

Philippines and FAO Achievements and success stories

FAO Representation in the Philippines
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Introduction

The Philippines is one of the 34 charter member nations that founded FAO in Quebec City, Canada on 16 October 1945. The first FAO operations in the Philippines started in 1959 under the auspices of the United Nations Special Fund and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

FAO activities in the Philippines gradually increased over the years, and complemented government's efforts through technical and development interventions in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development. The Philippines has always taken a keen interest in the work of FAO because of its mandate and the country's strong traditions in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, nutrition and rural development.

In view of FAO's expanding programme in the country, and in order to better serve its target clientele, an FAO Representative Office was established in the Philippines on 1 January 1978.

In more than three decades of cooperation between the Philippine government and FAO, a multitude of FAO supported projects have been implemented in the country in close partnerships with the Departments (Ministries) of Agriculture (DA), Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Agrarian Reform (DAR), and Science and Technology (DOST) in addition to a number of state universities and colleges.

Coordinating the preparation and implementation of various projects is done through the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), or the central planning agency, to minimize duplication and overlapping activities with other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies. Among the past FAO-assisted projects in the Philippines are those on Coconut Research and Development, Multiple-Use Forestry, Aquaculture Development and Training, Soils and Land Resources Appraisal and Training, Agro-Forestry, Forestry Education, Small Farmers Development, Carabao (WaterBuffalo) Research and Development, Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Integrated Pest Management, Food Security and Nutrition, Control of Animal Diseases, Master Plan for Forestry Development and many others.

To date, FAO has implemented a total of 393 national projects, of which 130 were funded by TCP, 99 by UNDP, 114 by Trust Fund, 18 by TeleFood, 5 by Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF), 4 by Freedom from Hunger Campaign, 20 by UNFPA, and 3 are joint programmes funded by UNDP and JICA. Total FAO assistance for all the national projects amounted to around US\$102.4 million. In addition, the Philippines also benefitted from other FAO regional and inter-regional projects.

1. Analytical summary

The basic premise of the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) 2004-2010 is to fight poverty by building prosperity for the greatest number of Filipino people, particularly in rural areas. Poverty in the Philippines is chiefly a rural phenomenon. Three out of four people who are poor in the country live in rural areas. Alleviating poverty will be pursued by providing greater economic opportunities, maintaining socio-political stability and promoting good governance. Giving priority attention to the poor and other vulnerable groups and placing them in the mainstream of development by broadening their access to quality basic services, livelihood and providing them a voice in decision making are fundamental goals of the MTPDP 2004-2010 to meet the needs of the basic poor.

FAO's activities in the country are carried out mainly in collaboration with four departments and ministries dealing with agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development in addition to a number of selected state universities and colleges. The relationships with these departments, and their attached bureaus and agencies, expanded through the years not only in the provision of technical development interventions, also but through the exchange of pertinent information and valuable experience in FAO's specific mandates.

The Philippines not only benefits from FAO-assisted training programmes, but it also offers training and study tours for FAO-supported fellows from other countries. The country has hosted several FAO-assisted regional training programmes, such as, the Regional Dairy Development and Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific, the Centre for Forestry Education Research and Development for Asia and the Pacific, Regional Training Programme on Food and Nutrition Planning, the Regional Coconut Wood Training Programmes, Integrated Pest Management of Rice and other Crops, and others.

1.1 Food and commercial crops

Agriculture in the Philippines is dominated by crop production, with rice and corn the major annual crops. Rice was cultivated on about 4.5 million hectares, and corn on roughly 2.7 million hectares in 2009. The combined area of these two crops is roughly 55 percent of the total agriculture area.

Domestic production of rice rose at an average of 3.7 percent annually between 2000 and 2009, the result of increasing yields and other interventions. Nonetheless, total production is still insufficient to meet the growing needs of the population, estimated to reach 94 million in 2010. The shortfall in domestic production is filled by imports which reached an unprecedented level in 2008, when rice imports soared to 2.4 million tonnes, compared to about 1.8 million tonnes annually since 2005.

The government's target year to achieve rice self-sufficiency under the Rice Self-Sufficiency Master Plan launched in 2008 was adjusted to 2013 from 2010. The plan identified several interventions to boost production. These included introducing high-yield varieties, new farming systems, technology development, information and extension support, infrastructure and development support, market and credit assistance, and regulatory and programme management. In particular, Department of Agriculture assistance is summarized under the acronym FIELDS: fertilizer, irrigation, education, (and training of farmers and fisherfolk), loans, dryers (and other post-harvest facilities) and seeds of high-yielding varieties.

In support of the government's rice self-sufficiency programme, FAO implemented a technical cooperation project (TCP/PHI/3203) which aims to increase rice supply in rainfed areas in selected provinces in the Eastern Visayas and Northern Mindanao regions by improving farmers' capabilities through technical assistance, training and demonstrations on rice production technologies with small-scale irrigation facilities.

In addition, FAO has implemented a project funded under the EU Food Facility designed to improve rice yields and productivity through the promotion of small-scale irrigation and integrated crop management systems in rainfed areas. The EU Food Facility project covered four provinces in Central Luzon and one province in Ilocos Region.

1.2 Controlling coconut pests and diseases

Coconut trees occupy approximately 3.4 million hectares in the Philippines, making it the major crop in 35 of the nation's 79 provinces. The coconut industry once supported over 15 million people, nearly one third of the total population in the 1980s. Coconut product export earnings were among the country's largest sources of foreign exchange during that period.

It was recognized from the beginning that a massive replanting programme would require efficient and economic methods to control such dreaded diseases as *cadang-cadang* and pests like the *Rhinoceros beetle*. Therefore, in 1971 the government, with FAO assistance and UNDP support, launched a variety of Coconut Disease Control Projects.

During their lifetime, these projects were successful in meeting their objectives: strengthening the Philippine Coconut Authority's (PCA) crop protection activities, and assisting in the development and application of improved control methods against coconut pests and diseases. Important progress in the field of research was achieved as well.

In addition, FAO also provided PCA with technical assistance in training technicians in the processing of coconut wood that became available as a result of a massive replanting programme initiated by the government during that period.

1.3 Livestock development and control of animal and poultry diseases

The carabao (or Swamp Buffalo) has an enormous importance in the Philippines. It is still considered the "backbone" of Philippine agriculture despite the advent of mechanization. The government has recognized and emphasized the great economic potential of the carabao for draught power, meat production and to some extent for milk production.

The FAO-executed project *Strengthening of the Philippine Carabao Research and Development Centre* started its activities in 1981 with the aim of strengthening the work initiated by the Philippine Council for Agriculture and Resources Research Development (PCARRD). With a view to accelerating the development and improvement of carabao in the Philippines, the project addressed smallholders' backyard production of carabao as well as ranch type (commercial) carabao production.

Another important FAO-executed project in the livestock sub-sector is the *Establishment of animal products and by-products training centre*. This project started in late 1984 and is aimed at promoting the utilization of indigenous

animal products and balanced agro-industrial development. The project assisted the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) in (i) establishing a centre with the capability of training personnel in modern techniques of meat processing, by-product utilization and in the handling, preservation, storage and tanning of hides and skins; and (ii) training a core BAI staff capable of implementing the trainings/programmes not only to government technicians but to participants from the private sector as well.

The control of animal diseases is a major problem affecting efforts to increase meat production for local consumption, as well as for export to other neighbouring countries. In order to intensify the control of animal diseases such as FMD (foot and mouth disease), in 1996 the BAI requested assistance from FAO, which launched the project *Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the Philippines*. Its activities centred mostly on intensified disease monitoring and surveillance as well as increased public awareness campaigns and information. It succeeded in getting World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) recognition of Mindanao as FMD free in 2001. The following year, the same status was awarded to Visayas, Palawan and Masbate islands. On 28 July 2010, BAI organized a ceremony celebrating OIE's recognition of almost all zones in the Philippines as FMD-free without vaccination, except one zone in Luzon. BAI is optimistic that the whole country will be declared FMD-free in early 2011.

With FAO technical assistance and financial support from AusAID, the Philippines became one of only three countries in Southeast Asia with zones recognized by OIE as FMD-free without vaccination. Hopefully this breakthrough will lead to higher pork production that will reach the global export market.

The outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in several Asian countries in late 2003 prompted the Department of Agriculture to request FAO assistance in preventing the dreaded poultry disease in affecting the country. With financial support from New Zealand, AusAid and Japan, several projects implemented since 2006 strengthened BAI's existing laboratories and field surveillance capacity. Fortunately with FAO's complementary technical support, the country was not affected by HPAI.

1.4 Fisheries

The accelerated expansion of the fisheries sub-sector in the late 1970s complemented government programmes in food self-sufficiency and nutrition. This was partly the result of strong domestic and external demand for shrimps and prawns, particularly from the Japanese market. The acceptance of tilapia (*Tilapia nilotica*) as a cheap source of food and protein saw the unprecedented expansion of freshwater aquaculture in the country.



Fish cage – Milkfish

This led to the implementation of several fisheries development programmes in the 1980's, such as an 850-million-peso credit programme for fisheries by the then Ministry of Natural Resources called "Biyayang Dagat '79" (Bounty from the Sea). The programme extended supervised credit to small- and medium-scale fishermen who were given loans for buying fishing gear, structures for sea farms and ponds, and raising freshwater fish in one-half to one hectare ponds. The loans were also used for brackish water fishponds smaller than ten hectares, tilapia culture in rice paddies, mussel and oyster culture and small-scale fish processing.

The rapid expansion of aquaculture in the country prompted the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) to request support from FAO, USAID and the former International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM, now World Fish Centre) in implementing various programmes and projects, particularly in training and extension. In April 1977, FAO

started the activities of PHI/75/005 – *Brackishwater development and training project* intended to assist BFAR in implementing the *Expanded fish production programme* and simultaneously help in the execution of a World Bank fisheries loan by strengthening government aquaculture and training/extension activities.

The impact of this project can be seen on the availability of affordable tilapia and milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) in almost all public markets in the country today. It also contributed to the government's nutrition programme, particularly in reaching poor households and depressed communities.

1.5 Forestry

Forestry is the centrepiece of the Philippines' natural resource base and ecosystems. The continued development, protection and conservation of the country's forests are indispensable to sustain agricultural productivity and economic growth.

To complement the various on-going programmes in forestry, the Bureau of Forestry Development requested FAO to implement the *Multiple use forestry management project*. This project included various demonstration activities in soil erosion control, timberland improvement and selected logging, as well as in agro-forestry. The project led to a national agro-forestry programme with the full participation of affected communities and local governments. To some extent, agro-forestry minimized forest denudation and provided sources of livelihoods to landless and slash-and-burn farmers.

Because of the important role forests play in the overall agricultural economy, and the numerous problems in conserving and protecting the remaining forest areas, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) formulated the Philippine Master Plan for Forestry Development with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Finnish International Development Agency in the late 1990. Although some programmes in the Master Plan were implemented, a UNDP mission in 1999 recommended its further review and revision to reflect the changing environment, priorities and other emerging trends in domestic and global forestry.

In 2002, the DENR requested FAO assistance in revising the Master Plan to make it more responsive to the current situation and be consistent with the overall economic development activities of the Philippine government.

The Revised Master Plan, completed by FAO and DENR in December 2003, focuses on four strategic areas: programmes on policy and institutions development, programmes on watershed and forest management, programmes on livelihood and poverty eradication, and programmes on forest-based industries development.

1.6 Agrarian reform and rural development

Since the implementation of an agrarian reform programme in 1963, impressive gains have been made in efforts to improve the lives of the rural population. Through various programmes such as the *Leasehold operation programme*, *Certificate of land transfer*, *Resettlement programme* and other land transfer activities, numerous farmers were given security of tenure, legal assistance education and training, credit support and infrastructure facilities.

The agrarian reform programme expanded its scope to include all tenanted crop plantations exceeding 25 hectares and gave plantation tenants the opportunity to become co-owners with equity participation through corporations.

In February 1986, the new administration under President Corazon C. Aquino declared that agriculture and a genuine agrarian reform would be the main engine of its economic recovery programme. Thus, the *Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme* (CARP) was launched. Shortly afterwards, an official request from the Minister of Agriculture and Food was sent to FAO to assist in crafting

an acceptable agrarian reform and rural development programme within the context of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) recommendations. As a result, a High-Level Multi-Agency Mission led by FAO took place in August through September 1986 in close collaboration with numerous government and non-government organizations. The major recommendations of mission were subsequently incorporated in the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan for 1986-1991.

One of the mission's recommendations was to strengthen CARP implementation not only in its land transfer and land acquisition activities, but in providing support services in the form of agricultural credit, training, rural infrastructure and other institutional support. FAO Headquarters also provided assistance in getting technical support from the Italian Government. The initial FAO-Italy support to the *Comprehensive agrarian reform programme* came through the *Technical Support to Agrarian reform and rural development* project, over a ten-year period. That led to a further partnership between FAO and Department of Agrarian Reform through the *Sustainable agrarian reform communities – Technical support to agrarian reform and rural development* project funded by the Netherlands Government. This was followed by the project *Technical support to agrarian reform and rural development* project funded by Australia. These three pioneering projects in various aspects of agrarian reform and rural development culminated in the implementation of the *Agrarian reform communities development project*, a two-phase project funded by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funded the *Support to asset reform* project through CARP and *Development of indigenous communities* project.

2. Selected successful FAO Programmes

2.1 Strengthening of the Philippine Carabao Research and Development Centre

On 19 June 1980, an agreement to strengthen the Philippine Carabao Research and Development Centre (PCRDC) was signed by FAO, UNDP and the Philippines government with an initial funding of US\$1.8 million over a period of five years. The project was designed to be coordinated by PCARRD with the University of the Philippines in Los Banos (UPLB) and the Central Luzon State University (CLSU) as government implementing agencies. The project is aimed at accelerating the development of the Philippine carabao (Swamp Buffalo), which over the years had become smaller because of in-breeding, improper management and poor nutrition. The goal is to make the carabao bigger through breeding by breeding it with bigger varieties from the Indian sub-continent, and stronger to serve the draught needs of small farmers. An additional goal was to make carabao a source of meat and milk. The project is designed to strengthen two existing centres at UPLB and CLSU for small-scale production and ranch-type commercial production respectively. This is done through activities such as human resource development from the implementing government institutions, application of modern technologies using the latest state-of-the-art equipment, and well-trained research and extension personnel.



Façade of Philippine Carabao Centre

In August 1983, the first crossbred carabao from Philippine carabao and Nili Ravi carabao from Pakistan was produced by the PCRDC was presented to then President Ferdinand E. Marcos. This breakthrough caught the attention of higher authorities, enabling the PCRDC to get the required counterpart funding.

During the first phase of the PCRDC project, four cooperating institutions were established at the Central Mindanao University (Bukidnon), at the Cagayan State University (Cagayan), BAI Stock Farms (Ubay, Bohol) and in La Carlota, Negros Occidental. The establishment of these four outreach centres expanded the extension activities of the PCRDC and gave it wider publicity and visibility to small farmers and local government officials.

By December 1986, more than 2 200 female native carabaos had been artificially bred, 547 crossbred calves produced and 750 were pregnant.

The government's continued interest in improving the national carabao was shown by the implementation of two national action programmes at the *Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development* (which is now the expanded PCARRD) and at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. On 27 March 1992, President Corazon C. Aquino signed an act creating the *Philippine Carabao Centre* (PCC) with the aim of expanding the promotion and propagation of improved carabao. In January 1995, the construction began on the PCC Headquarters at CLSU campus in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. To date, the PCC has an existing network of thirteen centres strategically located throughout the country. The PCC was given ISO 9001: 2000 accreditation in 2003, and in 2004 it hosted the Seventh World Buffalo Congress in collaboration with FAO, the Department of Agriculture, the International Buffalo Federation (IBF) and Japan International Cooperation Agency. About 400 delegates from 28 countries attended.



Carabao stock at the Philippine Carabao Centre

The establishment of the PCC is testimony to how well-coordinated and well-implemented technical assistance from FAO with the full support of local counterpart agencies can influence the livelihoods of thousands of small farmers. The PCC also became a showcase for fact-finding missions from FAO or UNDP that would like to see and evaluate the effectiveness of UN technical assistance to developing member countries.

1. PHI/78/017 – Strengthening of the Philippine Carabao Research and Development Centre

Budget – FAO – US\$1 860 407 (Phase I); US\$1 200 000 (Phase II)

Implementation Period – 1980-1986

Objective – To assist the Government of the Philippines in the implementation of its carabao development programme through the strengthening of its carabao research and training facilities.

Major Outputs

- Two well equipped centres for commercial and smallholder production located in CLSU and UPLB, respectively.
- 2 200 female carabaos artificially bred
- Produced six (6) PhDs
- Several well-trained technical staff in various areas

2.2 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

The *Integrated Pest Management* project began in 1980 with the aim of minimizing the cost of rice production, and at the same time lessening the detrimental effects on the environment and rice farmers. The goal was to develop an approach that is safe, sustainable and cost-effective for rice production not only in the Philippines but also in Asia. This would be achieved through the development and implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programmes that were designed around ecological principles and crop economics to ensure cost-effective protection against pest attacks, while minimizing hazards to human health, ecosystems and the environment.

While rice production growth rates kept ahead of the human population growth rate during the 1960s and 1970s, total production could not keep up during the 1980s. This trend was compounded by the wide-spread



Hands-on practicum for farmers on IPM

emergence of the rice brown planthopper (BPH), threatening the longer-term food security of rice-producing countries.

Research established that BPH was a secondary pest that had emerged after heavy use of pesticides under rice production intensification programmes. Together with increasing costs for pest control, increasing concern about environmental side-effects of pesticide use and a steadily rising number of poisoning cases among users, a critical re-thinking began on the intensive use of pesticides as the main approach to pest control within agricultural intensification programmes.

Ecological studies in the Philippines, and other Asian countries demonstrated that healthy rice ecosystems harbour a large variety of natural enemies of BPH, which under normal circumstances manage to keep the BPH population below economically damaging levels. Research and practice proved that farmers could conserve or restore natural enemy populations through field management practices based on agro-ecological principles that involved a strong reduction of pesticide use and a more critical selection of pesticides that abandoned broad-spectrum and persistent pesticides. Yields increased, and production became more sustainable and cost-effective when insecticide use was dramatically reduced and fertilizers were applied in a more rational manner.

IPM was implemented in the Philippines with the large-scale training of farmers, commissioning research activities to demonstrate economic, social and environ-

mental benefits, providing technical assistance and access to information.

Because of its proven impact on the productivity of rice and its beneficial effects on the ecosystems, then President Fidel V. Ramos launched a national IPM programme on 3 May 1993. This programme, known as *KASAKALIKASAN* (bounty from the farm and nature), was part of the government's commitment to food security. The programme used results from studies and pilot activities supported by FAO. With this initiative the Philippines became one of the first countries to implement a season-long training based on the Farmers Field School (FFS), not only for rice but for other commodities such as maize, fruits and vegetables. FFS gave small farmers practical experience in agro-ecosystem analysis providing the tools they need to practice IPM in their own fields. FFS also provided a natural starting point for innovation, covering the whole range of issues related to crop management, from insect balance to plant health, from soils to water control, and from weed management to varietal selection.

Today, *KASAKALIKASAN* has trained almost 200 000 farmers in more than 6 000 Farmer Field Schools in

68 provinces and three cities nationwide. The programme has 512 specialists in IPM rice, maize, vegetables, coconut and mango. At the field level, the programme has 2 650 trainers from local government units and non-governmental organizations.

KASAKALIKASAN has grown and matured from its modest beginnings of the first FAO-assisted IPM Farmer Field School experiment in Antique in 1992, and the first IPM Specialist Training Course in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya in 1993. Today, it is a self-reliant US\$3 million annual programme wholly funded from the national government's resources.

The programme has built and expanded its pool of international-quality IPM trainers who provide technical assistance and IPM training activities in other countries such as: Thailand, Laos PDR, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, and in Africa: Ghana and Kenya. The Philippines has taken the lead in establishing the ASEAN IPM Knowledge Network as its initiative for regional cooperation in sustainable development. The advent of electronic communications facilitated the exchange of knowledge and information in IPM-implementing countries.



Graduation of participants to season-long IPM Farmers Field School for rice under EUFF Project in central Luzon

2. Intercountry Programme for Community Integrated Pest Management in Asia

Budget

Phases I – US\$3 010 296

Phase II – US\$8 158 198

Phase III – US\$13 939 799

Phase IV – US\$11 569 916

Implementation Period – 1980-2002

Objective – To introduce to farmers the benefits of IPM through training, FFS, field studies complemented by proper crop management, plant health, water control, weed management and seed selection.

Major Outputs

- A national IPM programme was launched in the Philippines in May 1993
- More than 200 000 farmers trained in more than 6 000 FFS in 68 provinces
- Produced 2 650 trainers for LGUs and NGOs

2.3 Agrarian reform and rural development

Agrarian reform is one of the major government programmes to promote rural development and improve the social conditions of the farming population. Initial efforts to improve the precarious land tenure situation dated back to 1954. In 1963, the Agricultural Land Reform Code was enacted. Under this law, 236 municipalities were declared land reform areas benefitting 72 201 farmers mainly through the lease-hold system. However, in October 1972, Presidential Decree No. 27 was signed and the whole country was declared a land reform area.



FAO consultant discussing micro financing for enterprises of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs)

Implementing this comprehensive programme came with considerable technical and administrative problems. One of the main constraints was the shortage of qualified staff with experience in the identification, planning and monitoring of the various programme elements. This was when FAO assistance was most needed. Three small-scale FAO projects, *Agrarian Reform Research and Evaluation*, *Agrarian Reform Education*, and *Assistance to the Agrarian Reform Programme*, gave support to the then Ministry of Agrarian Reform (now the DAR) between 1970 and 1974. They identified training and research as areas needing expanded assistance. Thus, the two-phase *Expanded Assistance to the Agrarian Reform Programme* was implemented during the mid 1970s and early 1980s. This was followed by the implementation of another project to develop an integrated planning and management model in coordinating various agrarian reform and rural development activities including the identification and preparation of land-based income-generating projects. This project, to some extent, was able to develop a core of specialists at the national and regional levels with confidence and expertise to train other technicians at the local government level with the capability of planning, preparing and implementing development projects.

As mentioned earlier, the government requested further FAO support that culminated in the fielding of a High-Level Mission in September 1986. One of the mission's recommendations was to strengthen CARP implementation not only on its land transfer and land



Women ARBs in Agusan del Sur province engaged in food processing as livelihood enterprise in agrarian reform communities under PATSARRD

acquisition activities, but in providing support services in the form of agricultural credit, training, rural infrastructure and other institutional support to agrarian reform beneficiaries. Thus, the FAO/Italy-assisted *Technical Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development Project* was implemented. It coincided with the government's Social Reform Agenda that adopted agrarian reform as an instrument to alleviate rural poverty. This policy framework made agrarian reform the centrepiece of anti-poverty activities.

In 1993, the DAR launched the Agrarian Reform Community (ARC) approach to strengthen and solidify its support and assistance to agrarian reform beneficiaries. An ARC is a functional geographic description of a community of beneficiaries in at least 2 000 hectares of contiguous areas where the major bulk of CARP-covered lands have been transferred. The ARC approach envisaged a geographical focus to optimize the allocation and delivery of support services that would be provided by the DAR and other partners, including NGOs and international donor agencies and FAO.

The ARC concept drew donor attention to CARP and facilitated appropriate programme designs. In 2000, there were 2 634 beneficiary organizations in 1 250 ARCs monitored by the DAR. These farmer organizations were the focus of support services from 16 foreign-assisted projects worth more than US\$600 million.

The development of ARCs was complemented by FAO assistance through its Farming Systems Approach to Development (FSD) planning and project preparation, agri-business linkaging and post-FSD productivity enhancement training. An evaluation mission in 2002, concluded that FAO support provided valuable assistance to ARCs, agricultural development strategy and the effective and timely delivery of assistance to the central, provincial and municipal levels. FSD and post-FSD training courses successfully demonstrated that improved technology – if properly coordinated, managed and implemented – could substantially increase productivity and income, reducing poverty in rural communities. Through this approach, farmer beneficiaries were able to diversify their sources of income and raised their capacity to respond to market demand.

Under FAO guidance and assistance, the DAR was able to expand its grassroots-level support to beneficiaries and consolidated its approach nationwide. These achievements have received high praise from the government, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and other donors. It has generated strong commitment and close collaboration with those institutions in support of the Agrarian Reform Programme.



Women ARBs processing dried pijanga (goby fish) in Surigao del Norte province

The support given to various agrarian reform projects and communities represents FAO's contribution to government efforts not only in implementing agrarian reform but also in addressing poverty, food security and the development of the rural sector as a whole. As a manifestation of its gratitude, FAO Headquarters bestowed the 2002 B.R. Sen Award to Project Chief Technical Adviser Menachem Lourie, for his valuable leadership and management in agrarian reform.

3. PHI/79/012 – Expanded Assistance to Agrarian Reform

Budget – FAO – US\$967 009

Implementation Period – 1976-1980

Objective – to provide appropriate technical training to MAR's staff in project identification, preparation and evaluation through on-the-job training, seminars/workshops and fellowships

Major Outputs

- Trained technical staff capable of identifying, preparing and evaluating appropriate projects/programmes for agrarian reform beneficiaries
- Project preparation and evaluation manual

2.4 Aquaculture and its impact on nutrition

The Philippines is one of the top ten fish-producing countries in the world with a total production of 5.10 million metric tonnes in 2009, of which more than 50 percent came from aquaculture. During the last ten years, fish production in the country increased by about 6 percent yearly, which is much higher than increases in other agriculture sub-sectors.

The accelerated expansion of aquaculture can be attributed to several factors such as increases in areas devoted to aquaculture, development and adoption of new technologies and intensive extension activities. FAO implemented projects on brackishwater aquaculture development and training, fishpen development, aquatic resources management. A regional project led to the establishment of the Philippine National Aquaculture Centre.

Three of the most important recommendations of the previous FAO-supported aquaculture projects in the country were (i) the establishment of a separate fisheries extension service manned by qualified technical staff at the national, regional and provincial levels; (ii) the establishment of aquaculture demonstration projects for hands-on training for those who are already involved in aquaculture and for those who want to invest in aquaculture, and (iii) establishment of aquaculture hatcheries in strategic locations all over the Philippines. It was also emphasized by the previous FAO-supported projects that the Fisheries Extension Officer's Manual should be constantly updated to include recent developments in technologies and other relevant innovations in aquaculture.

The continuing rapid development of aquaculture in the Philippines can be traced to the concerted efforts of BFAR with the support of local government through the implementation of various projects and activities in support of the National Fisheries Programme.

The importance of aquaculture to total fish production was recorded as early as in 1996 when it outpaced production by commercial and municipal fishing ventures, based on studies prepared by the Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Research and Development (PCAMRD). Aquaculture provided an



Fish cage – Taal Lake

important additional source of food protein that was considered sustainable.

The aquaculture industry contributes to the country's food security and self-sufficiency. It also directly employs around 260 000 people, while helping to achieve rapid growth and alleviate poverty in rural areas. The phenomenal growth in milkfish and tilapia production has made these two commodities readily available and affordable to poor households even in remote villages, improving nutritional status. In 2009, BFAR assessed and validated an additional 6 777 hectares of "new lands," both off-shore and inland, that could be devoted for aquaculture.

Issues that remain to be solved in aquaculture in particular, and the fisheries sub-sector in general, include: resource degradation, post-harvest development services, market development, sustained extension support and training, research and technology development, provision of credit, regulatory services, information dissemination, policy formulation and advocacy.

4. PHI/75/005 – Brackishwater Aquaculture Development and Training

Budget – FAO – US\$1 420 696

Implementation Period – 1976-1980

Objective – to assist in increasing fish farm production through strengthened fisheries extension system

Major Outputs

- Four (4) established aquaculture demonstration and training centres in different climatic conditions manned by trained technical staff
- Fisheries Extension Officer's Manual

2.5 Forest restoration

A small but hugely successful FAO project to regenerate and protect forests was implemented on the island of Bohol. The forests on this island had suffered from decades of abuse and bad land management as the local community slashed and burned trees to create fields and pasture. In some areas, there was hardly anything left – no trees and no crops – just the hardy grass species that was the last thing to grow on the degraded soil.

The three-year project, *Advancing the application of Assisted Natural Regeneration for effective low-cost forest restoration* has changed the way the local communities think about their homes. Implemented by the DENR through its Forest Management Bureau (FMB), and local NGOs with financial and technical support from FAO, the project established demonstration sites and provided hands-on training for the local community in a low-cost technique to help the forests help themselves.

Teams of local people scour the land looking for tree seedlings that have started growing naturally but are struggling to break through the carpet of tough grass. Once a seedling is spotted, the teams weed a ring around it to prevent the grass from taking the water and nutrients it needs to grow, and also helping sunlight to penetrate the area. Grasses are regularly pressed flat until the tree seedlings have a chance to grow above the grass.

Because the approach makes use of what is already growing, this assisted natural regeneration method costs half as much as traditional replanting. As the emerging forest continues to grow, local people regularly patrol the land, helping seedlings but also guarding the forests from illegal harvesting and grazing. Key to success is controlling wildfires that in the past burned the grassy areas every year, preventing the tree seedlings from growing to mature size.

The regeneration of the forests has resulted in improved soil quality, allowing women to grow the tropical Pandanus plants from which they make baskets for sale throughout the Philippines. Ecotourism on Bohol is also flourishing, and protected forests are also good news for the tiny threatened Philippine tarsier, one of the world's smallest primates, which lives in them.

FAO continues to work closely with the government to scale up the work initiated under the project, and the government has allocated special funding to support assisted natural regeneration on over 9 000 hectares of land. FAO is also now building on the success of this project to implement similar projects in four other countries in Southeast Asia – Indonesia, Thailand, Lao PDR, and Cambodia.

Success stories

1. IPM developments

The first steps towards the creation of the IPM farmer field school approach were taken in the Philippines with a farmer training programme lasting for five consecutive planting seasons from 1978 through 1980.

Philippine rural sociology and community organizing experts, extension officers, and an anthropologist and entomologists from IRRI made up the team that conducted this training programme. In many ways this was a research effort into how farmers could be trained in IPM.



FAO consultants coaching farmer on undertaking technique on IPM

The training tried new methods that were found to be important in helping farmers learn IPM:

Farmers were trained in small groups and were encouraged to be active in the discussions that arose during each training session.

- The training tried out an extended schedule of over three months with weekly two-hour sessions.
- Hands-on field practice was favoured rather than expensive materials, theory or lectures.
- Follow-up sessions by extension workers in farmers' fields were encouraged. This initial farmer training programme was followed by a cadre of officers

from the Crop Protection Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry. After 1982, the FAO *Inter-country programme for Integrated Pest Control in rice in South and Southeast Asia* provided technical and financial support for the training effort. By 1984 about 200 master trainers, 4 500 extension agents and 55 000 farmers had been trained in IPM.

- The Philippine farmer training effort made important innovations that were eventually incorporated in the IPM farmer field school in Indonesia.
- The rice field was used as a classroom.
- The "ballot box" pre-test was developed as a field-based diagnostic test to determine learners' needs.
- Live samples were used for learning rather than photographs or drawings.
- Methodology shifted from lectures to structured experiences and analysis of field conditions.
- Experiments in season-long training found that IPM training needed to be of longer duration.
- The approach posited that the most interesting and determinant element in the rice field was the farmer, not the insects.

(Extracted from RAP publication *Ten Years of IPM Training in Asia – From Farmer Field School to Community IPM*)

2. Bohol Island forest regeneration championed at the International Year of Forests

A small but hugely successful FAO project to regenerate and protect forests on the Philippine island of Bohol has been picked to represent FAO's work for the launch of the UN's *International Year of Forests*. A video featuring the project was presented to member nations in January 2011 in Rome as the Organization marked the event.

Forests on the island of Bohol had suffered from decades of abuse and bad land management as the local community slashed and burned trees to create fields and pasture so that families could be fed.



Threatened: Forest regeneration is good news for the Philippine tarsier

In some areas, there was hardly anything left – no trees and no crops – just the hardy grass species that was the last thing to grow in the degraded soil.

But the three-year FAO project, which had a total budget of just US\$253 000, has changed the way the local community think about their home.

Implemented by the Philippines department of environment and natural resources and local NGOs with financial and technical support from FAO, the project established demonstration sites and provided hands-on training for the local community in an ingeniously low-cost technique to help the forests help themselves.

Teams of local people scour the land looking for tree seedlings that have started growing naturally but are struggling to break through the carpet of tough grass.

Once a seedling is spotted, the teams weed a ring around it to prevent the grass from taking the water and nutrients it needs to grow, also helping sunlight to penetrate the area. Grasses are regularly pressed flat until the tree seedlings have a chance to grow above the grass and shade it out.

Because the approach makes use of what's already growing in the ground, this assisted natural regeneration method costs half as much as traditional replanting. As the emerging forest continues to grow, local people regularly patrol the land, helping seedlings but also guarding the forests from illegal harvesting and grazing.

Key to success is controlling wildfires that in the past burned the grassy areas every year, preventing the tree seedlings from growing to mature size.

“Before, these forests were just being cut down and burned continuously,” says Elisio Chavez, one of the islanders who works on the teams. “Then the project started, and people started taking care of the forests.”

The regeneration of the forests has resulted in improved soil quality, allowing women to grow the tropical Pandanus plants from which they make baskets for sale throughout the Philippines.

Ecotourism on Bohol is also flourishing, and protected forests are also good news for the tiny threatened Philippine tarsier, one of the world's smallest primates, which lives in them.

FAO's assistant director-general for forestry, Eduardo Rojas-Briales, says the Bohol island project was an easy choice to represent the Organization's work at the launch of the International Year of Forests.

“We picked the project as a positive example of what can be done,” Rojas-Briales says.

“In fact, when we sent a video team to capture what was happening there, they had trouble getting images of recent deforestation because the project is working so well.”

The Bohol site was one of three demonstration and training sites supported by the FAO project, designed to promote awareness of the potential for low-cost approaches to forest regeneration.

FAO continues to work closely with the Philippines department of environment and natural resources to scale up the work initiated under the project, and the government has allocated special funding to support assisted natural regeneration on over 9 000 hectares of land.

“We are now building on the success of the Philippines project to implement similar projects in four other countries in Southeast Asia – Indonesia, Thailand, Lao PDR, and Cambodia,” says Bangkok-based senior forestry officer Patrick Durst.

While regeneration on Bohol Island is indicative of a general upswing in forest regeneration, especially in Asia, Rojas-Briales warns that much progress needs to be made.

Some 850 million hectares of forest – an area size of Brazil – still lie spoiled and degraded worldwide, and every year a further 13 million hectares are lost.

“Particularly in regions where land is seen as an unlimited asset, there is a weaker performance in stewarding land.”

“In other areas of the world, extreme poverty can force people to fell trees for subsistence,” he says.

“It’s important that we continue moving forward and not just say, ‘trends are being reversed, we can stop there’, because we’ll find ourselves back in the same situation.”

List of selected projects

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Emergency Rehabilitation, Assistance to Victims of the Mindanao Earthquake	TCP/PHI/6601	1977	1977	156 457
Adoption of Improved Low Cost Indigenous Machines and Equipment at Village Level	TCP/PHI/0109	1982	1983	139 000
Coconut Replanting Extension Adviser	TCP/PHI/2203	1983	1984	112 330
Vegetable Seeds for Agricultural Rehabilitation	TCP/PHI/4408	1984	1985	230 303
Animal Products and By-Products Training Centre	PHI/83/009/ /01/12	1985	1993	1 041 427
Land Use Consultancy	TCP/PHI/4402	1985	1987	141 501
Intercropping in Areas Affected by Typhoons	TCP/PHI/4513	1985	1986	130 119
Fisheries Rehabilitation Scheme	TCP/PHI/4510	1985	1987	102 635
Assistance Forest Fire Management	TCP/PHI/6653	1986	1988	100 000
Technical Support to Rural Development and Agrarian Reform	GCP/PHI/040/ITA	1987	1999	12 871 520
Carabao Research Centre (Phase II)	PHI/86/005/ /01/12	1987	1993	1 299 224
Control of Coconut Pest and Diseases	PHI/86/004/ /01/12	1987	1999	972 673
Agrarian Reform Strategic Plan	PHI/87/001/ /01/12	1987	1993	929 693
Bamboo Development	PHI/85/008/ /01/12	1987	1999	830 796
Management System Design and Organization for Agricultural Planning and Policy Analysis	TCP/PHI/6654	1987	1989	250 000
Training for Integrated Farming Systems and Area Development	TCP/PHI/6759	1987	1989	225 000
Sericulture Training and Development	TCP/PHI/6762	1987	1989	176 000
Training to Integrate Nutrition Considerations in Agriculture and Rural Development Projects	TCP/PHI/6652	1987	1988	145 495
Animal Health Centre	PHI/86/002/ /01/12	1988	1999	1 660 674
Dryland Agriculture Development Training	PHI/87/012/ /01/12	1988	1993	1 305 847
Integrated Forestry Programme	PHI/87/005/ /01/12	1988	1996	1 039 725
Development of Rice Parboiling	GCPP/PHI/038/ITA	1988	1994	840 580
Improved Farming Systems in Marginal Areas Through Fertilizers	GCPF/PHI/039/AGF	1988	1995	156 319
Assistance to the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme	TCP/PHI/7851	1988	1988	152 500
Philippines – Apo – Mr V. Baquet Assigned to Faor Office Manila	GCPA/PHI/801/BEL	1988	1993	105 748
Agricultural Technology Transfer Development	PHI/87/006/ /01/12	1989	1997	781 088
Population And Iec	FPA /PHI/905/FPA	1989	2000	591 810
Disadvantaged Women in Small-Scale Fishing Communities	FPA /PHI/916/FPA	1989	1998	508 035
Emergency Seed Distribution for Rehabilitation	TCP/PHI/8957	1989	1989	190 000
Fisheries Rehabilitation	TCP/PHI/8956	1989	1990	184 000

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Sericulture Development	PHI/88/032/ /01/12	1990	1993	1 062 216
Integrating Population Concerns in Extension and Training	FPA/PHI/028/FPA	1990	1994	291 493
Training and Extension on Agrarian Reform	FPA/PHI/029/FPA	1990	1992	264 269
Colloquium on Agrarian Reform	TCP/PHI/0051	1990	1990	203 000
Agriculture Sector Review and Field Programme Development	TCP/PHI/0052	1990	1990	156 354
Sugarcane Product Diversification for Animal Feeds	TCP/PHI/8954	1990	1991	114 000
Seaweed Production Development	PHI/89/004/ /01/12	1991	1994	1 114 665
Impact of Structural Adjustment on the Agriculture and Rural Sector	TCP/PHI/0153	1991	1992	185 000
Emergency Supply of Vegetable Seeds	TCP/PHI/2251	1992	1993	250 000
Fishpond Rehabilitation in Areas Less Affected by Volcanic Eruption	TCP/PHI/2253	1992	1993	230 000
Production of Urea-Molasses Mineral Blocks	TCP/PHI/2252	1992	1993	226 000
Improvement of Street Foods	TCP/PHI/2254	1992	1993	150 000
Agricultural Knowledge and Communication	PHI/92/01T/ /08/12	1992	1993	147 567
Assistance in Agricultural Sector Policy	TCP/PHI/2356	1994	1996	205 000
Processing of Chitin and Chitosan from Crustacean Shells	TCP/PHI/2358	1994	1996	160 000
Accelerated Soybean and Utilization Programme	PHI/88/013/ /01/99	1995	2000	514 510
Support Activities for Indigenous Groups in Agrarian Reform Communities	TCP/PHI/4555	1995	1997	268 000
Assistance With Control of Epidemic Foot-And-Mouth Disease	TCP/PHI/3553	1995	1995	248 000
Preparation for the Second National Fisheries Workshop on Policy Planning and Industry Development	TCP/PHI/4554	1995	1996	167 000
Forest Products Marketing	TCP/PHI/4452	1995	1997	133 000
Control of Foot and Mouth Disease in the Philippines	GCP/PHI/041/AUL	1996	2003	4 377 395
Control of Varroa Mite and Diseases of the Honey Bee	TCP/PHI/4556	1996	1997	224 000
Technical Support to Rural Development and Agrarian Reform (Tsarrd II)	GCP/PHI/042/NET	1997	2002	7 172 620
Urgent Supply of Seed and Agricultural Inputs to Ex-Combatant's Families, Cooperatives and Women's Organizations	OSRO/PHI/701/BEL	1997	1997	532 744
Support to Asset Reform through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme and Development of Indigenous Communities (Sardic)	PHI/96/025/ /01/99	1997	2000	528 930
Sericulture Rehabilitation	TCP/PHI/6611	1997	1999	287 500
Technical Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (Follow-Up to GCP/PHI/040/ITA)	GCP/PHI/043/ITA	1998	2003	1 244 959
Agri-Based Livelihood for Mnlf Soldiers and their Families in the Special Zone of Peace and Development	PHI/97/025/ /09/12	1998	2000	1 002 510
Agri-Based Livelihood for Mnlf Soldiers and their Families (PHI/97/004)	PHI/97/025/ /01/99	1998	1999	983 316

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Agri-Based Livelihood for Mnlf Soldiers	PHI/97/025/ /07/99	1998	1999	800 000
Integrated Management of Salt-Affected Coastal Soils	TCP/PHI/6712	1998	2000	239 500
Strengthening National Capacity for Hybrid Rice Development and Use	TCP/PHI/8821	1998	2000	163 788
Strengthening Bfar's Capacity for Haccp-Based Quality Assurance	TCP/PHI/8923	1999	2000	193 000
Assistance in Processing, Analysis and Utilization of Farm Level	TCP/PHI/8922	1999	2001	145 986
Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Programme – Impact Assessment Project	PHI/99/011/ /08/12	1999	2001	120 000
Agrarian Reform Communities Development	UTF/PHI/044/PHI	2000	2001	650 000
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs in Flood-Affected Provinces of Region XII and Region XIII (Caraga) (recoded from TCP/PHI/0065)	TCP/PHI/9065	2000	2001	310 537
Sustainable Growth, Poverty and Household Food Security	PHI/00/002/ /08/12	2000	2001	130 000
Strengthening the Devolved Agricultural Extension Services in Support of the Philippine Agriculture	TCP/PHI/0167	2001	2003	296 000
Emergency supply of Inputs in Conflict-Affected Areas of Central Mindnao (recoded from TCP/PHI/0168)	TCP/PHI/9168	2001	2001	147 702
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project	UTF/PHI/046/PHI	2002	2003	373 700
Farm Income Diversification and Market Development in the Framework of the SPFS	TCP/PHI/2901	2002	2004	343 005
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs to Typhoon-affected Farmers in Benguet Province	TCP/PHI/2802	2002	2003	294 000
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs in Support to Typhoon Namang Affected Communities of Camiguin Island – Region X	TCP/PHI/2803	2002	2003	226 490
Sustainable Forest Management, Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in Uplands Communities in the Philippines	PHI/01/010/ /08/12	2002	2003	166 291
Philippines-Australia Technical Support for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (PATSARRD)	GCP/PHI/047/AUL	2003	2006	5 013 440
Environmental Protection in Support of Sustainable Livelihood in the Lake Lanao Area	PHI/03/001/ /01/99	2003	2005	735 159
Emergency Assistance to Support the Rehabilitation of Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries in Typhoon 'Gloria' Affected Areas (Selected Provinces in Central Luzon and Ilocos Region)	TCP/PHI/2905	2003	2004	399 870
Strengthening the Foundations of Lasting Peace and Development in Southern Philippines – Sustainable Livelihood Component	PHI/01/001/ /01/99	2003	2004	273 592
Eradication of Foot-and-mouth Disease in the Philippines – Phase II (Phase II of GCP/PHI/041/AUL)	GCP/PHI/049/AUL	2004	2009	1 906 204

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of sustainable agriculture and fisheries in landslide and flood-affected areas in Regions VIII and Caraga	TCP/PHI/3001	2004	2004	399 067
Emergency assistance to support the rehabilitation of sustainable agriculture in typhoon-affected areas in Luzon and Visayas (Regions I, II, III, IV, V and VIII)	TCP/PHI/3003	2004	2005	398 727
Strengthening the development and use of Rice Integrated Crop Management (RICM) for food security and poverty alleviation	TCP/PHI/3002	2004	2006	316 972
Agrarian Reform Communities Development – Phase II (ARCDP II)	UTF/PHI/048/PHI	2004	2004	305 647
Emergency Supply of Agricultural Inputs in Support to Typhoon Namang Affected Communities of Camiguin Island – Region X (Recoded from TCP/PHI/2803 and thereafter from TCP/PHI/2903)	TCP/PHI/2903	2004	2004	144 512
Emergency rehabilitation of agri-based livelihood for disadvantaged farmers and returning internally displaced people in Mindanao	OSRO/PHI/501/JPN	2005	2007	1 854 943
Environmental Animal Health to Redress Emerging Insect-borne and other Disease Constraints to Smallholders' Livestock Production	GCP/PHI/050/ITA	2005	2008	1 006 830
Increasing Local Milk Availability through Capacity Building for the Small-scale Dairy Sector	TCP/PHI/3102	2006	2009	367 000
Strengthening Laboratory and Field Surveillance for an Effective AI Protection Programme	GCP/PHI/052/NZE	2006	2007	340 000
Advancing the Application of Assisted Natural Regeneration for Effective Low-cost Forest Restoration	TCP/PHI/3101	2006	2009	253 000
TCP Facility	TCP/PHI/3103	2006	2007	183 393
Immediate damages and needs assessment of the typhoon-affected areas and emergency support to the most vulnerable farmers to support their food security situation and rural livelihoods	OSRO/PHI/601/CHA	2006	2007	100 000
Restoring Food Security in Typhoon-Affected Areas in the Bicol Region through the Provision of Agricultural Inputs and Technical Assistance	OSRO/PHI/701/SPA	2007	2009	342 000
Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP): Increasing rice supply in Regions VIII and X by improving farmers' capability through technical assistance, training and demonstrations on rice production technologies cum small-scale irrigation facilities	TCP/PHI/3202	2008	2011	500 000
Support to Flood-Affected Farming Communities in the Provinces of Eastern Samar and Leyte in Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	OSRO/PHI/803/SPA	2008	2009	471 000
Enhancing Natural Resources Management through Enterprise Development	GCP/PHI/055/NZE	2008	2011	302 399

Title	Symbol	EOD	NTE	Budget (\$)
TCP Facility	TCP/PHI/3201	2008	2009	258 857
Strengthening Field and Laboratory surveillance for an effective avian influenza control	OSRO/PHI/802/AUL	2008	2009	200 000
Increasing Rice Yield and Productivity through the Promotion of Small-Scale Irrigation and Integrated Crop Management Systems in Rainfed Areas	GCP/PHI/059/EC	2009	2011	5 976 814
Immediate agricultural assistance to Flood Affected Farming Communities due to Tropical Storm Ketsana and Typhoon Parma in Region I and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and support to the agriculture emergency and rehabilitation coordination	OSRO/PHI/901/BEL	2009	2011	1 443 001
Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change (MDGF-1656)	UNJP/PHI/054/SPA	2009	2012	950 000
Strengthening capacities for climate risk management and disaster preparedness in selected provinces of the Philippines (Bicol Region)	TCP/PHI/3203	2009	2011	469 000
Emergency assistance for early detection, response and control of Ebola Reston Virus in swine and other swine diseases in the Philippines	TCP/PHI/3204	2009	2011	453 100
Inter-agency programme to nurture peace, security and decent work through local development in conflict areas of the Philippines (Bondoc Peninsula)	UNJP/PHI/058/UNO	2010	2013	993 923
Immediate Restoration of Food Security in Flood-Affected Region IV-A (CALABARZON) through the Provision of Agriculture and Fisheries Inputs and Technical Support	OSRO/PHI/902/SPA	2010	2011	857 740
Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Children 0-2 Years Old in the Philippines (MDGF-2030)	UNJP/PHI/057/SPA	2010	2013	222 757
Livelihood Restoration and Improved Food Security of Internally Displaced People in Conflict Affected Communities of Mindanao	OSRO/PHI/001/CHA	2010	2010	210 536
National Capability Building for Philippine Land Degradation Assessment and Climate Change Adaptation	TCP/PHI/3302	2011	2012	484 000

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