**[Terminal Evaluation of the Project Titled: “Implementation of Sustainable Land Management Practices to Address Land Degradation and Mitigate Effects of Drought in the Philippines]**

**Date: October 28, 2019**

**Prepared by:**



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| **Evaluation recommendation 1. Consolidate the Models for Best Practice.** BSWM and other agency partners to consolidate the support the piloting actions started in the LGU pilots in the next two-year period. This would consist of activities that would help trained LGU staff to better apply SLM learnings in relevant LGU processes that will establish the foundations for SLM. At the same time, this will help in making the two pilot LGUs become more convincing Philippine models of mainstreaming of SLM in local governance. Two years represent the period when legally binding CLUP updating will actually be conducted. It is also a period to generate additional field experience that can be documented as best practice case studies to support subsequent promotional programs.To start the consolidation process, it is recommended that BSWM and consultants to jointly conduct a one day consolidation meeting with each LGU (MPDC, MAO, ENRO and PLGU counterparts and the regional DA and ATI) before the end of project to recapitulate the Project recommendations that can be included in the content of the ILMF, CLUP and CDP, and firm up lines of communication for sustained partnership. This meet up will also better define the needed technical support from BSWM and partners, using regular agency resources. Among the items for discussion and agreement would be: * **Recap of expert recommendations**. These would particularly include findings on the inherent soil related issues and expert recommendations that were shared spontaneously and intermittently by the SLM specialist earlier. Facilitate reflection and internalization of issues and solution pathways. These recommendations would be directed at the CLUP, CDP or special programs that the LGU is contemplating such as the Malaybalay SLM upscaling program.
* **Complete the ILMF, NPAAAD, SAFDZ and CLUP processes.** Based on the above consultations, clarify and address the residual mapping and other technical needs of the LGUs concerned to complete the ILMF. Under the recently launched updating program, prioritize the upgrading of the NPAAAD and SAFDZ in these two LGUS and reconcile with the ILMF in the process. Reflect the ILMF recommendations in the NPAAAD and SAFDZ process. As needed, provide on call assistance to the LGU in the actual incorporation to the CLUP during the latter’s updating period.
* **PLGU role**. The recommendations will also discuss on how to more effectively tap important PLGU programs that currently support the city /municipal initiatives. Of particular significance is to deepen the interaction with the ongoing Livelihood assistance program of the Leyte Provincial Agriculture Office (PAO); and relevant programs of Bukidnon PLGU (e.g. PENRO initiative to support local level watershed planning and expand pilots on Payment for Environment Services; and PAO program for upland agriculture.
* **Role of the private sector in the ILMF**. As additional part of the ILMF, consider the formulation of recommendations to factor the role of agro-industrial plantations. The recommendations may include the identification of decision frameworks that can be used so that plantation operations are biodiversity and soil conservation friendly among others. Such decision frameworks may cite the need to for collaborative work between the DA regional offices (e.g. GAP certification) and DENR and EMB regional offices (conduct of IEE and EIA processes and preparation of Environmental Management Plans).
* **Identify/launch the interim extension approach**. Identify and agree on an interim extension design that will help the LGU MAO disseminate the results of the demonstration trials among farmers pending the development of the formal FFS module by ATI (not expected until 2022). This may involve the use of other FFS modalities (farmer to farmer, learning site, etc.). Identify LGU, RFO and regional ATI resources for farmers training and extension that can be mobilized for this purpose. Learn from the experience of ATs and cooperators who were involved in the earlier demonstrations with the help of the SLM expert. Develop IEC materials (posters, etc.) to help in the diffusion process.
* **Documentation of key local governance process flow incorporating SLM.** On the 2nd year,the BSWM, DA SPCMAD, HLURB and the DILG to collaborate to document the experience of Malaybalay and Abuyog about the decision making, planning and action stage of the LGU in partnership with line agencies and the actual early outcome and lessons learned. This can be used by both the HLURB and the DILG including its Local Government Academy) in their training programs for LGUs. The experience can also help inform specific existing or potential policy instruments (e.g. guidelines for ILMF and CLUP preparation; Guidelines for Biodiversity friendly agriculture; or inclusion of SLM as part of the criteria for the recognition systems for good governance)
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| **Management response:** The Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) acknowledges the recommendation of the Terminal Evaluator on the consolidation of the models for best practice as the Project is clearly at the piloting stage. As part of the Sustainability Plan developed by BSWM, DENR-FMB, DILG, DAR, DA-ATI, and the LGUs (PLGUs, MLGUs, & CLGUs) these items are identified to be implemented 2019 to 2021 for inclusion to each agency’s budget by 2021. It was targeted for the proposals for budget inclusion to be prepared by 2020. On the completion of the data for the ILMF, NPAAAD, SAFDZ and CLUP Processes, the BSWM GSITD Team conducted Focused Group Discussions and Workshop to finalize the Geodatabase Schema of the two pilot sites. As of to date, the maps that are ready for provision to the LGUs can be seen in Annex A. On the launching of an interim extension approach for the dissemination of results of the demonstration trials among farmers pending the development of the formal FFS module, it will be part of the scaling up program of the Project that will be spearheaded by BSWM. The Knowledge Products (KPs) developed under the project will be disseminated. See Annex B for the detailed Dissemination Plan of the KPs. As for the development of the FFS, it was explained by ATI that part of their Sustainability Plan is the detailed set of activities for the formulation until the transfer of technology to farmers until 2022 until officially adopted thru an Administrative Order.The documentation of the key local governance process flows, collaboration with provincial government offices and private sector agencies shall be part of the work program for the scaling up program. Below are the key actions identified for this recommendation.  |
| **Key action(s)** | **Completion date** | **Responsible unit(s)** | **Tracking\*** |
| **Comments** | **Status****(initiated, completed or no due date)** |
| 1.1 Conduct best practices and lessons learned sharing/workshop for Malaybalay City and Abuyog Municipality  | December 2020 | LGU Malaybalay City and Abuyog, BSWM, LCs, DA SPCMAD, HLURB, ATI, DENR-FMB, Regional/Provincial/Community ENROs, Provincial Governments, farmer cooperatives/POs, multi-sectoral councils | A meeting with the representatives of the City Agriculture Office and Environment and Natural Resources Office on the Firming up of their Sustainability Plan was conducted last September 17, 2019 | Initiated |
| 1.2 Conduct meeting within BSWM re: NPAAAD and SAFDZ updating for reconciliation with ILMF processes | January 2020 | BSWM | Updating and reconciliation shall be included in the 2021 budget of BSWM | Completed |

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| **Evaluation recommendation 2. Maximize Project Learnings to Strengthen BSWM’s Capacity to Support Outscaling and Upscaling.**  Facilitate internal discussions within and among key BSWM program offices /divisions to systematically incorporate innovative analytical and planning tools that have been piloted under the SLM project into the Bureau’s operating procedures for its regular services covering land degradation assessment, agricultural land use planning /zoning and extension and research on soil conservation measures. This is to ensure improved capacity to meet expected increase in demand for replication of SLM experience in other LGUs i.e. conduct of land degradation assessment using CLDI, preparation of ILMF, and promoting best practice to mitigate the degradation. With the systems in place, the previously trained BSWM staff can then apply their learnings (trainings and hands-on experience) from the SLM project to run the operating systems and deliver services to a greater number of LGUs. Specified actions may include:* **Land degradation assessment and monitoring and the role of CLDI**. Certain residual methodological issues need to be resolved before its practice will be reflected as a future organic service of BSWM.
	+ As focal point for UNCCD, the BSWM needs to make a determination on how CLDI would fit into the overall scheme of LD LDN program to which the Philippines has already committed to implement. Under LDN, the monitoring parameters are different (LC, NPP and SOC). Since UNCCD has not adopted the CLDI, the other consideration is the absence of a global scientific platform that would support future trouble shooting needs or further development of CLDI.
	+ If the two indicator systems can be reconciled, will there be sufficient benefit to justify allocation of resources to unify the two systems? If the unified schema is developed, how will tasks be allocated among the different offices of BSWM as well as the DA regional offices?
* **The role of ILMF in NPAAAD and SAFDZ**. The piloting work for ILMF in the two LGUs was a comprehensive process that covered part of the information needed for the conduct of NPAAAD and SAFDZ processes. The ILMF represents the backbone of the forthcoming supplemental guidelines for mainstreaming SLM in CLUP. Key questions for consideration are:
	+ How will the current related services of the BSWM be configured to provide the technical support to LGUs who will want to undertake ILMF process?
	+ As the ILMF has built analysis that is analogous to that of the NPAAAD and SAFDZ, can it replace the regular NPAAAD and SAFDZ services as currently practiced (at least in areas where ILMF will be conducted.
	+ Can the recently launched updating program for NPAAAD and SAFDZ incorporate some features of the ILMF so that other LGUs who cannot do an ILMF can benefit from some form of improved analysis under the ILMF?
	+ How will the BSWM and HLURB work together to provide unified technical support to the ILMF process as LGUs apply these in their CLUP?
1. **Policy brief on the nature of LD in the humid tropics and adaptation strategies.** The Project established new premises for adopting the definition of LD in the humid tropics and provided evidence to support such. It also includes a participatory methodology to determine the CLDI. The BSWM may wish to double check the application domain of the new premises as well as address other new issues and opportunities that arose from the implementation and incorporate the above in the research and development. This should then be the basis for formulating the BSWM technical bulletin for this purpose and for preparing a Policy Brief to communicate policy recommendation to the DA to support the new Secretary’s policy initiative entitled “New Thinking in Agriculture”.
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| **Management response:** The BSWM commit to include the recommendations to the scaling up program that will be developed in line with DA Secretary William D. Dar’s 8 paradigms to level up the country’s agriculture. As the Composite Land Degradation Index uses biological indicators, soil pH and soil organic matter content in the determination of the degradation in a specified area, it is recommended that the LDN indicators should be able to extract information from what was developed in this Project. The implementation of which shall be spearheaded by the Soil Degradation Section of the Soil Survey Division of BSWM. On the policy brief on the nature of LD in the humid tropics and recommended strategies, a Policy Brief will be formulated by Dr. Rogelio Concepcion, focal for Climate Change of the Transition Team of Secretary Dar of DA and SLM Specialist of the Project. This shall then be incorporated to the proposed research and development areas for publishing to the BSWM Technical Bulletin that will be developed by Technical Divisions and Research Centers as identified below: 1. For the Soil Conservation and Management Division (SCMD), study on the paradigm shift from adoption to adaptation of SLM adaptive technologies
2. For the Soil Survey Division (SSD), research on the soil health assessment and mapping of the BSWM that may integrate photo-visual mapping and the use of biological indicators; and to correlate land degradation indicators with soil taxonomy
3. For the Agricultural Land Management and Evaluation Division (ALMED), to integrate in the updating of NPAAAD and integration of the SAFDZ in the CLUP
4. For the Soil Water Resources and Research Division (SWRRD), to further conduct validation research on nutrient management making use of the baseline and tools established from the project; in the upland, to validate cropping management systems such as low intensity controlled burning for soil health restoration, mix of crops in the hedgerows both as soil conservation measure and enhancing biodiversity; and the use of biological indicators such as weed species, root measurement, leaf and soil color, insects etc. to evaluate crop performance versus nutrient required
5. For the Laboratory Service Division (LSD), to update fertilizer/nutrient recommendation in the lowlands and uplands with reference to site specific land degradation hotspots e.g. fertility decline; the use of quick test such as enhanced soil test kits for monitoring soil organic carbon; and the use of combustion method for measuring carbon and nitrogen in the laboratory for monitoring purposes on the build-up of organic carbon in the soil due to the applied adaptive technologies

*Source: Ringrose-Voase, A.J. Ringrose-Voasea, G.J. Grealish, M. Thomas, M.T.F. Wong, M.R. Glover, A. Mercado,* ***G.P. Nilo****, T.I. Dowling. (2017). Four Pillars of digital land resource mapping to address information and capacity shortages in developing countries. Geoderma*Further to the research and development areas cited above, the BSWM management will adopt and include in the scaling up of activities, the framework developed by Ringrose et al. (2017) on their Study on the *Four Pillars of Digital Land Resource Mapping to Address Information Capacity Shortages in Developing Countries*. The framework formulated illustrates how the soil mapping tasks can be efficiently assigned in partnership between a soil survey organisation and local teams drawn from local institutions. Below are the key actions identified for this recommendation. |
| **Key action(s)** | **Completion date** | **Responsible unit(s)** | **Tracking** |
| **Comments** | **Status (initiated, completed or no due date)** |
| 2.1 Conduct meeting within BSWM on the identification of researchable areas, development of the policy brief, role of ILMF in NPAAAD and SAPFDZ | January 2020 | BSWM, DENR, LGUs | Updating and reconciliation shall be included in the 2021 budget of BSWM | Completed |
| 2.2 Conduct meeting with UNCCD focal point on the inclusion of CLDI indicators on the LDN indicators | December 2019 | BSWM, DENR, LGUs | CLDI indicators shall be used to determine farm level LD | Completed |
| 2.3 Drafting of the policy brief on land degradation in humid tropics | December 2020 | RNC |  | Not initiated |

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| **Evaluation recommendation 3. Assemble and Utilize Curated Knowledge Products for the Information Needs for Upscaling and Outscaling.** Using available project resources, conduct an IEC workshop(s) or bilateral workshops among the key planners and IEC specialists from targeted program of agencies to identify, prioritize and describe the list of SLM knowledge products that would be needed to support the integration of SLM concept and learnings into the targeted agency programs (through their organic training programs). These targeted programs and activities would include the following:* **DA**- SLM integration points for overall AFMP preparation and climate change adaptation programs.
* **BSWM** (integrating CLDI and other innovations into land degradation assessment, agri land use planning and soil conservation extension).
* **FMB** (integrating SLM in FLUP and CBFM).
* **DAR** (support services for ARBs).
* **HLURB** (integrating SLM in training module for land use planning protocol).

The powerful new information on the nature of LD in the humid tropics and the participatory process of measuring can be further articulated as a policy brief to inform the future updating of the AFMP.Based on above list, identify what available knowledge products can already be used (with some annotations) and others that still need to be either improved or developed. This will include the story line that BSWM prepared for Abuyog and Malaybalay.Using organic funds of respective agencies, facilitate the development of prioritized IEC materials (one folio for each agency) to support downstream information campaigns that the agencies will be conducting. These IEC products would be derived from the technical literature materials developed by the Project.If resources allow, engage the services of a development communication professional or utilize the senior IEC expert at the umbrella department office who will work with SLM Project experts (pro bono) and respective planning officers to help identify and extract the effective development messages of SLM (with minimal soil science jargon). These messages (laymanized for non-soils experts) should resonate with the mandates and felt needs of the target agency program and its stakeholders. IEC specialists who can translate the above into actual packages /collaterals will also be engaged. The outcome of such products developed above will be used by the different agencies in their training programs for SLM. |
| **Management response**: As part of the closing activities of the SLM Project, the project is consolidating the knowledge products developed and formulated a dissemination plan (see Annex B) for the KPs developed. The recommended items already form part of the Sustainability Plan of the enumerated agencies to support downstream information campaigns as follow:* **DA-BSWM** – The recommended items shall form part of the scaling up program of BSWM. Also, as some of the activities are already part of the regular work of BSWM, at no cost such as the new paradigm in soil survey and mapping to consider relevance in soil taxonomy with land degradation, CLDI monitoring and mapping that can be introduced over at a farmer’s scale and the use of photo-visual assessment for soil survey application of land degradation indicators in relation to determination of the location of farm land degradation.
* **FMB** – According to the Sustainability Plan of FMB, FMB is in the process of enhancing the FMB Technical Bulletin No. 2: “Forest Land Use Planning” to mainstream the SLM Approach. The overarching goal of the FLUP is on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) which includes application of SLM practices within agroforestry areas (protection and production forests). Also, part of the sustainability plan to train FMB personnel as well as the Field Offices of DENR on SLM mainstreaming that is targeted to be conducted by 2020.
* **DAR** – plans on providing the list of the entry level ARCs which have their level of development based on the criteria. She shared that project management services help the farmers of the ARC cluster in terms of infrastructure and how to manage their harvest. She further explained that the farmers will be taught on how to be productive out of their planted crops. Also, continuous conduct of training of what are the harvested crops thru tapping of the LGUs, DA, DENR who could provide funding’s on the projects.
* **HLURB** – A module for further improvement has been developed by the Capacity Development Specialist.

These will be in collaboration with DA ATI for the technology transfer and be part of the extension system of the Philippines.  |
| **Key action(s)** | **Completion date** | **Responsible unit(s)** | **Tracking** |
| **Comments** | **Status (initiated, completed or no due date)** |
| 3.1 Conduct a general meeting among the agencies concerned on the development of IEC materials and identification of programs | December 2020 | DA, BSWM, FMB, HLURB, DAR |  | Not initiated |
| 3.2 Conduct of capacity building activities for the formulation of the IEC materials with guidance from the SLM experts of the SLM Project | December 2020 | DA, BSWM, FMB, HLURB, DAR |  | Not initiated |
| 3.3 Publishing, production and dissemination of the IEC materials developed | December 2020 | DA, BSWM, FMB, HLURB, DAR |  | Not initiated |

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| 1. **Evaluation recommendation 4. Accelerate the Preparation of SLM in FLUP and Initiate the same for the CBFM Program.** To take advantage of the momentum started at FMB, the BSWM and FMB will collaborate to conduct an orientation program for the DENR personnel responsible for promoting the FLUP and CBFM processes. These would include FMB-based personnel and FLUP personnel in DENR regional offices where the pilot LGUs are located (regions 8 and 10). Entry points for the mainstreaming would be identified by FMB. The BSWM would share the cumulative information and lessons learned from both previous and current projects (SLM, SCoPSA). It would engage other bureaus of DA to provide a more holistic support to the FLUP and CBFM process. Examples of other DA offices would be the BPI which has the expertise for horticultural practices needed to maintain agriculture tree crops in agroforestry systems that are promoted. On the part of the DENR, explore how the ERDB can be involved in the dialogue so that it can incorporate key topics in its R&D agenda.

Should the opportunity be available, the FMB to give priority for incorporating SLM in FLUP and CBFM in the pilot LGUs. At the LGU level, discuss ways to provide interphase between the ILMF and FLUP particularly in agriculture landscapes located in forest land. It is also recommended that the project use the FLUP process as mechanism to help stakeholders understand the cross sectoral interaction across the watershed and between forests, agriculture, urban areas and water bodies, in this connection the contributions of the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) and the River Basin Control Office may be tapped.  |
| **Management response**: The BSWM will include this recommendation in the scaling up program. Thru the Integrated Land Management Framework and the Mainstreaming Process of SLM to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of LGUs, collaboration between DA-BSWM and DENR-FMB in the provision of technical assistance to local government units during the mainstreaming process is ensured towards the implementation of the sustainability plans of the respective agencies. The FMB has been preparing for a conduct of training on SLM on the following topics: GIS mapping – Land Degradation and Crop Suitability Mapping Exercise (BSWM-GSITD); SLM Mainstreaming in Master Plan for Climate Resilient Forestry Development (CAC); Lecture presentation: SLM, Why and How: SLM Technologies for Upland Agriculture (BSWM Representative); Environment and Natural Resources Accounting: Lecture and Case Studies (Dr. Nicanor Briones); Approach and General Principles of Moisture Nutrient, and Sediment Transfer and Photo-visual Assessment of the Micro-Watershed Assessment of Patterns of Soil Erosion and Nutrient Mitigation (RNC); Photo Documentation of the Trash Line Soil Carbon Stocking and Management Mental Mapping of Soil Erosion Corridor-Patterns of Continuity of Loss and Enrichment Corridor of Soil Moisture and Nutrients (RNC); Lecture on CLDIMS: Presentation of the Implementation of the CLDI Monitoring System in the Pilot Sites: Bukidnon and Leyte Cases (RNC). These topics were consulted with the CLUP Specialist of the Project.The recommendation on the use the FLUP process as way to aid stakeholders on understanding the cross sectoral interaction across the watershed and between forests, agriculture, urban areas and water bodies is in line with FMB’s Integrated Watershed Management Approach. In addition, the Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau will be included in the abovementioned trainings to collaborate with FMB especially on the provision of assistance on the identification of species and site suitability of trees for agroforestry-CBFM development projects as well as conduct of socio-economic and impact analysis and vulnerability assessments as part of the watershed characterization in line with the preparation of the Integrated Watershed Management Program. All of these and other activities towards an end-of-project target of:*“50% increase in average annual income of upland communities. Agroforestry farms with soil and water conservation measures will be developed and installed to improve land productivity.” – Philippine Master Plan for Climate-Resilient Forestry Development* |
| **Key action(s)** | **Completion date** | **Responsible unit(s)** | **Tracking** |
| **Comments** | **Status (initiated, completed or no due date)** |
| 4.1 Conduct of 3-day training of trainers on mainstreaming SLM approach on the abovementioned topics for DENR FMB, BMB personnel | October 2020 | FMB |  | Not initiated |
| 4.2 Conduct of consultation meeting with DA BPI and DENR-ERDB | October 2020 | FMB |  | Not initiated |
| 4.3 Approval and Implementation of the 9-year sustainability plan of DENR-FMB | January 2020- December 2028 | FMB | Sustainability Plan drafted for discussion within the technical divisions of FMB | Initiated |

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| **Evaluation recommendation 5.**  **Further suggestions to ensure cross sectoral orientation of next generation SLM projects in production landscapes.**  One of the key findings of this evaluation was the lack of guidance on how cross sectoral perspective can guide SLM interventions, particularly in production landscapes. This need to be addressed in the next generation SLM projects. The following are some suggestions that can be applied in agricultural landscapes located under different legal regimes: private agricultural lands; ancestral domains or production forest lands (particularly in CBFM areas). This can build on project lessons not only of the SLM project but also of other relevant GEF assisted initiatives. These include for instance the SLM component of the *GEF UNDP Biodiversity Corridor Project (has large SLM earmarks) and GEF Small Grants Program*. **DA and DENR interphase as backbone for cross sectoral convergence**. The convergence of policy-based actions by the both the DA, and DENR (working with the LGU) is crucial because they set the key land use technical standards and they have resources to influence stakeholder actions. The interaction with other sectors (particularly NCIP, DAR, DILG etc.) is equally critical. But the effective collaboration between DA and DENR (together with the LGU) is the backbone of interagency cross sectoral convergence.**Primacy of the watershed framework (four current tracks)**. To promote actual cross sectoral orientation, the watershed or the lower scale micro watershed may be strongly considered as the common planning unit. This is the biophysical framework upon which the forestry – agriculture systems interaction happens in a major way. This is also the key mechanism advocated by the Philippine NAPDLDD (NAP to combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought) as commitment to the UNCCD and the Paris Agreement. There are other equally valuable categories of ecosystems that can be used as the planning frameworks such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and biodiversity corridors. But the watershed framework is the one that LGUs and other stakeholders can more immediately relate to because it is associated with a crucial need for water supply and management (a central climate change related issue).This approach is already being started in the Philippines though at least 4 tracks. *The first track is the National Convergence Initiative or NCI* which enables the DA, DENR, DAR and DILG to coordinate actions in some 145 sites associated with watersheds. *The second track would be efforts in 18 flagship river basins, initiated by River Basin councils*.*The third track would be other initiatives usually led by LGUs, to protect local watersheds*. Every 2 -3 years, many of the LGUs under the 3rd track meet to share experiences and agree on policy advocacies[[1]](#footnote-1). The 4th track would be civil society initiatives supported by small grant facilities. These community efforts often target community watersheds associated with biodiversity where IKSP by IP communities play a role.[[2]](#footnote-2)**Cross sectoral perspective in problem diagnosis.** Whether implemented in nationally designated major watersheds or river basins or in LGU designated priority watersheds (i.e. the 3 tracks), the basic planning unit can start at the micro watershed level, where immediately doable actions (by LGUs and national agencies), using local resources, can be initiated. Planning in the micro watershed should ideally start with a participatory rapid appraisal using cross sectoral perspective. *This would be engendered by awareness of ongoing livelihood systems as perceived by stakeholders (disaggregated by gender) as well as IKSP/ local knowledge systems.* **Incentive systems.** Part of the appraisal may include understanding the current system of incentives and disincentives managed by various sectoral agencies /programs that influence the practice (or nonpractice) of SLM both by small farmers and big plantations. The results of the dialogue can be potentially used to support the formulation of CDP and LGU extension programs. **Adapting national programs to location specific cross sectoral needs.** Both the DA and DENR have flagship programs that need to be increasingly adapted to location specific situations as represented in each watershed. This will involve a participatory negotiation process that can be facilitated by the LGU (particularly PLGU), the academe, and civil society partners. Within the watershed construct, relevant agency programs may be adapted and customized where possible. To support core integrated functions such as:* Watershed management
* Biodiversity (within forests, farmlands and water bodies)
* DRR and CCA
* Community food systems, livelihoods, social protection and tenure to enhance a stewardship culture

**Levelling up to the bigger watershed and broader constituencies**. Work at the micro watershed level should eventually be upscaled to the bigger watershed and river basin initiative where it belongs to take advantage of a broader constituency for its efforts. For instance, the SLM actions in Malaybalay may be linked to the bigger work of the Cagayan De Oro River Basin **Immediately doable steps.** In the context of the above scenario, some practical doable actions may be considered by the DA and the DENR, collectively and individually, to help guide the development of the next generation SLM projects. * **Identify relevant recurrent learnings from the 4-watershed convergence “tracks”** above (i.e. NCI, River basins, LGU and civil society initiatives). The study of the 4th track (civil society) may be done collaboratively with Small Grants Facilities.
* **Learn how social capital can be effectively developed** to draw optimum stakeholder support from “Ridge to Reef”. Pinpoint what governance approaches are doable.
* **Finetune GEF initiated planning tools**. Provide opportunities for fine tuning and where possible integration of various cross sectoral oriented planning tools that have been developed for ecologically sensitive areas (some through GEF assisted projects).
* **Accelerate setting of standards**, plan, promote and monitor support programs that apply BD friendly and watershed friendly agriculture[[3]](#footnote-3).
* **The convergence technology for DA and DENR is agroforestry** which happens to be among the most effective CCA mechanism. Agroforestry competencies need to be developed within each agency

**BSWM and FMB as initial catalysts with GEF CSO network.**  The above DA and DENR dialogue can be initiated by the BSWM (referred sometimes as the environmental arm of DENR) and FMB. It would also be ideal if the respective Foreign Assisted Projects Offices and research and extension arms are involved (FASPO, SPCMAD, BAR, ATI and ERDB) are involved as reference, to ensure a flow of evidence-based information. It is also suggested that the technical inputs of the GEF CSO network be also tapped because of the rich lessons and best practices, emanating from community solutions coming from GEF Small Grants programs. |
| **Management response**: The management acknowledges the recommendation of the terminal evaluator. This shall form part in the upscaling program of BSWM. In coordination and collaboration with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the BSWM shall spearhead the reactivation of the Land and Water Sub-Committee under the Strengthening Environmental Management and Coordination - Conservation and Management of Resources for Development (CCMRD) through NEDA-Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD). |
| **Key action(s)** | **Completion date** | **Responsible unit(s)** | **Tracking** |
| **Comments** | **Status (initiated, completed or no due date)** |
| 5.1 Conduct of meeting with NEDA-PCSD on the activation of the CCMRD | October 2020 | NEDA, BSWM |  | Not initiated |

\* Status of implementation is tracked electronically in the ERC database.

**Annex A**

**List of Maps found in ILMF**

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| **Map** | **Status of Preparation** |
| 1. Land Degradation Map of Malaybalay City
 | Yes |
| 1. Soil Fertility (Organic Matter x pH) Index
 | None |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Paddy Rice
 | None |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Coconut
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Low Elevation Fruit Trees
 | None |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for High Elevation Fruit Trees
 | None |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Cassava,
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for High Elevation Vegetable
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Low Elevation Vegetable
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Cacao
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Sweet Potato
 | None |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Arabica Coffee
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Abaca
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Corn
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Garlic/Onion
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Rubber
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Robusta Coffee
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Pineapple
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Banana
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Sugarcane
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Oil Palm
 | Yes |
| 1. NPAAAD Map
 | Yes |
| 1. Soil Erosion Map\*
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Management Unit Map\*
 | Yes |
| 1. Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zone\*
 | Yes |
| 1. Slope Map\*
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Use System Map\*
 | Yes |
| 1. Elevation Map\*
 | Yes |
| 1. Land Suitability Map for Melon
 | Yes |

**\*NOT IN THE FINAL ILMF BUT WERE PREPARED BY BSWM-GSITD**

**Annex B**

**KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AND DISSEMINATION PLAN**

**Objectives**

1. Share best practices and lessons learned from Bukidnon and Leyte.
2. Provide beneficial guidelines the project partners can use in the future especially in the effort of mainstreaming SLM practices in their agencies.
3. Make available and accessible materials on Sustainable Land Management practices.
4. That the publication of these resources will encourage SLM practice in the country.
5. That by simply making these resources available to anyone who will benefit from the practice/application of SLM will be another success story for the Project.

**Target Audiences**

1. Partner agencies
2. Agriculture technicians
3. Development professionals
4. Experts with common interest
5. Researchers
6. Teachers
7. Students
8. Farmers
9. Public (local and international)

**Knowledge Products**

| **Knowledge Products** | **Benefits/Advantages**  | **Status** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Guidebooks and Training Manuals on Sustainable Land Management Practices and Technologies* Guidebook on CLDI Mapping and Geo-database Schema
* Sustainable Land Management Packaged Technologies

(Adaptive Balanced Fertilization Strategy for Responsible FarmingLand Degradation Challenge: Addressing Soil Fertility Decline and *Muyong* Agroforestry Ridge Stabilization Land Degradation Challenge: Addressing Soil Erosion)* Land Degradation and Composite Land Degradation Index Monitoring System (CLDIMS) Guideline
* Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in Selected Strategic Development Plans of the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
* Integrated Land Management Framework
* Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUP of LGUs
* Competency Development Program Guide and SLM Training Manual
* Manual on Adopting the ILMF and Mainstreaming SLM in the CLUP
 | * This will be made available to local governments who will use it for the enhancement of their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) and other plans
* The SLM Packaged Technologies and CLDIMS Guideline Manual will be both developed and produced by the project’s SLM Specialist. Reproduction of the materials will be done by the PMO and distributed to concerned units in BSWM and LGUs
* The CLDIMS guideline shall be a monitoring tool for determining farm level land degradation using photos
* Mainstreaming SLM to DA and DENR operationalize a collective and harmonized efforts among these key government agencies in reducing the exposure of land resources to various types of land degradation and in ensuring the long-term productivity of agriculture and forest lands. The objectives of mainstreaming SLM in DA and DENR-FMB are: To internalize and institutionalize land resources management for sustainable agricultural development in the strategic plans of DA and DENR-FMB; To ensure that SLM programs and projects are provided regular budget support being part of the DA and DENR-FMB’s implementation plans
* The ILMF identifies the actions (Policies, Programs, Projects and Activities) needed to attain SLM for agricultural development
* The Supplemental Guidelines is for Agriculture-dependent cities and municipalities who are in need of a separate spatial development plan addressing land degradation which significantly affects land productivity and agriculture production
* To Training Manual contains training courses that would benefit both the agency stakeholders and community stakeholders
* This manual is step-by-step guide for agricultural officers, planning officers, environmental and natural resources officers for the adoption and mainstreaming process of SLM to their CLUPs
 | On-going preparation. Draft Prepared for Consultation with SLM & CLUP Specialist and HLURBLayout FinalizationAvailableAvailableAvailableAvailableAvailableAvailable |
| Feature articles | * To highlight the personal experiences of the farmers in the implementation of the project and how the interventions affected their daily lives and perspective on sustainable farming
 | Available |
| Video Documentation* Interview with SLM Expert
* Interview with local experts and local champions
 | * Production of motion graphics to capture much wider audience
* This will include production of video focused on the progress and success of the project, and the issue it tried to address
* Another is the production of video focused on the promotion of the SLM technologies developed in the project implementation.
* The video will also highlight the stories and experiences of local farmers and champions and how the technologies improved their farming practices and overall farming experience
 | First cut of motion graphics available |

|  |
| --- |
| **METHODS** |
| **Printing** | **Manual or book form** | * Printing costs
* Delivery to target locations
* Catalog number application if to be placed in libraries
 | * Partner agencies offices
* Partner agencies libraries
* Public libraries
* School and university libraries
 |
| **Electronic copy** | **Epub file****PDF copy**  | * Portable
* Downloadable
* Easy viewing
* No printing cost
* Availability of internet provider in particular areas
* Availability of file reader
 | * Partner agencies website
 |
| **Storytelling** | **Two or three-minute videos of farmer-cooperators on their experience with the SLM Project** | * Evidence based with photos and interviews of the farmers
* Shows impact of the project
* Availability of internet provider in particular areas
 | * Partner agencies website
* Social media
 |

**COST to Consider**

* Initial printing will depend on the print specifications
* Reprints
* Delivery and distribution to target locations
* Frequency of delivery
* Replenishment of copies where e-copies are not available
* Website fee if applicable

**EVALUATION**

* Number of printed materials distributed at a specific activity
* Record of physical location where the material was accessed (shows reach of the publication)
* Downloads and views counter
* Demand or requests for printed copies
* Citations on research and studies
1. The Philippine Watershed Coalition (PWMC) sponsors national sharing conferences every 2 years on local watershed management experience. LGUs usually comprise between 60% to 70% of its participants [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Four key Small Grants Facilities that can be a good source of learnings are : Foundation for Philippine environment (FPE) , Forest Foundation of the Philippines (FFP) and GEF Small Grants Program (GEF SGP) and The Foundation for Sustainable Initiatives (FSSI) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. In the case of BD friendly agriculture, there is a also a concurrent need for the DA and DENR to accelerate the finalization of the joint Circular for this purpose [↑](#footnote-ref-3)