure that the latter's processes favor the grantees. Although it remains a problem, there are specific instances that this approach works. It is also one of the reasons why a no-cost extension is in order. Anyway, the CPMU advised concerned proponents to just commit the perfection of their application with the NCIP and not the issuance of Certificate for Ancestral Domain Title, which is beyond their control. 3. Climate unpredictability may affect the level of success of the projects: The CPMU advised proponents/grantees to schedule their activities in relation to this possibility, and cite this as a risk. 4 &amp; 5. Baseline government funding for community-based initiatives may continue to be limited, and grantees may not be able to meet their co-funding requirements: The CPMU is helping grantees to explore co-funding opportunities, such as the People's Survival Fund of the Climate Change Commission, the organics program of the Department of Agriculture, and local governments. The CPMU also advised the proponents to price their services justly.</p>
<p>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</p>	<p>Moderately Satisfactory</p>	<p>Satisfactory</p>	<p>The Project, with the execution of its catch-up plan, was able to make-up for the delays in the past 1½ years and accelerate its project implementation especially the grant-making processes. The CPMU was able to install mechanisms and strategies to effectively and efficiently fast-track project implementation such as proactive project development workshops and providing technical support/assistance to CBOs with promising project concepts. As of June 2016, 33 proposals have been approved with a committed grant allocation of \$2,131,337.27 and 20 more proposals for approval this July 2016 with additional potential grant allocation of \$715,000. With this, the project will have fully utilized its grant allocation budget before the year ends. The 33 proposals approved are currently being implemented in various stages. These proposals are expected</p>

			to deliver models of community-based forest management, co-management, conservation zones in seagrasses and mangroves, LGU managed and IP-managed conservation areas. Some of the projects will also be demonstrating technologies and approaches like the rice-duck farming system, integration of ecosystem valuation in preparing community plans, IP-implemented reforestation, etc. SGP also supports the implementation of biodiversity-friendly enterprises such as cacao, coffee, abaca, seaweeds, etc. One of the most notable accomplishments of the Project is the setting-up of site-hubs that have been the SGP's arm in capacity building of grantees. The site-hubs served as CSO networks of SGP-5 grantees on biodiversity and related issues with platforms for regular communication, including sharing of experiences and lessons to ensure CSOs learn from and help each other contribute to the attainment of SGP-5 objectives and outcomes. The Country Project Management Unit, with its able and competent staff, was able to manage the project in a flexible and adaptive manner which resulted in an effective and more efficient implementation of activities and use of resources. The Project's delivery from Jan-December 2015 was 83% with a partial delivery of 39% from Jan-June 2016. This is expected to increase towards the 2nd half of the year as the projects progress and more proposals are approved. It was also good to note that the Project maintains its low risk rating during UNDP's regular spotcheck exercise. Lastly, given the delays encountered by the SGP in processing grants in the past, most of its projects are in the early stage of execution, hence, it is recommended that SGP be extended for one year to give ample time for grantees to fully implement their projects.
Project Implementing Partner	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	What is remarkable during this reporting period is the adaptive management demonstrated by SGP-5. This allowed the Programme to catch up with the delays. Nevertheless, the delay in grant making points to the need to extend this operational phase to enable grantees to complete their projects in not a hasty manner and the CPMU to have a more insightful analysis of its land/seascapes. It is also noted that the CPMU and the RP have made excellent progress in realizing a seamless communication mechanism between them so that project development and the monitoring and reporting of grantees' projects have become very smooth. The coordination between the CPMU and the IP has always been seamless, with both talking almost on a daily basis. We note with appreciation the fact that SGP-5 played an important role in overturning the "high risk" rating of the IP to "low risk" in the micro-assessment commissioned by the UNDP CO in November 2015. To address the non-internalisation by the BMB of the financial concerns of UNDP projects, SGP-5 co-financed with the MKBAs project the hiring of a finance person to enable the underfunded IP to so internalise the same. It also helps that SGP-5 has always maintained its "low risk" rating in all its Spot Checks.
GEF Operational Focal point	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Despite delays incurred earlier, SGP-5 in the Philippines is coping well because of its adaptive management approaches. As can be gleaned from the inclusion of the reports of its grantees in this PIR, its M&E is being done effectively and is working. The risks are consciously being addressed.
Other Partners			
UNDP Technical Advisor	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	The RTA agrees with the UNDP CO rating of satisfactory for project implementation and the comments related to the success of the project team in moving forward with the grant-making process, by proactively providing support to CBOs with the development of project concepts through a series of capacity development workshops. Overcoming the initial challenges registered during the first years of project implementation " primarily the new Implementation Modality (NIM/NEX), the transition of the Country

			<p>Program to new management (e.g. Country Program Manager), as well as the need to develop new mechanisms to handle the number of proposals, especially within a landscape management approach - continuous progress has been made during this reporting period. The overall delivery rate of this project (32%, representing a disbursement volume of USD 1,325, 804) does not reflect the implementation of this project at local level and the level of commitments mentioned above. Delivery and commitments have picked up considerably during this reporting period, with 33 proposals being approved by June 2016 (for an overall grant commitment of \$2,131,337.27) and an additional 20 proposals in the pipeline. It is expected that all of the grants funds will be committed by end of the year. In this regard, it is encouraging to see that the project team is coordinating closely with the Implementing Partner, the Responsible Party, the National Steering Committee and the UNDP CO to move more strategically to a community-based landscape approach in the approval of proposals. Moving forward, given the need to focus on implementation support there is a risk that not enough time will be available for analysis of results, their consolidation into policies and regulations and the replication effort. It is recommended that this starts prior to the end of the year for those issues where data is already available. The RTA also recommends that the MTR takes place before the end of the year so that a request for the project extension can be formally submitted for review to the NSC and for clearance by the RTA. Given that project activities started with delays, project extension will be key to provide sufficient time to optimize the lesson learning process and ensure their dissemination to, and ownership by, key stakeholders of the program, as well as to collect and disseminate knowledge and experiences from successful on the ground actions for replication and up-scaling.</p>
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## G. Project Planning

Key project milestone	Status	Original Planned Date (Month/Year)	Actual or Expected Date (Month/Year)	Comments
Inception Workshop	on schedule	February - 2014	-	The inception workshops were conducted in February until May 2014, which included one national and four site-based workshops. An inception report has earlier been submitted.
Mid-term Review	on schedule	9 - 2016	-	As discussed with the Country Office (Executing Agency), the Mid-Term Evaluation shall be done on the latter part of 2016.
Terminal Evaluation		-	-	
Project Closure		June - 2017	June - 2018	Through this PIR, a one-year no-cost extension is being proposed, owing to the delays in the implementation of this project as already reported.

## H. Critical Risk Management

Critical Risks Type(s)	Critical Risk Management Measures Undertaken in 2016
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General comments:

There are no critical risks for this project at this point in time

## I. Environmental and Social Grievances

Related environmental or social issue	
Status	
Significance	
Detailed description	

## J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.
<p>SGP-5 in the Philippines makes grants to support CSO initiatives under the focal area of biodiversity conservation. In summary, its problematique states, in general, that while CSO/community actions in biodiversity conservation had proven effective, yet the impacts of their initiatives have not been maximised because of inadequate organizational capacity, knowledge and experience, market barriers, and inadequate opportunities for learning. Thus, SGP-5 in the Philippines is mainly focused on capacity-building of CSOs in a two-tiered manner, i.e., (1) direct training and mentoring interventions through Outcomes 4 and 5, and (2) learning by doing, through grant making in pursuit of Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. Through this interventions, the Programme aims to sharpen the analysis of the CSO community in the Philippines of national and global biodiversity-related problems and issues and offer local solutions thereto. Although still in their early stages of implementation, some effects on the communities have already been observed by some projects, mainly in the areas of empowerment and addressing poverty, albeit still on a temporary basis. DALUHAY: "The project allows communities to be directly involved in resources management and biodiversity conservation. For the past months, the partner community-based organizations and indigenous peoples organizations have undergone trainings in financial management and project management to help their organization build their track record, grow and have the confidence to seek other funding opportunities. Partnerships are also emerging between these project holders among one another for collaboration and helping each other in moving forward in securing necessary documents to initiate project implementation. The meetings with the different IPOs also triggered discussions on reviving the IPO Federation, i.e., Federation of Dumagats of Aurora." SARAGPUNTA (translated from Filipino): "Despite the existence of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, it hurts to realize that its services hardly felt by the IP communities in Calamianes (Palawan). Our SGP project has given us hope to finally legalize our claim to our ancestral domain and retrieve those portions that we had lost. It has given us the hope that we can finally exercise our rights over our ancestral domains, which we can pass on to our future generations. The biodiversity found in our ancestral domains shall ensure our the survival of the generations of the Tagbanwa Indigenous Peoples." Sitio Maguli Farmers Multi-Purpose Cooperative: "The members of the PO are marginal farmers which means that income derived from their farm produce is seasonal and dependent in weather patterns in the locality. The SGP 5 project is indeed a blessing to the PO members and some community residents whose income is from hand-to-mouth. Incentives derived from labor cost, allowances in the conduct of initial activities of SGP 5 partly address poverty in the locality." CFFQI: "The training provided to the community of Barangay Landingan, most especially on the livelihood component (nursery establishment as enterprise), served to augment their income. The cross-visit also gave them the experience to know and witness new technologies on plant propagation and farming methods."</p>
What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?
<p>The engagement of site hubs has made it possible for project grantees in the priority sites to come together as communities of partners. As such, it has given them the chance to interact with and learn from its other. The hubs also make it possible for them to be represented in higher level discussions. For example, the Palawan NGO Network, Inc. sits in the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). The Centre for Empowerment and Resource Development is in discussion with the Governor of Northern Samar who has agreed in principle to provide funding and political support to the biodiversity inventory of the whole province. The hubs are also making it possible for to benefit more from the cross-cutting interventions by the CPMU in a more cost-efficient manner. The most significant role of the hubs is to sow seeds for a sustainable, issue-based, grassroots-based national movement for biodiversity conservation. Our grantees have also made the following observations: EVPRD: "The most significant change is the way the beneficiaries understand biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihood. Under the National Greening Program of the government, they were only labourers and contractors. As such, they only went through the motion of planting trees without understanding if the tree species they used are suitable in specific areas or are invasive species. They planted agroforestry species (i.e. coffee, jackfruit ) as recommended by NGP without clear market outlet or idea on how they will process the produce as long as they were paid. With the SGP-5 project, the beneficiaries are able to appreciate biodiversity conservation in a much higher level. This is demonstrated by them using and preserving indigenous forest species which they themselves recognize to be climate-resilient, sturdy, pest-resistant and are locally available. They now understand that planting agroforestry species such as abaca will provide them sustainable sources of income as long as they employ an organized production and marketing system with a clear market objective based on value chain assessment." PRRM: "Because of SGP 5, PRRM extended its outreach to a larger CSO network that has allowed it greater support for Hub-based planning and advocacy. Because of SGP 5, PRRM is counted as one of the founding members of the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park Permaculture Movement, a newly organized environment movement in Isabela that advocates biodiversity</p>

conservation in the Northern Sierra Madre areas." Sitio Maguli: "Our SGP-5 project has revitalised our People's Organisation. The (tree) nursery is operational. The project has provided to poor members of the PO and community, and has provided a platform for women participation." ASFA: "We observe that illegal activities in the watershed was lessened because of the forest wardens stationed in the area." SARAGPUNTA: "Although our project only started in February 2016, it has already revived the hope of the communities for their ancestral domain. We now face even difficult situations lightly." Tanim Kalikasan: "There is a stark behavioral change among community members. There is an increasing number of cooperators as observed from their participation in project activities." FRIENDS: "There is an observed change in attitudes of many community officers and members, showing their interest to restore their forest by planting trees."

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

SGP-5 in the Philippines was well represented in the SouthEast Asian Seas Congress of the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) held in Da Nang, Vietnam on 16-21 November 2015. The Country Programme Manager made a country report on the state of policy and governance in Integrated Coastal Management. He also gave recommendations on how regional and national ICM policy and governance can strengthen each other.

## General Comments

With the collective aim to increase awareness and understanding of target audiences on biodiversity benefits, threats and its sustainable management, SGP has participated in the development of an integrated communication strategy and plan across UNDP-supported projects. In relation to this, activities on increasing social media engagement was initiated by SGP.

It was noticed that in terms of audience preference for the SGP Philippines page, there was a significant increase in engagement when information related to grant development and other grant sources were shared in social media, and by connection, the SGP website.

Participants of the Training of Trainers also requested the creation of an online group for sharing of knowledge, posting queries regarding site-related concerns on CBMES, BDFE and Ecosystem Valuation. Due to being accessible to communities with limited accessibility to the Internet, it was opted to have this group on Facebook.

The SGP5 Grants Information database is currently being tested by CPMU staff, with possible launch during the 3rd Quarter of 2016. Due to the lack of available data on the previous phases of SGP (Phase 1-3), the services of a researcher is being required to help speed up content population/generation.

The SGP website and social media account are constantly being updated and maintained. The website has 14,210 page views since its launch in June 2014 (as of 27 June). The Facebook page has 1,187 Likes (as of 27 June). A Facebook page has also been set up for the Lower Sierra Madre Hub, managed by the NGO partner (Tanggol Kalikasan). To further provide opportunities for knowledge sharing, a social media group page was set up for the participants of the TOT on CBMES, BDFE and EV.

The SGP5 Grants Information database is currently being tested by CPMU staff, with possible launch during the 3rd Quarter of 2016. Due to the lack of available data on the previous phases of SGP (Phase 1-3), the services of a researcher is being required to help speed up content population/generation.

SGP5 also joined the exhibition of the 2nd National Protected Area conference held 26-28 April 2016. The Country Programme Manager also served as co-chair in Thematic session 2, Enhancing Governance in Protected Areas.

The PCSD Updates of the Palawan Council for Sustainable Development featured SGP5's call for project proposals in its March 2016 issue (Vol. 1, Issue 3).

NOTE: Below are links to photographs of our activities:

Training of Trainers for CBMES, BDFE and Ecosystem Valuation (May 2016)

<https://goo.gl/photos/vdtyJFoqE9BB86xL6>

2nd National Protected Areas Conference April 26, 2016

<https://goo.gl/photos/K5XvtqajV1L3X7RbA>

Partner's Meeting with Samar Grantees April 25, 2016

<https://goo.gl/photos/tSkfkv62iFfKkXaDA>

Conference on Victoria-Anepahan Mountain range (April 2016)

<https://goo.gl/photos/usdSZuL8HcrZf2Cg7>

Partners Meeting (April 4, 2016)

<https://goo.gl/photos/UaFchASbnuQH8YsM7>

Partner's Meeting with Calamianes Group of Island, Palawan - March 1-4, 2016

<https://goo.gl/photos/FnWS5Z43NTYyofv57>

Capacity Building for Indigenous People engagement with Government - November 24-25, 2015

<https://goo.gl/photos/PtyJZunN22xzu5m17>

Cross-Cutting Capacity Building Intervention & Knowledge management Sharing/Networking Platform on November 10-12, 2015

<https://goo.gl/photos/NoH2zycRkdZptfnY8>

Project Development and Strategic Planning Workshop - October 27-29, 2015

<https://goo.gl/photos/6LrLhXUSeexkDNb78>

Project Development Workshop for Northern Samar - October 21-24, 2015

<https://goo.gl/photos/K4ZmXHTR7tjx8vvL8>

Project Development & Strategic Planning Workshop w/ PPUR - August 10-14, 2015

<https://goo.gl/photos/zTXSAF7gvJXqUaJ6A>

## K. Partnerships

Partners	Innovation and Work with Partners
Civil Society Organisations/NGOs	SGP-5 participated in the East Asian Seas Congress of the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) held in Da Nang, Vietnam in Nov 2015, where the Country Programme Manager presented developments in ICM-related policies in the Philippines. Philippine Association for Intercultural Development and Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas conducted with SGP the IP-Government Dialogue, discussed in the Indigenous Peoples section below. Environmental Legal Assistance Center, Katala Fdn., Non-Timber Forest Products-Exchange Program and the Institute for the Development of Educational and Ecological Alternatives have given assistance in identifying the Victoria-Anepaan as a strategic landscape. Grantees also partner with other CSOs in their project sites to advance their project objectives. For example, SERD (Quirino, Sierra Madre) is working closely with International River Fdn., Eden Upland Farmers Assn., Upper Dibibi Upland Farmers Assn., Dibibi Tree Farmers Association. SARAGPUNTA (Palawan) is partnering with Panlaitan-San Isidro Cultural Minorities Development Assn., Samdhana Institute, CARITAS Manila and Philippine Red Cross.. ASFA (Palawan) works with Bantuto Farmers Marketing Cooperative. PRRM partners with Maasin Multi-Sectoral Watershed Management Assn., Buliwao Multi-Sectoral Watershed Management, Baresbes-Plazang Patring Upland Farmers Assn., Madiangat Upland Farmers Assn., Highlander Agroforestry Farmers Assn., Ammococan Upland Farmers Assn., Magapuy Kalanguya Upland Farmers

	Assn., Sinamar Upland Farmers Assn., Abinganan Tree Planters Assn., Antutot Upland Farmers Assn., Macalong Upland Farmers Assn., Kongkong Upland Farmers Assn., Cordon Upland Farmers Assn., Watwat Upland Farmers Assn. PCC is working with Centre for Sustainability.
Indigenous Peoples	SGP funded the IP-Government Dialogue to advance the position of Filipino IPs in the COP21 of the UNFCCC held in Paris in December 2015. Conducted in 24-25 Nov 2015 in partnership with the Philippine Association For Intercultural Development, Inc. (PAFID) and the Katutubong Samahan ng Pilipinas (KASAPI), the Dialogue was attended by 20+ IP leaders representing all the ethno-linguistic regions of the country, the Dialogue intended aimed to: train IP leaders in policy engagements with government and other stakeholders; inform policy makers of the impacts of climate change on IPs, and how the latter contribute to mitigation and adaptation; ensure that the priorities and perspectives of IPs are embedded in the Philippine Government's negotiating positions in COP 21 and post-COP21 implementation, ensuring protection of IP rights and biodiversity conservation in ancestral domains; and strengthen relationships between IPs and national government. At the end of the activity, the IP leaders formulated and signed a Manifesto, which Secretary Nereus Acosta brought with him to Paris and included in the Philippine government's position to the COP 21. Acosta was the close-in adviser of then Pres. Benigno Aquino III in COP21. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples sits in the NSC and is helping SGP in projects by or affecting IPs. Many grantees also work with IPs on the ground. For instance, ASFA coordinates with Samahan ng mga Katutubo sa Timbuan, Roxas. FREENDS reports that almost 95% of the POs it works with are IPOs. DALUHAY works with Dilasag, Casiguran and Dipaculao Agta Tribal Association (DAGTA), Provincial Federation of Egongot Tribe (PFETA), Dimasalang Egongot Tribal Association, Inc. (DETAI), Samahan ng mga Katutubong Nangangalaga ng Lupaing Ninuno (SKNLN), and Samahan ng mga Katutubong Agta sa Diteki (SNKAD). Sitio Maguli taps the Agta tribe in its project activities, e.g., nursery operations.
Private Sector	Most grantees with targets under Outcome 3 (biodiversity-friendly enterprises) are working with the private sector to mainstream their products in the market. C3 works closely with Dugong Dive Center in monitoring dugong sightings in their area. SARAGPUNTA coordinates with Sangat Resort, Club Paradise, Cashew Grove, and ECO Farm. Culsion Foundation ties up with seaweed buying companies Accel and Marcel, and has secured an oral agreement from PGX (a fair trade store buying and selling products/goods of communities and women group and artist groups) to buy and market products from its community partners. Sitio Maguli ties up with various seedling suppliers for quality fruit-bearing seedlings. CSPG is in talks with various micro-, small- and medium enterprises in Magsaysay, Palawan. EVPRD consults with local abaca traders in Samar Island on market linkage and price monitoring.
GEF Small Grants Programme	The project is delivered through GEF-SGP. Additionally, SGP-5 in the Philippines works with other SGP countries, particularly Vietnam, Malaysia, Timor Leste and Indonesia, in regard to the implementation of the Global ICCA Support Initiative (GIS).
Other Partners	The Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (PCSDS) staff has been helpful by providing assistance through coordination with CSOs in the Province of Palawan, through data-sharing and hosting of several SGP-related meetings. The Western Philippines University (WPU) in Palawan hosted the Victoria-Anepaan Conference for free on 22 April 2016. The Biodiversity Partnerships Project, a GEF-funded project of UNDP (as Executing Agency) and Biodiversity Management Bureau (as Implementing Partner) shared its working paper and case studies on Biodiversity-Friendly Enterprises that helped SGP-5 formulate its training program on the topic. The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) in the Philippines connected SGP-5 with the Philippine Government's Climate Change Commission (CCC) to explore the possibility of SGP partners to access the People's survival Fund (PSF) to build counterpart funds and to pursue sustainability of efforts. Talks are ongoing to make at least three land/seascapes of SGP models for accessing the PSF by CSOs in partnership with local governments. The Marine Key Biodiversity Areas Project, a GEF-funded project of UNDP (as Executing Agency) and Biodiversity Management

	<p>Bureau (as Implementing Partner), is sharing the expenses for the engagement of one personnel to facilitate the processing of project documents at the UNDP Country Office, and one to enable the Biodiversity Management Bureau to mainstream the financial concerns of our projects. The MKBAs Project has also agreed to translate the METT to Filipino to render it community-friendly. SGP5 also joined the exhibition of the 2nd National Protected Area Conference, conducted by the National Parks Division of the Biodiversity Management Bureau in Pasig City on 26-28 April 2016. The Country Programme Manager also served as co-chair in Thematic session 2, Enhancing Governance in Protected Areas. Please see continuation in General Comment section below.</p>
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**General Comments**

Continuation of work with Other Partners:

The grantees work closely and regularly consult with the local offices of National Government Agencies in various activities of their projects, for example:

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (C3, EVPRD, GREEN Mindanao, PRRM, CSPG, Tanggol Kalikasan, Sitio Maguli, SERD, FRENDS)

Palawan Council for Sustainable Development Staff (C3, PCC)

Department of Trade and Industry (CFI,)

Department of Science and Technology (CFI)

Department of Agriculture (CFI, PRRM)

Fiber Development Authority (EVPRD)

Department of Interior and Local Government (PRRM)

National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (PRRM, DALUHAY, SARAGPUNTA, CCFQI)

Department of Labor and Employment (CSPG, PCC)

In addition, all project grantees report that they are in constant coordination with their respective provincial, municipal, city and barangay (village) governments.

Academic and research institutions also inform the projects, for example:

Ateneo de Manila University and University of the Philippines at Diliman are research and community development work partners of C3.

University of Eastern Philippines has also volunteered its extensions services to NAC.

Western Philippines University is providing science support to PCC.

The Cuyo Campus of the Palawan State University helps CSPG through its extension services.

DALUHAY is collaborating with the Marine Environment and Resources Foundation of the University of the Philippines "Marine Science Institute.

Tanggol Kalikasan is putting up its Institute of Environmental Governance in Central Luzon State University, Southern Luzon State University, among others.

Sitio Maguli is guided by the Isabela State University, Cagayan Campus.

SERD is benefiting from the extension services of the Quirino State University.

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The above shows that both the CPMU and the grantees are conscious that the Programme and its grantees derive strength from partnerships. At the grantee level, the partnerships are usually continuing/on-call basis and cover a wide range of services. The CPMU

is also encouraging grantees to explore the provision of financial support by their local governments. Some of them are already aiming for it, hence, it is hoped that the next year shall show partnerships being forged along this line.

## L. Progress toward Gender Equality

Has a gender or social assessment been carried out this reporting period?	Will be carried out in the future
If a gender or social assessment has been carried out what where the findings?	Gender analysis at the Programme is planned for the first semester of 2017. Some of the grantees have however conducted their gender analyses. Sitio Maguli Farmers and Producers Multi-Purpose Cooperative (Isabela Province, Sierra Madre) made an initial study of the participation of both women and men in project implementation. It found that only 10-30% of women tend to participate in the project activities. Women prefer that their husbands be the direct beneficiaries of the project. However, they participate in some activities that do not require manual labor. The study suggests that many women choose to be full-time mothers to their children. Some would rather become helpers in the business establishments in the town centre. CFFQI (Quirino Province, Sierra Madre) did this during the conduct of Organization Capacity & Development training to the two people's organizations in its project site in Barangay Landingan, where it found that there are more men than women in the community. In the organizations, women are designated to roles pertaining to finance and documentation. With respect to their culture, women are the ones who take care of their families. Based on the study that Green Mindanao (Samar Island) conducted, it was found that women have a more vital role than men in this project. Most of the nipa weavers, nipa gatherers, nipa farmers, traders and contract growers are women, while men are vine gatherers and bamboo stick makers. DALUHAY (Aurora Province, Sierra Madre) and CSPG (Palawan) have also conducted their socio-economic baseline gathering, which included a gender component. However, the results of their studies have yet to be completed.
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.	Although SGP OP 5 in the Philippines is not specifically designed to be a programme for women, the CPMU nevertheless encourages projects that are women-directed. Thus, the CPMU requires disaggregated data based on sex. Particularly, grantees are required to report on the participation of women, how many and how women benefit from the project, their income derived from the SGP-supported interventions. The CPMU is conscious of its role in ensuring gender equality. It emphasizes the meaningful participation of women in its activities and in the benefits of the projects. As such, data on women are disaggregated at both the CPMU and the grantee levels. In addition, some grantees emphasize women's empowerment. For instance, Green Mindanao, Inc. specifically formed a women's organization to be the primary beneficiary of its project. NAC also specifically targeted women for their livelihood project. The reporting period saw more women participating in CPMU activities. Out of 1,405 individuals who attended various activities, 815 (58%) are women, while 590 (42%) are men. At the site level, the grantees report sharp differences in women participation. SARAGPUNTA reports that 98% of women who participated in their census activities were women. Similarly, Green Mindanao, whose project is directed to women, has achieved almost 100% women participants in its activities. CFFQI, on the other hand, reports that of their 85 cooperators, only 5 are women. Tanggol Kalikasan also observed low participation among women in its recent activities, with only 2 out of 28 participants in its roll-out CBMES training-workshop, and only 7 women out of 45 individuals who attended their environmental law enforcement training-workshop. Nevertheless, most of the grantee organizations report women as comprising between 30% and 50% of the participants in their activities.

## M. Annex 1 - Ratings Definitions

### **Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

*Highly Satisfactory (HS):* Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

*Satisfactory (S):* Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings.

*Moderately Satisfactory (MS):* Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits.

*Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):* Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives.

*Unsatisfactory (U):* Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits.

*Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):* The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.

### **Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

*Highly Satisfactory (HS):* Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

*Satisfactory (S):* Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only few that are subject to remedial action.

*Moderately Satisfactory (MS):* Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.

*Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):* Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.

*Unsatisfactory (U):* Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

*Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):* Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.