

DRAFT PROJECT PROPOSAL

FOR

**UPLAND AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION
DEVELOPMENT FOR DIVERSIFIED FARMING
SYSTEMS (UAED/DFS)**

Grant Application Form

**Name of Applicant: The League of Municipalities (LMP)-
Mayors Development Centre (MDC)**

The Action

1. Description

1.1. Title: Upland Agricultural Extension Development for Diversified Farming Systems (UAED/DFS)

1.2. Location (Philippines, Province of, Municipality of,)

1.3. Amount requested

Total cost	Amount requested	% of total
EUR 81,660	EUR 51,167	APPROX. 63%

1.4. Summary

To implement UAED/DFS in 10 upland barangays in the municipality ofand in the following upland barangays.....Duration of the **ACTION** two (2) years. The main activities are:

- Capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and concerned upland communities in 10 upland barangays regarding UAED/DFS
- Establishment and capacity building of an effective upland agricultural extension delivery (**UAED**) system in each barangay and support for upland farmers to switch to diversified farming systems (**DFS**) and to adopt proper soil and water conservation measures on their farms.
- Establishment of a farmer based Learning Site (**LS**) on the farm of each extension worker

1.5. Objectives

The overall objective of the **ACTION** is to reverse the on-going destruction of upland areas in the 10 barangays in the municipality and to preserve the natural resource base for future generations while at the same time to achieve higher incomes for the upland communities, specifically those who make a living out of farming. For that purpose the activities summarized above will be implemented. It is assumed that the barangays have already a Landuse Based Barangay Development Plan (**LUB-BDP**) in which suitable agricultural areas/farms have been identified for support.

The specific objectives of the **UAED/DFS** are to have an extension system in place in each targeted barangay with extension workers that are well skilled to deliver extension services effectively. The system to be utilized by the LGUs, Line Agencies and Institutions to support sustainable development and to introduce diversified farming systems (**DFSs**) to upland farmers that will increase productivity and income and hence reduce the need to open up more lands, particularly in forest areas. Another specific objective is to establish Learning Sites (**LSs**) where farmers will be exposed to new methods of farming and where technologies will be transferred. The **LSs** will also function as marketing centre for upland farm produce. The application of **DFS** shall be based on Slope Treatment Oriented Practices (**STOP**) that will take into account site-specific solutions for a wide range of soil and environmental conditions, farm sizes and farmer objectives. Under the **DFS** approach the farmers will be supported to grow short (to address

his/her immediate cash requirements), medium (for income needs in the medium term) and long-term crops (for farmers' pension) as well as to diversify into small animal production.

1.6. Justification

Overall justification for support for sustainable upland development.

The Philippines covers a total of 30 million HAs. Half of it is classified as forestlands and 10 million HAs of that are classified as timberlands, which may be used for productive purposes under certain conditions. The remaining 5 million HAs are for national parks, residential areas, civil and military reserves, lakes and ponds and for unclassified land uses.

Around 100 years ago about 20 million HAs were under original forest cover¹. Now only an estimated 1 million of old-growth forest remain². Sixty (60) years ago the population in these forestlands was not more than 3 million or 10% of the Philippine population of 30 million at that time. Indigenous Peoples occupied the forestlands, which had been their ancestral domain. They sustained themselves by consuming and selling forest products and by slash and burn agricultural practices. Latest figures show that between 20-30 million people of the present Philippine population (85 million), or between 20-35%, now inhabit forestlands³ and mainly support themselves by small-scale, often subsistence farming. It is estimated that out of the 10 million HAs of 'timberlands', 8.5 million are farmed already in an, unfortunately, unsustainable manner, that has resulted in severe soil erosion and steadily decreasing upland agricultural productivity. Very low incomes and poor quality of life is therefore a common scene in the uplands. This fierce erosion has also resulted in extreme "poverty" in terms of biodiversity.

Furthermore, what happens in the uplands has a direct effect on the lowlands and coastal areas. Lowland dwellers, farmers and fishermen, have suffered hugely due to the damaging effects of severe floods and siltation, which have occurred as a result of the erosion in the uplands.

In conclusion one may say that today the Philippine upland resources base including that of the concerned municipality is seriously threatened and the possible near future effects are highly troublesome and it seems quite justifiable to say that this should worry every Filipino. Besides the still ongoing "legal" and illegal logging, unsustainable farming practices inside forestlands are the main cause of depletion of the natural forest resources. Simultaneously, the same threat of natural resources depletion hovers over the lowlands and coastal areas, which are severely affected by what is going on in the forestlands. The uplands, with their direct link with the lowland and coastal zones, are an integral part of the ecological system and must be conserved for the survival and development of the Philippines. Their destruction will result in decreasing production and revenue in the prime lowland ecological zones too.

UAED/DFS is fundamental for addressing the rapidly decreasing upland resource base in the Philippines as most of the upland forestlands are already farmed, albeit and unfortunately in an unsustainable manner. Research shows that as a result of present farming practices, there is a topsoil reduction between 3-10 cm a year, depending on the slope, soil type and crops grown.

¹ www.nscb.gov.ph, National Statistical Coordination Board, 2005

FAO Corporate Document response: <http://www.fao.org/documents/show.....chapter 4. Impacts and effectiveness of logging in natural forest Philippines – Ernesto S. Guiang>

² <http://forestry.dent.gov.ph/stat2003htm>

³ Extrapolation from the figures in the FAO publication chapter 4. Impacts and effectiveness of logging in natural forest: Philippines – Ernesto S. Guiang

Without immediate action, it can be concluded that within 10-20 years there is not more scope for upland people that depend on farming to sustain their life and they would have to come down and make a living elsewhere with all grave consequences for the low lands and coastal areas. If however the destruction of agricultural lands due to bad farming practices can be stopped and rehabilitation can begin by protecting the farmland against erosion and by growing the right crops that will stabilise and improve agricultural productivity, future generations will benefit enormously and life can continue in the uplands.

Justification to develop the **UAED/DFS**.

As observed by various stakeholders, the country of the Philippines lacks a system to effectively disseminate Agricultural Technologies. This limits the scope for increasing agricultural productivity and hence farmer's incomes. While some private based extension systems are very effective, such as those established by corporate sectors e.g. banana growers and exporters, generally speaking there is no such thing for small farmers that are into diversified farming systems like those in the uplands.

When the Local Government code came into force, subsequently the extension services of the Department of Agriculture (DA) were transferred to the LGUs. Although decentralisation of such functions is no doubt laudable and the way forward, but without properly capacitating the LGUs, such actions result in a setback instead of a leap forward and this is what has happened.

Hence, there is a great need to revitalise/upgrade the LGU's agricultural extension services particularly for upland small farmers. The **UAED** activity in the **ACTION** is addressing this concern.

DFS

In respect of **DFS**, the advantages of diversifying into medium- and long-term crops are obvious. A combination of one unit of lanzones, four units each of bananas, mango and durian, with six units of pineapple, and a vegetable patch of one unit each of egg plant and okra, can earn the farmer PhP 100,000 compared to PhP 4,800 from the same area of 8,300 sq m if s/he grows cassava². Field observations show that okra, eggplants and bananas can become monthly income generators. Adding goats, pigs, fishponds, etc. will give the farmer extra income. The wider the range of production units the less the impact on the household's income should there be a drop in the price of several of the products. DFS farmers with only very steep slopes to cultivate must be encouraged to switch from corn to bananas and fruit trees. Widespread and continuous cultivation of corn and cassava on steep slopes is reducing soil depths by at least 3 cm per year. If this continues, there is a danger that there may be insufficient soil left to support any crop.

Diversification of crops is easier for farmers whose land includes minor valleys, where irrigated vegetable production is feasible, and gently sloping hilltops and ridges, which can be terraced. Unfortunately, the destruction of forests is reducing the potential for irrigated vegetable production annually as streams and springs dry up. Farmers who only have access to steep slopes are encouraged to adopt multi-storey tree crop production, in which a range of trees of various heights is planted to cover the slopes. Nonetheless, where slopes are too steep or soils too shallow, it is in the public interest that attempts to exploit these slopes be curtailed which should be properly reflected in the LUB-BDP and agreed upon by all stakeholders. Hence the LGU will adopt the **DFS/STOP** approach to increase agricultural production and subsequently the incomes of the farmers.

The **DFS/STOP** approach when implemented by an effective upland agricultural extension system as proposed, can be a powerful tool to help addressing erosion and productivity decrease, while at the same time farmers will increase their incomes and move away from poverty inherent to subsistence farming.

Furthermore the present development partnerships of the LMP-MDC has made this institution created by the Local Government Code of 1991, a national repository of the data base of the country's poverty mapping activities thru the community-based monitoring system or CBMS which is being implemented by a tripartite effort of the DILG-NAPC-LMP. By being one of the repositories, the LMP-MDC therefore shall have access to CBMS results/information which leads to easy retrieval and use of poverty-focused information for the uplands as well as translate the localization of the millennium development goals for the upland communities to benefit from once translated into actions such as the DFS

BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries of the proposed **ACTION** are estimated at around xxx households and the 11 LGUs involved. The supporting agencies like the Department of Agriculture and the DENR/NCIP, can be categorized as secondary beneficiaries while many more beneficiaries will benefit once the UAED/DFS is implemented and proper and sustainable management of the upland farmlands in the target barangays will trigger off better living conditions for people in the related lowlands as well as in the coastal areas, who will have less flooding and siltation.

SELECTION

The 10 barangays were selected based on criteria regarding the state of the uplands in terms of land degradation, poverty of households, community interest and relevance for watershed protection.

As explained under the justifications of the schemes relevance of the action to the target groups, the relevance with proper implementation, will be quite obvious in terms of economic development and sustaining their resource base for future generations

1.7 Detailed description of activities (see also schedule in 1.9)

Crucial is that farmers have access to quality extension services on how to establish a DFS. Extensive capacity building, training and exposure, of Agricultural Technicians, Barangay Extension workers (BEWs) and Farmers Training Groups (FTGs), together forming the community based extension team or CBET, are therefore a necessary condition. Establishment of learning sites/model farms is another important activity under this scheme and provision of seedlings as incentives to farmers to adopt, particularly soil and water conservation technologies, is essential too. Farmer cross-visits have been shown to be quite effective in the transfer of appropriate technologies for upland farming. Distribution of extension materials, farmer gatherings to exchange experiences, and field days where producers, buyers and service providers are brought together are also effective means of achieving the purpose of the scheme. In addition, awareness campaigns for LGU officials and upland communities on the need for sustainable farming are also necessary. Radio programmes in this respect have proven to be well received.

THE SCHEME STEP-BY STEP

AGREEMENT BETWEEN LMP-MDC AND MLGU; GENERAL ORIENTATION, PREPARATION AND INITIAL ORIENTATION ON UAED-DFS AS WELL AS FIELD EXPOSURE, 2 MONTHS

The collaboration to implement the UAED-DFS ACTION in the 10 upland barangays will be spelled out in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) including detailed implementation guidelines and budgets between LMP-MDC and the Municipality and Barangay LGUs. The LMP-MDC will be the main Service Provider (SP) to the LGUs. Hence the LMP-MDC will conduct the general orientation of the MLGU particularly the staff of the Municipal Agricultural Office (MAO) and go through the work plan and budget in detail. During this time the MLGU will also set-up a UAED-DFS Team headed by the Municipal Agriculturist (MA) by Administrative Order of the Mayor and prepare the job descriptions for all concerned. After this, roles of the various parties should be clear and after the conduct of the proposed capacity building (see next steps) of the Team, it should be ready to oversee the UAED-DFS ACTION and be able to facilitate its implementation as scheduled

MUNICIPAL/BARANGAY LGU DRAFT AND ADOPT RESOLUTIONS IN RESPECT OF UAED-DFS SCHEME

Under this activity the barangay and municipal Councils will draft and adopt a number of resolutions and ordinances that will legally support the implementation of the UAED-DFS ACTION under coaching of the LMP-MDC.

FIELD EXPOSURE

There is a need to expose the M/BLGU UAED-DFS personnel involved in UAED-DFS to outstanding extension and diversified farming systems in the uplands of Southern Mindanao where such schemes have successfully been established by LGUs in their upland barangays and see hands-on how it was/is done. This group to be exposed will consist of the MA and the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC) being the municipal planner, Key Municipal Councillors as well as the concerned 10 Barangay Captains and representatives of the POs in the 10 barangays. The LMP-MDC will facilitate the exposure trip

ORIENTATION AND PLANNING/SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS FOR LGU OFFICIALS, MA, MPDC, BARANGAY OFFICIALS AND PO REPRESENTATIVES

These workshops go into detail on planning and budgeting, establishing the mechanisms and systems and the implementation of the UAED-DFS activities, the time schedules, budgets, operational details etc. Per barangay a CBET will be established and a UAED-DFS plan will be formulated to steer necessary budget allocations in the Annual Investment Plans. This will be facilitated by LMP-MDC too.

FORMAL APPOINTING OF THE KEY STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BARANGAY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UAED-DFS ACTION

The Municipal UAED-DFS Team will assist the barangays in selecting, appointing and briefing the community based extension teams (CBETs)

STEP 2: TRAINING OF TRAINORS MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURAL STAFF, 1 MONTH

This training on the CBET mechanism, land management and diversified farming systems will be facilitated by LMP-MDC, which will engage resource persons and relevant institutions like the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI) for that purpose.

STEP 3: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT, 1 MONTH

The MA, already instructed to provide services to the upland barangay farmers, will appoint and deploy Agricultural Technologists (ATs) to the barangays who will be endorsed by the Mayor. The selection and appointment of the rest of members of the CBET in each barangay, is done by the AT, with the support of the MA. The CBET will consist of the assigned AT from the Office of the Municipal Agriculturist (MAO). The other members will be the Barangay extension Worker (BEW) and the Farmers Training Groups (FTGs), the latter will have at least one member from each sitio/purok. The BLGU will be instrumental in assisting the MA with the selection and appointments by Barangay Captain in consultation with the community/PO/farmers organisation. Except the AT and MA, basically the CBET members will be volunteers although the LGUs will provide some incentives to them.

STEP 4: TECHNICAL TRAININGS AND EXPOSURE, 1 MONTH

Hands-on training and exposure of the CBETs to good upland farms that follow SUSTAINABLE UPLAND DEVELOPMENT (SUD) practices. The first training will be on land management and DFS. Follow-up trainings will be technical in nature and depend on the needs of the barangay; M&E is another training that will be facilitated.

STEP 5: MODEL FARM/LEARNING SITE ESTABLISHMENT, 6 MONTHS

MAO/AT will provide technical assistance and seedling support from the MLGU to the BEWs and FTG members to establish/enhance their farms to become model/demo farms cum learning sites with nursery to become a supply line for other collaborating farmers in the barangay.

STEP 6: SELECTION/ORGANISATION OF FARMERS, 1 MONTH

AT and BEW will select/organize other interested farmers and conduct similar farmer-to farmer trainings for them at the respected learning sites

STEP 7: SEEDLING SUPPORT TO FARMER ADOPTERS, 2 MONTHS

MAO will provide other farmers that have established proper land management/ contoured their farms with seedling support

STEP 8: CONTINUING EXTENSION SERVICE DELIVERY

Continuous M&E and technical assistance, info dissemination/technology updating by MAO with support from other support institutions like line agencies/Academe to the CBETS to further enhance their farms, alert them on demand changes, organize farmer field days to strengthen market linkages etc.

1.8 Methodology

Methods of implementation and its reasons

The M/BLGU will be the main implementers by mandate. LGUs are crucial service providers to the people by law. MLGUs are organised in a league that is the LMP. BLGUs are also organised in a League of Barangays. To choose the LMP and MLGU level for project implementation has to do with the fact that MLGUs have the responsibility by law to oversee the BLGUs and provide them with technical assistance and financial and material support and hence is the best partner to work with for **SUSTAINABLE UPLAND DEVELOPMENT (SUD)**. Furthermore there are national policies including the recently signed Executive Order 606 on upland development, that give clear mandates to LGUs to take up responsibility for their own development and ensure proper convergence between different agencies with their own policies etc. All LGU Leagues endorsed the EO before the President signed it.

The application of DFS is based on Slope Treatment Oriented Practices (STOP). The STOP can assist extension workers identify site-specific solutions that take into account the wide range of soil and environmental conditions, farm sizes and farmer objectives. This approach has evolved as the best solution to protect the upland resource base against erosion and at the same time generate more income for upland farmers; with the ultimate goal that farmers will fully shift from short-term crops to tree crops, which of course are most appropriate for upland, sloping watershed areas.

Under the DFS approach the farmer will grow short (to address his/her immediate cash requirements), medium (for income needs in the medium term) and long-term crops (for farmers' pension). This lessens dependence on a single crop, promotes moving to dualistic cropping systems with an ever-increasing area under perennial crops and switching to better marketable crops as well as diversifying into small animal production.

How action intends to build on previous action

The UAED-DFS scheme was incubated, designed, formulated, tested and replicated by LGUs in Southern Mindanao with European Union support. The LMP has seized the opportunity to

facilitate replication country wide in line with its mandate to share best LGU practices with other LGUs. Hence this action clearly builds on previous **best practices**.

Procedures for internal evaluation

The LMP will regularly evaluate the performance of the MLGU concerned. For that purpose it will assign a consultant or a staff member to quarterly monitor and visit the MLGU and report on this to LMP-MDC. Moreover, the LMP has also included in its advocacy the mainstreaming of the Local Government Performance Measurement System (LGPMS) and the localization of the millennium development goals. By its regular meetings and monitoring activities, the LMP shall be able to closely monitor uplands LGUs **performances of the scheme** in relation to addressing poverty and environmental degradation indicators.

Level of involvement and activity other partners and reasons

The LMP will closely liaison with concerned national line agencies, particularly the department of Agriculture (DA) and its training arm the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), the Department of Natural Environmental Resources (DENR) to facilitate the transfer of relevant technologies and information to the MLGU and CBETs as well as to promote research on upland agriculture and forest land management concerns.

At MLGU level the same will be done to establish linkages with Regional and Provincial Government and Non-Government institutions.

Proposed implementation team

The LMP-MDC level implementation team will consist of the Head of the Mayors Development centre, a Finance Specialist and some support staff and assisted by a consultant on UAED-DFS.

Its role is basically mediating between the donor and the MLGU, supervision and M&E of the MLGU performance and reporting to its Board and donor.

In respect of Technical Assistance to MLGUs frequently referred to above, LMP-MDC's role is basically to timely tap and link up these services with the LGU under a contract between LMP-MDC and concerned consultant, specialist or institutional Service Provider.

1.9 Duration and action plan

The duration will be two years

Action Plan

See Annex C

2. Expected results

2.1. Expected impact on target groups⁴:

The impact on the community can be categorised into:

1. Empowerment of the farming community being a necessary condition for sustainable development and for attracting support from outside.
2. Direct economic benefits from DFS farming that can improve the lives of the upland household members through increased productivity, better crops for uplands, soil stabilisation
3. Improved governance by their LGUs also leading to better service delivery
4. Heightened awareness and subsequent increased chances on improved natural resource management on agricultural lands

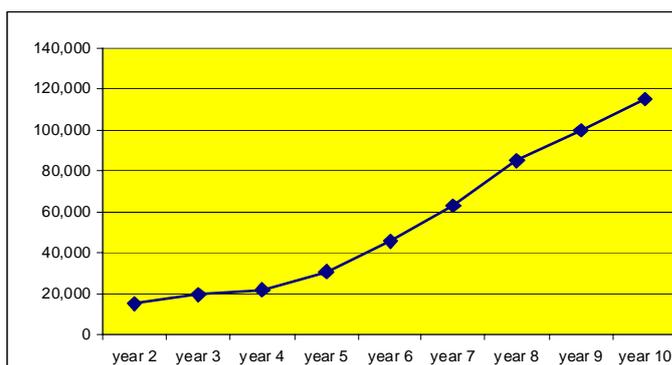
The voluntarily involvement of the barangay extension workers and the farmers they will relate to in terms of awareness campaigns, hands-on trainings etc. will increase self confidence in pursuing their own farm development. It will also improve the relationship between the MLGU staff and the farming community and enhance their appreciation of increased service delivery. The empowerment will also be instrumental in demanding and subsequent steering/directing of LGU/MAO services such as on agricultural extension and support from National Agencies programmes like from the DA and the DENR. It will stabilise the community as the farmers work together and meet regularly at learning sites for trainings and information dissemination, which will reduce violations of rules and regulations, security concerns, and also crime as social control

⁴ One HA of the usual practice in the uplands i.e. mainly corn, on an average generates around 15,000 peso per year and declining due to productivity reductions as a result of dwindling top soil. One HA of a diversified farm consisting of a small cornfield for subsistence plus short-term crops (tomatoes, sweet pepper, egg plant), medium term crops (bananas) and long term crops (lanzones, rambutans, durian) for commercial purposes, generates in terms of additional net income, approximately in:

THE BENEFITS

1 hectare of mainly corn = P15,000/year income for a farmer

1 hectare of diversified farm will generate in terms of additional net income approximately in



Looking at the scheme from a public point of view, one might relate the LGU investment to the socio-economic-environmental benefits arising from such investment. Such benefits are extra income generated by the farmers and general returns as a result of, and reduced costs due to, better environmental management (less soil erosion and floods, sustained water supply and coastal fishing to mention a few).

will have been increased

Besides the direct economic benefits from the implementation of the ACTION itself, more sustainable benefits though, are those from increased farm productivity due to the plan to have farmers rigorously applying soil and water conservation measures and diversified farming systems.

Improved governance will be evident because of improved accountability of MAO services, which has to do with increased transparency and confidence building with the upland communities as conditioned by implementing the ACTION activities.

Heightened awareness and subsequent improved natural resource management will benefit both LGUs and communities, as they will be exposed to awareness campaigns on sustainable agriculture and natural resource management embedded within the UAED-DFS scheme activities. This in turn will contribute to positive impact on governance and responsible resource utilisation and its protection.

2.1.1. The implementation of the ACTION will go hand-in-hand with refining the LGUs systems, procedures and policies supported by municipal and barangay legislation, geared towards UAED-DFS. In practice this means there will be ordinances on UAED-DFS. The barangays will be encouraged to follow suit and link support to upland households to their performance as good farmers and protectors of their environment.

2.1.2. Regarding technical management capacities in respect of dealing with UAED-DFS and upland barangay communities, the LMP/MDC will provide resource persons/consultants and/or NGOs to build the LGU capacity in this regard as well as to coach them for a certain period of time. The MLGU key staff involved in UAED-DFS will also be exposed to LGUs in Southern Mindanao where the scheme is successfully on-going.

2.2. Publications and other outputs

Publications

1. The 10 barangays will all have their UAED-DFS Extension plan published and distributed to stakeholders and support institutions.
2. The MLGU will also plan to use the extension plans for public relations to create linkages between the CBETs and **other relevant organisations**
3. There will be documentation ready for dissemination among stakeholders on DFS.
4. The MLGU with the help of the LMP-MDC will regularly publicise progress in local newspapers and radio
5. Several hand-outs already available at LMP will be multiplied and distributed to the CBETs, farmers, and barangay officials
6. The CBETs and DFS farm will be come models where other barangays can learn from
7. The Learning Sites will regularly bring in “farmer guests” from other barangays, business representatives and the academe to link them with the barangays community with the aim to attract support and build institutional contacts

Other outputs

Crucial outputs reflecting the achievement of the objectives will be well-managed DFS farms with increased productivity and income that would prevent further encroachment into forestlands.

Furthermore this is reflected in farmers applying appropriate soil and water conservation measures and in strong CBETs taking the lead in promoting sustainable farming.

2.3. Multiplier effects

After the implementation of the activities of the ACTION, the MLGU should be fully capacitated to replicate the CBET-DFS best practices to other barangays. The MLGU commits that in the years to come it will allocate funds for replication of this crucial activity as reflected in the Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) and Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) with clear budget for UAED-DFS. The magnitude of the allocated resources planned for in the MDP will depend on the MLGU's local resource mobilisation capacity and Internal Revenue Allotment as well as other fund sources that it will explore. The Extension Plans and the outcome of this ACTION in terms of excelling DFS farmers will be instrumental in respect of the latter.

Regarding local resource mobilisation it is expected that gradually taxes from upland communities that are benefiting from the UAED-DFS can be increased in line with their income increase.

Experiences will be shared with other municipalities, particularly through LMP-MDC programmes.

2.4. Short and long-term impact

As mentioned above after the ACTION, the MLGU will gradually replicate CBETs and DFS to other upland barangays within its capacity and using the skills, documentation and experience generated during the implementation of the ACTION activities. Sources of funds will be from the MLGU's own local resource mobilisation, IRA funds, funds will be mobilised through lobbying, when relevant it will also be considered to submit replication proposals to Government Financial Institutions (GFIs) for funding UAED-DFS. Tapping Congressional funds is another channel that will be explored.

Institutionally, now that the LGUs have their capacity build on implementing the extension system UAED/DFS, major constraints to achieve institutional sustainability are not expected. But it should be ensured that the links with Provincial and Regional Agricultural Extension Networks, Government and Non-Government and the Academe and the National Agencies will continue and further be strengthened to regularly and structurally provide the LGUs with refresher trainings and technology innovations, market information etc. Support from the LMP/MDC to keep the momentum regarding UAED-DFS is crucial in this regard.

On the policy level, the MLGU will already, during the implementation of the ACTION, refine its systems, procedures and policies supported by municipal and barangay legislation, geared towards UAED-DFS. In practice, this means there will be ordinances on UAED-DFS. The barangays will be encouraged to follow suit and link support to upland farmers to their performance as good farmers and protectors of their environment.

In respect of higher-level policies that affect the LGUs, this will be the responsibility of the LMP/MDC to facilitate that mandates are clearly defined and confusion between Agencies and LGUs are avoided to a maximum level.

3. Budget and expected sources of funding see annex B

II APPLICANT

1. Identity

Full legal name (business name):	LMP-MDC
Acronym (where applicable)	
Legal status	
VAT registration number (where applicable)	
Official address	
Postal address	
Contact Person	
Telephone number	
Fax number	
Email	
Internet Site	

2. Bank details

The bank must be located in the country where the applicant is registered.

Account name	
Account number	
Sort code	
IBAN Code (optional)	
Bank name	
Address of bank	
Name of signatory/ies	
Position of Signatory/ies	

NB: Before the grant contract is signed, the applicants selected will have to supply a financial identification form using the model in Annex V to the contract, certified by the bank named above.

Correspondent bank (where relevant)

Account name	
Account number	
Sort code	
IBAN code (optional)	
Bank name	
Address of bank	

3. Description of application (one page maximum)

3.1 When was your organization founded and when did it start its activities?

What are the main activities of your organization at present?

3.2 List of the management board / committee of your organization

Name	Profession	Sex	Position	Years on the board
		F / M		
		F / M		

4. Capacity to manage and implement actions

1.1. Experience of similar actions⁵

4.2. Resources⁶

⁵ Maximum 1 page per action. Please provide a detailed description of actions managed by your organization over the past five years in the fields covered by this programme, taking care to identify for each action:

- (a) the object and location of the action
- (b) the results of the action
- (c) your organization's role (lead manager or partner) and its degree of involvement in the action
- (d) the cost of action
- (e) donors to the action (name, address and e-mail, telephone number, amount contributed)

This information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient experience of managing actions in the same sector of a comparable scale to the one for which you are requesting a grant.

⁶ Maximum 3 pages. Please provide a detailed description of the various resources which your organization has access to, and in particular, of the following:

1. annual income over the last three years, mentioning where applicable for each year, the names of the main financial backers and the proportion of annual income each has contributed.
2. The number of full-time and part-time staff by category (*e.g. number of project managers; accountants, etc.*), indicating their place of employment
3. equipment and offices
4. other relevant resources (*e.g. volunteers, associated organizations, networks that might also contribute to implementation*).
5. *contribute to implementation*).

This information will be used to assess whether you have sufficient resources to implement an action of the scale of the one for which you are requesting a grant.

5. Other applications made to other Donors

5.1 Grants, contracts and loans obtained over the last three years from other donors

Action title and reference number	EC budget line, EDF or other source	Amount (EUR)	Date obtained

5.2 Grant applications submitted (or about to be submitted) to other donors in the current year:

Action title and reference number	EC budget line, EDF or other source	Amount (EUR)

2. Partnership statement

Statement of partnership

We have read and approved the contents of the proposal submitted to the Contracting Authority.
We undertake to comply with the principles of good partnership practice.

Name:	
Organization:	
Position:	
Signature:	
Date and place:	

IV DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

I, the undersigned, being the person responsible in the applicant organization for the action, certify that:

- (a) the information given in this application is correct; and
- (b) the applicant and its partners (where applicable) do not fall into any of the categories (a) to (f) listed in section 2.1. 1(2) of the Guidelines for Applicants; and
- (c) the applicant has the sources of financing and professional competence and qualifications specified in section 2.3 (3) of the Guidelines for Applicants.

Name:	
Position:	
Signature:	
Date and place:	

Checklist

Before dispatching your application, please check that it is complete (see Notice on page 1) and specifically that:

The application form

- the dossier is complete and complies with the application form's requirements
- one original and 5 copies of all documents are annexed
- an electronic copy of the file is enclosed where required
- the dossier is typed and is in English
- the declaration by the applicant (Section IV) is signed and attached
- if there are partners, the applicant has completed and signed a partnership statement, also included
- each partner has completed and signed a partnership statement and statements are included
- the budget and the expected sources of funding are presented in the format of the application form (Annex B), completed and drawn up in Euro
- in the budget the Contracting Authority's contribution is identified and is a maximum of 75% of the total eligible costs of the action
- in the budget, overheads do not exceed 7% of direct eligible costs
- the logical framework for the project has been completed where required (Annex C)

Supporting documents

- the applicant's statutes or articles of association are included
- the most recent annual report of the applicant is annexed
- the most recent accounts of the applicant are annexed (profit and loss account and balance sheet for the last financial year for which the accounts have been closed)
- the statutes or articles of association of all partners are annexed
- the originals of the supporting documents required or, failing this, photocopies certified by an approved independent agency and, where such documents are in a language other than the language(s) of the call for proposals, reliable translations are annexed.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objectives	To contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improved income situation of upland farmers ➤ Proper protection of farmlands against erosion 	Monitoring & Evaluation studies	
Specific objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extension system (CBET) in place in each targeted barangay ➤ Extension workers are well skilled to deliver extension services effectively ➤ CBET utilized by the LGUs, Line Agencies and Institutions to support sustainable development and to introduce diversified farming systems (DFSs) ➤ Upland farmers have increased productivity and income ➤ Opening up of more lands, particularly in forest areas minimized ➤ Learning Sites (LSs) established ➤ Farmers exposed to new methods of farming; technologies transferred ➤ LSs function as marketing centres for upland farm produce ➤ DFS based on Slope Treatment Oriented Practices (STOP) that will take into account site-specific solutions for a wide range of soil and environmental conditions, farm sizes and farmer objectives ➤ Farmers grow short (to address his/her immediate cash requirements), medium (for income needs in the medium term) and long-term crops (for farmers' pension) ➤ Farmers diversify into small animal production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Documented plan and system in place ➤ Extension workers familiar with upland extension delivery and appropriate agricultural and land management technologies ➤ LGUs provide support to farmers using CBET ➤ Production and incomes of farmers have increased ➤ Agreed forest lands in LUB-BDP no more threatened ➤ LSs in each barangay operational ➤ Technology transfer done on sustainable basis ➤ Market linkages improved ➤ Farms lands protected following STOP ➤ Farmers organizations strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ M&E studies ➤ Completion reports ➤ Community monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Peace and order ensured ➤ No natural calamities will happen

<p>Expected results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Empowerment of the farming community ➤ LGU's capacity increased on agri-extension ➤ Increased farm productivity ➤ Increased farmers incomes from DFS farming ➤ STOP applied ➤ Better more suitable crops planted; soil stabilisation achieved ➤ Improved governance and service delivery by LGUs ➤ Heightened awareness and subsequent increased chances on improved natural resource management on agricultural lands ➤ Increased self confidence of farmers to improve their farms ➤ Improved relationship between the MLGU staff and the farming community ➤ Enhanced appreciation of LGU service delivery ➤ Increased support from provincial, regional and national levels for upland farming ➤ MAO office strengthened ➤ Refined LGUs systems, procedures and polices supported for supporting UAED-DFS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10 CBETs in place, trained and capable to transfer technologies and organize farmers ➤ CBETs supported by LGUs, recognized as arm of LGU in terms of extension (ordinances) ➤ Farmers incomes doubled with compared to without CBET services ➤ Farmland contoured following STOP ➤ Variety of tree crops planted ➤ Livestock increased on farms ➤ LGU increased services through CBET (plant now pay later e.g.) ➤ ATs regularly provide services to CBET and its farmers ➤ More support attracted from outside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plans ➤ M&E studies ➤ Field visits ➤ Interviews ➤ Documents Ordinances ➤ Community evaluation reports 	<p>Support from higher levels of government in support of UAED-DFS (IRA)</p>
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Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agreement between LMP-MDC and MLGU (MOA) ➤ General orientation and preparation ➤ Field exposure ➤ Set-up UAED-DFS Team headed by the Municipal Agriculturist (MA) by Administrative Order ➤ Municipal/barangay LGU draft and adopt resolutions in respect of UAED-DFS ➤ Orientation and planning/system development workshops for MLGU and barangay officials and PO representatives ➤ Formal appointing of the key staff ➤ Selecting, appointing and briefing the community based extension teams (CBETs) ➤ Training of Trainers municipal agricultural staff ➤ Institutional arrangement ➤ Technical trainings for CBET and exposure ➤ Model farm/learning site establishment ➤ Selection/organisation of farmers ➤ Seedling support to farmer adopters ➤ Continuing extension service delivery 	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ M/BLGU staff assigned ➤ Ordinances ➤ Available Technical assistance ➤ Trainings and exposures ➤ Information campaigns ➤ Materials, seedlings and Tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ M&E studies ➤ Progress reports ➤ Completion reports ➤ Community monitoring reports <p>Total: Euro 81,660 Total requested from donor for 10 barangays: Euro 51,167 or approx. 63% LMP-LGU Contribution: Euro 30,000 or approx.37%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Institutional arrangement between MLGU and LMP to be in place ➤ Funds secured by LGU and LMP ➤ National Policies to be supportive ➤ Peace and order ensured ➤ No natural calamities
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ANNEX B

ANNEX B: BUDGET

COST BREAK DOWN

Assumption: Per barangay there will be 100 farmers supported

MUNICIPAL LEVEL UAED-DFS COSTS Donor LMP-LGU

	Item	Cost in peso/euro (2007 prices)	EURO	EURO
1	Agreements with LMP/MOA etc.	10,000/167		167
2	Overall Orientation by LMP to LGUs	10,000/167		167
3	Resolutions on UAED-DFS adopted by Councils, consultations done	10,000/167		166
4	Exposure trip in Southern Mindanao including travel	50,000/833	833	
5	Planning/system dev. workshops and Formulation Municipal Barangay Extension Plans	15,000/250	250	
6	Formal MLGU staff appointment for UAED-DFS			
7	Technical Training MAO staff (ATs)	25,000/417	417	
8	Technical assistance 6 months x 35,000	210,000/3500	3,500	
9	LGU staff salaries etc. estimated at	360,000/6000		6,000
	Total	690,000/11,500	5,000	6,500

BARANGAY LEVEL UAED COSTS DONOR LMP-LGU

	Item	Cost in peso (2007 prices)	EURO	EURO
1	Establishment and training of Community Based Extension Team (CBET)	70,000/1167	1,167	
2	Farm development of CBET members (6 extension workers per barangay)	60,000/1000	1,000	
3	Support for farmers in barangay (seedlings, goats), 100 farms x Peso 6000/farm	600,000/6000	3,000	3,000
	Total per barangay	730,000/12,167	9,167	3,000
	Total 10 barangays	7,300,000/121,667	91,667	30,000

Total costs: Euro 133,167

Total requested from Donor for 10 barangays: Euro 96,667 or approx. 63%

LMP-LGU Contribution: Euro 36,500 or approx.37% %

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Expected Sources of funding		Amount EUR	Percentage of total %
Applicant's financial contribution		36,500	37%
Donor contribution sought in this application		96,667	63%
Contribution(s) from other Donor Institutions		0	0
Contributions from other organizations:			
<i>Name</i>	<i>Conditions</i>		
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		133,667	
Direct Revenue from the Action		0	
OVERALL TOTAL		133,667	

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

- 1) **Title of Proposal: Upland Agricultural Extension for Diversified farming Systems (UAED-DFS)**
- 2) **Programme Component: Poverty alleviation of upland farmers through technology transfer and input supply**
- 3) **Type of Activity: Capacity building, sustainable agricultural development**
- 4) **Duration of the Project (in months): 24**
- 5) **Project Abstract:**

a. The Project Objectives:

The overall objective of the ACTION is to reverse the on-going destruction of upland areas in the 10 barangays in the municipality and to preserve the natural resources while at the same time to achieve higher incomes for the upland communities, specifically those who make a living out of farming.

b. Brief Keyword Description of the Main Activities

- Capacity building of Local Government Units (LGUs) and concerned upland communities in 10 upland barangays
- Establishment and capacity building of an effective upland agricultural extension delivery (UAED) system in each barangay and support for upland farmers to switch to diversified farming systems (DFS) and to adopt proper soil and water conservation measures on their farms.
- Establishment of a farmer based Learning Site (LS) on the farm of each extension worker

c. Milestones/Key Indicators:

- 10 CBETs established and functioning
- 10 barangay and one municipal extension plans formulated and adopted
- xxx farms sustainably farmed with a total HAs of

6) Applicant Details:

Institution Name: LMP

Address: _____

Country: Philippines

Contact Person: _____

Tel. _____

Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

7) Partners' Details:

No.	Partner Institution	Country	Contact Person/E-mail

