**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**PERIOD: JANUARY – DECEMBER 2017**

1. **BASIC INFORMATION**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project ID / Output ID** | 87405 **/** 100159 | **Reporting** **Date**: | 1/31/2018 |
| **Full Title**: | **Peace and Reconciliation Initiatives for Empowerment in the Bangsamoro (PRIME Bangsamoro)** | | |
| **Start Date** | 5/3/2016 | **Completion date, approved extension** (if any) | 12/31/2018 |
| **Total Project Fund**:  (and fund revisions, if any) | USD 2,653,161.97 | **AWP Budget (2017)** | USD 1,733,036.06 |
| **Implementing Partner:** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | | |
| **Funding Sources** | DFAT, Funding Window | | |
| **Responsible Partner/s:** | Click here to enter text. | | |

1. **INDICATIVE/EMERGING RESULTS OF THE PROJECT**

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| --- |
| *Narrative of emerging/indicative impacts of the project: Anecdotal accounts of positive accounts/changes in the lives/workings of beneficiaries, supported by basic information or data*  PRIME Bangsamoro continues to support efforts to strengthen the enabling environment for peace and stability in the Bangsamoro areas. It remains a platform to continuously engage the different stakeholders of the peace process, in promoting intra-Moro convergence to push forward a unified Bangsamoro agenda, and in increasing understanding of the drivers of radicalization and of the risks of violent extremism. The various activities of the Project this year has allowed the active participation of the youth, women and religious leaders particularly in relation to defining the drivers, as well as in generating recommendations to minimize, if not prevent, violent extremism. Results of these activities are currently being consolidated as reference for possible additional interventions on: (1) rectifying misinterpretations of Islamic teachings; (2) advocacy efforts to further highlight the women and youth agenda in the normalization track; and, (3) establishing mechanisms to mitigate drivers/risks of radicalization and violent extremism.  *Emerging/indicative contribution to sub-outcome and outcome*  PRIME Bangsamoro has contributed to maintaining the tenuous stability in the Mindanao region.  *Include one (1) paragraph briefly describing key lessons learned/emerging lessons during the subject year*  The flexibility of the Project is seen as key to continue support provided to joint bodies/mechanisms that are within the Peace Infrastructure and established by the peace panels. |

1. **TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  **Output 1. Transformation of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) towards active engagement in political processes is sustained** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | | | | **Baseline** | | **Annual Milestone[[1]](#footnote-1)** | **Annual Target** |
| 1.1.1 Number of plans, strategy papers, and advocacy activities to reflect Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) strategy for political transition | | | | 2015 | 0 | *data* | *data* |
| 1.1.2 Number of MILF leaders provided with technical assistance to develop capacities to pursue their agenda for peaceful political transition | | | | 2016 | 50 | *data* | *data* |
| 1.1.3 Extent to which internal dialogues have sustained coherence, and unity of the MILF’s civilian and military wings during the period of extended political transition | | | | 2016 | Partially – not all camps were consulted on the implementation status of CAB due to limited resource | *data* | *data* |
| **Activity/Sub-activity Description** | **Activity/Sub-activity Deliverables** | **Physical Performance** | | | | | **REMARKS**  **Challenges / Bottlenecks and plans to address them / Lessons Learned** |
| **Status of Activity[[2]](#footnote-2)** | **Status Update/**  **Accomplishment for the Year** | | | |
| Planned Activity 1.1  Enhanced capacities for collaborative leadership, strategic planning, conflict management and related fields strengthened or developed amongst MILF leaders and combatants | Community-based consultation workshops to develop MILF strategy for extended transition due to the on-passage of BBL, including engagement with the new Administration |  |  | | | |  |
| Training and capacity building activities for MILF senior leaders and cadres on collaborative leadership, and peaceful engagement with political processes |  |  | | | |  |
| Leadership trainings and capacity building workshops on participation in local political processes |  |  | | | |  |
|  | Workshops conducted on advocacy and organizing for social and political movements towards good governance |  |  | | | |  |

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  **Output 2. Enabling environment for the establishment of the Bangsamoro political entity is strengthened and sustained** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | | | | **Baseline** | | **Annual Milestone[[3]](#footnote-3)** | **Annual Target** |
| 2.1.1 Number of Intra-Moro Dialogues conducted on challenges and directions for the Bangsamoro Peace Process | | | | 2016 | 3 | *data* | *data* |
| 2.2.1 Number of convergence activities with regard to discussions on current peace agreements and drafts of the enabling legislation for Bangsamoro | | | | 2016 | 3 | *data* | *data* |
| 2.3.1 Percentage of youth participants in peacebuilding activities such as dialogues, workshops, and trainings | | | | 2016 | 10% | *data* | *data* |
| 2.3.2 Percentage of women participants in peacebuilding activities such as dialogues, workshops, and trainings | | | | 2016 | 30% | *data* | *data* |
| 2.4.1 Number of Congressional and Moro leaders participating in dialogue and workshops | | | | 2016 | 30 | *data* | *data* |
| **Activity/Sub-activity Description** | **Activity/Sub-activity Deliverables** | **Physical Performance** | | | | | **REMARKS**  **Challenges / Bottlenecks and plans to address them / Lessons Learned** |
| **Status of Activity[[4]](#footnote-4)** | **Status Update/**  **Accomplishment for the Year** | | | |
| Planned Activity 2.1  Bangsamoro Transition Commission successfully assisted to implement intra-Moro dialogue efforts, including through the All-Moro Congress | Dialogues/meetings to support the relevant trust-and-confidence-building and networking activities among key intermediaries and interlocutors |  | Bangsamoro Assembly (BTC-highlights of the BBL draft and consultations re issues of the peace process and ways forward) – with expenses but activity did not push through due to ML declaration | | | | Refer to AD and highlights |
| Planned Activity 2.2  Track-two efforts, especially in the context of converging the current peace agreements and drafts of the enabling legislation for Bangsamoro such as those by the “insider mediators” convened by civic platforms, successfully assisted | Trainings to gather key personalities from the different sectors of the Bangsamoro and equip them with necessary negotiations and mediation skills in order to work within their respective sectors forging unity among the Bangsamoro |  | Insider Mediators activities (provisions of the draft BBL that is acceptable to both MI and MN)  Similar activities funded by other projects: TRAC (planning and Batch 4) | | | |  |
| Planned Activity 2.3  Efforts to increase participation by women and youth in peacebuilding initiatives successfully implemented, including through the “peace tables” convened by the Government; dialogue efforts supported by the BTC and normalization initiatives led by the parties | Women and youth peace tables’ training workshops conducted convened by Government or BTC, including orientation on normalization process |  | No related activity | | | |  |
| Planned Activity 2.4  Systematic dialogue established between Congressional and Moro leaderships around linkages between the federalism process and the implementation of the CAB, including through the Friends of Peace | Dialogues/meetings between Congressional and Moro leaderships on federalism process and its implications on the CAB implementation through Friends of Peace | *RED: Not started/ delayed* | FOP meeting with leaders of Senate re federalism and CAB implementation – check email of Faith | | | |  |

| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  **Output 3. Installation of a prevention mechanism against violent extremism in the form of a group of credible intermediaries, as well as an Early-Warning-and-Response System (EWRS)** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | | | | **Baseline** | | **Annual Milestone[[5]](#footnote-5)** | **Annual Target** |
| 3.1.1 Number of dialogues between key stakeholders on comprehensive understanding of the drivers of radicalization and of the risks of violent extremism, and of approaches in mitigating them, achieved in partnership with women, youth groups, and faith-based leadership | | | | 2016 | 0 | 1 dialogue | 5 dialogues |
| 3.2.1 Number of intermediaries identified and equipped with capacities to engage alienated groups and communities in dialogues | | | | 2016 | 0 | 27 individuals, 5 PTCAs and 5 school-based youth groups | 50 intermediaries |
| 3.3.1 Number of web-and-social media platform developed, launched, and moderated to generate online dialogue issues pertaining to governance reform, pluralism, and Islamic values and tradition | | | | 2016 | 0 | 0 | 3 platforms |
| 3.4.1 Number of functional platforms that conduct sessions of multi-stakeholder dialogue | | | | 2016 | 0 | 3 platforms | 1 functional platform |
| 3.4.2 Percent increase in self-assessed knowledge of approaches and techniques for dialogue and multi-actor negotiation | | | | 2016 | 0% | *data* | 50% increase |
| 3.5.1 Extent to which EWRS integrated into the joint GPH-MILF security architecture, and into the work of LGUs in selected areas of ARMM | | | | 2016 | Not adequately- no existing EWRS integrated into the joint GPH-MILF security architecture | *data* | Partially – developed EWRS |
| 3.6.1 Number of national and regional development agencies assisted to more effectively provide economic alternatives to violence to individuals and communities at risk of radicalization | | | | 2016 | 0 | *data* | 11 national/regional development agencies |
| 3.7.1 Extent to which for mechanism for sharing of information, joint analysis, and coordination of support among national stakeholders, and development partners effectively established and sustained | | | | 2016 | Not adequately- no existing mechanism for sharing information, joint analysis, and coordination of support among national stakeholders and development partners to prevent violent extremism | *data* | Partially – mechanism developed |
| **Activity/Sub-activity Description** | **Activity/Sub-activity Deliverables** | **Physical Performance** | | | | | **REMARKS**  **Challenges / Bottlenecks and plans to address them / Lessons Learned** |
| **Status of Activity[[6]](#footnote-6)** | **Status Update/**  **Accomplishment for the Year** | | | |
| Planned Activity 3.1  Comprehensive understanding of the drivers of radicalization and of the risks of violent extremism, and of approaches to mitigating them, achieved in partnership with women, youth groups, and faith-based leaderships | Dialogue-type exercises to develop a shared understanding among key stakeholders, and especially those close to the affected communities, of the factors driving the risks of violent extremism, and approaches to mitigating these risks; development of a map of risks based on the exercises | Redefining Radicalization: Streamlining Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE)/ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Efforts of Institutions | The activity convened 50 representatives from various CSOs, NGOs, academe, government institutions, Moro religious sector and private sector. Participants were able to: (1) create an operational definition of radicalization; (2) identify the factors contributing to negative radicalization; (3) identify the challenges in the current implementation of PVE/CVE related initiatives; (4) collation of current activities implemented; and (5) create an action plan to streamline ground initiatives. Participants also formed a Mindanao-wide network for PVE/CVE initiatives per sector with the Al Qalam Institute of the Ateneo de Davao University as the secretariat. | | | | Additional initiatives on PVE/CVE could build on the outputs of this activity. The structure, key activities and funding requirements of the PVE/CVE Network and its sector groupings have already been defined and could be rolled out with the appropriate funding support. The activity has likewise identified the following points for consideration in future endeavors on PVE/CVE: (1) Consider political and social strands in the radicalization question; and, (2) intensity use of social media and film in PVE/CVE. |
| One baseline survey | Engaged the Al Qalam Institute for Islamic Identities and Dialogue in Southeast Asia of the Ateneo de Davao University | The baseline study employed survey questionnaires and focus-group discussions covering a total of 197 religious leaders (i.e., imam, ustadz, or ‘alim) as respondents/key informants. The engagement was able to generate the: (a) respondents’ personal profile; (b) leadership roles; (c) their perceptions and understanding on leadership and leadership principles; (d) appraisal of trainings and context-based capacity building activity needs; and, (e) principal roles among Muslim religious leaders. | | | | Religious leaders, by virtue of their religious functions and stature in the community, play a critical role in helping Filipino Muslims (especially the young ones) cope with critical issues such as the Bangsamoro peace process, Islamophobia, narcopolitics, attractions of western youth culture, and threats of the spread of violence extremism. Forthcoming interventions on the prevention of violent extremism should provide a more prominent role (i.e., IEC and advocacy work) for these religious leaders. |
| Planned Activity 3.2  Credible intermediaries identified and equipped with the capacities to engage alienated groups, and communities in dialogue, and accompanied in applying their capacities | Credible intermediaries drawn from among youth and faith-based leaderships, with at least a third being women; and implement training and capacity development exercises for the intermediaries, including travel for the intermediaries to select communities, involving up to fifty trips in the ARMM area | * Negotiation and Mediation Training Workshops for Ulamas and Civic Leaders * Micro-Capital Grant Agreement (MCGA) with Maranao People Development Center Inc. (MARADECA) * MCGA with Tumikang Sama-Sama Inc. (TSS) | * Trained a total of 22 individuals (18M-4F) through lectures and simulations to enhance participants’ knowledge and skills in internal mediation. Attendees have committed to be part of the existing Insider Mediators Group (IMG) and assist in mediation work as the need arises * MARADECA managed the *Youth and Extremism: Preventing Recruitment* Project which engaged school administrators, Parents-Teachers Community Associations (PCTAs) and selected students of 5 secondary schools in Iligan and Marawi. Activities included round table discussions, lectures and workshops sessions regarding the threats of violent extremism and identification of measures on PVE/CVE at the school level. The project was also able to produce flyers pertaining to “suggested school campus security measures to prevent students from involvement with radical groups”. * TSS initiated discussions with Ulamas for the implementation of the project on *Prevention Violent Extremism through Islamic perspective*. Activities programmed include the conduct of seminar-workshop sessions for selected youth in Zamboanga, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi on their perceptions and experiences in recruitment, radicalization and violent extremism. Ulamas shall facilitate discussions and clarify misconceptions in Islamic teachings. From the highlights of discussions, TSS shall develop materials on PVE (flyers) for information dissemination. | | | | * Trained individuals are willing to assist, if needed, but would likely be constrained to do so if there is minimal (or no support at all) on mobilization and communications. * Advocacy work on PVE/CVE at the schools can be continued by engaging the support of the Local School Board through the endorsement of the school administrators and PCTAs * TSS may likely encounter differences in the perceptions and experiences in recruitment, radicalization and violent extremism of participants from each area. Hence, they must be able to capture these nuances and ensure that they are integrated in the design of flyers (likely to be customized per area). |
| Planned Activity 3.3  Religious, traditional, and youth leaders equipped with the capacity to facilitate alternative discourses on tolerance, and inclusion using social media, and accompanied in applying these capacities | Web-and-social media platform that will generate online dialogue on issues pertaining to governance reform, pluralism, and Islamic values, and tradition; linkages with moderate centers of Islamic learning in Egypt (Al-Azhar), India (Aligarh Muslim University), and Indonesia (Muhammadiyah), among others, with online inputs and commentary, and potentially travel to the Philippines, by scholars in these locations |  | No related activities to date | | | | Could be informed by the results of engagements with implementing partners re identification of drivers of violent extremism and mechanisms for PVE/CVE (if there is additional funding and project extension) |
| Planned Activity 3.4  Civic and faith-based organizations assisted in generating sustainable platforms for inter-faith dialogue, including as a part of the process of intra-Moro dialogue mandated by the new “roadmap for peace” | Dialogue platforms with sessions of multi-stakeholder dialogue; and, training and capacity-building in approaches and techniques for dialogue and multi-actor negotiation participants in these forums | Ongoing engagements, through MCGA, with the following:   * Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development Advocates Inc. (KFPDAI) * Katiyakap Inc. * Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society Inc. (CBCS) | * Support provided to KFPDAI for the implementation of the project *Strengthening Capability among Youth Leaders for Expanded Peace and Development Communities (PDCs) in Maguindanao as Co-champions in Conflict Transformation*. Project is now on the third phase of implementation which includes the engagement of 39 Peace and Development Advocates (PDAs, 19M and 20F trained in the previous phase) as trainers/facilitators of *Community-based Training on Culture of Peace (COP) and Conflict Transformation*. The training sessions covered a total of 694 attendees (419M and 275F) from the youth sector of 15 barangays targeted for transformation into a PDC. KFPDAI also initiated community consultations as part of the effort to facilitate the declaration of at least five PDCs from the target barangays. * Engagement with Katiyakap covers the implementation of the project *Bangsamoro Youth Initiatives for Development (BYID)*. The BYID is Bangsamoro youth platform that provides an avenue for the emerging young leaders to participate in social development initiatives. To date, Katiyakap was able to facilitate the conduct of consultation sessions in General Santos, Davao, Cotabato, Iligan and Zamboanga covering a total of 216 youth leaders representing their Moro communities. The sessions were able to elicit and document key issues affecting the youth, their actual experiences on said issues and its effect on their behaviour/culture. Participants were also able to identify and map out the positive and negative factors (e.g., relational, institutional, ecological, political) affecting the Moro youth and its degree of influence/impact to the individual. The session likewise identified factors considered as drivers of violent extremism among the youth: (1) desire for more attention/fame; (2) lack of employment opportunities; (3) strong feelings of marginalization; (4) discrimination due to religious and cultural affiliation; (5) dissatisfaction with local governance [i.e., perceived endemic corruption, issues with delivery of basic social services, inability to address human rights violations]; (6) prevalence of propaganda issues and misinformation in traditional and social media; and, (7) misinterpretation of Islamic teachings. Remaining activities include the *Moro Youth Leaders Congress* and *Educators’ Seminar-Workshop on Prevention of Violent Extremism in Schools through Global Citizenship Education*. * CBCS engaged as implementing partner and commenced preparatory activities for the *Bangsamoro Civil Society Organizations (CSO)’s Dialogue on Promoting Peace and Prevention of Violent Extremism*. The initiative seeks to involve the Bangsamoro CSO leaders in Central and Western Mindanao in generating mass support for the passage of the Bangsamoro enabling law and identification of practical approaches on the PVE. A CSO Leaders’ Summit is expected to establish a regional mechanism that will lobby for the passage of the enabling law and to provide an alternative narrative for violent extremism. | | | | * Next steps for KFPDAI include the continuation of community consultations re PDC declaration, conduct of the Youth Peace Camp and delivery of livelihood inputs and training support for the youth federation (as part of the effort to keep the youth sector preoccupied with productive activities). * Expected outputs of TSS are likely to be similar with Katiyakap. If so, follow through interventions could include advocacy work in Moro areas to address one of the primary drivers of radicalization and violent extremism (i.e., misinterpretation of Islamic teachings). Areas of support may include development of IEC materials, support for the engagement of Ulamas and the Regional Darul Ifta, and the creation of or support for safe spaces as venue for regular dialogues and counseling with the youth and youth-at-risk. * The network of Bangsamoro CSO leaders can be tapped to participate or assist once the series of legislative consultations on the BTC-crafted enabling law commences. |
| Planned Activity 3.5  Early-warning-and-response system (EWRS) integrated into the joint GPH-MILF security architecture, and into the work of local government units in select areas of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and applied thereafter to violence reduction | Exercises on assessment of current early-warning-and-response capabilities; planning and design by relevant stakeholders of an integrated system that builds on current capabilities; and the development and implementation of the system over a two-year period. |  | No related activities to date | | | |  |
| Planned Activity 3.6  National and regional development agencies assisted to more effectively provide economic alternatives to violence to individuals and communities at risk of radicalization, including through the use of intermediaries indicated under output 3.2 | Exercises to review development programming based on the assessments of the challenge of violent extremism collated under Output 1, and on-ground work in select communities to identify adjustments to current development programming, or new interventions aimed at enhancing participation in, and ownership of, the assistance being offered (up to fifty community level exercises to be held in this regard). Subsequently, the project will advocate for the re-direction of government funds to interventions developed in this manner, with up to ten small scale interventions directly implemented by UNDP in areas inaccessible to the government for political reasons. | * Writeshop for the Finalization of the Integrated Recovery, Rehabilitation and Peacebuilding (IRRP) Plan for the City of Marawi and the Province of Lanao del Sur * Engagement of a Specialist on PVE to assist and provide technical inputs to the UNDP’s Early Recovery Team for Marawi during the early recovery assessment process and crafting of the project document for the proposed early recovery assistance | * The Project engaged a local consultant to facilitate the writeshop for the finalization of the IRRP. The activity was able to: (1) consolidate the results of various (prior) planning workshops into an integrated plan for the recovery of Marawi City and Lanao del Sur in accordance with the government planning and budgeting requirements; and, (2) package the integrated plan into a comprehensive document which can be used for the mobilization of resources both from the government and development partners, and as substantive input for the planning process of the Task Force Bangon Marawi. Proposed activities under the components on *Business and Livelihood* and *Peace and Order* have already taken into consideration the risk/threat of recruitment of affected individuals (i.e., those with negative sentiments towards the government) by radical groups. | | | |  |
| Planned Activity 3.7  Mechanism for sharing of information; joint analysis and coordination of support among national stakeholders and development partners effectively established and sustained | Meetings of implementing partners featuring joint analysis, sharing of information, and development of coordination strategies, including approaches to minimizing overlap, and maximizing complementarity; preparation of preliminary analyses, and materials for the meetings | Engagement of consultant for the stakeholder consultation and crafting of Mindanao Comprehensive Peacebuilding Programme |  | | | |  |

1. **PARTNERSHIPS FORGED**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of partner** | **Type** | **Description of partnership and how it has contributed to project results or sustainability** |
|  | *Select type.* |  |
|  | *Select type.* |  |

1. **IEC AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IEC/Knowledge Product** | **Type** | **Date published/ produced** | **Target audience** | **Link** (If available) |
|  | *Select type.* | *Click here to enter date.* |  |  |
|  | *Select type.* | *Click here to enter date.* |  |  |

1. **ACTIONS TAKEN REGARDING AUDIT AND/OR SPOT CHECK FINDINGS**

*Describe actions taken to address the findings from the audit / spot check as applicable*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Audit/Spot check recommendation/s** | **Action taken** | **Responsible person** | **Implementation date** |
|  |  |  | *Click here to enter date.* |
|  |  |  | *Click here to enter date.* |

1. **RISK LOG UPDATE**

*Assess identified risks and record new risks that may affect project implementation:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Type** | **Status** | **Countermeasures / Management response**  *(What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk)* |
| 1 |  | *Click here to enter date.* | *Select risk type.* |  |  |

Prepared by: \_Winston Aylmer Camariñas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Project Manager/Coordinator

Noted by: \_Camilo M. Montesa\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Programme Team Leader

UNDP

**ANNEX**

1. **SAMPLE RISK LOG UPDATE**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Type** | **Status** | **Countermeasures / Management response** |
| 1. | The change in national and local leadership after the May 2013 elections will create a transition process that may result in delay in project implementation because of changed priorities or uncertainties | Mar 2015 | Political | High-level Risk - New | Conduct of proper and continuing consultation and dialogue at all levels and sectors will be undertaken to ensure support and continuous ownership of / buy in for the project.  Briefing to be specifically provided to new or incoming leadership to enable an understanding of and secure buy in for the project |
| 2 | Critical partners failed to deliver outputs on time | Mar 2015 | Strategic | Materialized, medium-level risk. (Describe particular output affected, cause of failure/delay, RP and other relevant information) | Close monitoring of implementation of deliverables of responsible agencies is underway-a catch-up plan has been submitted and outputs will need to be delivered on\_\_\_\_. |

1. **Reference: Types of Risks[[7]](#footnote-7)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Environmental** | **Financial** | **Organizational** | **Political** | **Operational** | **Regulatory** | **Strategic** | **Other** |
| Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes | EXTERNAL economic factors: interest rates, exchange rate fluctuation, inflation | Institutional Arrangements | Corruption | Complex Design (size: larger/multi-country project; technical complexity; innovativeness, multiple funding sources) | New unexpected regulations, policies | Partnerships failing to deliver | Other risks that do not fit in any of the other categories |
| Pollution incidents | INTERNAL: | Institutional/ Execution Capacity | Government Commitment | Project Management | Critical policies or legislation fails to pass or progress in the legislative process | Strategic Vision, Planning and Communication | Might refer to socioeconomic factors such as: population pressures; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing |
| Social and Cultural | Co-financing difficulties | Implementation arrangements | Political Will | Human Error/Incompetence |  | Leadership and Management |  |
| Security/Safety | Use of financing mechanisms | Country Office Capacity (specific elements limiting CO capacity) | Political Instability | Infrastructure Failure |  | Programme Alignment |  |
| Economic | Funding (Financial Resources) | Governance | Change in Government | Safety being compromised |  | Competition |  |
|  | Reserve Adequacy | Culture, Code of Conduct and Ethics | Armed Conflict and Instability | Poor monitoring and evaluation |  | Stakeholder Relations |  |
|  | Currency | Accountability and Compensation | Adverse Public opinion/media intervention | Delivery |  | Reputation |  |
|  | Receivables | Succession Planning and Talent Management |  | Programme Management |  | UN Coordination |  |
|  | Accounting/Financial Reporting | Human resources Processes and Procedures |  | Process Efficiency |  | UN Reform |  |
|  | Budget Allocation and Management |  |  | Internal Controls |  |  |  |
|  | Cash Management/Reconciliation |  |  | Internal and External Fraud |  |  |  |
|  | Pricing/Cost Recovery |  |  | Compliance and Legal |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Procurement |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Technology |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Physical Assets |  |  |  |

1. **MAINSTREAMING GENDER EQUALITY (Reported annually in the APR)**

*Incorporation of gender perspectives in various outputs and activities by giving emphasis on gender-sensitive concerns especially in leadership roles, decision-making processes, capacity-building and protection of women, including the children and elderly*

1. **Qualitative description**

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| --- |
| * + - **In Governance Mechanisms** *(Participation in Project Board* (including representation of PCW), TWGs, Experts’ Group and o*ther governance mechanisms set up by the Project,* e.g. National multi-sectoral committees) |
| * + - **In Capacity Building and Policy, Planning and Programming** |
| * + - **Women’s Empowerment Key Results** |

* 1. **Gender issues**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Gender issues identified** | **How the project is addressing identified gender issues** |
| 1 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |

* 1. ***Disaggregation of data of Beneficiaries/Participants of Activities conducted under the Project***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Activities** | **Number of beneficiaries/participants** | **Gender disaggregation** | **Remarks (if any)** |
| *Trainings/Consultations/Workshops/ Surveys* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

* 1. **Classification of Gender responsiveness[[8]](#footnote-8)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification of gender-responsiveness:**  **Project Implementation, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (PIMME)**  *Select one* |  | **A:** Project is **gender-responsive** (15.0-20.0) |
|  | **B:** Project is **gender-sensitive** (8.0-14.9) |
|  | **C:** Project has **promising** GAD prospects (4.0-7.9) |
|  | **D:** Gender and development (GAD) is **invisible** in the proposed project (0-3.9) |

1. Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis annual output targets in AWP: Green (Completed), Yellow (On track/Ongoing), Red (Not started/delayed). Data provided can be qualitative or quantitative based on the nature of the output indicator [UNDP PHL CO Data Clean-up Guidelines]. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis timelines assigned for planned activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis annual output targets in AWP: Green (Completed), Yellow (On track/Ongoing), Red (Not started/delayed). Data provided can be qualitative or quantitative based on the nature of the output indicator [UNDP PHL CO Data Clean-up Guidelines]. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis timelines assigned for planned activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis annual output targets in AWP: Green (Completed), Yellow (On track/Ongoing), Red (Not started/delayed). Data provided can be qualitative or quantitative based on the nature of the output indicator [UNDP PHL CO Data Clean-up Guidelines]. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis timelines assigned for planned activities. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Scoring based on Box 16 and 17 of the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines on Project Development, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation, 2nd edition ([download here](http://pcw.gov.ph/sites/default/files/documents/resources/harmonized-gad-guidelines-2nd_ed_0.pdf)) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)