

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT[[1]](#footnote-2)**

**YEAR 2019**

1. **BASIC INFORMATION**

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| **Project ID / Output ID** | 00107421 / 00107729  | **Reporting** **Date**: | 2 December 2019 |
| **Full Title**:  | Support to Peacebuilding and Normalization (SPAN) Programme |
| **Start Date:**  | 10 December 2017 | **Completion Date**(and approved extension, if any)**:** | 31 Dec 2019 (2nd extension)31 Mar 2019 (1st extension)09 Dec 2018 (original completion date) |
| **Total Project Fund** (and fund revisions, if any)**:** | PhP 649,261,957.58 (USD 12,926,552.60) | **Annual Project Fund:****AWP Budget (**2019**)** | AWP 2018: PhP 253,226,037.65 AWP 2019: PhP 396,035,919.93 |
| **Implementing Partner:**  | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Donor/s:** | Government of the Philippines (Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process or OPAPP) |
| **Responsible Parties:** | AdDU, BAPESDA, BAYAN ACADEMY, BALAY MINDANAW, BIRTH-DEV, DUYOG MARAWI, ECOWEB, IRDT, KALIMUDAN, KAPAMAGOGOPA, KPMFI, MAPAD, MARADECA, MDFI, MEDNET, MOROPRENEUR, MUCAARD, TEACH PEACE BUILD PEACE, TACOS, TSS, UNYPAD-RANAO |
| **Project Description** | The SPAN Programme will contribute towards sustaining the gains of the Government’s comprehensive peace process, and in ensuring peace and security in conflict-affected areas by a) accelerating the implementation of security and socioeconomic aspects of the Normalization Annex of the GPH-MILF Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro (CAB), and b) strengthening the enabling environment for peace, recovery and development. By accelerating the achievement of results relative to the Normalization process, SPAN will help sustain confidence-building and stability on the ground and help strengthen joint platforms for the transition process of the MILF towards self-governance through political rather than military means. By increasing capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding and responding to the critical needs of vulnerable sectors, SPAN will help establish conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting governance and contribute to the achievement of a durable peace and sustainable recovery and development. In partnership with OPAPP, UNDP will implement SPAN through the National Acceleration Modality (NAM) over a period of one year. The Programme will be implemented in areas covered by the Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro (CAB) and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The SPAN Programme has the following components:Component 1: Support to the Implementation of the Security Aspect of NormalizationComponent 2: Support to the Implementation of the Socioeconomic Aspect of NormalizationComponent 3: Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Peace, Recovery and DevelopmentComponent 4: Social Healing and Peacebuilding Programme for Marawi |
| **Target Group** | Decommissioned Combatants and their Communities (DCCs)Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to the Marawi Crisis, including the youth (in school and out of school)Communities in the Six (6) Identified MILF CampsVulnerable SectorsLocal Government Units (LGUs)/Local Chief Executives (LCEs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)Joint GPH-MILF Bodies or Mechanisms |

1. **INDICATIVE/EMERGING RESULTS OF THE PROJECT and LESSONS LEARNED**

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| **B.1 CPD Outcome alignment** | 3: National and local governments and key stakeholders recognize and share a common understanding of the diverse cultural history, identity and inequalities of areas affected by conflict, enabling the establishment of inclusive and responsive governance... |
| **B.2 CPD Output indicator alignment***[Choose between 1-3 applicable indicators]* | *3.3.1 Proportion of households in conflict-affected areas accessing financial or non-financial assets [IRRF 1.1.2.2]**3.1.1 Number of former combatants who have completed integration, healing, and reconciliation programs through UNDP support* *3.3.2 Number of people benefitting from jobs and livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings [IRRF 3.1.1.3]*  |
| * 2019 has been a challenging year for the SPAN Programme: project implementation has been mired with delays; activities have been indefinitely put on hold; and decision-making has remained problematic as before. Despite major setbacks encountered throughout the year, several key results in line with the abovementioned CPD Output indicators have been achieved:
	+ In line with CPD Output Indicator 3.1.1., SPAN contributed to the Phase 2 decommissioning of MILF forces. By end-November, over 8,000 combatants and 1,300 weapons have been decommissioned. To qualify, support provided through SPAN was primarily on the operational side, such as procurement of needed supplies and equipment for the decommissioning proper, contracting of staff for the decommissioning processing teams, provision of funds for repairs and maintenance of the decommissioning site, among others. (Note, integration, healing and reconciliation of former combatants are beyond the scope of the SPAN project.)
		- In line with support provided for the decommissioning, SPAN helped equip the Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs) for deployment. JPSTs are the transitional security mechanism mandated to ensure peace, security, and stability during the decommissioning process and transition until the Exit Agreement is signed. SPAN provided support and funding for procurement of JPST equipment and supplies and for the conduct of JPST training activities. A key project milestone achieved during the 4th quarter was on the implementation of construction and renovation works for the JPST Barracks (of which would house 5 JPST Teams). SPAN also contributed funds for the procurement of vehicles for the JPSTs, JPSC, and IDB.
	+ In line with CPD Output Indicator 3.3.1, SPAN, through the College Educational Assistance Program, also provided cash grants to 1,169 college students following their completion of peace formation sessions.
	+ On CPD Output Indicator 3.3.2, socioeconomic livelihood projects were implemented by CSOs for 14 barangays.
* However, SPAN continued to face setbacks in the implementation of other Outputs and Activities:
	+ While the Norm M&E Project was able to gain momentum in the early part of the 3rd quarter, by August and September, focus was centered primarily on activities and requirements related to the decommissioning of MILF forces.
	+ The Norm M&E Project (particularly ICT Infrastructure building for OPAPP and Norm) under Output 1 and infrastructure projects under Output 4 (solar power system project, quick response projects, farm-to-market roads, and community living rooms) also hit another snag when a new concern arose over Capital Outlay requirements under SPAN, particularly whether these are in correspondence with the allocations in the General Appropriations Act (GAA). This meant that these projects cannot be pursued or implemented until the issue on Capital Outlay is settled. During the 28 August 2019 meeting, UNDP and OPAPP agreed to account the use of SPAN Funds (all expenditures) by budget category – Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) and Capital Outlay (CO) to determine how much more can be utilized for Capital Outlay.
	+ The non-infrastructure and non-Capital Outlay activities under Outputs 3 and 4 such as support to Muslim detainees, livelihood support, cash for work in Sulu were put on hold, following the guidance of OPAPP focal to await final instructions from their principals.
	+ With the written communication from EDir. Mercado dated 28 June 2019, CSO partners engaged under the Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) with UNDP were extended until December 2019. However, the Component 3 focal clarified that CSO partners must submit their Catch-Up plans first before any renewal/extension will be issued. During the Project Board Meeting, it was agreed that the 16 CSOs under Component 3 which were not yet renewed will be subject to a UNDP-OPAPP joint assessment to determine which ones will proceed with implementation. UNDP proposed the HACT Micro-assessment methodology to be conducted by a third-party firm. However, the conduct of this exercise has yet to be decided since OPAPP focals requested to wait until their principals give them the go signal.
* OPAPP will transmit to UNDP another recalibrated WFP which will limit the total CO expenditures in accordance with the GAA allocations.
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| **B.3 SP Output Alignment** | *Indicate other applicable SP output indicators outside the CPD. See [*[*link*](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2017/Special-session/dp2017-38_Annex%201_IRRF-Final%20Draft.docx)*] for full list of indicators.*Output 1.1.2: Marginalised groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobsOutput Indicator: Number and proportion of people accessing financial and non-financial assets, disaggregated by target groups: a) poor, b) women, c) people with disabilities, d) youth, and e) other marginalized /vulnerable groups |

**B.4 Top three key results achieved in 2019***Normalization Track** Over 150,000 IEC materials on the Bangsamoro Organic Law have been reproduced and distributed across Mindanao; this contributed to improving the prospects of the BOL ratification during the first quarter of the year
* SPAN also provided direct support for the Phase 2 Decommissioning of MILF Forces, in which over 8,000 combatants and 1,300 weapons have been decommissioned by end-November this year. Support provided was primarily through procurement of needed resources for the operations of the IDB, the actual implementation of the decommissioning process, and official launch last 7 September 2019 graced by President Rodrigo Duterte. Support provided included the procurement of container vans for the safe storage of decommissioned weapons, ICT equipment used for processing cases of the decommissioned combatants, uniform t-shirts for the decommissioned combatants; contracting of catering services; and provision of funds for utilities and repair and maintenance of the Assembly and Processing Area (APA; or decommissioning site).
* SPAN also supported the conduct of the JPST MILF Training last August. With the completion of this activity, 75 JPST MILF contingents (along with 75 GPH counterparts that had attended the Joint Training in 2018) were able to complete the required trainings for eventual deployment. At least two teams have already been deployed to secure the ongoing decommissioning process. In total, SPAN was able to support the training of 75 GPH contingents (in 2018) and 225 MILF JPST members (in 2018 and 2019)

*Social Healing and Peacebuilding Track** Buildpeace: All capacity-building activities for the Barangay Development Plan (BDP) writing were already completed. Most of the BDPs drafted by the communities with the help of their respective CSO partners and ADDU as the lead service provider were already submitted for finalization, packaging, and turnover.
* WAVE-ADR: All capacity building activities for Alternative Dispute Resolution (Basic and Advance Trainings) were already completed. A learning session for the Marawi Cluster was also conducted.
* WAVE- Social Enterprise: Two CSOs have already provided grants to the communities through agriculture projects, dressmaking and tailoring, hollow blocks making, rice retailing, to name a few.
* CEAP: A total of 1,169 students underwent modules 2 and 3 peace formation sessions (MSU Marawi-194), (MSU IIT-194), (BAPESDA-97), (TPBPM-199), (TACOS-100), (Kalimudan-193), (TSS-100), and (MDFI-92).

***Guidance:*** *Use the following criteria for selection of key project outcome/output-level results i) results that directly contribute to CPD outputs; ii) results that contribute to gender equality; iii) results that contribute to capacity development or policy making; iv) result in which significant proportion of the annual budget is spent; and v)) any other result that is important for the project for that year.* ***In selecting key results, think about what your team is most proud of achieving during the year****. Disaggregated data (sex, age, social group, etc) must be used to the extent possible when reporting on beneficiaries. [1,500 characters max. per key result]* **B.5 Lessons learned and ways forward*****Guidance:*** *Mention the key lessons learned during the implementation of the project during the year, and how these lessons will guide us in the future. Please mention any “best” practices which UNDP should be aware of. Please be specific and focus on the year’s performance. [2,000 characters max.]*1. *In conducting field level activities, accurate knowledge of logistical requirements must be ascertained prior to actual conduct; including practices of local communities in jointly undertaking these activities.*
2. *More defined operational guidelines and procedures could avoid implementation challenges especially in relation with development partners.*
3. *Effective stakeholder engagement adds mileage in UNDP being acknowledged as a good development partner and local partners trusting us to share knowledge and expertise to further their peace and development agenda and greater participation in influencing strategies and outcomes.*
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1. **TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS**
* *Evidence-based reporting – include relevant reports/publications and/or photo-documentation (description, date, location) as an annex.*
* *Quarterly financial performance is reported in the FACE Form. Please ensure consistency of technical accomplishments with the submitted Quarter FACE form and the AWP.*
* *Interim annual financial performance data is reported in the APR.*

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 1**. Baselines and systems for information management and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) established and operational |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indicators are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]*One workshop was conducted in July 2019, where SPAN contributed in achieving the following objectives: orient M&E representatives from the different Norm Mechanisms on the M&E road map, validate the normalization theory of change and results framework, populate the norm M&E plan and develop more specific indicator descriptions, identify required resources and baseline studies to operationalize the M&E plan, and develop initial design ideas for the M&E dashboard. Unfortunately, SPAN was not able to sustain the momentum gained from the conduct of the activity. Until the end of the year, no clear decision has been made on the use of funds allocated for the Norm M&E Project. Should the SPAN Programme be extended until 2020, it is likely for the Norm M&E Output to be discontinued; with OPAPP and JNC directly implementing the project on their own. *As reported previously, based* *on the recalibrated WFP transmitted in July 23, 2019, the Norm M&E budget for the year was as follows. However, Capital Outlay requirements under SPAN had been put on hold pending OPAPP’s review relative to allowed allocations under the GAA.*

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|  |  | *2019 Budget (in PhP)* |
| 1.1 | Capital outlay for the comprehensive OPAPP information technology infrastructure building (with special subset on Normalization) | 32,711,457.04 |
| 1.2 | Baseline survey for Normalization | 12,000,000.00 |
|  | Sub-total for Output 1 | 44,711,457.04 |

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| **Project Output Indicator/s[[2]](#footnote-3)** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result[[3]](#footnote-4)** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| 1.1 One comprehensive M&E System for Normalization Program | 2017 | Partially - Parties have agreed to the development of an M&E system, Information System, and Baseline Studies | ***1 M&E Workshop conducted in July 2019*** |  (Based on ProDoc) Largely - 90% of M&E system in place and operational  | 2 MEAL workshops conducted; concept note on MEAL system for Norm drafted; Norm Program Results Framework drafted | Same as annual target(TBC) |
| 1.2 Information system for entire Normalization Programme established, including subsystems and modules corresponding to components of Normalization Programme |  (Based on ProDoc) Largely- 90% of IS in place and operational  | None  |
| 1.3 Baseline Studies conducted in 5 control and 5 treatment areas, as agreed upon by GPH and MILF |  (Based on ProDoc) Largely - Baselines completed  | None  |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** | **REMARKS*** *Explain if expenditure and budget deviation exceeds 10%*
* *Mention bottlenecks and plans to address them*
* *Explain why activity indicator targets were not met*
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| **Activity Target[[4]](#footnote-5)** | **Activity-level Accomplishment for the Year** | **Status of Activity[[5]](#footnote-6)** | **Planned Budget** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure***Expense + commitment + advances* | **Delivery Rate***(cumulative expenditure/**planned budget) \*100* |
| 1.1  Development of M&E system for the Normalization Programme  | 1 M&E System  | 1 M&E Workshop | ***Ongoing*** | 7,000,000.00 | 00195 | 865,002.53 | 12.36% | * For budget revision.
* Following the M&E workshop conducted last June 20-21, facilitated by Ateneo de Zamboanga through the UN Peacebuilding Fund, another workshop was conducted with counterpart expenditures under the SPAN Program.
* The M&E workshop conducted last July 9-11 was attended by GPH and MILF representatives from the Norm mechanisms (e.g., JPSC, TFDCC, TFCT). The workshop achieved the following objectives: orient participants on the M&E road map, validate the normalization theory of change and results framework, populate the norm M&E plan and develop more specific indicator descriptions, identify required resources and baseline studies to operationalize the M&E plan, and develop initial design ideas for the M&E dashboard.
* By early July, UNDP SPAN also presented to JNC the various M&E tools that can be utilized. UNDP had also presented to OPAPP’s M&E focals the DevLive+ tool which can be used for the Norm baseline studies.
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| 1.2 Development of Information System for the Normalization Programme  | 1 Information System  |  None | 25,000,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% |
| 1.3 Baseline studies conducted in 5 control and 5 treatment areas  | Baseline studies  | None | 4,500,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% |
| **Subtotal for Output 1** | **36,500,000.00** | **00195** | **865,002.53** | **2.37%** |  |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS** **Output 2**. Strengthened capacities of transitional security mechanisms to pursue the Normalization Process  |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indicators are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]*Physical accomplishments for the year primarily include:* Reproduction of over 160,000 IEC materials on the Bangsamoro Organic Law for distribution across Mindanao; this contributed to improving the prospects of the BOL ratification during the first quarter of the year
* Support for activities related to the Phase 2 Decommissioning of MILF Forces, which was officially launched last September 7, 2019. SPAN procured various supplies, equipment, and services for the decommissioning proper led by the IDB. This significantly contributed to the smooth and successful operation of the decommissioning, and of the Phase 2 Decommissioning Launch (last September 7) attended by President Rodrigo Duterte. By end-November, over 8,000 combatants and 1,000 weapons have been decommissioned.
* SPAN helped equip Joint Peace and Security Team (JPST) members for their deployment. By end-August, 75 JPST MILF combatants have completed all required trainings and could be deployed along with their GPH counterparts. SPAN provided the JPSTs with various supplies, equipment, and uniforms. SPAN also provided technical services in finalizing the plans for the construction and renovation of JPST barracks. By 4th quarter, construction and renovation works have already begun, with target completion by 1st quarter of 2020. Bidding process for the site development of 8 JPST stations has also started.
* Lastly, SPAN also contributed to the procurement of vehicles for the JPSTs, JPSC, and IDB.

Remaining works for delivery and implementation (pending extension of the SPAN Programme)* Completion of procurement for JPST Station Equipment. One of the big-ticket items under this activity is the procurement of HF Voice and Data Communications System for the JPSTs (or JPST Radios). Procurement process for the JPST Radios to be installed in the JPSC Operations Center and the AFP and PNP Peace Offices is near completion with technical and financial evaluations completed. However, because these may be considered Capital Outlay expenses, SPAN is awaiting confirmation from OPAPP on whether these can be procured, before submission can be made to Region for RACP Approval. SPAN is also awaiting OPAPP’s approval on the budget since the bid amount exceeded the allocated budget.
	+ While SPAN is expected to procure mobile base radios for the JPST/JPSC vehicles as well as radio systems for 3 JPST station, these may be considered capital outlay, so this may also be cancelled if SPAN is extended to 2020.
* Completion of construction and renovation works for the JPST Barracks
* Procurement and implementation of site development and payment of land lease for 8 JPST stations
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| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| 2.1 Number of JNC/JPSC meetings, joint advocacy activities, assessments, security sector workshops, communication materials) | 2017  | Partially - Parties have established JNC/JPSC  | **Done in Q1 2019** | Largely – 100% of JNC/JPSC activities completed | 100% Completed.9 JNC security sector-related meetings/ workshops conducted in 20181 BOL baseline research study and 8 BOL forums/workshops conducted in 2018Over 220,000 BOL IEC materials produced and distributed in various areas in Mindanao (*e.g., booklets, primers, flyers, tarpaulins, stickers, folders, tshirts, videos, animations*) | Same as annual target(TBC) |
| 2.2 Number of JPST-MILF members who have completed internal retooling activities  | 2017  | Partially - Parties have agreed to the establishment of JPSTs  | **None. No more internal retooling activities to be included under SPAN (based on the July 23 transmitted WFP and working budget).**  | Largely - 100% of JPST-MILF members have completed internal retooling activities | 245 (TBC) MILF JPST candidates have completed internal retooling in 2018 | Same as annual target(TBC) |
| 2.3 Number of JPST-GPH personnel who have completed internal retooling activities  | 2017  | -same above-  | **None. No more internal retooling activities to be included under SPAN (based on the July 23 transmitted WFP and working budget).** | Largely - 100% of JPST-GPH members have completed internal retooling activities | 270 (TBC) GPH JPST candidates have completed internal retooling | Same as annual target(TBC) |
| 2.4 Number of JPST (MILF-GPH) Training activities  | 2017  | -same above-  | **1 JPST Training conducted for 225 MILF Contingents (Aug. 1-27)** | Largely - 100% of JPST (MILF-GPH) training activities completed | 1 Batch of JPST Joint Training (composed of 75 MILF and 75 GPH members) completed in 20181 JPST MILF Training completed in August 2019; attended by 225 trainees (to be verified) including the 75 MILF contingents that participated in the 2018 Joint Training | Same as annual target(TBC) |
| 2.5 Number of JPSTs deployed and functioning  | 2017  | -same above-  | ***150 JPST GPH and MILF Contingents (5 teams) ready for deployment as of end-August after completion of required JPST trainings. However, note that operational costs for deployment of JPSTs have been removed from SPAN based on the transmitted 2019 WFP)*** | Largely - 100% of JPSTs deployed | None | Same as annual target(TBC)*(For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP)* |
| 2.6 Number of meetings / workshops, related activities of the Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB)  | 2017  | Partially - Parties have agreed to the establishment of the IDB  | **Procurement of various supplies, equipment (including container vans), construction tools, and services (catering) for the decommissioning proper (Phase 2 Decommissioning)****Ongoing disbursement of wages for IDB staff****Ongoing disbursement of wages for IDB construction workers** | Largely - 100% of target meetings / workshops and related activities supported | ICT equipment, construction tools, supplies, vehicles, containers vans procured and deliveredInformation System for the Decommissioning Process designed and developedDisbursement of wages of IDB staff through TMI (RPA) until September 2019; of IDB construction workers through MAPAD for August-September 2019For other results, see Planned Activity 2.10 below | Same as annual target(TBC) |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** | **REMARKS*** *Explain if expenditure and budget deviation exceeds 10%*
* *Mention bottlenecks and plans to address them*
* *Explain why activity indicator targets were not met*
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| **Activity Target** | **Activity-level Accomplishment for the Year** | **Status of Activity** | **Planned Budget** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure***Expense + commitment + advances* | **Delivery Rate***(cumulative expenditure/**planned budget) \*100* |  |
| 2.1 Provision of office communication equipment support to JPSTs | Procurement of equipment for the JPSC Operations Center and JPST stations | Completion of procurement for the JPSC Operations CenterOngoing procurement for JPST Station Equipment (35% of item categories delivered) | ***Ongoing*** | 859,290.00 | 00195 | 5,328,674.01 | 620.13% | * For budget revision
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| 2.2 Conduct of Joint advocacy, assessment in MILF base commands and communities | * Wage disbursement for four (4) OPAPP-CPAU endorsed staff
* Procurement of ICT equipment
 | * Wage disbursement for four (4) CPAU-endorsed staff completed
* Procurement of ICT equipment for use in BOL advocacy activities completed
 | ***Completed by Q2 2019*** | 9,300,000.00 | 00195 | 4,787,537.44 | 51.48% | * Planned activities 2.2 and 2.5 reprogrammed for the BOL IEC Campaign (PhP 9.8M)
* For budget revision.
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| 2.3 At least 12 JNC and JPSC meetings conducted | 12 JNC/JPSC Meetings (TBC) | None. | ***Completed in 2018*** | 3,600,000.00 | 00195 | 3,162,427.09 | 87.85% | * Nine (9) meetings related to the security sector were conducted in 2018, including regular JNC/JPSC meetings.
* Update as of end-March is that these meetings will no longer be taken up under SPAN, but charged directly to OPAPP’s GAA.
* Remaining budget for realignment. Realignment to be reflected upon finalization / approval of the 2019 WFP.
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| 2.4 At least two security sector workshops conducted | 2 workshops*(For removal)* | None. | ***Not started******(For removal)*** | 2,250,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * No longer included in the transmitted 2019 WFP.
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| 2.5 Production of IEC materials | Production of IEC materials for the BOL | Reproduction of over 160,000 IEC materials which were distributed in various areas in Mindanao (including production/ completion of the 8 videos and 8 animations on the BOL) | ***Completed in Q1*** | 500,000.00 | 00195 | 14,449,963.44 | 2889.99% | * In total, over 200,000 IEC materials were reproduced and distributed to various areas in Mindanao. These, along with the IEC forums/workshops conducted, contributed to improving the prospects of the BOL ratification
* Activities 2.2 and 2.5 are programmed for the BOL IEC campaign. Initial budget allocated was PhP 9.8M. Budget will be revised.
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| 2.6 Internal JPST-MILF Retooling activities conducted for at least 450 BIAF-MILF | 450 BIAF-MILF members trained for internal retooling*(For revision)* | None. No more retooling activities included in OPAPP-transmitted 2019 WFP. | ***Completed in 2018. No more retooling activities included in 2019.***  | 4,135,000.00 | 00195 | 28,492,150.61 | 61.16% | * For budget revision. Change in the budget will be reflected upon finalization / approval of the 2019 WFP.
* 1st batch of JPST MI and GPH Internal Retooling and Joint Training was conducted last November-December 2018. 245 MI members and 270 (TBC) GPH members had undergone internal retooling; 75 MI and 75 GPH members (who had undergone internal retooling) completed the JPST Joint Training.
* While the initial plan was for SPAN to fund the 2nd batch of JPST Internal Retooling and Joint Training (to be conducted by September-October 2019), funds have been reallocated instead to the training of JPST MILF contingents facilitated by the AFP (August 2019). This is one of two trainings that have to be completed by MILF contingents before they can be deployed as members of the JPST. Included in the training were 75 MILF contingents that participated in the 1st batch of Joint Training last year. Upon completion of their training with the AFP this August, they should be ready for deployment as JPST members.
* For the JPST MILF Training, SPAN provided procurement support for equipment, supplies, uniforms, and services (catering). SPAN also engaged MAPAD for the provision and disbursement of JPST of rice subsidy and subsistence allowance for the trainees and training team members.
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| 2.7 Internal JPST-GPH Retooling activities conducted for at least six batches of AFP and PNP | 6 GPH batches (450 members) trained for internal retooling*(For revision)* | None. No more retooling activities included in OPAPP-transmitted 2019 WFP. | ***Completed in 2018. No more retooling activities included in 2019.*** | 1,725,420.00 | 00195 |
| 2.8 Training conducted for at least 900 member participants from the Joint Peace and Security Teams | 900 JPST (GPH and MILF) members trained*(to be revised)* | 1 JPST MILF training conducted in August 2019 (total of 225 MILF trainees, including the 75 trainees that participated in the 1st batch of JPST Joint Training last Nov-Dec 2018) | ***Completed in August 2019*** | 40,726,521.00 | 00195 |
| 2.9 Deployment of at least 30 JPSTs over 10 months | 30 JPSTs deployed over 10 months *(For removal)* |  | ***To be removed*** | 74,344,500.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * With completion of the Joint Training (Batch 1) in Nov-Dec 2018 and MILF Training in August 2019, 5 teams of JPSTs (i.e., 150 members – 75 MILF and 75 GPH are ready for deployment). Note however costs for deployment of JPSTs have already been excluded from SPAN as reflected in the 2019 transmitted WFP
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| 2.10 Provision of operational support for the Independent Decommissioning Body | See remarks for various targets for IDB | Procurement of various supplies, equipment (including container vans), construction tools, and services (catering) for the decommissioning proper (Phase 2 Decommissioning)Disbursement of wages for IDB staffDisbursement of wages for IDB construction workers | ***Ongoing*** | 18,616,026.55 | 00195 | 29,726,085.72 | 159.68% | * + For budget revision. Change in the budget will be reflected upon finalization / approval of the 2019 WFP.

2018 Activity Targets completed* + Procurement of various equipment / materials
	+ Design, development, delivery of IS for the Decommissioning Process

2018 Activity Targets moved to 2019* + Repairs and maintenance of IDB HQ
	+ Upgrade of the SASA and Construction of Ammunition Dump
	+ Purchase of 8 units of 20 living containers for IDB international staff
	+ Payment of MILF staff

2019 Activity targets* + Wage management/ disbursement for 37 staff endorsed by the IDB
	+ Renovation of COA building (to be revised/changed)
	+ Support to Phase 2 of the Decommissioning Process
	+ Additional procurement (container vans and supplies)
 |
| Additional (2.11)Provision of office and communication equipment support to JNC | Procurement of supplies and equipment for OPAPP / peace mechanisms | None | ***To be removed*** | 1,683,205.00 | 00195 | 2,837,230.67 | 168.56% | * + For budget revision
	+ **\* *No more items requested based on working budget; however transmitted 2019 WFP has a 2.4M allocation for this sub-output. Budget however is expected to be realigned to other sub-outputs.***
 |
| Additional (2.12)Procurement of JPST CO items and JPSC OpCen CO items | Procurement of JPSC OpCen equipment to be recorded under capital-outlay of OPAPP | Ongoing procurement for OpCen equipment | ***(Realigned with 2.1)*** | 5,209,960.00 | 00195 | (all expenses for OpCen recorded under Planned Activity 2.1) | 0% | * + For realignment.
 |
| Additional (2.13)Security assessments (GPH only and joint) | No indicated target*(For removal)* | None. | ***Not started******(for removal)*** | 2,650,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * + For realignment.
 |
| Additional (2.14)Quarterly assessment with mechanisms | No indicated target*(For removal)* | None. | ***Not started******(for removal)*** | 4,000,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * + For realignment.
 |
| Additional (2.15)Renovation and support to construction works of the JPST | Completion of the renovation of SASA JPST QuartersConstruction of barracks for IDB and OpCEN JPSTs (to be revised to site development for the barracks and construction of pre-fab units for 1 JPST Barracks)Support to set-up of 10 JPST stations funded by Japan (for clarification whether 8 JPST stations or 10 only) | Technical plans and specifications finalized, approved, and posted for open biddingOngoing finalization of plans/ specifications for the renovation of SASA JPST Quarters | ***Ongoing*** | *(Amount to be realigned from other activities)* | 00195 | None | 0% | * + UNDP provided tents for use of the deployed JPSTs while the barracks/stations are not yet available
		- 12 small tents were donated by the World Food Programme (WFP), 3 of which have already been delivered to OPAPP Cotabato. Awaiting OPAPP Cotabato to pick up the remaining 9 tents from UNDP Cotabato Office
		- WFP also loaned and set-up 1 mobile storage unit or rubb hall in OPAPP Mintex
* PhilKoei (PKII) contracted through the JPN-Norm project has conducted site visits for the 8 JPST stations to be constructed through SPAN and JPN-Norm. Awaiting from PKII the final specifications for procurement posting
 |
| Subtotal for Output 2 | 169,599,922.55 | 00195 | 88,799,491.98 | 52.36% |  |
| Total for Component 1 | 206,099,922.55 | 00195 | 89,664,494.41 | 43.51% |  |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 3. Enhanced capacities of stakeholders and institutions in target communities to manage their transformation process** |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indicators are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]*No activities were conducted for Output 3 during the Quarter. OPAPP transmitted to UNDP a second recalibrated WFP by July 23, 2019. Based on the latest WFP, only one activity has been retained for Output 3. However, based on the last meeting with Component 2 focal, this activity may also be removed or reprogrammed.

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|  | 2019 Budget (in PhP)*(as of July 23)* |
| Immediate needs intervention for Muslim detainees | 1,213,691.00 |

 |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| 3.1 Number of dialogues and consultation platforms established for transformation process of six (6) previously identified MILF camps | 2017 | Partially - Parties have agreed to transformation of the six (6) MILF camps | **None*****For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP)*** | Largely - 100% of target dialogue platforms established and operational | One meeting was conducted in Nov. 2018, in which the Institute for Bangsamoro Studies (IBS) presented their proposal for the camps transformation planning framework to JTFCT. OPAPP has yet to decide whether to have IBS as implementing partner. | Same as annual target |
| 3.2 Number of women, youth, and vulnerable sectors participating in consultation and planning processes | 2017 | -same above- | **None*****For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP)*** | Largely - 100% of target # of vulnerable sectors actively participating in community planning processes | None | Same as annual target |
| 3.3 Socioeconomic baselines, community profiles and security assessments established for six (6) priority camps | 2017 | -same above- | **Completed by Q1 2019** | Largely – 100% of Community profiles, baselines and security assessments collected and inform Programme interventions | 6 camps completed community profiling (c/o BDA) | Same as annual target  |
| 3.4 Six (6) camp-specific Camp Transformation Plans | 2017 | -same above- | **None*****For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP)*** | Largely - all 6 camps have final versions of Camp Transformation Plans | None | Same as annual target |
| 3.5 One (1) Comprehensive and Integrated Camps Transformation Plan | 2017 | -same above- | **None*****For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP)*** | Largely - one Comprehensive and Integrated Camp Transformation Plan finalized / completed | None | Same as annual target |
| 3.6 Number of IEC Materials and Knowledge Products | 2017 | -same above- | **Completed in 2018** | Largely - 100% of planned IEC materials and knowledge products developed and circulated | Five sets of IEC materials on the BOL developed | Same as annual target |
| 3.7 Number of out-of-school youth provided with scholarships (Re-programmed as water drinking facilities to 5 DepEd schools in North Cotabato) | 2017 | -same above- | **None*****For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP*** | Largely - 100% of target out-of-school youth provided with scholarships *(for revision to target number of students/schools provided with water drinking facilities - TBC)* | None | Same as annual target |
| 3.8 Number of development workers and local social workers trained on social healing and reconciliation | 2017 | -same above- | **Completed in 2018** | Largely - 100% of target number of development workers and local social workers trained on social healing and reconciliation | 35 development workers, asst. development workers, and social workers trained on Basic Helping Skills | Same as annual target |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** | **REMARKS*** *Explain if expenditure and budget deviation exceeds 10%*
* *Mention bottlenecks and plans to address them*
* *Explain why activity indicator targets were not met*
 |
| **Activity Target** | **Activity-level****Accomplishment for the Year** | **Status of Activity** | **Planned Budget (PhP)** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure*****Expense + commitment + advances*** | **Delivery Rate***(cumulative expenditure/**planned budget) \*100* |
| 3.1 Formulation of the Comprehensive and Integrated Camps Transformation Plan | One (1) Camps transformation plan (framework) developed with the 6 camps | None | ***Delayed/******not yet started******For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP*** | 4,126,600.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * No more allocation in the recalibrated WFP as of July 2019.
 |
| 3.2 Training on Healing and Reconciliation for Development Workers, Local Social Workers in communities of Decommissioned Combatants in (4) provinces | 1 Training (TBC) | None.  | ***Completed in 2018*** | 3,005,600.00 | 00195 | 257,782.63 | 8.58% | * Remaining budget for realignment. To be reflected upon finalization/approval of the 2019 WFP.
 |
| 3.3 Dialogues, consultations and capacity-building activities for the community transformation process; development of community socioeconomic and security profiles and IEC materials  | Dialogues, consultations, capacity building activities and IECs on BOL | None.  | ***Completed in 2018*** | 1,800,000.00 | 00195 | 1,879,812.22 | 104.43% | * No more allocation in the recalibrated WFP as of July 2019.
* Activities completed in 2018 include the preparation of documents through a consultant endorsed by OPAPP, of which were achieved through the conduct of FGDs, in-depth interviews, and consultation workshops/dialogues with TFDCC and other relevant stakeholders
	+ Enhanced Socio-economic and Development Program for DCCs
	+ Roadmap and Developmental Milestones in the Delivery of the Socioeconomic Program (Interventions for the DCCs)
	+ Progress Review Tool on the Status of the Pilot Batch of DCs
	+ Enhanced Results Framework for the Socio-economic Program for DCCs
* Also conducted in 2018 were production of IEC materials for the BOL and IEC activity in the 6 MILF camps
 |
| 3.4Provision of scholarship grants for out-of-school youth and children in conflict | *To be re-programmed (Provide assistance - water drinking facilities to 5 DepEd elementary schools in North Cotabato)* | None. | ***Delayed/******not yet started******For removal; changes to be effected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP*** | 12,500,000.00 | 00195 | 4,105,607.63 | 0% | * No more allocation in the recalibrated WFP as of July 2019.

  |
| Added Activity 3.5Capacity Development for Vulnerable Sectors | TBD | None. | ***Delayed/******not yet started*** | 7,800,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * To be reprogrammed for support to Muslim Detainees and schools in conflict-affected areas in the Philippines
* Budget based on WFP as of July 2019 was revised to Php 1,213,691.00
 |
| Subtotal for Output 3 | 29,232,200.00 | 00195 | 4,363,390.26 | 14.93% |  |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 4**. Increased access to basic services through small-scale community infrastructure and agri-based livelihoods in the six previously identified MILF camps |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indictors are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]*During the Project Board Meeting last 28 August 2019, OPAPP issued a directive to put on hold the activities especially those identified as Capital Outlay. Delayed were the following: a) Contracting of supplier for the Solar Panels facilities in the 6 MILF camps; b) Procurement of Quick Response Projects for the 6 MILF Camps; c) All other outputs, activities and sub-activities. In the recalibrated WFP transmitted last 11 July 2019, the activities retained are the solar power system project and the Quick Response Projects. New activities such as Livelihood Support, Cash-for-work in Sulu, Construction of community living room, and farm-to-market-road in Camp Bilal. The  |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| 4.1 Number of small-scale community infrastructure projects constructed and operation in the six (6) previously acknowledged MILF camps | 2017 | Partially - Parties have agreed to implementation of specific socioeconomic interventions in the 6 MILF camps | **None** | Largely - 100% of target small-scale community infrastructure constructed | None | 14 quick response projects constructed, operational in the 6 MILF camps |
| 4.2 Number of agri-based livelihood interventions in the 6 camps | 2017 | Partially – Limited agri-based livelihoods provided in the six priority MILF camps | **None** | Largely - 100% of agri-based livelihoods interventions implemented | None | 4 livelihoods projects to be implemented in identified communities |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** | **REMARKS*** *Explain if expenditure and budget deviation exceeds 10%*
* *Mention bottlenecks and plans to address them*
* *Explain why activity indicator targets were not met*
 |
| **Activity Target** | **Activity-level Accomplishment for the YEAR** | **Status of Activity** | **Planned Budget** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure***Expense + commitment + advances* | **Delivery Rate***(cumulative expenditure/**planned budget) \*100* |
| 4.1 Provision of 597 solar-powered facilities in households and communal facilities in the 6 priority camps  | Solar-powered facilities installed (total: 597)  | Winning contractor selected but contract not yet issued. The documents are submitted for RACP. | ***Delayed/******Not yet started*** | 6,337,540.60 | 00195 | 18,114.04 | 0.14% | * (TBC) Target is to install solar-powered facilities in:
	+ 558 small HHs;
	+ 12 units for masjid, warehouse and day care center;
	+ 12 units for street lighting
	+ 15 units for school buildings, madrasah, multi-purpose building, barangay health station and barangay hall
* Activity put on hold. Awaiting OPAPP’s final decision on how to proceed on capital requirements under SPAN.
* Note on utilization. Cost incurred is for travel expenses of specialist tapped for the procurement evaluation of bids
 |
| 4.2 Implementation of quick response projects; construction of water systems; solar dryers; hanging bridges; box culvert; coco grill | Construction of 14 QRPs | None | ***Delayed/******Not yet started*** | 60,000,000.00 | 00195 | None | 0% | * QRPs: water systems, warehouse with solar dryers, multi-purpose drying pavement, coco grill, suspension bridge, housing/core shelter, foot bridge, barrel box culverts
* Mode of implementation still to be determined/finalized
* Procurement required documents are now ready and just awaiting the go signal of OPAPP to proceed with all project activities.
 |
| 4.3 Engagement of six (6) engineers to provide pre-construction work for the engineering requirements of the QRP implementation | 6 Engineers hired to provide pre-construction work for the 14 QRPs (small scale community infrastructure) constructed and operational  | None. | ***Completed in 2018*** | 1,800,000.00 | 00195 | 2,094,780.08 | 116.38% | * The pre-engineering surveys and DEDs were submitted by the engineers in 2018
 |
| 4.4 Conduct of social preparation for six (6) MILF camps | Social preparations in the 6 MILF camps conducted based on the TOR for the social preparation | Social preparation in the 6 camps completed | ***Completed*** | 7,023,200.00 | 00195 | 6,002,645.18 | 85.47% | * Final payment of Php 1,314,266.66 already issued to BDA
* Amount to be re-aligned to other activities
 |
| Added Activity 4.5 Implement Livelihood Supportto 4 Sajahatra project sites based on their submitted proposals | Implement 4 community based livelihood projects | BDA as identified implementing partner submitted to OPAPP draft proposal; for final revision. | ***Delayed/ Not yet implemented*** | 6,227,897.40 | 00195 | None | 0% | * For budget revision. Changes to be reflected upon finalization and approval of the 2019 WFP.
* New OPAPP management needs to issue directive whether to pursue this project and whether BDA will be engaged as implementing partner.
 |
| Added Activity 4.6 Cash for work- Sulu | Bangsamoro community and the beneficiaries will implement cleaning of canals, slashing of grasses and drainage clearing | None | ***Delayed/Not yet implemented*** | 0 | 00195 | None | 0% | * Waiting for OPAPP’s go signal to proceed in implementing the activity
 |
| Added Activity 4.7 Construction of community living room (Level II water system, public comfort room and multi-purpose covered court) | Bangsamoro community and the beneficiaries will implement cleaning of canals, slashing of grasses and drainage clearing | None | ***Delayed/ Not yet implemented*** | 0 | 00195 | None | 0% | * Activity put on hold. Awaiting OPAPP’s final decision on how to proceed.
 |
| Subtotal for Output 4 | 81,388,638.00 | 00195 | 8,115,539.00 | 9.97% |  |
| Total for Component 2 | 110,620,838.00 | 00195 | 12,478,929.26 | 11.28% |  |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 5. Enhanced capacities of local stakeholders for conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting (CSPP) governance** |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indicators are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]* The RPAs of all CSO partners were only until March 2019. Based from the letter dated 28 June 2019, Executive Director Mercado requested UNDP to renew the RPA of 19 out of the 21 CSOs starting 01 April 2019 and to allow expenses incurred by the CSOs beyond the end of their RPA (31 March 2019). Individual letters were also sent to the CSOs instructing them to provide catch-up plans until October 2019. With this, activities resumed even without the renewal of RPAs. The SPAN team met with CSOs during the monitoring visit in July to August. Although their RPA has not been renewed yet and their catch-up plan was still for OPAPP’s review, ADDU already met with CSO partners individually to give comments on the BDPs for finalization and styling. Comments include formatting, insufficient data, and further validation. Turnover of BDPs to barangays will be before October 2019. ADDU informed UNDP that there will be savings from the downloaded funds. They plan to propose a capacity development activity on project proposal writing since communities are now interested in proposing projects to interested funders especially after crafting their BDPs which identified priority projects in their area.During the 28 August 2019 Project Board Meeting, it was agreed that OPAPP and UNDP will jointly assess the CSOs’ capability and performance to determine which ones will continue. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Micro-assessment methodology was used to assess 12 CSO partners who have not previously undergone the assessment. Initial draft of the microassessment reports showed 8 CSOs with Low Risk Rating, 2 CSOs with Moderate Risk, and 2 CSOs with Significant Risk.ADDU already received the draft Barangay Development Plans (BDPs) from the CSOs except from BAPESDA. There is an ongoing discussion between OPAPP and ADDU to conduct of Donor’s Forum/Culminating Activity possibly to be implemented in late January or first week of February, pending approval from OPAPP. |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| 5.1 Number of LGUs with conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting (CSPP) plans and policies | 2017 | Partially - 40% of target LGUs have CSPP plans and policies | Although the RPA has not been renewed and their catch-up plan was still for OPAPP’s review, ADDU met with CSOs to give comments on their draft BDPs. Some CSOs have already submitted the revised drafts for another round of review by ADDU. After finalization, styling, packaging, and printing, ADDU plans to organize a turnover ceremony to the communities. | Largely - 100% of target LGUs have CSPP plans and policies |  (Pillar 1) CSPP Workshops in 12 regions for RPOCs, RDCs, PAMANA Partner Agencies completed(BuildPeace)ADDU already completed all CSO Coaches Trainings and barangay-level trainings on Training Modules 1-5; Situational Analysis; Data Gathering using PRA Tools; Case Writing, and BDP Writeshop. Some CSOs already submitted the revised draft BDPs after getting ADDU’s comments. co*(No. of individuals reached to be determined – data collection ongoing)* | Same as Annual Target |
| 5.2 Number of local officials and personnel trained on CSPP governance | 2017 | Partially - 50% of target # of local officials and personnel trained on CSPP governance | Largely - 100% of target # of local officials and personnel trained on CSPP governance | Same as Annual Target |
| 5.3 Number of individuals from CSOs, NGOs, and other local groups trained on CSPP governance | 2017 | Partially - 50% of target # of individuals from local CSOs, NGOs, and other groups trained on CSPP governance | Largely - 100% of target # of individuals from local CSOs, NGOs, and other groups trained on CSPP governance | Same as Annual Target |

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| **Component 3 Output 5** | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** | **REMARKS** |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Activity Target** | **Accomplishment for the Year** | **Status of Activity[2]** | **Planned Budget (PhP)** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure*****Expense + commitment + advances*** | **Delivery Rate** |
| 5.1 Conduct of at least five (5) workshops/trainers training on CSPP Planning in 5 Provinces | Pillar 1: 12 trainings conducted – 12 RPOCs/RDCs trained; PAMANA partner agencies trained | None | *Completed in 2018* | 7,470,000.00 | 00195 | 9,093,617.94 | 121.74% | * Budget to be revised upon finalization/approval of the 2019 WFP
 |
| BuildPeace:* (TBC) 14 CSPP responsive CDPs and 98 CSPP responsive BDPs

(TBC) 117 LCEs and 810 functionaries capacitated on CSPP | Some CSOs have already submitted the revised drafts for another round of review by ADDU.  | *Delayed* | 62,280,000.00 | 00195 | 43,410,482.86 | 69.70% | * ADDU has conducted coaches training for CSO consortium partners for Modules 1-5, case writing workshops, and coaches training on situational analysis. BDPs are for final review.
* After finalization, styling, packaging, and printing, ADDU plans to organize a turnover ceremony to the communities.
 |
| 5.2 Conduct of at least thirty five (35) training workshops for LGUs and CSOs on CSPP Governance |
| 5.3 Conduct of workshops/training activities amongst LGUs for the development of conflict sensitive and peace promoting (CSPP) local plans and policies |
| 5.4 Development of IEC / Knowledge Products | (Also included under BuildPeace) Activities still to be determined | None | *Delayed / Not yet started* |
| Subtotal for Output 5 | 69,750,000.00 | 00195 | 52,504,100.80 | 75.27% |  |

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 6. Increased access of vulnerable sectors to critical social services** |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indicators are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]*There are 2 main projects under Output 6: Welfare Assistance for Vulnerable Entities (WAVE) and the College Educational Assistance Program (CEAP). The same CSO partners from BuildPeace were engaged to support the implementation of WAVE and CEAP. The RPAs of all CSO partners were only until March 2019. Based from the letter dated 28 June 2019, Executive Director Mercado requested UNDP to renew the RPA of 19 out of the 21 CSOs starting 01 April 2019 and to allow expenses incurred by the CSOs beyond the end of their RPA (31 March 2019). Individual letters were also sent to the CSOs instructing them to provide catch-up plans until October 2019. With this, activities resumed even without the renewal of RPAs. During the 28 August 2019 Project Board Meeting, it was agreed that OPAPP and UNDP will jointly assess the CSOs’ capability and performance to determine which ones will continue. The total amount of capital grant downloaded to CSOs which was initially allotted to Welfare Assistance to Vulnerable Entities (WAVE)-Social Enterprise will be returned to OPAPP. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) Micro-assessment methodology was used to assess 12 CSO partners who have not previously undergone the assessment. Initial draft of the micro-assessment reports showed 8 CSOs with Low Risk Rating, 2 CSOs with Moderate Risk, and 2 CSOs with Significant Risk. WAVE has a total of 4 program segments: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Peace Tables, Social Enterprise, and Health Care and Assistive Devices. Enumerated below are the status of each program:* WAVE ADR: MedNet conducted learning sessions/knowledge sharing for the Marawi Cluster.
* WAVE Social Enterprises: OPAPP decided to end the partnership with Bayan Academy through a letter from EDir. Mercado. Bayan Academy will be presenting the results of Rapid Assessment and Capacity Building Activities to OPAPP. OPAPP will reassess the WAVE-Soc Enterprise program to know if the Training of trainers, community-level trainings, and provision of seed capital will still be implemented. Two CSOs have already provided grants to the communities through agriculture projects, dressmaking and tailoring, hollow blocks making, rice retailing, to name a few.
* WAVE Culture of Peace (CoP)/Peace Tables: One of the activities which CSOs implemented while waiting for the RPA renewal was the WAVE-COP activities since all of them already have their own modules.
* WAVE Health Care Services and Assistive Devices: During the meeting with Component 3 focals, UNDP raised the possible concerns from CSO partners since the assistive devices were already committed to the communities and failure to deliver might pose significant reputational risk to them. CSO partners want OPAPP to formally communicate to them if this component will push through regardless if funds will be sourced from SPAN, GAA, or other funding sources. Since there’s a restriction in Capital Outlay (CO), the budget for procurement of assistive devices can still be used for its intended purpose since the reallocation to Component 2 for the Farm-to-Market Road is considered a CO.

CEAP: A total of 1,169 students underwent modules 2 and 3 peace formation sessions (MSU Marawi-194), (MSU IIT-194), (BAPESDA-97), (TPBPM-199), (TACOS-100), (Kalimudan-193), (TSS-100), and (MDFI-92). |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| 6.1 Number of individuals provided with livelihood opportunities | 2017 | Partially - Limited social services and livelihood opportunities provided to conflict-affected areas / sectors | **No decision yet if the program will still be implemented or reprogrammed**. | Largely - 100% of target # of individuals provided with livelihood opportunities | WAVE Social Enterprise: Ongoing screening for social enterprise beneficiaries; Capacity development of two batches of SMAW and three batches of EIM trainings have been completed (50 pax trained). Trainees who passed the assessment already received their certificates. | Same as annual target |
| 6.2 Number of disadvantaged individuals (e.g., persons with disabilities) and elderly provided with assistive devices | 2017 | Partially - limited # of disadvantaged individuals provided with assistive devices | **CSOs already have the list of beneficiaries for the assistive devices. No word yet on how to proceed. The budget for procurement of assistive devices is still with UNDP which was initially reallocated to Component 2 per the recalibrated WFP.** | Largely - 100% of target # of individuals provided with assistive devices | WAVE Health Care Services and Assistive Devices - Some CSOs were able to generate a list of beneficiaries for assistive devices after their conduct of medical missions | Same as annual target |
| 6.3 Number of disadvantaged individuals (youth, widows, former combatants) provided with healing and psychosocial interventions | 2017 | Partially - limited # of individuals provided with healing and psychosocial interventions | Under WAVE-COP, CSOs already conducted the barangay-level trainings using their own module since BMFI was not engaged anymore. | Largely - 100% target # of individuals provided with healing and psychosocial interventions | WAVE healing and psychosocial interventions (under WAVE HCSAD or CoP)- Under WAVE-CoP, CSOs already conducted the barangay-level trainings using their own module. | Same as annual target |
| 6.4 Number of platforms for dialogue and mechanisms established for healing and reconciliation | 2017 | *-none-* | MedNet conducted learning sessions for the Marawi Cluster. | Largely - 100% target # of dialogues and healing and reconciliation platforms and mechanisms | WAVE: ADR - Basic Training on ADR conducted for 217 participants. Advanced training on ADR conducted for 176 participants in total. Learning sessions were already conducted for Marawi and Maguindanao CSOs. | Same as annual target |
| 6.5 Number of students affected by the Marawi crisis provided with financial assistance for education | 2017 | Partially - limited # of students from Marawi provided with financial assistance | No quarter results. Awaiting decision if the activities will push through. | Largely - 100% of target # of Marawi students provided with educational financial assistance | CEAP: Module 2 of Peace Formation Sessions conducted and Php 5,000 cash grant distributed to students *(number to be determined)* | Same as annual target |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** | **REMARKS*** *Explain if expenditure and budget deviation exceeds 10%*
* *Mention bottlenecks and plans to address them*
* *Explain why activity indicator targets were not met*
 |
| **Activity Target** | **Activity-level Accomplishment for the YEAR** | **Status of Activity** | **Planned Budget** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure***Expense + commitment + advances*  | **Delivery Rate***(cumulative expenditure/**planned budget) \*100* |
| **6.1** Provision of livelihood opportunities / socioeconomic support  | WAVE Social Enterprise:* Community members trained on social enterprise management (1 training per province)
* CSPP social enterprise project development workshop conducted (1 workshop per province)
* Community members trained on financial management (1 training per province)
* Project specific technical trainings conducted (1 per social enterprise project)
* 122 barangays provided with social enterprise projects (1 project per barangay)
 | No significant movement since the RPAs already expired last 31 March 2019 and no renewal was done. However, two CSOs provided cash grants to communities through livelihood projects per barangay.  | Ongoing | 18,6822,860.00 | 00195 | 155,985,901.31 | 83.49% | * All batches except the last batch of EIM trainees were already done with their TESDA assessment. For those who passed the assessment, actual certificates were already given to the trainees.
* As discussed during the Project Board Meeting, CSOs to return budgeted amount of Php48,800,000.00 for social enterprise grants to UNDP. Might be reallocated by OPAPP to other priority projects/communities. Implementation Options: (a) by administration; and/or (b) by CSO subject to result of assessment.
 |
| **6.4** Establishment of dialogue platforms and mechanisms for healing and reconciliation | WAVE: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):* 96 barangays in Marawi, 3 municipalities in Basilan, Maguindanao, and Tawi-Tawi, and 4 municipalities in Sulu trained on ADR (250 participants) including basic and advanced training
* Mapping of local conflicts (1 case per province, 2 in Marawi City)
* Practicum activities conducted (1 case per local conflict mechanism)
* Regular reflection and coaching sessions conducted
 | Mednet conducted the learning session for the Marawi Cluster attended by Maguindanao and Marawi CSOs. | Ongoing | * The scheduled learning sessions for the BaSulTa Cluster was put on hold by OPAPP.
 |
| **6.2** Provision of assistive devices to vulnerable sectors such as women, children, PWD, elderly and IDPs | WAVE: Health Care and Assistive Devices:* Mapping, profiling and selection of beneficiaries
* Provision of assistive devices for at least 20 persons per barangay for 122 barangays
* 4 psychosocial healing sessions conducted per barangay for 122 barangays
 | CSOs already have the list of beneficiaries gathered from medical missions conducted. | Ongoing | * Most of the CSO partners have already secured a list of beneficiaries for assistive devices from their conduct of medical missions in their assigned barangays in partnership with their LGUs and other organizations.
* CSOs are requesting for written communication from OPAPP on the operationalization of this component.
 |
| **6.3** Provision of healing and psychosocial interventions to disadvantaged individuals (youth, widows, former combatants) |
| WAVE: Peace Tables (Culture of Peace):* At least 4 sectoral peace tables (women, youth, religious leaders, MNLF) per province for 5 provinces
* 1 CoP orientation per province
* Trainings conducted on facilitation (1 per province)
* 2 Peace conversations per province (10 conversations in total)
* 10 participants per province (50 pax all in all) plus 5 participants from Darul-Ifta trained on psycho-social and community healing
 | Under WAVE-COP, CSOs already conducted the barangay-level trainings using their own module. | Learning sessions were also conducted for Marawi and Maguindanao CSOs. | * Partnership with BMFI as the service provider for CSO-level CoP trainings did not push through. CSO partners used their own module to conduct barangay-level trainings.
 |
| **6.6** Conduct of community organizing and policy dialogues |
| **6.5** Cash assistance provided to at least seven hundred twenty-nine (729) students in Marawi | College Educational Assistance Program (CEAP)* 1200 students provided with financial assistance / cash grants
* 1200 peace champions developed (through peace formation sessions – 2 modules)
 | Completed modules 2 and 3 for student grantees who were able to attend the peace formation sessions. | Ongoing | 17,500,000.00 | 00195 | 6,024,752.51 | 34.43% | * A total of 1,169 students underwent modules 2 and 3 peace formation sessions (MSU Marawi-194), (MSU IIT-194), (BAPESDA-97), (TPBPM-199), (TACOS-100), (Kalimudan-193), (TSS-100), and (MDFI-92
 |
| Subtotal for Output 6 | 204,322,860.00 | 00195 | 162,010,653.82 | 79.29% |  |
| Total for Component 3 | 274,072,860.00 | 00195 | 214,514,754.62 | 78.27% |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS****Output 7**. Recovery and rehabilitation of Marawi City is strengthened through peacebuilding, social healing, and reconciliation |
| **OUTPUT NARRATIVE***Guidance: Highlight results achieved from outputs below. If the result for output indicators are not met /achieved, please explain the probable reasons behind this result. [1,500 characters]*Based on the transmitted 2019 WFP from OPAPP last July 23, remaining funds under Component 4 (output 7) have been reallocated for project management and operational costs of the ERR team. The RPA with TMI was amended to include the contracting of the ERR team and disbursement of their salaries to cover April-December 2019. SPAN continues to disburse payments for operational expenses of the ERR team (e.g., office rental). |
| **Project Output Indicator/s** | **Baseline** | **ANNUAL****Result** | **Annual****Target****(Annual)** | **Cumulative Result****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **Cumulative Target for the year****(from Start Year)****Start year: 2017** | **End-of-Project Target****End year: 2019** |
| ***No output indicators were included in the ProDoc.*** |
|
|
|  | **Physical Performance** | **Financial Performance** |  |
| **Activity/Sub-Activity Description** | **Activity Target[[6]](#footnote-7)** | **Activity-level Accomplishment for the Year** | **Status of Activity[[7]](#footnote-8)** | **Planned Budget** | **Donor and Budget Code** | **Expenditure***Expense + commitment + advances*  | **Delivery Rate***(cumulative expenditure/**planned budget) \*100* | **REMARKS*** *Explain if expenditure and budget deviation exceeds 10%*
* *Mention bottlenecks and plans to address them*
* *Explain why activity indicator targets were not met*
 |
| 7.1 Conduct of social healing and peacebuilding needs assessment and planning | TBD | Completed all activities | Completed in 2019 | 1,500,000.00 | 00195 | 1,708,943.11 | 113.93% | Completed in 2018 were townhall meetings which served as a venue for dialogue and communication exchange between IDPs (especially those coming from the 24 MAAs) and concerned government agencies. Peace and religious events and activities were also held. |
| 7.2 Capacity-building activities on countering/preventing violent extremism | TBD | None | Completed in 2018 (No further activities included in the recalibrated 2019 WFP transmitted by OPAPP) | 5,844,209.00 | 00195 | 852,354.33 | 14.58% | Completed in 2018:* Facilitators training on CSPP and Peace Education for AFP and PNP Hijab Troops
* Conduct of Peace Education Assessment and Planning on the implementation of EO570
* Conduct of Peace Formation Sessions/Peace Camp for 100 Out-of-School Youth
 |
| 7.3 Provision of transitional socioeconomic support for IDPs and vulnerable groups | Livelihood Support to 40 Youth IDPs (TBC) | Completed all activities | Completed in Q2 2019 | 2,770,000.00 | 00195 | 2,028,000.00 | 73.21% |  |
| Project Management Cost of the ERR Team | 2,905,791.00 | 00195 | 4,815,384.74 | 165.72% | For budget revision.  |
| Subtotal for Output 7 | 13,020,000.00 | 00195 | 13,080,266.59 | 100.46% |  |

1. **PARTNERSHIPS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name of Partner**  | **Type**  | **Description of partnership and how it has contributed to project results or sustainability**  |
| **Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process**  |  | Source of fund and co-implementing partner. The agency is responsible for the sustainability of the project after UNDP’s turnover.  |
| **Bangsamoro Development Authority**  | **MCGA** | Provided social preparation in the 6 identified MILF camps in ensuring sustainaibility of socio-economic support and in the identification and validation of the pre-engineering designs of Identified Quick Response Projects (QRPs).  |
| **Ateneo de Davao University (ADDU)**  | **RPA** | Implementation of the BUILDPEACE Project: Capacity Building of CSO and LGU Partners in the conduct of Conflict Sensitive Peace Promoting Local Development Planning (CSPP-CDP) Course  |
| **Bayan Academy**  | **RPA** | Implementation of the Social Entrepreneurship for Peace and Prosperity Promotion in ARMM (SE-ARMM), the livelihood component of the Welfare Assistance for Vulnerable Entities (WAVE) Project. This includes screening for industries and markets, social enterprise beneficiaries, and public and private social enterprise servicers.  |
| **Mediators Network for Sustainable Peace, Inc. (MedNet)**  | **RPA** | Capacity development on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) for communities to strengthen local conflict resolution mechanisms.  |
| **Katilingbanong Pamahandi sa Mindanaw Foundation, Inc. (KPMFI)**  | **RPA** | KPMFI established an enterprise project on bakery, coffee and peanut butter processing from the P2.7M under SPAN. The project organized and trained 40 Bangsamoro Youth Leaders Program Fellows from different barangays of Marawi.  |
| **Mindanao Action for Peace and Development (MAPAD) Initiatives, Inc.**  | **RPA** | Provided operational support to the JPST Internal Retooling, JPST Joint Training, and BOL Multistakeholders’ Forum. Their ability to mobilize resources quickly and their wide network of local affiliations contributed to the success of activities implemented.  |
| **Basilan Advocates for Peace and Sustainable Development Association (BAPESDA)**  | **RPA** | Provided technical and administrative support in the implementation of: (1) BuildPeace Project: capacitate barangay officials and their local functionaries in the formulation of local development plans (LDPs); (2) Welfare Assistance for Vulnerable Entities (WAVE) Project: respond to the needs of the vulnerable sectors in conflict-affected areas; and (3) College Educational Assistance Project (CEAP): develop youth from conflict-affected and vulnerable areas into peace champions through peace formation sessions.  |
| **Kalimudan sa Ranao Foundation, Inc. (KRFI)**  |
| **Maguindanaon Development Foundation, Inc. (MDFI)**  |
| **Tawi-Tawi Alliance of Civil Society Organizations, Inc. (TACOS)**  |
| **Balay Mindanaw Foundation, Inc (BMFI)**  | **RPA** | Provided technical and administrative support in the implementation of: (1) BuildPeace Project: capacity building on CSPP-CDP; and (2) WAVE Project: conduct of local peace conversations, psycho-social healing sessions, and provision and operation of health care services and assistive devices and grant capital for social enterprises.  |
| **Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits, Inc. (ECOWEB)**  |
| **Integrated Resource Development for Tri-People, Inc. (IRDT)**  |
| **Muslims Sharing Skills for Peace and Development (KAPAMAGOGOPA), Inc.**  |
| **Maranao People Development Center (MARADECA), Inc.**  |
| **Duyog Marawi, Inc.**  |
| **Muslim-Christian Agency for Advocacy, Relief, and Development (MuCAARD), Inc.**  |
| **United Youth for Peace and Development - Relief Assistance Network and Organization (UNYPAD-RANAO)**  |
| **Balay Integrated Rehabilitation Center For Total Human Development, Inc. (BIRTH-DEV, Inc.)** |
| **Tumikang Sama-Sama, Inc. (TSS)**  | **RPA** | Provide technical and administrative support in the implementation of: (1) WAVE Project: enhance local capacities on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); conduct of local peace conversations, psycho-social healing sessions, and provision and operation of health care services and assistive devices and grant capital for social enterprises; and (2) CEAP: conduct of peace formation sessions for the grantees.  |
| **The Moropreneur, Inc. (TMI)** | **RPA** | Supports operations of the IDB and OPAPP by providing wage management and disbursement services for 37 staff endorsed by the IDB and 4 staff endorsed by OPAPP’s Communication and Public Affairs Unit (CPAU) |
| **Teach Peace Build Peace Movement, Inc. (TPBPM, Inc.)** | **RPA** | Provided technical and administrative support in the implementation of CEAP: conduct of peace formation sessions for the grantees.  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Was South-South and Triangular Cooperation promoted and utilized through the project?** | [ ]  **Yes** [ ]  **No** |
| **If yes, briefly explain how. List down countries engaged.** | **[500 characters]** |

1. **INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IEC/Knowledge Product Produced in 2019** | **Type** | **Date Published/Produced** | **Target audience** | **Link** (if available) |
| IEC videos and animations on the Bangsamoro Organic Law  | Videos and animations (for social media)  | January-February 2019  | General public  | <https://www.facebook.com/peacegovph/videos/1091326264379679/>  <https://www.facebook.com/peacegovph/videos/492874874571739/>  <https://facebook.com/peacegovph/videos/293508331347099/>  |
| Other print materials for the BOL plebiscite (e.g., tarpaulins, stickers)  | Print materials  | September 2018-February 2019  | General public in selected areas in Mindanao (Region 9, 10, 12)  | N/A  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Was the project cited/quoted/featured in media reports/articles?***If yes, please provide link to article/video.* | For Q1 2019, no. |

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** |
| Recommendation for Component 1 CSO partners:* Ensure timely and substantial progress and financial monitoring of CSO partners
 | Regular follow-ups on progress and FACE reports | UNDP SPAN Focals | Ongoing |
| Recommendation for Component 3 CSO partners:* For OPAPP and UNDP to consider the following with regard the existing RPAs under Component 3
* Process/design of the Social Enterprise program implemented by Bayan Academy, given concerns raised by CSOs with regard the selection process of coop/PO beneficiaries and expectation of identified priority project (in community’s BDP under BuildPeace to be given seed fund)
* Extension of CSOs including cost implications (admin/operational costs)
* Assess value of continuing Culture of Peace (CoP)/Peace Tables and HCSAD
* Reflect on the mandates of OPAPP as well as those of the CSOs whether aligned with the activities being conducted or the outputs/outcomes produced.
 | UNDP and OPAPP have ongoing discussions regarding the existing RPs. UNDP has proposed to conduct a third-party audit of all CSO partners under SPAN (including Component 1) to evaluate their programmatic and financial performance.This audit will inform OPAPP and UNDP’s decision making on whether to extend the partnership with the CSOs and determine activities to be conducted to manage and mitigate risks. | UNDP SPAN Focals | TBD |
| Recommendation for Component 4 CSO partner:* Discuss contents and substance of outputs and sustainability mechanism
 |
| Re-orientation of CSO partners on FACE Reporting |

1. **RISK LOG UPDATE**
* *Assess identified risks and record new risks that may affect project implementation.*
* *Include risks identified in the Project’s Social and Environmental Screening, if any.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Description** | **Date Identified** | **Type** | **Status** | **Countermeasures/Management Response**(What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk) |
| 1 | Elements of government’s peace and development agenda may not be effectively pursued, causing dissatisfaction amongst groups and a possible recurrence of armed conflict | November 2017 | Political | No change | Continuing assessment of the peace and security situation by the project team; appropriate policy-level action by the Programme Board to ensure peaceful responses to potential conflict |
| 2 | MILF commitment to the peace process may be diminished by delayed implementation of aspects of Normalization and may spur violence and instability in MILF communities | November 2017 | Political | No change | Accelerate Government’s delivery on commitments relative to the Normalization process; sustain regular consultations and dialogues between the GPH and the MILF |
| 3 | Other armed groups may engage in violent actions that may derail progress in project implementation | November 2017 | Political | No change | Provide continuing support to Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs) and other ceasefire monitoring mechanisms |
| 4 | Differences in political perspectives amongst local groups (including CSOs, POs, religious leaders, academic institutions), and reluctance to fully engage in the Government’s peace initiatives, may hamper the delivery of peacebuilding interventions | November 2017 | Political | No change | Continuing advocacy/IEC on the Government’s peace and development agenda, and the conduct of regular consultations and dialogues amongst groups |
| 5 | Local environment, such as leader attitude and traditional practices, may not be supportive to capacity-building and application of tools for conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting governance amongst LGUs | November 2017 | Political | No change | Mapping of local political and conflict dynamics, and early engagement and outreach/advocacy to LGUs and constituencies; support training and dialogue opportunities where relevant |
| 6 | Force majeure (extreme climate/natural hazard events) may pose delays in implementation of programme activities | November 2017 | Political | No change | Contingency plans to address potential impacts will be formulated and operationalized when needed |
| 9 | Delay in fund releases because of inadequate or delayed compliance with requirements may affect project implementation schedule | November 2017 | Political | Materialized.Delayed fund release in various aspects of implementation:* Delay in procurement of goods/services due to lack of sufficient specifications / requirements; frequent changes in specifications/requirements
* Delay in fund release to CSOs due to delayed compliance and submission of documentary requirements to formalize partnership. Delayed submission was also due to spotty telecommunication connectivity in their areas
* Delay in release of payment for vendors/resource persons due to late submission of documentary requirements to process payment (including certification on acceptance of output from OPAPP)
 | Orientation and continuous guidance on requirements for partners and service providers will be undertaken |
| 10 | Management transitions may result in delays/slow-down in project implementation due to newly-appointed approving authorities, realignment of project’s priority activities, etc. creating reputational risks to both UNDP and partners in terms of their deliveries. | December 2018 | Organizational | * Materialized and felt during this reporting quarter with GPH appointing new OPAPP Secretary. Reorganizations and newly-installed management brought in new officials and reorganized the agency.
* Programs and key activities were being reviewed, some were replaced, or redefined and consequently funding approvals were delayed
* Decision of new management to put activities on hold while the program was undergoing review caused delays in the implementation of activities by the CSOs. As a result, the CSOs were unable to deliver their outputs by the end of their contract/RPA in March 2019. And because OPAPP insisted that decision-making with regards to the CSOs and their projects rests entirely with them, there was uncertainty about which RPAs could be extended. But, the CSOs were allowed by OPAPP to keep hold of the funds while OPAPP conducts its own evaluation. The CSOs, meanwhile raised concern that putting on hold the activities also puts their reputations at risk in their communities as commitments to their constituencies may not be delivered or may be significantly delayed.
 | Continuing engagements with new OPAPP management to orient them on the SPAN project and needed ways forward. Some guidance/approvals were granted but majority of the activities had to be stopped based on their directive. Conducted phone coordination with local implementing partners.Crucial for UNDP SPAN has to have a more active role in implementing the terms of the RPA with CSOs and in monitoring their physical and financial delivery. |
| 11 | CSOs and other implementing partners unable to meet reporting requirements on time. | December 2018 | Organizational | Materialized in this reporting quarter due to the lack of proper guidelines and templates for reporting especially on physical delivery. | UNDP SPAN conducted spot checks with CSO partners to determine financial and physical status of implementation during this reporting quarter.  |
| April 2019 | Materialized in this reporting quarter due to the lack of guidance if CSOs will be renewed. CSOs were not able to submit liquidation reports for January to March 2019 resulting to issues on the aging of NEX Advances. | Used UNDP FACE financial reporting and drafted a monitoring template for CSOs to report key activities undertaken.To avoid disallowance of expenditures after the contract period, the SPAN Team communicated to the CSO partners via email on 03 April 2019 that as part of the Standard Terms and Conditions of the RPA, the implementation period expired on 31 March 2019 and the CSO shall return all unspent funds and income to UNDP |
| July 2019 | Materialized in this reporting quarter due to the confusion in recording of expenses, use of budget and expense codes, and translation of expenses to the FACE forms. | SPAN Team conducted a series of monitoring and financial reporting coaching visits from July to September to reconcile differences in financial recording and reporting. |
| 12 | Delays in generating financial reports to OPAPP due to turnovers of finance in-charge in SPAN and corrections / reversals that have to be made to financial entries | January 2019 | Financial and Operational | Materialized.  | Ongoing review, corrections, and adjustments to financial entries |

1. **MONITORING & EVALUATION**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is the project’s M&E Plan being adequately implemented? Are progress data against indicators in the project’s RRF being reported regularly using credible data sources and collected according to the frequency stated in the M&E Plan? | **☐ Yes** **x No**Presently, M&E initiatives for SPAN only include tracking of financial utilization and quarterly reporting. As cited above in B4 (Lessons learned and ways forward), there is still a need to establish and operationalize the M&E plan for SPAN for more regular, timely, and accurate reporting.Given programmatic changes in SPAN owing to new developments and priorities, concrete measures for M&E can be put in place once the 2019 WFP is finalized and approved. |

1. **QUALITY OF RESULTS**

*Please answer when applicable to the project of concern*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sustainability:** *Do the benefits of the achieved results have potential to last? What does the project plan to do to ensure sustainability?* | The achieved results have the potential to last. Its sustainability is dependent on longer-term related programmes to be implemented by the GPH through OPAPP, its partner agency. |
| **National Capacity:** *Did the project help strengthen national institutions?*  | **[500 characters max]** |
| **Civic Engagement:** *Please select the type of civic engagement promoted [Select all applicable]* | ☐ Civic engagement in policy and legislative processes☐ Civic engagement to promote accountability of state institutions**x** Civic engagement for service delivery**x** Civic engagement for advocacy and/or to raise awareness and promote social norm/behaviour change |
| **Youth Opportunities:** *How did the project support youth in contributing to sustainable human development and peace?**[Select all applicable]* | ☐ Supported youth civic engagement and political participation **x** Supported youth economic empowerment**x** Supported youth as agents for community resilience and peacebuilding ☐ Supported the involvement of young people as partners in SDG implementation, monitoring and accountability |

1. **INNOVATION**

*Were innovation initiatives implemented in the project? à N/A*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| What innovative methods were applied or tested? | ☐ Alternative Finance (including Social Impact Investment/Pay for Success)☐ Behavioural Insights ☐ Blockchain☐ Challenge Prizes ☐ Crowdsourcing☐ Crowdfunding☐ Foresight☐ Games for Social Good☐ Hackathon☐ Human-Centered Design | ☐ Innovation Camp☐ Innovation Lab☐ Micronarratives☐ Mobile-Based Feedback Mechanism☐ Positive Deviance☐ New and Emerging Data (including Big Data)☐ Randomized Controlled-Trial/Parallel Testing☐ Real-Time Monitoring☐ Remote Sensing/Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) ☐ Other (please specify) |

1. **MAINSTREAMING GENDER EQUALITY**

*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*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **UNDP Gender Marker** [[link](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/somalia/docs/Project_Documents/Womens_Empowerment/Gender%20Mainstreaming%20Made%20Easy_Handbook%20for%20Programme%20Staff1.pdf)] | Gen2 |

1. **Classification of Gender responsiveness[[8]](#footnote-9)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification of gender-responsiveness:****Project Implementation, Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (PIMME)***Select one* |  | **A:** Project is **gender-responsive** (15.0-20.0) |
| x | **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. **Qualitative description**

|  |
| --- |
| * + - **In Governance Mechanisms**

*Guidance: participation in project board, including representation of PCW, TWGs, experts’ group and other governance mechanisms set up by the project, e.g. national multi-sectoral committees)** Women are part of OPAPP teams and they participate actively in the decision process
* In 2018, qualitatively speaking, women made up approximately 30% of the decision-makers in the project board
* Among CSO partners, 50% of they key focals / top management that UNDP engages with are women
 |
| * + - **In Capacity Building and Policy, Planning and Programming**
* SO far, no trainings or capbuild activities have been conducted specifically for women only. However, women participation in SPAN activities (e.g., CEAP training of trainers, BOL Speaker’s training, ADR trainings) usually range from 30-60% of total attendees.
* Concrete figures will be provided once the SPAN team has consolidated gender data from activities conducted by the CSOs.
 |
| * + - **Women’s Empowerment Key Results**
		- Overall, activities under SPAN are inclusive and empowering for women. Women are able to actively participate in the activities, are free to express their culture, views, opinions, and raise concerns and issues. Generally, 40-60% of participants in SPAN activities are women (except for the JPST Retooling and Joint Training, which is a security exercise participated by trainees from the AFP, PNP, and BIAF-MILF; nonetheless approximately 50% of the staff involved from various stakeholder organizations were women). Among CSO partners, 70-80% of staff engaged in SPAN activities are women.
		- BOL IEC materials produced, e.g., videos on the BOL, observed gender sensitivity through proper representation of Bangsamoro women.

*Guidance: Describe results achieved by the project in promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. Please highlight gender results achieved which have brought about changes in men’s and women’s lives, gender relations, gender roles and division of labor, status of inequality and exclusion of specific groups, etc.. Please provide quantitative data wherever possible. Include qualitative case studies and success stories to illustrate the most significant changes brought about by your project’s contributions.*  |

1. **Gender issues**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Gender issues identified** | **How the project is addressing identified gender issues** |
| 1 | No issues have been identified so far. |  |
| 2 |  |  |

1. **Disaggregation of data of Beneficiaries/Participants of Activities conducted under the Project[[9]](#footnote-10)**

| **Component / Output** | **Project Activities** | **Number of beneficiaries / participants** | **Gender disaggregation** | **Remarks (if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| C1, Output 1 | *Workshop on the development of Monitoring and Evaluation System for the Normalization Program with GPH mechanisms (Ortigas Center, Pasig City), May 16-20, 2018* | 30 | 15 | 20 |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *IEC Campaign with PNP on the BBL, Normalization Process, and Ceasefire Mechanisms (CDO), July 20, 2018* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *IEC Campaign with PNP on the BBL, Normalization Process, and Ceasefire Mechanisms (General Santos and Maguindanao), July 27-30, 2018* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *Baseline Study on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices regarding the Bangsamoro Organic Law (FGDs in various provinces in Mindanao), September 10-29* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *BOL Speakers’ Training for select government agencies and CSOs, October 24-26, 2018* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *IEC Campaign with PNP on RA 11054, Normalizatio Process and Ceasefire Mechanisms (Oct. 25-26) (Davao, Zamboanga)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *GPH-MILF Joint Communications Committee Media Forum on the BOL for National and Central Mindanao Journalists, December 5-7, 2018* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JNC Meeting and JNC-GPH Secretariat Meeting, Cotabato City (January 23-25, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JPSC (Feb 11-14), JNC (Feb 12-14) and JNC and Impementing Panels meetings (Feb 15)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *Post BBL Signing Scenario Building and Planning of the Peace Implementing Panels and GPH-MILF Peace Process Mechanism**(\*Quarterly assessment) (March 4-7, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *Workshop for the Security Sector for Force Structure for the JPSTs (April 16-18, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JNC Meeting (April 18-20, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JPSC Meeting (May 6-8) and Joint JNT and JPSC Meeting (May 8-10, 2018)* | 27 | 23 | 4 |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JNC-JPSC Joint Meeting and other Norm activities/meetings (June 17-22, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *11th JPSC meeting and 10th Joint JNC and JPSC Meeting (September 11-14, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JPST Instructors and Training Teams Coordinative Meeting (August 28-30, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JPST Training Team Coordination Meeting (September 17-19, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JNC-GPH PPSC Training Team Writeshop, Ortigas (October 16-19, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JPST Retooling and Joint Training (including Graduation and Assessment) (November 5-December 21, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *Review and enhancement of the JPST Training Curriculum, Waterfront Hotel, Davao (March 20-24, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C1, Output 2 | *JNC Secretariat preparatory meeting with IDB (April 10, 2018); JPSC-MILF observance of JPST Training Curriculum Enhancement with FSD (April 11, 2018); JPSC Meeting (April 11-13, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C2, Output 3 | *Conduct of Capacity Development Training for Assistant Development Workers, Development Workers, and Partner Agencies (August 29 – September 1, 2018)* | 35 | 24 | 11 |  |
| C2, Output 3 | *Focused Group Discussions and In-Depth Interviews with Select Decommissioned Combatants, Asst. Dev't. Workers (ADW), MILF TFDCC Secretariat (April 24-26, 2018)* | 20 | TBD | TBD |  |
| C2, Output 3 | *Consultation Workshop for the Enhancement of the Socioeconomic Program for DCCs (May 21-24, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C2, Output 3 | *Pre-testing of Progress Review Tool on Status of DCCs (Aug 14-15, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C2, Output 3 | *Technical Assistance for the TFDCC - Dev't of Results Framework and M & E System for the Socio-Econ. Program for DCCs (November 12-15, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C2, Output 3 | *Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign on the Bangsamoro Organic Law (RA 11054) and Normalization Socio-Econ Programs for the 6 Identified MILF Camps (December 5-14, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C2, Output 4 | *MCGA on Social Preparation for the Quick Response (Small Community Infrastructure) Projects in the 6 Identified MILF camps* |  |  |  |  |
| 1. *Barangay-wide Orientation in Camps*
 | 883 | 671 | 212 |  |
| 1. *People’s Organizations (PO) Orientation and Formation*
 | 429 | 347 | 82 |  |
| 1. *Values Transformation Training (VTT)*
 | 513 | 364 | 149 |  |
| 1. *Basic Financial Literacy Training*
 | 377 | 263 | 114 |  |
| 1. *Organizational Development*
 | 377 | 262 | 115 |  |
| C3, Output 5 | *Pillar 1: Basic Course on CSPP for RDC, RDRRMC and PAMANA Agencies* |  |  |  |  |
| 1. *Region IX (Zamboanga City), June 19-21*
 | 55 | 22 | 26 |  |
| 1. *Region VIII (Tacloban), June 12-16*
 | 43 | 31 | 12 |  |
| 1. *Region X (CDO / Misamis Oriental), June 4-8*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| 1. *Region IV-B (Batangas), August 6-10*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| 1. *Region V (Legaspi), July 2-6*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| 1. *Region XI, July 7-9*
 | 54 | 34 | 20 |  |
| 1. *Region IV-A (Tagaytay), July 17-19*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| 1. *Region XIII (General Santos City), July 24-26*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| 1. *Region VI (Iloilo City), August 28-30*
 | 46 | 24 | 22 |  |
| 1. *Cagayan de Oro (Batch 2), September 2-5*
 | 71 | 17 | 54 |  |
| 1. *CAR (Baguio City), September 12-14*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| 1. *Region 1, October 1-4*
 | 26 | 16 | 10 |  |
| 1. *Region XIII, November 6-9*
 | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Outputs 5 and 6 | *Preparatory meeting with CSOs for BuildPeace, WAVE, and CEAP, June 22-25* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Output 5 | *Basic Course on CSPP for BuildPeace Stakeholders (CDO), August 12-18* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Outputs 5 and 6 | *Inception and Planning Workshop for BuildPeace Project and WAVE Project (CDO / Marawi), August 12-18* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Output 6 | *Orientation of the CEAP Grantees and Awarding of Notice of Grants for Sulu in Sulu Area Coordination Center, Jolo, Sulu, (August 29)* | 88 | 48 | 40 |  |
| C3, Output 6 | *Orientation of the CEAP Grantees and Awarding of Notice of Grants for Basilan in Farmland Resort, Isabela City, Basilan, (August 30)* | 115 | 40 | 75 |  |
| C3, Output 6 | *Orientation of the CEAP Grantees and Awarding of Notice of Grants for Tawi-Tawi in Beachside Inn, Bongao, Tawi-Tawi, (August 31)* | 103 | 35 | 68 |  |
| C3, Output 6 | *CEAP Training of Trainers (Zamboanga City), August 7-11* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Output 6 | *CEAP Screening Committee Meeting for Marawi and LDS (August 23-24)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Output 5 | *Basic Course on CSPP Practices for BuildPeace Stakeholders in Zamboanga and Maguindanao, September 11-14* | 109 | 63 | 46 |  |
| C3, Outputs 5 and 6 | *SHAPE Launch, September 5-7* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| C3, Output 5 | *Coaches Training: Modules 1 & 2* | 222 | 115 | 107 | Conducted by ADDU |
| C3, Output 5 | *Case Writing Workshop for all CSO Partners* | 28 | 10 | 18 | Conducted by ADDU |
| C3, Output 5 | *Coaches Training: Situational Analysis* | 213 | 208 | 105 | Conducted by ADDU |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Level Training on Modules 1 and 2* | 388 | 119 | 269 | Conducted by KAPAMAGOGOPA |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Level Training on Modules 1 and 2* | 175 | 40 | 135 | Conducted by Duyog Marawi |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Level Training on Modules 1 and 2* | 274 | 97 | 177 | Conducted by Ecoweb |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Level Training on Modules 3,4,5* | 245 | 80 | 165 | Conducted by Duyog Marawi |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Situational Analysis* | 302 | 91 | 211 | Conducted by KAPAMAGOGOPA |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Situational Analysis* | 248 | 60 | 188 | Conducted by Duyog Marawi |
| C3, Output 5 | *Barangay Situational Analysis* | 260 | 67 | 193 | Conducted by ECOWEB |
| C3, Output 5 | *Data Gathering with PRA Tools* | 371 | 118 | 253 | Conducted by Duyog Marawi |
| C3, Output 5 | *Data Gathering with PRA Tools* | 674 | 239 | 435 | Conducted by Ecoweb |
| *C3, Output 6* | *WAVE ADR- Basic Alternative Dispute Resolution Training in Marawi, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, and Maguindanao* | 217 | 152 | 65 | These two activities were conducted by MedNet, participated by representatives from the CSO partners. For barangay-level ADR trainings, data will be provided once complete reports from CSO partners are submitted. |
| *C3, Output 6* | *WAVE-ADR- Advanced Alternative Dispute Resolution (AADR) Training Marawi, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, and Maguindanao* | 176 | 114 | 62 |
| *C3, Output 6* | *WAVE-ADR Practicum* | 221 | 144 | 77 | Conducted by MARADECA |
| *C3, Output 6* | *WAVE-ADR Practicum* | 267 | 88 | 179 | Conducted by KAPAMAGOGOPA |
| *C4, Output 7* | *BLGU and LGU Townhall Meeting (Marawi City), March 22, 2018* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Capacity Building on CSPP Approaches for the TFBM Member Agencies and Local Government Units of Lanao del Sur (CDO) (May 1-5, 2018)* | 15 | 9 | 6 |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Duyog Ramadan (June 14-16)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Townhall Meeting (Marawi), July 18, 2018* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Townhall Meeting (August 11, 2018)* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Facilitators Training on CSPP and Peace Education for AFP and PNP Hijab Troops* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Peace Education Assessment and Planning on the Implementation of EO 570* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Peace Formation Sessions for Out-of-School Youth* | TBD | TBD | TBD |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Peace Formation Sessions for Out-of-School Youth* | 144 | 60 | 44 |  |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Bangsamoro Youth Leaders Program Fellows Strategic Planning (October 1-2, 2018)* | 11 | 5 | 6 | All activities were conducted by KPMFI for the Bangsamoro Enterprise Development Center Program – A Recovery and Rehabilitation Towards Preventing Violent Extremist in Post Marawi Conflict |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Clustered-barangays Project Orientations (October 12, 2018)* | 24 | 13 | 11 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Beneficiaries Profiling (October 3-20, 2018)*  | 100 | 40 | 60 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Coffee 101 Orientation (October 18, 2018)* | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Social Enterprise Training (November 16-17, 2018)* | 52 | 23 | 29 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Kaywagan Activity (November 29, 2018)* | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Introduction to Peace and Resiliency Building (December 13-14, 2018)* | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Bangsamoro Livelihood Development Center Launching (December 20, 2018)*  | 90 | 41 | 49 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Bread and Pastry Production Skills Training (October 10 to December 6, 2018)* | 20 | 8 | 12 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Introduction of Peace and Resiliency Building at the Barangay Level (February 9-14, 2019)* | 194 | 90 | 104 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Social Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Management Training (February 18-19, 2019(* | 41 | 17 | 24 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Financial Management Training (March 1-3, 2019)* | 39 | 18 | 21 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Good Manufacturing Practices Educational Exposure/Trip (March 5-7, 2019)* | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| *C4, Output 7* | *Intensive Review on Bread and Pastry Production (March 23-24, 2019)* | 17 | 11 | 6 |

Prepared by: Engr. Ma. Clarissa Tuazon Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

 Project Manager/Coordinator

Noted by: Chetan Kumar Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:

 Programme Team Leader, UNDP

1. *UNDP CO Template for project Annual Progress Reporting; Updated: September 2018.*

*Deadlines: Draft APR due November 30th and Final APR due January 6th of the following year.* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. *Please ensure consistency with ProDoc and AWP indicators.* [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. *Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis annual output targets in AWP: Green (Completed), Yellow (Ongoing), Red (Delayed/Not started). Data provided can be qualitative or quantitative based on the nature of the output indicator [UNDP PHL CO Data Clean-up Guidelines].*  [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. *Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. *Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis timelines assigned for planned activities.* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. *Specify units, e.g., number of trainings, number of participants, number of representations, etc.* [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. *Use traffic light to indicate progress vis-à-vis timelines assigned for planned activities.* [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. *Scoring based on Box 16 and 17 of the Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines on Project Development, Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation, 2nd ed. (download* [*here*](http://pcw.gov.ph/sites/default/files/documents/resources/harmonized-gad-guidelines-2nd_ed_0.pdf)*).* [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. *Data collection is ongoing. Note that for some activities, OPAPP used their own attendance sheets in which gender disaggregation was not included.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-10)