

Inter-agency programme to nurture  
peace, security and decent work  
through local development in conflict  
areas (Bondoc-LED Project)”

---

*Project Update February 2013*

A project funded by the Government of Japan through the United Nations Human  
Security Trust Fund

---





## List of Acronyms

ASTI	Aceba Science and Technology Institute
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BHW	Barangay Health Worker
CARD	Center for Agriculture and Rural Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GYB	Generate Your Business
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
ILO	International Labour Organization
LED	Livelihood and Enterprise Development
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAFC	Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council
MAO	Municipal Agriculture Office/r
MDRRMC	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
MFARMC	Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council
MHO	Municipal Health Office
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Office/r
MPWG	Municipal Project Working Group
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Affairs on the Peace Process
PA	Provincial Agriculture/Agriculturist
PAMANA	PAYapa at MASaganang pamayaNAn
PESO	Public Employment Service Officer
Phil-JobNet	Philippine Job Network of DOLE
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PMO	Project Management Office
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PUNLA	Punla sa Tao Foundation Inc.
PUP	Polytechnic University of the Philippines
QNAS	Quezon National Agricultural School
REA	Rapid Economic Appraisal
SEA-K	Self Employment Assistance - Kaunlaran
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
TAMBUYOG	Tambuyog Development Center
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills and Development Authority
TOR	Terms of Reference
TSPI	Tulay Sa Pag-unlad Incorporated
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UN-HABITAT	United Nation - Habitat for Humanity
UNTFHS	United Nation Trust Fund for Human Security
USD	United States Dollar
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WHO	World Health Organization

**Inter-agency Programme to Nurture Peace, Security and Decent Work through  
Local Development in Conflict Areas of the Philippines (Bondoc Peninsula)**

**Third Annual Progress Report**

**Section 1. Basic Data and Executive Summary**

<b>Date of submission</b>	<b>13 May 2013</b>
<b>Benefiting country and location of project</b>	<b>Republic of the Philippines Bondoc Peninsula, Quezon Province, Philippines</b>
<b>Project title</b>	<b>Inter-agency Programme to Nurture Peace, Security and Decent Work through Local Development in Conflict Areas of the Philippines (Bondoc Peninsula)</b>
<b>Duration of the project/status</b>	<b>3 Years / On-going Start date: March 2010 End date: June 2013</b>
<b>UN agencies responsible for management of the project</b>	<b>International Labour Organization (ILO) Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Director Country Office Manila Tel. No. +6325809900/Fax No. +6328567597 Email: <a href="mailto:johnsonll@ilo.org">johnsonll@ilo.org</a></b>  <b>Food and Agriculture Office (FAO) Kazuyuki Tsurumi, FAO Representative Office of the FAO Representative in the Philippines Tel. No. +6329010350/Fax No. +6329010361 Email: <a href="mailto:Kazuyuki.Tsurumi@fao.org">Kazuyuki.Tsurumi@fao.org</a></b>
<b>Non-UN executing partner</b>	<b>Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Philippines</b>
<b>Total project cost</b>	<b>USD 2,493,484.52 ILO component: USD1,499,561.52 FAO component: USD993,923.00</b>
<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>March 2012 to February 2013</b>
<b>Type of report</b>	<b>Third annual progress report</b>

## Bondoc-LED Project : Nurturing Peace, Human Security and Decent Work Through Local Economic Development

Project Update 2013 February

### Executive Summary

Bondoc Peninsula Quezon province is one of the poorest areas in the Philippines despite its abundant land and fishing resources. With more than 1.63 million people<sup>1</sup>, the poverty incidence in the province registered at 47.7%<sup>2</sup>. Around 80% of Bondoc Peninsula households are engaged in subsistence farming, mostly coconut mono-cropping, and fishing, with incomes near or below the poverty annual per capita threshold of P15,920 ( USD370.23).

It is in this context that the **Inter-agency programme to nurture peace, security and decent work through local development in Bondoc Peninsula, Philippines** has been conceived. A joint undertaking between the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), in collaboration with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), local government units and local non-government organizations, the project takes-off from the human security framework that puts a premium on human protection and empowerment of most vulnerable groups and communities in Bondoc Peninsula. The project utilizes local economic development processes and tools as the overall strategy, and integrates several components such as agricultural and fisheries productivity improvement; skills training; entrepreneurship skills training; organizational capacity strengthening; disaster risks management; and maternal and child health care (MCHC) programme.

Major milestones and accomplishments after Year 3 of project implementation includes the implementation of livelihood support activities that is based on local economic development principles and processes; strengthening of institutional coordination and partnership; maternal and child health protection; integration of disaster risks reduction management and promotion of social protection. Of note in the social protection component is the roll out of a savings mobilization scheme based on mobile technology to 1179 individuals. The conscious integration of peace-building lens, and by targeting the most vulnerable and economically-challenged communities and families, had established collaborative actions that are comprehensive and inclusive in tackling the complex and compelling human security issues in Bondoc Peninsula, Philippines.



<sup>1</sup>National Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing 2007. National poverty incidence in the Philippines is 32.9% and 10.4% in Manila  
<sup>2</sup> Source: National Statistical Coordination Board 2006



The combined livelihood interventions of FAO and ILO benefited around 5,200 individuals (farmers, women, youth, indigenous peoples, micro-entrepreneurs) or 88% of the overall 3-year target of 6,000 beneficiaries. Types of livelihood interventions provided are farm inputs<sup>3</sup>, skills and technology training; market linking; provision of basic tools/equipment and support entrepreneurship or business skills training. The selection of livelihood assistance was based on several local economic development (LED) processes such as community needs assessment; multi-stakeholder dialogue; conduct of rapid economic appraisal; value chain analysis; and joint action-planning. Initial results and outputs of these interventions are evident in the increase of livelihood assets<sup>4</sup> of the target communities/individuals and facilitating the access to support financing and incrementally building of local authorities on LED.

In terms of capacity-building activities (training and workshops), the project, so far, has implemented 45 different trainings and workshops, cumulative of Year 1, 2, and 3 with a total of 9,111 participants, wherein, 5,016 are women (55%). Preliminary effects and results of these capacity building and training interventions are better institutional coordination and programme coherence; increased entrepreneurship knowledge and skills of beneficiaries; inclusion and empowerment of marginalized groups and resource sharing which can be verified in the training reports and mid-term project evaluation. These interventions also played a key role in terms of building and improving the trust and confidence especially between the local authorities (government) and the vulnerable and poor communities in Bondoc Peninsula.

The project was able to mobilize a broad range of cooperation among government agencies such as NGOs, people's organizations, academe and local business groups and other UN agencies (WHO, UNFPA and UN-Habitat). After two years of implementation, the project has directly involved and partnered with 18 civil society organizations and 14 different government agencies and academic institutions. Hence, project plans and interventions were enhanced and have ensured coherence with the poverty reduction and peace-building programmes of the national Government. This type of institutional coordination has likewise established local mechanisms to address project sustainability by integrating the project at the municipal and provincial development plans and by capacitating the local authorities and stakeholders in adopting LED processes and tools promoted by the ILO and FAO.

Accomplishments on maternal and child health care component were able to surpass its Year 2 targets. All of the four (4) birthing stations were already constructed using ILO's community contracting method. Following this scheme, a total of 3,528 work days were generated at the local level that provided emergency employment to at least 60 individuals. The participating communities were also provided with masonry and basic construction skills and support tools for small-scale construction activities. Another highlight of this component was the project's collaboration with UNFPA and WHO (in addition to the ILO-FAO joint-programming). This inter-UN Agency partnership has indeed demonstrated that UN cooperation is not only evident at the Country Programme level, but can be also replicated down at the project level. It has enhanced the principle of "delivering as one" and has greatly contributed in maximizing project resources, institutional expertise and project delivery.

While the ILO and FAO focused more on livelihoods and employment creation, the partnership with UNFPA and WHO achieved greater value and impact in terms of integrating health issues (e.g. maternal and child health care) in the overall local economic development approach of the project. UNFPA and WHO extended support through technical assistance in the standardization of equipment/facilities; training of local health workers; and provision of related medical equipment and tools. Foreseen impacts of this collaboration are expected to contribute in the long-term socio-economic

---

<sup>3</sup> Farm inputs: fertilizers; livestock (carabao and cattle); and certified seeds of rice, corn and vegetables

<sup>4</sup> Planting materials/input; skills; livelihood tools/equipment; increased social network; market information and knowledge on natural resource management



growth of Bondoc Peninsula, in particular, improvements on maternal and child health care services (e.g. MDG 4 and 5)<sup>5</sup>.

Capacity building for disaster risk reduction management and social protection promotion also started during the second Year of project implementation. These components are embedded into the project design/strategy to further enhance the sustainability of livelihood projects and build the resiliency of target communities and families vis-a-vis the overlapping risk exposure<sup>6</sup> and vulnerability of Bondoc Peninsula area.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Municipal Project Working Groups (MPWG) served as the overall project management structure to enhance the participation of partner agencies and ensure the project's coherence with the current peace and development framework of the Government. The proactive collaboration with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process or OPAPP (as the lead Government partner agency), has deepened the project's approach by integrating measures to promote peace and human security dimensions. Two seminar workshops were conducted to broaden the knowledge and skills of local partners on peace and conflict-sensitive programming and it has resulted to the inclusion of Bondoc Peninsula conflict-prone area as one of the priority zones for the Government's Peace and Development Programme or PAMANA<sup>7</sup>

Overall, the project is on-track except for the need to expand beneficiary reach on the livelihood component (both FAO and ILO) and focus capacity building and coordination activities to achieve greater sustainability at the local level. Delivery gaps in terms of beneficiary reach in Year 2 were addressed through a catch-up plan and improved project monitoring system, so that all the target outputs will be delivered on the final year of project implementation (up to 30 June 2013).

## **Section 2. Purpose and how the project aims to attain the human security objectives**

The project's human security goal is to catalyze and contribute to the attainment of sustainable peace and development in Bondoc Peninsula of Quezon province through an integrated and human-centered approach. In particular, the project sought to integrate economic productivity, maternal child health care and disaster risks reduction through participatory processes.

The project's main objectives at the end of three years:

1. Expanded livelihood assets and increased productivity of families and communities, especially vulnerable groups in four municipalities and
2. Improved coordination and enhanced cooperation of LGUs, civil society organizations, the private sector and community organizations towards local socio-economic development and peace-building processes.

The approach utilized participatory local economic development processes aimed at reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion, creating employment opportunities and enhancing peace-building initiatives through dialogue and social empowerment, considering the multi-faceted and interconnected issues of conflict and poverty in Bondoc Peninsula. Under *Objective 1*, the project facilitated people and

---

<sup>5</sup> MDG 4: Reduce child mortality and MDG 5: Improve maternal health

<sup>6</sup> The project site is susceptible to natural hazards such as cyclones, storm surge; flashflood; drought and likewise classified by the government as conflict-prone area (incidence/presence of communist insurgency)

<sup>7</sup> PAMANA stands for Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan or Peaceful and Resilient Communities.



community-centered initiatives giving opportunities to individuals and communities to act and improve their socio-economic security through livelihood asset expansion.

*Objective 2* sought to build on the capacities of LGUs, CSOs, the private sector and communities to promote and strengthen cooperation to pursue peace-building and socio-economic aspects of human security. In implementing activities under this objective, social empowerment through improved community participation and multi-sector partnerships can be achieved, resulting in an enhanced normative framework for development cooperation ensuring that impact can redound directly to communities.

The project seeks to impact to at least 8,000<sup>8</sup> vulnerable individuals and contribute to poverty reduction and peace-building initiatives in the Bondoc Peninsula area. This goal is pursued using participatory local economic development processes and tools with strong collaborative actions with government agencies, community groups and informal workers; the private sector; academe and local NGOs operating in the Bondoc Peninsula areas.

### **Section 3. Implementation Constraints Including Plans for Addressing them**

The major constraint of the project was the long vacancy in the National Program Coordinator and Field Coordinator positions which affected the implementation of the program.

A second major constraint being experienced since early 2013 is the Philippine elections on May 13, 2013, which has made it almost impossible to deliver projects, equipment, and services due to the political situation in the area. The PMO has discussed that all equipment deliveries will need to be delayed till after the elections to avoid political confrontations that are common in the entire peninsula.

### **Section 4. Preliminary Findings/ Lessons Learned**

1. Provision of the savings program as well as skills and enterprise training program more often were participated in by more women than men reinforcing the traditional roles in the community. This should be taken into consideration when conducting further development initiatives in the area.
2. There is a need for increased documentation of good practices to showcase the stories coming out from the Bondoc-LED program.
3. Peace Building: there is a need to increase the organizational presence of the Municipal Peace and Order Councils as a component of both the LED strategy and the peace building initiative.
4. Livelihood interventions should have a clear return on investment on the funds that are spent in order to increase the value chains.
5. There is often a lack of full repayment (100%) of availed farm inputs to POs

---

<sup>8</sup> Breakdown of target beneficiary reach: 6,000 for livelihood component and 2,000 for MCHC component

6. Some POs need strengthening (i.e. financial management)
7. There is a need for more sustained monitoring of project interventions by the partner LGUs (municipal)
8. Mainstreaming of project interventions is a necessity for sustainability
9. Need for Sustained complementation with government agencies, LGUs, NGOs, etc.
10. Product development & market linkage for all products developed through value chain development in the Bondoc Peninsula



Percentage of Budgeted Funds for year 1, 2, and 3 actual spent:

ORIGINAL BUDGET LINES (\$)				AMENDED BUDGET LINES (\$)							Variance amended vs. Original	% of variance against original	
Specific objectives	2010	2011	2012	Total	Specific objectives	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total			
Objective 1: To expand livelihood assets and increase productivity of communities, especially vulnerable groups in four municipalities	433,316	431,060	144,910	1,009,286	Objective 1: To expand livelihood assets and increase productivity of communities, especially vulnerable groups in four municipalities	81,973	335,507	243,826	411,899	1,073,205	63,919	6%	
ILO	148,030	231,060	69,910	449,000	ILO	22,437	142,571	162,295	185,616	512,919	63,919	14%	
FAO	285,286	200,000	75,000	560,286	FAO	59,536	192,936	81,531	226,283	560,286	0	0%	
Objective 2: To improve coordination and enhance cooperation of Local Government Units and civil society organizations, the private sector and community organizations towards local socio-economic development and peace building	184,047	162,848	47,358	394,253	Objective 2: To improve coordination and enhance cooperation of Local Government Units and civil society organizations, the private sector and community organizations towards local socio-economic development and peace building	21,716	203,133	71,692	76,267	372,808	-21,445	-5%	
ILO	166,547	162,848	47,358	376,753	ILO	18,716	193,199	71,692	71,701	355,308	-21,445	-6%	
FAO	17,500			17,500	FAO	3,000	9,934	0	4,566	17,500	0	0%	
<b>Amounts not covered above (Indirect costs)</b>													
A. Personnel	171,220	161,220	149,220	481,660	<b>Amounts not covered above</b>								
ILO	102,400	102,400	94,400	299,200	Personnel	100,067	152,227	148,949	82,553	483,796	2,136	1%	
FAO	68,820	58,820	54,820	182,460	ILO	66,056	93,272	89,828	52,180	301,336	2,136	1%	
B. Travel	67,000	85,000	68,000	220,000	FAO	34,011	58,955	59,121	30,373	182,460	-	0%	
ILO	35,000	60,000	45,000	140,000	B. Travel	23,810	43,716	40,223	77,177	184,926	-35,074	-16%	
FAO	32,000	25,000	23,000	80,000	ILO	18,334	25,774	34,298	26,520	104,926	-35,074	-25%	
C. Operating expenses	114,000	59,000	52,160	225,160	FAO	5,476	17,942	5,925	50,657	80,000	0	0%	
ILO	68,000	37,000	31,506	136,506	C. Operating expenses	60,646	40,969	65,598	48,411	215,624	-9,536	-4%	
FAO	46,000	22,000	20,654	88,654	ILO	51,732	19,370	13,882	41,986	126,970	-9,536	-7%	
D. Program support costs (7% of the project cost)				163,125	FAO	8,914	21,599	51,716	6,425	88,654	0	0%	
ILO				98,102	D. Program support costs (7% of the project cost)					163,125	0	0%	
FAO				65,023	ILO					98,102	0	0%	
E. Administrative agent costs (1% of the total project cost)				0	FAO					65,023	0	0%	
				0	E. Administrative agent costs (1% of the total project cost)					0	0	0%	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT FUND</b>				<b>2,493,484</b>	<b>TOTAL AMENDED BUDGET</b>					<b>2,493,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	



## Section 5. Results and Accomplishments

The main activities undertaken by the project after two years of implementation include livelihood support (agriculture and non-agriculture); entrepreneurship trainings; formulation of municipal disaster preparedness plan and activities related to maternal and child health care component. The following are the summary of project accomplishments after two years of implementation.

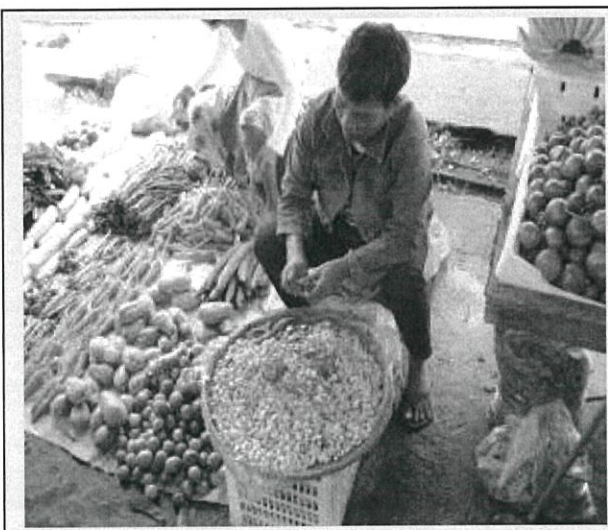
### Livelihood support

#### *Provision of Agricultural inputs*

Through community needs validation and coordination of FAO with local partners and national government agencies, the project was able to deliver most of the of farm inputs needed amounting to USD253,530. A total of 3,112 farmers, women, indigenous people and out-of-school youth from the four adopted municipalities of the project have benefited from this assistance.

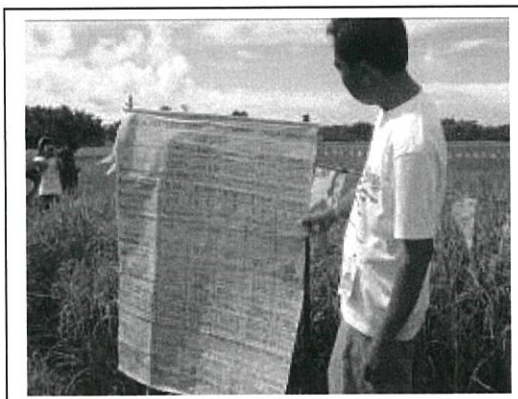
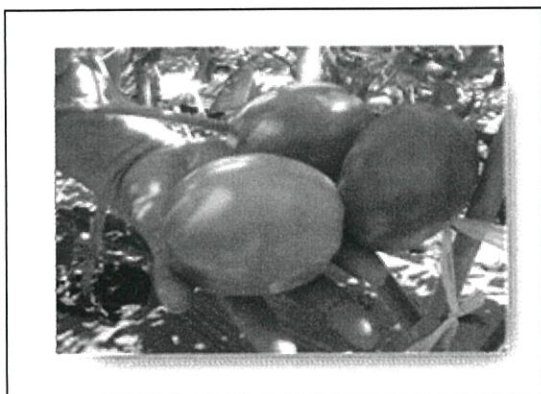
#### Farm Inputs Provided:

- 579 bags of certified rice seeds (429 bags lowland rice seeds and 150 bags upland rice seeds)
- 635 bags of certified corn seeds
- 5,800 packs of assorted vegetable seeds
- Fertilizers: 1,986 bags of urea (46-0-0) fertilizer, 1,986 bags of complete (14-14-14) fertilizer, 1,676 bags of organic fertilizer
- 63 heads of carabao (caraheifer) as draft-animal, and 40 heads of cattle (heifer)



#### Highlights of accomplishment on Livelihood Support:

- Incremental rice yield of 820 to 1,320 kilograms per hectare to increase rice production in Bondoc Peninsula and improve rice self sufficiency from its current 48% level.
- Increase corn yield by at least MT/ha for both white and yellow corn or an incremental yield of about 1,190 to 1,490 kilograms per hectare.
- Included the corn sector in value chain analysis. The value chain up-grading support activities of the project for its final year (Year 3) have prioritized improvements on production; acquisition of community-based post- harvest facilities (corn sheller and feed mill) and market linking.

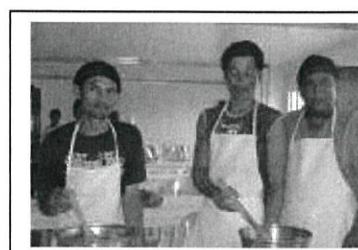


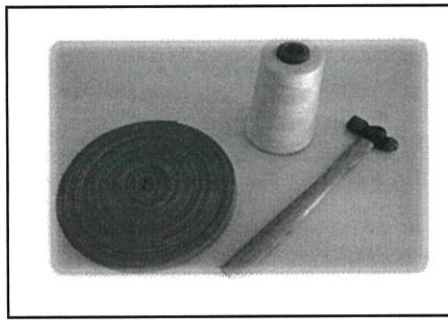
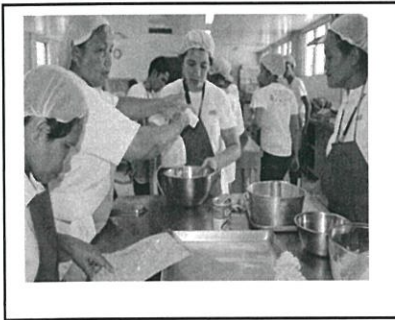


- Provision of assorted vegetable seeds (open-pollinated varieties) to farming and fishing households to increase the local availability and affordability of nutritious vegetables which can fight malnutrition. Open pollinated vegetables variety is also a good source of seeds for the next growing seasons.
- Conduct of appropriate trainings and technical coaching for a total of 1,883 persons (45% women) through Farmer's Field School on crop production including rice, corn and vegetables and trainings/seminars on fisheries.
- FAO was also able to raise funds in the amount of USD70,000 to support crop production (e.g. rice, corn and pineapple); native swine raising and small scale irrigation system. The fund will be used for procurement of farm inputs and installation of small farm reservoirs in areas not covered by the Bondoc LED Programme.
- 639 individuals were assisted and complemented by the ILO's **community-based livelihood** support programme on the acquisition of basic livelihood tools/equipment on buri-weaving, coco sap production and skills re-tooling for product improvement and market linking.
- Through the value chain analysis and rapid economic appraisal processes, coconut, arrowroot and corn sectors were adopted by partner LGUs as lead enterprise to promote local economic development to create more opportunities for sustainable livelihood development and job generation at the local level.
- A Vermiculture development program was created to assist in farmers in creating a cost effective and ecologically friendly solution to fertilizer needs in their respective farms.
- Upgrading of farm equipment for Corn and other crops was also done through the provision of Corn Shellers as well as multi-tillers to provide better technology for more efficient farm practices.
- Assistance was provided for the coco-coir industry of Unisan by the provision of 30 twining machines and 4 weaving machines to allow for increased productivity in the coco-coir industry of Unisan.

### **Skills Training (technical-vocational)**

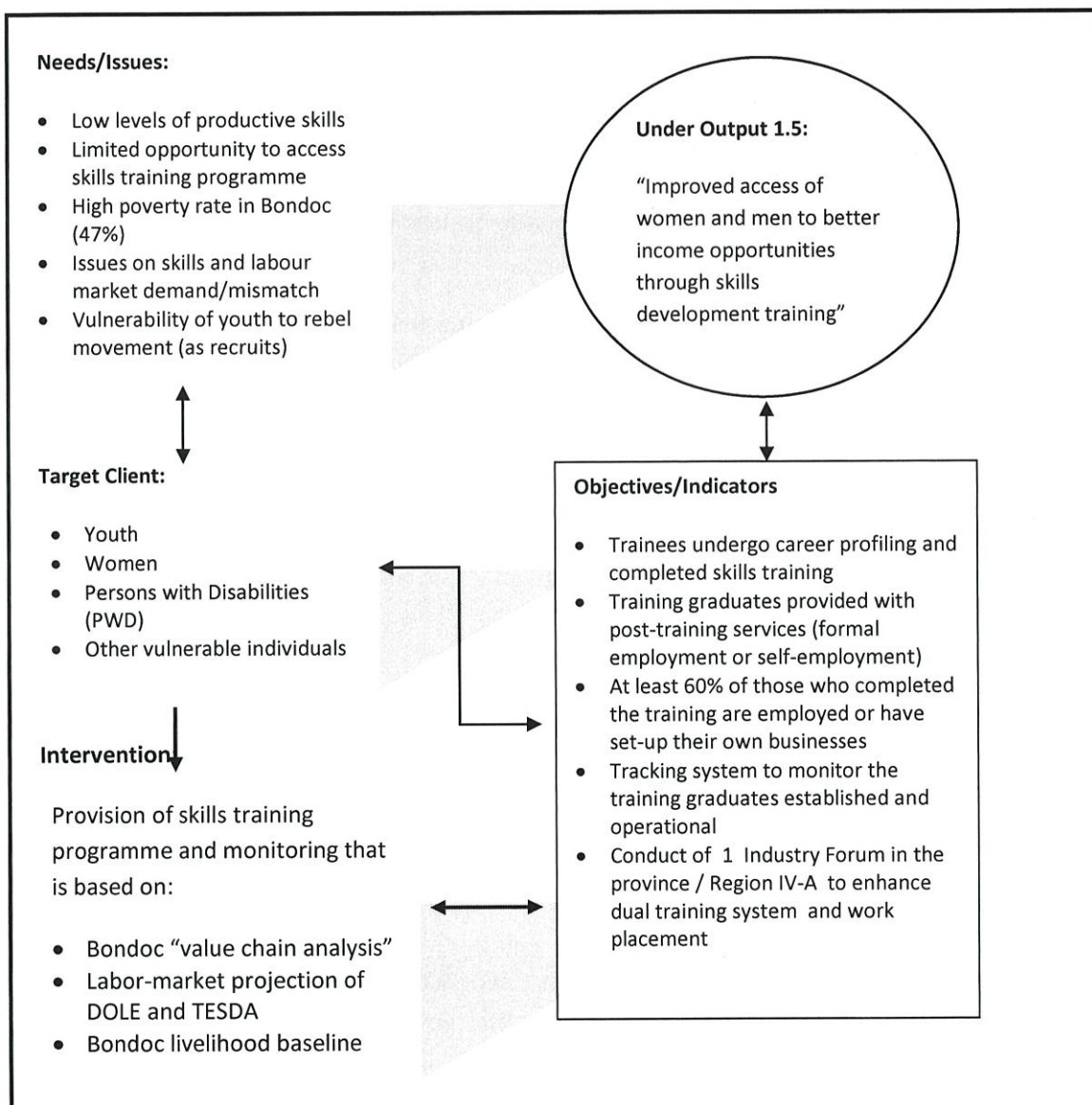
- A total of 118 youth trainees completed and passed the skills training programme through partnership with the TESDA-QNAS. 25% of the graduates have started own businesses/livelihoods, 40% are currently provided by post-training support services for job placement within and outside the Quezon province.
- Second phase partnership targets another batch of at least 550 trainees to be given appropriate skills on various fields of food preparation (cakes and pastries) and agri-products processing and packaging, customer and housekeeping services (electronics, automotive, therapeutic massage, cosmetology and artificial insemination) training modules to address the agriculture sector needs and emerging tourism and related industry in Bondoc Peninsula as potential employment generator. Training activities started August 2012.





The illustration below frames the skills training approach of the project.

### Skills training programme approach of Bondoc-LED:





### **Business Skills Training :**

Promotion and transfer of business skills and knowledge in generating and sustaining livelihoods to stimulate local economic development in rural and poverty-stricken areas of Bondoc Peninsula through:

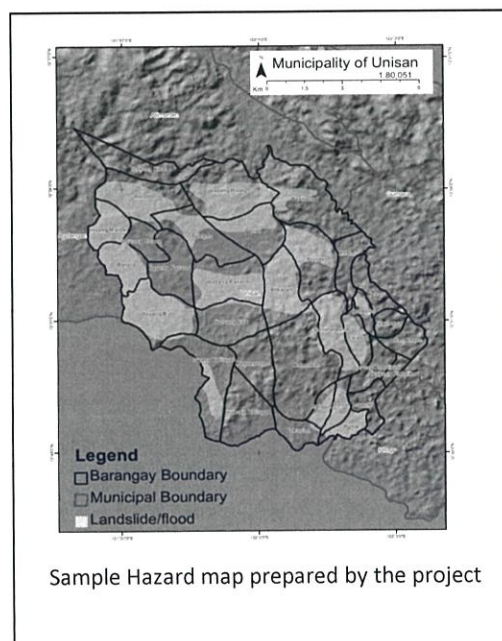
- Conduct of IL entrepreneurship training tools; Generate Your Business (GYB), Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) and Community-Based Entrepreneurship Development (C-BED) to train at least 2,136 individuals (farmers, women, fisherfolks, youth, micro entrepreneurs, small shop owners and traders). 72% percent of the trained individuals are women.
- The training has equipped the participants to conduct proper documentation of farm activities and corresponding budget/expenses; market identification and pricing of their products.
- 25% of the trained individuals are accessing micro credit from local financial institutions.
- Ensured sustainability and institutionalization of the entrepreneurship modules at the local level through the conduct of GYB-SIYB Training of Trainers (ToT) and C-BED for a pool of sixteen (22) local trainers.
- CBED training conducted by Department of Agrarian Reform, Provincial Agriculture and Fisheries Council, and the Social Action Center of Gumaca have conducted Community Based Entrepreneur training to 275 individuals across the Bondoc Peninsula.
- Enhanced SIYB training was also conducted as a follow up for SIYB and GYB trained individuals for training to access microcredit and financial literacy training.

### **Mobility Program for Farmers and Entrepreneurs**

- 86 families -parents of Child Laborers in Barangay Madulao, Catanauan gain access to a bike sharing program for cargo bicycles that will provide a logistical solution to their respective enterprises which is environmentally friendly, efficient, and cost effective.
- A business model is created to manage the bike sharing program and to create a logistics/distribution based business for the organization of Parents of Child Laborers to provide both income and a roll over scheme to grow and maintain the business.
- Lowered costs of transport for the 86 families for daily expenses such as water deliveries, market visits, supplies, and commuting around town and also provide a cost effective service for emergency transport.

## **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM).**

- Preparation of community hazard maps; area vulnerability profiling and conduct of multi-stakeholder workshop on DRRM.
- Formulation of disaster contingency plan and preparedness plan of partner LGUs.
- Incorporation of livelihood adaptation measure that serves as a guide for the vulnerable communities in enhancing their coping and recovery capacities vis-à-vis calamities and exposure to climate change.
- Re-organization of DRRM Councils to improve coordination and communications especially during emergencies and early-recovery activities.



## ***Construction of Birthing Station and Support Facilities:***

- Completed construction of four birthing stations using ILO's community contracting scheme generating 3,528 days work for at least 60 participating community-members.
- Showcased inter-UN collaboration under the principle of "delivering as one" resulting to construction of a bigger spaced birthing station, technical guidance, better quality of donated medical equipment and identification and conduct of appropriate trainings for local health workers and community volunteers
- A total of 1,671 (84% beneficiary reach) mothers/women and Barangay Health Workers have benefitted the services of the health/birthing stations. Services offered include immunization; pre-natal and post-natal care; reproductive health care consultation; birth services; and STD prevention services and treatment, among others.
- Contribution to the increase in facility-based delivery specially in Mulanay and Unisan from 10% to 55% and from 48% to 62%, respectively, for a period of five months. This positive impact has significantly resulted in the protection of pregnant mothers, more particularly in preventing maternal and infant deaths.

## **Savings Mobilization through a Mobile Phone Based Savings scheme**

- 1179 individuals (80% women) enrolled into BPI-Globe Banko mobile phone based savings system.
- Individuals enrolled in the savings scheme under the age of 65 availed of accident insurance as a bundled component of the savings program



- 1179 get access to micro loans as a component of the mobile based savings system



**Building partnerships and strengthening inter-agency collaboration.**

List of Project partners

Government/Public/Academe	CSOs and Private Sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)</li> <li>▪ Department of Agriculture (DA)</li> <li>▪ Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)</li> <li>▪ Provincial Local Government</li> <li>▪ Municipal Local Government</li> <li>▪ Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)</li> <li>▪ Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)</li> <li>▪ Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)</li> <li>▪ Quezon National Agricultural School (QNAS)</li> <li>▪ Department of Health (DOH)</li> <li>▪ University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture</li> <li>▪ Polytechnic University of the Philippines</li> <li>▪ Bureau of Fisheries &amp; Aquatic Resources</li> <li>▪ DA-Bureau of Soils &amp; Water Management</li> <li>▪ Ateneo School of Government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Punla sa Tao Foundation</li> <li>▪ Tambuyog Development Center</li> <li>▪ Cora Cares Foundation</li> <li>▪ Passion for Perfection, Inc.</li> <li>▪ Barangay Health Workers Assn. (BHW)</li> <li>▪ Provincial and Municipal Agriculture and Fisheries Council (PAFC/MAFC)</li> <li>▪ Rural Workers Association</li> <li>▪ Agrarian Reform Communities (ARC)</li> <li>▪ 4-H Club</li> <li>▪ Rural Improvement Club (RIC)</li> <li>▪ Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (MFARC)</li> <li>▪ Poultry Raiser's Association</li> <li>▪ Social Action Center</li> <li>▪ Cocolo, Incorporated</li> <li>▪ Quezon Provincial Agricultural and Fishery Council</li> <li>▪ BonPen Charcoal Trader's Coop</li> <li>▪ KALIPI</li> <li>▪ Bonnat, Incorporated</li> <li>▪ BPI-Globe Banko</li> </ul>

## **Section 6. Impact of project on women, girls, boys and men**

At the project design level, the implementers ensure that both women and men are able to avail of the project benefits. The potential effect of intentionally involving women in all project processes is the heightening of consciousness among local people that women should not be marginalized and ignored in any undertaking.

Impacts to women were observed in the aspect of social protection especially in the areas of maternal health care, and savings mobilization where women took the lead role in the uptake of these respective programs.

More gender sensitive indicators will be included in the final report and expected impacts on gender at the end of the project (June 2013) will range from equal access to livelihood opportunities; integration of gender-sensitive planning and programming; impact of the maternal and child health care component; and impacts of DRRM interventions, among others.



**PROPOSED WORKPLAN FOR 01 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2013 FAO**

ACTIVITY	MONTH					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1) Delivery and distribution of fishery inputs (non-motorized fishing boats, fishing gears & boat engines, & remaining agricultural inputs (small farm machineries)						
2) Construction & installation of fish aggregating devices						
3) Conduct of trainings on livestock production & aqua-silviculture						
4) Study tour of fisherfolk-beneficiaries						
5) On-site coaching on financial management (roll-over scheme) & organizational strengthening						
6) Monitoring and evaluation of livelihood interventions						
7) Documentation of good practices						
8) Outcome/impact evaluation						
9) Preparation of exit strategy (in complementation with OPAPP's PAMANA Program in Bondoc Peninsula)						
10) Presentation of exit strategy and getting commitments/agreements with newly elected local government officials (from Governor-Quezon to Municipal Mayors)						
11) Preparation and submission of Project Terminal Report						
12) Turn-over of project equipment to government counterpart & closing of Project Management Office						

**PROPOSED WORKPLAN FOR 01 JANUARY – 30 JUNE 2013 ILO**

Activity	13-Jan	13-Feb	13-Mar	13-Apr	13-May	13-Jun
VCD for Coco-sugar and arrowroot production						
Fish Drying production and support for the fisherfolk of Catanauan						
Charcoal Briquetting Plant						
Buri production center extension support for unisan						
Mobility support for agri-waste gatherers of the charcoal briquetting enterprise						
Coco-twine machine support for Unisan						
Vermicast production with 6 vermicast centers established						



Activity	13-Jan	13-Feb	13-Mar	13-Apr	13-May	13-Jun
Corn Sheller in Catanauan						
Farm Equipment and facilities for vegetable farmers in Unisan						
Skills training conducted on areas of food and beverage, housekeeping, bread and pastries, automotive servicing, and household services.						
CBED Training Materials Translation						
CBED roll-out by PAFC						
CBED roll-out by OPA						
CBED roll-out by SAC-Gumaca						
CBED roll-out by DAR						
DTI market linkage for Maguiting Weavers Association (San narciso)						

Activity	13-Jan	13-Feb	13-Mar	13-Apr	13-May	13-Jun
PSC conducting regular quarterly meetings						
MTWG Workshop (Sustaining gains of Bondoc-LED project & integration of PAMANA)						
Enrollment of 3000 beneficiaries into a mobile savings system						
Financial literacy coaching and livelihood skills monitoring activities						
Turn over project equipment to beneficiaries						
Project closing conference						



**Promotional Activities:**

A Bondoc-LED film was commissioned to document the successes and stories from the program and the communities that we serve. This is formatted for release online and on social media as a 5 minute documentary and a 15 minute short film.

Bondoc-LED film to be promoted on both social media and on local and international news agencies

Trade fair was conducted showcasing the BONDDOC-LED products during the ILO year end reception held in Makati city where the community was able to obtain institutional markets for their products. A second trade fair is scheduled during the project end conference in June.

**Annex A. Progress towards achievement of project outputs (based on project logframe)**

Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 1:</b></p> <p><b>To expand livelihood assets and increase productivity of communities, especially vulnerable groups in four municipalities.</b></p>			
<p>Output 1.1.</p> <p>Livelihood baseline survey of project beneficiaries and needs and opportunities assessment completed..</p>	<p>Livelihood baseline survey report and needs assessment report covering 41 villages covered by the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the livelihood baseline survey covering all the 41 villages supported by the project (at random sampling taking 20% of total direct beneficiaries). Aside from livelihood information, the baseline also looked into other critical human security dimensions such as social protection; maternal and child care; gender equality concerns; participation; disaster and risks management; and perceptions on peace and conflict resolution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The baseline survey report is being used for monitoring as well as reference of concern LGU officials particularly for decision-making and project development for communities. The report will also serve as information input in preparation for the “terminal evaluation of the project which is scheduled on the second quarter of 2013.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 1.2.</p> <p>Value chain analysis and upgrading for three commodities/sectors completed</p>	<p>Value chain analysis report covering three sectors or commodities.</p> <p>Training reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project was able to conduct participatory value chain analysis covering three sectors namely: coconut sugar; arrowroot flour/cookies and corn. The identification of the three sectors was based on the “rapid economic appraisal” of the project area through several consultations with local stakeholders and poverty groups. Furthermore, these 3 sectors were identified on the basis of its potential economic impact to the poor and vulnerable households in Bondoc Peninsula including its natural abundance in the area. The final report is being finalized following the validation workshop with local stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>The project was able to implement the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The VCA report and recommendations are now being used by the project to enhance FAO’s intervention on crop production and resource sustainability. While the ILO complements these value chain upgrading interventions through skills training; business and market linking support; entrepreneurship</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>upgrading of coco sugar and arrowroot products in Catanauan, Mulanay, and San Narciso</p> <p>The project provided skills training, infrastructure, and equipment support for Buri and Labno weavers in San Narciso and Unisan providing descent work to groups of women in the community</p>	<p>training; provision of basic tools and equipment and the integration for promoting social health protection and occupational safety and health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project also intends to disseminate the VCA report to a wider public especially among the LGUs and Government agencies and NGOs that are mandated to provide livelihood and employment programmes.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>At least 3,500 women and men have enhanced livelihood assets through farm inputs (e.g. corn seeds, rice seeds, assorted vegetable seeds, fruit tree seedlings, fertilizers, small farm equipment, farm tools, livestock) and fishery inputs (e.g., fishing boats, assorted fishing gears, fish aggregating device based on existing coastal/fisheries resource management plans or Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and municipal government regulations</p>	<p>Mission report</p> <p>Farm inputs delivery report and beneficiary lists covering all the four project assisted municipalities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of about 2,603 farmers, women and out-of-school youth have benefited from the initial batch of farm inputs provision. The project delivered and distributed the following farm inputs to target beneficiaries:</li> </ul> <p><b>A. Municipality of Catanauan:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>600 bags urea fertilizer (46-0-0)</li> <li>600 bags complete fertilizer (14-14-14)</li> <li>200 bags organic fertilizer</li> <li>40 bags NSCI RC11 (registered upland rice seeds)</li> <li>110 bags PSB RC18 (certified lowland rice seeds)</li> <li>150 bags IPB Var 11 (certified yellow corn seeds)</li> <li>20 bags NSIC RC 160 (certified</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to provide on-site coaching or mentoring to project beneficiary-groups to implement the planned cost recovery scheme for their chosen livelihood activities.</li> <li>Provide training on record keeping and financial management.</li> <li>Enhance the</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
governing fishing activities)		<p>lowland rice seeds)</p> <p>8) 1,250 packs assorted vegetable seeds</p> <p>9) 25 heads of carabao (caraheifer)</p> <p>10) 15 heads of cattle (heifer)</p> <p><b>B. Municipality of Mulanay:</b></p> <p>1) 586 bags urea fertilizer (46-0-0)</p> <p>2) 586 bags complete fertilizer (14-14-14)</p> <p>3) 516 bags organic fertilizer</p> <p>4) 40 bags NSIC RC11 (registered upland rice seeds)</p> <p>5) 102 bags PSB RC18 (certified lowland rice seeds)</p> <p>6) 20 bags NSIC RC 160 (certified lowland rice seeds)</p> <p>7) 100 bags IPB Var 11 (certified yellow corn seeds)</p> <p>8) 100 bags IPB Var 6 (registered white corn seeds)</p> <p>9) 1,250 packs assorted vegetable seeds</p> <p>10) 11 heads of carabao (caraheifer)</p> <p><b>C. Municipality of San Narciso:</b></p> <p>1) 500 bags urea fertilizer (46-0-0)</p> <p>2) 500 bags complete fertilizer (14-14-14)</p> <p>3) 520 bags organic fertilizer</p> <p>4) 40 bags NSIC RC11 (registered upland rice seeds)</p> <p>5) 100 bags PSB RC18 (certified lowland rice seeds)</p> <p>6) 5 bags NSIC RC 160 (certified lowland rice seeds)</p> <p>7) 30 bags IPB Var 6 (registered white corn seeds)</p> <p>8) 155 bags IPB Var 11 (certified yellow corn seeds)</p> <p>9) 1,250 packs assorted vegetable seeds</p> <p>10) 17 heads of carabao (caraheifer)</p> <p>11) 5 heads of cattle (heifer)</p> <p><b>D. Municipality of Unisan:</b></p> <p>1) 300 bags urea fertilizer (46-0-0)</p> <p>2) 300 bags complete fertilizer (14-14-14)</p> <p>3) 440 bags organic fertilizer</p>	<p>capacity of Municipal Project Working Group to monitor &amp; evaluate the implementation of different livelihood activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO will coordinate closely with the four Municipal Agriculture Offices and extension workers to ensure on-field coaching and monitoring.</li> <li>• Sustain the integration of FAO's activities on coastal resource management and development (e.g. planning workshops at the community level and technical assistance from FAO and Government)</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) 30 bags NSIC RC11 (registered upland rice seeds)</li> <li>5) 108 bags PSB RC18 (certified lowland rice seeds)</li> <li>6) 5 bags NSIC RC 160 (certified lowland rice seeds)</li> <li>7) 100 bags IPB Var11 (certified yellow corn seeds)</li> <li>8) 1,250 packs assorted vegetable seeds</li> <li>9) 10 heads of carabao (caraheifer)</li> <li>10) 20 heads of cattle (heifer)</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed procurement plan for fishery inputs. Technical review of the requested fishery inputs (e.g. fishing nets &amp; other gears) by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and FAO technical division is on-going to ensure the adaptability and sustainable use the inputs.</li> </ul>	
	Mission report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration farms on corn and vegetable production have been maintained in Unisan, Quezon.</li> <li>• In partnership with the Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Soils and Water Management conducted a topographic survey and mapping of rainfed lowland rice areas in Unisan and Catanauan, Quezon. These activities will needed for the engineering plans and design and preparation of detailed plan of work for the establishment of appropriate small-scale irrigation systems in the area.</li> <li>• Identified site in Mulanay, Quezon for the establishment of coconut-based farming systems technology</li> </ul>	<p>Monitoring of the technology demonstration farm should be done by the Municipal Agriculture Office.</p> <p>Excavation of the recommended sites for the establishment of small farm reservoirs should be done during the summer season (March-May 2012).</p>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>demonstration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified sites in Catanauan and Unisan, Quezon for the establishment of upland rice farming systems technology demonstration farms. This activity will be in partnership with the Philippine Rice Research Institute, Office of the Provincial Agriculturist and Municipal Agriculture Offices.</li> </ul>	<p>Establishment of the technology demonstration farms should be started by March-April 2012.</p>
<p>Ouput 1.4</p> <p>At least 3,500 women and men utilized improved agricultural and fishery technologies (e.g., proper seed production and storage; integrated farming systems; organic farming techniques and also registration/certification to enable farmers to capitalize on higher/market prices; integrated pest management; improved poultry and livestock production; proper harvest and post-harvest practices; fish shelter construction; meat and fish processing, marketing) and increased productivity and incomes</p>	<p>Mission report; training report or documentation, lists of attendance; training and workshop design and draft plan</p>	<p>For Year 2, a total of 889 partner-beneficiaries were provided with several training and knowledge sharing interventions to support farming and fisheries productivity. Forty two percent of these beneficiaries are women mostly engaged in crop production and post-harvest activities (e.g. planting, weeding, harvesting, and storing or selling of harvest). These capacity building interventions targeted both the beneficiary level and local service providers from the LGUs and concerned Government Agencies to further enhance knowledge; skills, technology and coordination toward improve agricultural and fisheries productivity. The following are the details of capacity building interventions under Output 1.4.</p> <p>On-going technical assistance in the preparation of Quezon Province Comprehensive Agricultural &amp; Fisheries Development Plan. This technical assistance contributes to the coherence and sustainability of agriculture and fisheries intervention in the Bondoc Peninsula area vis-a-vis the long-term development plan of the whole</p>	



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>Quezon province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing technical assistance in the preparation of Mulanay Comprehensive Agriculture and Fisheries Development Plan.</li> <li>• Ongoing technical assistance in the preparation of Unisan Fisheries Development Plan.</li> <li>• Completed Training-Workshop on Entrepreneurship for Farmers and Women Beneficiaries engaged in livestock production held at the Quezon Premier Hotel in Lucena City, 23-25 March 2011. A total of 42 persons (17 men; 25 women) participated in the training-workshop.</li> <li>• Completed Hands-on Training and Study Tour of Arrowroot Growers (farmers and women-beneficiaries from Barangays Matandang Sabang Silangan &amp; Matandang Sabang Kanluran) of Catanauan, Quezon on 5-8 April 2011. The activity was in partnership with the Department of Agriculture – Regional Field Unit IV-A – Southern Tagalog Integrated Agricultural Research Center (DA-RFU IV-A – STIARC), Office of the Provincial Agriculturist – Quezon, LGU-Catanauan and Bicol University Polangui Campus (BUPC). The participants were able to learn and use the complete set of processing equipment for improved production of arrowroot flour and starch. Forty (40)</li> </ul>	



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>farmers and women (24 men &amp; 16 women) benefited in the said hands-on training and study tour. This activity also supports the value chain upgrading activities for arrowroot sector in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed Seminar on Coconut Sap Collection for Sugar Production and Making Coconut Products held at the New Public Market, San Narciso, Quezon on 15 April 2011. This was a joint activity of FAO, ILO and LGU-San Narciso. Sixty (60) participants (50 men &amp; 10 women) attended the seminar.</li> <li>• Completed Farmer's Forum on Coconut-based Farming Systems ("Usapang Niyugan para sa Kabuhayan") held at the Municipal Covered Court of San Narciso, Quezon on 28 April 2011. The forum was a joint activity of FAO, ILO and LGU-San Narciso with resource persons from the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) – central office, regional office and provincial office; Department of Trade &amp; Industry-Quezon and Office of the Provincial Agriculturist – Quezon. The objectives of the forum are the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Appreciate the potential economic benefits of diversifying products from coconut;</li> <li>2) Promote the VCA activities of the project and</li> <li>3) Become familiar and motivated with some of the many opportunities that maybe derived from coconut.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>Topics presented were on Coconut-</p>	







Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
	<p data-bbox="523 745 699 808">Activity report and attendance</p> <p data-bbox="523 1805 699 1868">Activity report and attendance</p>	<p data-bbox="804 427 1158 551">workshop. One hundred twenty two (122) persons (60 men &amp; 62 women) participated in the two-day planning workshop.</p> <ul data-bbox="759 591 1198 2056" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="759 591 1198 1196">• Completed joint ILO and FAO Study Tour on DRRM of members of the Project Municipal Working Groups from Catanauan, Mulanay, San Narciso and Unisan municipalities to Albay and Sorsogon provinces. The study tour seeks to broaden the knowledge of participants on community-based disaster risk reduction and management, and enhance the governance and planning system of the respective municipal disaster risk reduction and management council. A total of 31 participants (20 men &amp; 11 women) from the targeted 4 municipalities and provincial DRRM council joined the activity from 1-4 June 2011.</li> <li data-bbox="759 1240 1198 1653">• Completed Training on Basic Beekeeping on 8-9 July 2011 at Brgy. San Juan, San Narciso, Quezon. Researchers from the Bee Program of the University of the Philippines Los Baños were invited to serve as resource persons for the two-day training. The re-entry plans of the different farmer's associations were also presented. A total of 57 persons participated in the training (41 men &amp; 16 women).</li> <li data-bbox="759 1697 1198 2056">• Completed Training cum Workshop on Fisheries Livelihood Component on 10-12 August 2011 at the Ouan's Worth Farm and Resort, Lucena City. The objectives of the training cum workshop were the following: <ol data-bbox="759 1921 1198 2056" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="759 1921 1198 2056">1. To orient project beneficiaries on the existing policies and guidelines of BFAR and LGUs on the grant of livelihood projects and establishment of Fish</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	







Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
	Activity report and attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed the Season-long Farmer Field School (FFS) on Corn Production on 23 November 2011 held at the Barangay Hall of Almacen, Unisan, Quezon. Thirty two (32) farmers (21 men &amp; 11 women) completed the 16-week FFS training.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outputs 1.5.</b></p> <p><b>At least 2,500 women and men have access to better income opportunities through alternative and non-agricultural production livelihood assistance, including skills training and job-matching support resulting to income augmentation/increases</b></p>	<p>REA report, VCA report, mission and progress reports, contracts with Government Agencies and partner NGOs</p> <p>Memorandum of understanding with TESDA</p> <p>PESO Annual Plan 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>639 beneficiaries were provided with community-based livelihood assistance. Types of assistance provided include skills training, provision of basic tools and equipment, market linking and emergency employment through community contracting.</li> <li>As a preparation to hit the target by the end of Year 3 (Feb. 2013), a total of 1,973 individuals were already trained on business skills development. This was augmented by conducting the value chain analysis of three sectors (corn, arrowroot flour/cookies and coconut by-products) to ensure that the livelihood interventions will be pro-poor and sustainable. The gap in terms of achieving the number of beneficiaries will be one of the main focus of implementation for Year 3.</li> <li>The skills training and job-matching support with TESDA and DOLE will also contribute to increase beneficiary reach.</li> <li>Skills training conducted on areas of food and beverage, housekeeping, bread and pastries, automotive servicing, and household services for 986 individuals</li> <li>76 individuals were trained in basic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to fast track activities under this Output to achieve or surpass the beneficiary reach (100%) by February 2013. A detailed work plan and monthly monitoring system has been put in place to keep track of the project delivery rate and activities of FAO and ILO.</li> <li>Activities under this output should prioritize livelihood projects that would produce quick results (4-6 months) in a sustainable manner and inclusive manner following the recommendations of the VCA report.</li> </ul>







Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
	<p>Programme.</p> <p>Contracts.</p>	<p>and pricing; promotion of cooperative development among farmers group and the identification of MFI that can provide financial assistance. Through multi-stakeholder dialogue facilitated by the project, two MFI's committed to further extend their financial support to Bondoc beneficiaries namely (1) CARD and (2) TSPI.</p> <p>Other accomplishments under Output 1.7 are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with DOLE, the project supported the planning workshop of Federation of Public Employment Service Offices (PESO) of Quezon province to promote connectivity and links with neighboring Provincial PESOs and private sector (industrial parks). This has resulted to the formulation of municipal plans on labor market updating and job facilitation plan for 2012. The project will support at least 2 job fairs in Quezon province to benefit unemployed and underemployed individuals in the project area.</li> <li>Facilitated the participation of four LGUs during the Quezon Province Agricultural Exposition Fair (16-23 August 2011) to promote Bondoc products supported by the project. Products exhibited during the event include high yielding varieties of corn and rice produced in the areas, native bags made of Buri palm; arrowroot flour and cookies and coconut by-products such as sugar and vinegar. The coconut sugar and vinegar gained most of the attention and orders and sales for these two products amounted to at least PhP320,000 (approx. US\$7,620) for the 7-days trade exhibit. As a result of this promotional exhibit, the coconut group supported by the project was invited by the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) to</li> </ul>	<p>market. Organizing of the coconut farmers into cooperatives will be also a crucial activity to ensure the sustainability of coconut sap production that will be used for sugar and vinegar production.</p> <p>Need to coordinate closely with the PESO Federation and DOLE re: monitoring of employment promotion by PESO Managers (i.e. monitoring system) and possible link up with ILO's Youth and Employment Programme (YEM) to further enhance DOLE and PESO employment services at the local level.</p> <p>Integrate industry forum to enhance skills and job matching programmes in the province of Quezon and Bondoc Peninsula.</p>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		participate in their national and annual Trade fair convention in a prestige super mall in Metro Manila (SM Megamall). Their participation in this event boosted the motivation and pride of Bondoc farmers and women, not to mention their additional sales and high level exposure to local and international markets.	
<p><b>OBJECTIVE 2:</b></p> <p><b>To improve coordination and enhance cooperation of Local Government Units and civil society organizations, the private sector and community organizations towards local socio-economic development and peace building</b></p>			
<p>Output 2.1.</p> <p>Stakeholder and institutional mapping reports prepared and capacity development plan developed</p>	<p>REA and VCA report.</p> <p>Training modules to enhance entrepreneurship skills (e.g. GYB and SIYB).</p> <p>Municipal and Agricultural Development Plan of Unisan and Mulanay municipalities.</p> <p>Training modules to enhance service capacities of local health workers (e.g. BHW training on maternal and child health care; BMONC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapped out support institutions and organizations critical to local economic development and capacities assessed. This will include micro-finance institutions; business associations; market outlets in Bondoc and Lucena city; government agencies; utilities; training and academic institutions and cooperatives.</li> <li>• The REA and VCA also covered recommendations on how to maximize institutional coordination to pursue a pro-poor value chain upgrading.</li> <li>• Training/skills gap among local health workers were also addressed in collaboration with other UN Agencies like UNFPA and WHO. A total of 336 (91% women) health workers and community volunteers from the 4 Bondoc municipalities were trained on maternal and child health care and reproductive health.</li> <li>• Conflict management training was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project should sustain its VCD related training support and mentoring to further enhance the capacity of 4 LGUs and the LED/VCA core groups as the sustaining mechanism for local economic activities. Local policy support such as Executive Orders or Municipal Council Ordinances will be crucial to ensure and enhance institutional cooperation.</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		conducted for all 4 municipalities to enhance capacities to manage conflict	
<p>Output 2.2.</p> <p>Consolidated and institutionalized LED plans for the four municipalities embodied in LGU development plans (e.g., Executive-Legislative Agenda, Annual Investment Programmes, Municipal Development Plans) supported and enacted by respective local special bodies.</p>	<p>Municipal Agriculture development Plans; Municipal Annual Investment Programme and Development Plans.</p> <p>Executive Order Creating the Municipal Project Working Groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• REA and VCA recommendations and inputs were considered in the various sectoral and development plans of the four participating LGUs. Underlined and treated as inputs for their LED plans, the four LGUs are now more focus and determined to implement programmes and projects that is complementary with their economic priorities and plans. For example, the town of Unisan will focus on Buri industry development. The towns of San Narciso and Mulanay on the other hand will pursue coconut-based product development and arrowroot flour/cookies upgrading, respectively. These are some of the few milestones and concrete contribution of LED processes and technical assistance extended by the project.</li> <li>• Project steering committee convened in order to develop sustainability as well as expansion plans for the BONDOC-LED program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustain technical assistance on VCD implementation.</li> <li>• Train elected officials on LED modules.</li> <li>• Documentation of best practices for LED driven projects in the project area.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.3.</p> <p>Memoranda of Agreement (MoA) and Cooperation among project stakeholders (state and non-state actors, communities, ILO, FAO and</p>	<p>Terms of Reference for partnership.</p> <p>Contracts.</p> <p>Memorandum of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established working partnership and collaboration with OPAPP, NGO, Government Line Agencies (DA, DOLE, DTI, TESDA, DOH), civil society groups (Tambuyog, MFARMC, MAPC, PUNLA, Cora Cares Foundation, Passion for Perfection), academe (PUP, ASTI, UP, QNAS), Community Organizations and selected private</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustain project monitoring and institutional coordination.</li> <li>• Document inter-agency collaboration at the local level particularly the case</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
OPAPP) signed.	Agreement.  Training workshop report and attendance.	sectors and UN agencies (e.g. ILO, FAO, UNFPA,WHO and UN-Habitat).  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated issues on peace building in the project workplan and enhanced institutional coordination of project partners through the conduct of a 5-day training workshop on 'peace and conflict and sensitive programming' and road mapping (November 2011).</li> </ul>	of ILO-FAO-UNFPA in addressing the combined human security issues such as health and sustainable livelihoods
Output 2.4.  Municipal Project Working Groups (MPWG) established and multi-sectoral coordination systems organized at the LGU level	Executive Orders creating the MPWGs signed by Mayors.  Documentation of inter-agency consultation workshop and attendance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced project work plan and convergence of programmes through different agencies and organizations through the Conduct of an inter-agency consultation workshop.</li> <li>MPWGs organized in 4 municipalities with supporting Executive Orders signed by the Mayors. The MPWGs serve as the local coordination mechanism for project dialogue, programme convergence, monitoring and evaluation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain MPWG meetings on a quarterly basis and conduct support training on institutional coordination and project monitoring.</li> </ul>
Output 2.5.  Marketing agreements and contracts signed	Mission report  Contracts and Terms of Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted meeting with the Quezon PAFC MPC to discuss possible market linkages with the beneficiary-groups in Bondoc Peninsula. Products of Bondoc will be displayed in their newly build Trade Center located in the City of Lucena.</li> <li>Participation of assisted farmers' group to various market and trade fairs (Quezon Agri Exposition and PCA National Coconut Trade Fair).</li> <li>The inclusion of Bondoc farmers' product in the web-based marketing system of DTI will be finalized by the third quarter of 2012.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to conduct business forum/consultation with traders/buyers of agri-based products. Business forum is scheduled on August 2012 in partnership with TESDA and DOLE.</li> <li>Finalize arrangement and requirements for the inclusion of Bondoc products in the web-based marketing</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
			programme of DTI.
<p>Output 2.6.</p> <p>Information, education and communication (IEC) and advocacy materials developed and disseminated</p>	<p>Photocopy or scanned copies of news articles.</p> <p>Project briefs, folders, t-shirts, project photos highlighting specific events.</p> <p>Record copy of Radio Programme</p> <p>Hazard maps of 4 municipalities (all project sites).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepared project brief and flyers to disseminate project</li> <li>• Aired two radio programmes to promote project accomplishments and the concept of human security (two hours total)</li> <li>• Developed standard project logo for branding and better project visibility (e.g. communication letters, training kits, workshop folders/bags, t-shirts, etc.)</li> <li>• Reproduced and distributed hazard and vulnerability maps to enhance awareness and advocacy for disaster preparedness in all LGUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to hire short-term consultant to improve project communications plan.</li> <li>• Development of project video and short case studies highlighting accomplishments and best practices on promoting economic security and peace-building</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.7.</p> <p>Enhanced community associations and social networks</p>	<p>Activity or mission report.</p> <p>Attendance form.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through the conduct of several community consultations, trainings, workshops and inter-agency dialogue, participation of 41 community associations were enhanced. Through LED/VCA processes, the project was able to provide an opportunity and wider political space to voice out the key issues of the vulnerable and marginalized groups (e.g. farmers, fishers, women, and youth). This has resulted to improved dialogue, coordination and leadership in tackling pressing issues on economic and food security; maternal and child health; peace and conflict-prevention and other human security concerns in Bondoc Peninsula.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional support training on peace-building and organizational development and networking for community groups are programmed for Year 3 project operations.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.8.</p> <p>Community action plans for economic, social and political</p>	<p>Community associations with livelihood plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood interventions and socio-economic plans at the community level identified through the conduct of community needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PMO need to strengthen coordination and</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
development developed	and training plan.  Attendance form.	assessment and baseline, and the completion of REA and VCA. These plans serve as inputs in making the project interventions more responsive and sustainable.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based hazard/vulnerability mapping and disaster preparedness planning also greatly contributed to the communities' adaptation plan and capacities to cope with natural risks and unwanted emergencies.</li> </ul>	collaboration with government agencies and NGOs to seek additional resource support for the implementation of community action plans.
Output 2.9.  Community-based savings and other social protection schemes promoted, including community access to credit, savings, loan guaranty and insurance and community-based risk management	Mission report and attendance.        Hazard maps (4 LGUs).  Municipal disaster preparedness and contingency plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted orientation on DRRM for the 4 LGUs and community leaders. This activity has broadened the knowledge of local officials and community leaders on natural risk exposure and their vulnerabilities. The importance of having a comprehensive and participatory disaster preparedness plan and livelihood adaptation to extreme weather events were also underscored during the workshop. Municipal disaster preparedness plan and contingency plans were formulated using and analyzing the risks exposure, vulnerability and coping capacities of the communities and local authorities. Following these initiatives, the LGUs created their local disaster risks reduction councils to ensure coordination between the communities and the local authorities.</li> <li>Completed municipal hazard maps through participatory community mapping and dialogue with local technical persons in all 4 municipalities covered by the project. Natural hazards identified include cyclone; storm surge; soil run-off and landslide; flooding; drought and crop infestation. This local information was plotted in the municipal based maps. There are no earthquake fault lines in the project sites. However, the town of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct community-based orientation on the importance of social protection measures and savings. A training module on social health protection financing and savings is scheduled to be implemented starting the third quarter of 2012.</li> <li>On-going coordination with the DOLE's Occupational Safety and Health Center to implement OSH training for informal and vulnerable groups in the Bondoc Peninsula area.</li> <li>Need to maximize the role of NGOs, MFIs or POs in the Bondoc Peninsula</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>San Narciso is adjacent to a secondary fault line called 'Calauag Trench" which also poses a moderate risk to the people of San Narciso particularly the ones staying along the coastal areas of the Ragay Gulf (where the fault is located, approximately 12 kilometers away from the shoreline of San Narciso).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linking with local financial institutions to support micro-finance programmes of beneficiaries are being done by the project through community action planning and institutional coordination. The MPWGs are likewise very helpful in terms of giving appropriate referrals to access micro-finance support from TSPI, CARD and the government through the SEA-K programme.</li> <li>• Mobile based savings system set up and enrolled 1179 individuals into the mobile phone based savings system</li> </ul>	<p>area in terms of promoting social protection programmes for the vulnerable groups. Savings mobilization and affordable and sustainable health insurance or safety-net schemes must be prioritized by the project activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursue accreditation of the local birthing stations to PhilHealth. This accreditation would enhance the sustainability of the birthing stations and will greatly contribute to increase beneficiary reach.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.10.</p> <p>At least 2,000 women and children with enhanced access to maternal and child health care (MCHC) services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MCHC Training of midwives and BHWs</li> <li>▪ Construction of 4 Birthing Homes (4 LGUs)</li> <li>▪ Provision of basic MCHC tools and equipment</li> </ul>	<p>Activity report and attendance.</p> <p>Final list of birthing station equipment and tools with accomplished canvass forms.</p> <p>Study tour photos.</p> <p>Municipal Health Office Report and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MCHC Task Force created composed of 4 MHOs, PHO and FPOGS. The Task Forces serves as the project coordination system for the MCHC component and likewise provides technical guidance and monitoring of activities.</li> <li>• On-going coordination with UNFPA and WHO for MCHC training support. As of February 2012, the project has provided three different trainings to local health workers (including community health volunteers) on MCHC competency building and BMONC. These trainings benefitted 336 local health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of the four birthing stations to document impact and benefits by the end of the project (February 2013), especially on maternal and child mortality rates (MDG 4 and 5).</li> <li>• Extend technical</li> </ul>



Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
	<p>Statistics</p> <p>Draft birthing station building plan and design.</p>	<p>workers and community volunteers and has increased their knowledge and skills on providing health services especially in the remote areas of Bondoc peninsula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed the construction of four birthing stations (1 each per LGU). Two units were completed and turned-over last September 2011 while the remaining two units were recently constructed last January 2012. The construction applied the ILO's community contracting method. Thus, aside from completing the construction work of four birthing stations, the approach also incorporated a quick re-tooling courses on basic carpentry and construction among the locals and has generated at least 3,528 days of work for the communities benefiting 60 individuals.</li> <li>• <b>Initial benefits and impact:</b> A total of 1,426 (or 71% beneficiary reach from September 2011 to February 2012) and mothers/women already benefitted the services of the health/birthing stations. With one year more to go, the project is expected to exceed target accomplishments under Output 2.10. Services offered include immunization; pre-natal and post-natal care; reproductive health care consultation; birth services; and STD prevention services and treatment, among others. Another data that is interesting to note is the project's contribution to the dramatic increase of non-facility-based delivery to facility-based delivery. In <b>Mulanay and Unisan for example, the facility-based delivery rate had increased from 10% to 55% and from 48% to 62%</b>, respectively, for only a period of five months. This positive impact is expected to</li> </ul>	<p>and networking assistance to the four LGUs to fast-track their accreditation to PhilHealth insurance company.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the construction of additional rooms for the two birthing stations in Unisan and Mulanay by utilizing the project savings (USD28,000) from Output 2.10. Seek counterpart from the LGU partners.</li> <li>• In partnership with UNFPA, conduct the competency-based family planning training for the four LGUs on or before the end of third quarter of 2012.</li> </ul>

Objective/Output (3 years)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	PROGRESS (Year 3 Accomplishments)	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>contribute significantly in the protection of pregnant mothers, more particularly in preventing maternal deaths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard list of birthing station equipment and basic tools finalized through the technical support of WHO and UNFPA. These equipment and tools were already transported to the 4 LGUs and are now being used by the birthing stations.</li> </ul>	



## Annex B : Summary of Capacity-building and Technology Training Activities

(Cumulative of Year 1, 2 and 3, ending 28 February 2013)

Date	Activity	Location	No. of Training Days	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
23-24 June 2010	Inter-Agency Project Consultation Workshop	LucenaCity	2	36	25	61
20-21 Sept. 2010	Community consultation on enterprise development	Unisan, Catanauan&Mulanay	2	39	59	98
24-27 Aug. 2010	Quezon Agriculture Comprehensive Planning Workshop	LucenaCity	4	41	44	85
12 October 2010	Community hazard and vulnerability mapping workshop	Unisan, Quezon	1	19	13	32
13 October 2010	Community hazard and vulnerability mapping workshop	San Narciso, Quezon	1	29	9	38
14 October 2010	Community hazard and vulnerability mapping workshop	Mulanay, Quezon	1	33	18	51
15 October 2010	Community hazard and vulnerability mapping workshop	Catanauan, Quezon	1	30	9	39
8 October 2010	Study tour on MCHC programme	Tayabas, Quezon	1	5	7	12
15-19 Nov. 2010	Peace and Conflict Sensitive Programming Training Workshop	LucenaCity	5	15	9	24
Nov. 2010 to Jan. 2011	SIYB Training, 4 batches	Bondoc Peninsula	20	38	49	87
Nov. 20 to Dec. 20, 2010	Skills training on handbag making	San Narciso	30	1	19	20
Nov. 2010	Business Planning Workshop	San Narciso	1	2	14	16
8-9 Dec, 2010	PESO Planning Workshop	LucenaCity	2	17	17	34
6 to 12 Dec. 2010 and 17 Jan to 18 Feb. 2011	MCHC Training and OJT for Midwives	LucenaCity	38	0	8	8
30 Nov. to 1 Dec. 2010	Training on "Strengthening of farmers organization on native swine production and management"	San Narciso, Quezon	2	40	23	63
2-3 Dec. 2010	Training on "Strengthening of farmers organization on native swine production and management"	Mulanay, Quezon	2	50	12	62
2 Dec. 2010	Aqua-culture Forum	Unisan, Quezon	1	20	7	27
9-11 Dec. 2010	Fisheries Development Planning Workshop	Unisan, Quezon	3	69	25	94
15 Dec. 2010	PESO Phil-JobNet Training	Catanauan, Quezon	1	13	12	25
10-11 Feb. 2011	MPWG Annual Planning Workshop	Lucena	2	18	22	40



Date	Activity	Location	No. of Training Days	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
22-23 Feb. 2011	Training on "Health Management for Native Swine"	San Narciso, Quezon	2	45	14	59
24-25 Feb. 2011	Training on Native Swine Health Management	Mulanay, Quezon	2	21	34	55
8-12 Feb. 2011	REA Orientation Workshop	Bondoc Peninsula	4	35	25	60
7-11 March 2011	REA Validation Workshop (LGU, Community, Private Sector Forum)	Bondoc Peninsula	4	320	330	650
15 April 2011	Demonstration Training: Coconut Sap Gathering and Making Coconut Products	San Narciso	1	89	63	152
28 April 2011	Coconut Forum: "UsapangNiyugan Para saKabuhayan" (Forum on Coconut For Livelihood)	San Narciso	1	102	59	161
16-25 April 2011	Basic Carpentry and Masonry	Bondoc Peninsula	2	41	0	41
May 18-31, 2011	Training on Coconut Sap Collection, Sugar Production and Coconut By Products	San Narciso	10	72	57	129
May 26-30, 2011	Community Health Team Orientation : Roles and Responsibilities on MCHC	Bondoc Peninsula	2	26	59	85
30 May – 24 August 2011	Training Course on Generate Your Business Ideas	Bondoc Peninsula	76	519	1,454	1,973
1-4 June 2011	Study Program on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Bicol Region	4	21	11	32
18 July	Basic Carpentry and Masonry	Catanauan	1	20	0	20
4-13 August 2011	Mentoring and Coaching on Proper Utilization and Maintenance of Sewing Equipment	San Narciso	10	0	6	6
23-26 August 2011	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Contingency Planning Workshop (Catanauan and Unisan)	Lucena City	3	35	13	48
1-30 August 2011	Comprehensive Training of Barangay Health Workers on Maternal and Child Health Care	Lucena City	9	0	183	183
Sept 1, 2011	Basic Carpentry and Masonry	San Narciso	1	15	0	15
August 31- Sept 2, 2011	Comprehensive Training of Barangay Health Workers on Maternal and Child Health Care	LucenaCity	3	0	62	62
Sept 13-16, 2011	DRRM Contingency Planning Workshop (Mulanay& San Narciso)	Lucena City	4	54	15	69
Sept 19-30, 2011	Basic Obstetrics and Newborn Care (BEmONC) Training	Quirino Memorial Medical Center,	10	2	4	6



Date	Activity	Location	No. of Training Days	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
		Quezon City				
September 26-Oct 8, 2011	Tech Voc Training of Youth from Bondoc Peninsula: Food Processing by Curing, Salting and Smoking	TESDA-QNAS, Pagbilao	12	12	16	28
Oct 3-15, 2011	TVT: Food Processing by Sugar Concentration	TESDA-QNAS, Pagbilao	12	18	12	30
Oct 24-29 to Nov 2-7, 2011	TVT: Baking and Pastry Production, and	TESDA-QNAS, Pagbilao	12	11	21	32
Oct 24-29 to Nov 2-7, 2011	Food and Beverages Services	TESDA-QNAS, Pagbilao	12	18	10	28
Nov 8-9, 2011	OPAPP PAMANA-Bondoc LED Project Convergence Planning Workshop	Lucena City	2	15	9	24
Dec 13-14, 2011	Planning Workshop Quezon PESO Federation	Lucena City	2	17	11	28
January 16-20, 2012/Jan. 30 to Feb. 1	Training of Trainers on Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB ToT)	Lucena City	8	10	6	16
January 20 to 21, 2012	SAC Training on Vermicomposting (Organic Fertilizer)	Matataja, Mulanay	2	40	16	56
23-24 March 2011	Entrepreneurial Management Lucena City on Livestock Production	Lucena City	2	17	25	42
5-8 April 2011	Hands-on Training and Study Tour of Arrowroot Growers of Catanauan, Quezon	Albay, Bicol Region	4	24	16	40
28 April 2011	Farmer's Forum on Coconut-based Farming Systems	San Narciso, Quezon	1	85	65	150
3 May 2011	Training on Vermicomposting	Mulanay, Quezon	1	27	3	30
10-11 May 2011	Consultative Planning Workshop on the "Formulation of the Comprehensive Agriculture and Fisheries Development Plan for Mulanay, Quezon	Mulanay, Quezon	2	60	62	122



Date	Activity	Location	No. of Training Days	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
23 June-20 October 2011	Season-long Farmer Field School on Rice Production (Palay Check System)	Brgy. Tubigan, Unisan, Quezon	16	22	6	28
8-9 July 2011	Training on Basic Beekeeping	Brgy. San Juan, San Narciso, Quezon	2	41	16	57
10-12 August 2011	Training workshop on fisheries livelihood for fisherfolk beneficiaries	Ouan's Worth Farm & Resort, Lucena City, Quezon	3	13	10	23
10 August-23 November 2011	Season-long Farmer Field School on Corn Production	Brgy. Almacen, Unisan, Quezon	16	21	11	32
26 October 2011	Seminar on Improved Vegetable Production for IP beneficiaries	Brgy. Canculajao, Catanauan, Quezon	1	43	105	148
September 2012 to February 2013	Technical vocational skills training	Pagbilao, Quezon	60	314	354	668
September 2012 to December 2012	Training on Buri Development	Unisan, Quezon	30	15	91	106
March 2012 to July 2012	Training and Hands on Coaching on Hand Bag Making	San Narciso, Quezon	15		32	32
March 2012	Training on Coconut sap collection and production of coconut by products	San Narciso, Quezon	5	63	22	85
June 2012	Training on Basic Carpentry and Masonry	TESDA QNAS	15	65	11	76
July 2012	Training on Vermicomposting	Mulanay, Quezon	5	60		60
June 2012 to November 2012	SIYB/GYB Training	Mulanay, San Narciso, Unisan, and Catanauan Quezon Province	3	928	1045	1973
July 2012	SIYB Trainers training	Lucena	3	8	8	16
April 2012	Pilot CBED training for Facilitators	Lucena	2	29	29	58
December 2012	CBED community training	Pagbilao, Quezon	2	29	45	74
September 2012	Study tour for PAMANA LGU Partners to showcase BONDOC-	Unisan and Mulanay	4	71	79	150



Date	Activity	Location	No. of Training Days	No. of participants		
				Male	Female	Total
	LED Practices	Quezon				
December 2012	Training on Conflict Management	Lucena	3	25	35	60
	DRRM Study tour	Bicol Region	4	62	55	117
	<b>Total for Year 1, 2, and 3 (ILO and FAO)</b>		<b>530</b>	<b>4095</b>	<b>5016</b>	<b>9111</b>

