

FINAL PROJECT REPORT (FPR)**PROJECT INFORMATION AND RESOURCES**

Award Number:	00076548
Project Number:	00087870
Project Title:	UNDP response to early recovery of Zamboanga City after the stand-off between government forces and the Moro National Liberation Front (MILF)
Implementing Partner:	UNDP
Responsible Parties (if applicable):	None
Donors:	None

Project Starting date		Project completion date	
Originally planned	Actual	Originally planned	Actual
October 2013	October 2013	October 2014	December 2014 (no-cost extension approved by BCPR on 18 September 2014)

Total Budget	Original Budget (US\$)	Latest Signed Revision (US\$)
	60,000	60,000
Total Expenditures	60,000 ¹	

Donor	Resources (US\$)
None	

¹ Estimated expenditures as of 19 December 2014. CDR to be generated in early 2015 to reflect actual/final project expenditures.

MAIN PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The project objective is to strengthen the capacities of the Resident Coordinator's Office and UNDP to respond immediately and effectively to the recovery needs of areas affected by conflict in the city of Zamboanga.

1. CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN, UNDAF and CPD OUTCOMES and OUTPUTS:

STRATEGIC PLAN

SP Outcome 6: Early recovery achieved in post-conflict & post-disaster settings

UNDAF 2012 – 2018 and UNDP 2012-2016 Country Programme Outcome

CP/UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Capacities of claimholders and duty-bearers are strengthened to promote human rights, inclusivity, integrity, accountability and rule of law in governance

UNDAF 2012 – 2018 and UNDP 2012-2016 Country Programme Indicators

Percentage of local government units with local development plans incorporating gender-sensitive and rights-based peacebuilding and conflict prevention principles and processes

Progress towards achieving the Outcome

The project was able to contribute in facilitating early recovery in a post-conflict setting, particularly the aftermath of the Zamboanga stand-off and the transition phase following the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB). Claimholders (e.g. internally displaced persons, Bangsamoro communities) and dutybearers (e.g. City Government of Zamboanga, Bangsamoro Development Agency) were capacitated through the provision of technical assistance for the development of the Zamboanga City Livelihood Plan and the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

Rating:

Positive change

Negative change

Unchanged

Achievements at the Output level:

Output 1- Resident Coordinator (RC) functions strengthened

The project enabled the RC Office to engage consultants ensuring that advisory services were provided to the Core Planning Team which applied a sustainable human development (SHD) lens to the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP), providing analysis and human development indicators/data as supporting evidences to inform the debate and enhancement of the Plan.

The project also led to the conceptualization of an online National Surge Database, an information management tool meant to assist the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in monitoring available local human resource assets, identifying response team composition with equivalent shortlist of most relevant and cost-effective candidates available, and in tracking the status of engagement of contracted individuals/teams in between contracts.

Rating:

Not achieved

Partially achieved

X

Fully achieved

Output 2- Recovery needs assessments conducted

UNDP's support to and participation in multisectoral joint assessments and planning conducted after the Zamboanga stand-off enabled the city government to immediately formulate its humanitarian response appeal. UNDP's participation during cluster coordination meetings enabled it to take a co-lead role in early recovery, enabling the cluster to come up with plans and recommendations for durable solutions to the humanitarian crisis.

In the last quarter of 2014, UNDP partnered with the City Government of Zamboanga in holding the Livelihoods Summit which provided an opportunity to match IDP skills and capacities with livelihood opportunities offered by government and business/industry sector, especially in the fishing / canning industry. The Livelihood Summit contributed to an enriched Zamboanga Roadmap to Recovery and Reconstruction (Z3R) by facilitating the crafting of the Livelihoods Plan which will be an integral component of the Z3R.

Rating:

Not achieved

Partially achieved

X

Fully achieved

Output 3 - UNDP CO capacity for coordination and response strengthened

UNDP engaged national support staff which resulted to strengthened information flow between UNDP, the ER / Livelihood cluster and other clusters, and linkages and coordination among government partners especially at the local level.

UNDP's presence during the Mindanao Humanitarian Team and Inter Cluster Coordination meetings enabled UNDP to keep abreast of response gaps and technical assistance needed by government and communities in finding durable solutions in support of the recovery and reconstruction initiatives implemented in Zamboanga City.

Rating:

Not achieved

Partially achieved

Fully achieved

2. RESULTS AND RESOURCES

Outputs and indicators	Target/s	Results	Budget	Expenditures ²	Reasons for deviations, if any
Output 1. Resident Coordinator (RC) functions strengthened	Conduct of donor missions and meetings, support to coordination and information management	<p>The project enabled the RC Office to engage consultants ensuring that advisory services were provided to the Core Planning Team which applied a sustainable human development (SHD) lens to the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP), providing analysis and human development indicators/data as supporting evidences to inform the debate and enhancement of the Plan. The draft BDP Integrative Report and the accompanying Investment Priority Plan were reviewed to provide short and medium-term recommendations that will boost the peace-building (social-cohesion) component of the Plan's proposed programs and projects, particularly focusing on strengthening human development indicators in the Bangsamoro area. A concept Paper on Sustainable Human Development for the Bangsamoro, including the priorities for its achievement was also developed thru the project.</p> <p>The humanitarian situation in selected parts of the Philippines, including in Zamboanga, required the quick mobilization and continuous deployment of response personnel to address the varying requirements of affected areas until LGU operations have normalized. An online National Surge Database was conceptualized as an information management tool to assist the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in monitoring available local human resource assets, identifying response team composition with equivalent shortlist of most relevant and cost-effective candidates available; and eventually track status of engagement of contracted individuals/teams in between contracts.</p> <p>Active participation and issuance of a UNCT statement to the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) on Bangsamoro, which is a government-led donor coordination mechanism, was facilitated by the project.</p>	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
Output 2. Recovery needs assessments conducted	Conduct of early recovery needs assessments, workshops, meetings, planning and	<p>UNDP's support to and participation in multisectoral joint assessments and planning conducted after the silencing of the guns during the September Zamboanga "siege" by a faction of the MNLF, enabled the City Government of Zamboanga to immediately formulate its humanitarian response appeal. However, UNDP's plan to support debris clean-up was not funded in the Zamboanga Action Plan.</p> <p>UNDP's participation during cluster coordination meetings enabled it to take a co-lead role in early</p>	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	

² Estimated expenditures as of 19 December 2014. CDR to be generated in early 2015 to reflect actual/final project expenditures.

	<p>information-sharing sessions</p>	<p>recovery, enabling the cluster to come up with plans and recommendations for durable solutions to the humanitarian crisis. Key recommendations in developing guidelines and strategies for IDP Movement during the 6-7 November 2013 ER Cluster Workshop was adopted in the Zamboanga Roadmap to Recovery and Reconstruction (Z3R). The cluster's role was gradually subsumed by the City LGU, as issues tackled by the cluster was in line with the implementation of the Z3R.</p> <p>In the last quarter of 2014, UNDP partnered with the City Government of Zamboanga in holding the Livelihoods Summit which provided an opportunity to match IDP skills and capacities with livelihood opportunities offered by government and business/industry sector, especially in the fishing / canning industry. The participation of IDPs, starting with community consultations, was a valuable step not only towards finding durable solutions to the rebuilding of lives and livelihoods of the displaced population, but most importantly, to the healing and peacebuilding process.</p> <p>The Livelihood Summit contributed to an enriched Z3R by facilitating the crafting of the Livelihoods Plan which will be an integral component of the Z3R.</p> <p>Together with community-based IDP consultations, the multi sector studies on livelihood and employment development environment in Zamboanga City informed key stakeholders in crafting the framework and livelihoods programme planning.</p>			
<p>Output 3. UNDP CO capacity for coordination and response strengthened</p>	<p>Support services for ER coordination and response; ER/HCT/MHT workshops, meetings, consultations, capacity building activities</p>	<p>UNDP engaged national support staff which resulted to strengthened information flow between UNDP, the ER / Livelihood cluster and other clusters; linkages and coordination among government partners especially at local level.</p> <p>UNDP's presence during the Mindanao Humanitarian Team and Inter Cluster Coordination meetings enabled experts to keep abreast of response gaps and technical assistance needed by government and communities in finding durable solutions in support of the recovery and reconstruction initiatives implemented in Zamboanga City.</p> <p>The conduct of the Livelihood Summit enabled UNDP to position itself as a key development player contributing to Zamboanga's roadmap to recovery and reconstruction.</p>	<p>USD 25,000</p>	<p>USD 25,000</p>	

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE – MAIN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES:

MAIN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES	Remarks/Recommendations and/or proposed actions
MAIN OPPORTUNITIES	
Internal factors:	None
External factors: UNDP was able to establish itself as a key partner of the City Government of Zamboanga in the recovery phase, particularly in livelihoods development, through the conduct of the Livelihoods Summit.	It is important for UNDP to continue providing technical support to the City Government of Zamboanga in the crafting of the livelihoods programme for the IDPs as well on its implementation. The livelihoods programme for the IDPs, to be gender and culturally-sensitive, should consider the different skills and capacities of men and women IDPs across their different ethnic origins. A coordination mechanism and structure for the implementation of the livelihoods support for the IDPs that could be composed of government, private and business sector as well as key development players should be set up. This is to hasten the re-building of livelihoods which is also intrinsic to finding durable solutions to the plight of the displaced populations.
MAIN CHALLENGES	
Internal factors:	
Typhoon Haiyan hit Eastern Visayas in November 2013, a little over two months after the Zamboanga stand-off, and triggered a UN Level 3 emergency. The magnitude of the disaster in Eastern Visayas required the full attention and support of UNDP and other UN agencies, and took away the attention from the situation in Zamboanga for several months.	Continued advocacy is needed at the HCT level to address needs of communities in both major and minor emergencies.

External factors:	None
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4. RATING ON PROGRESS on PARTNERSHIPS

	Strengthened	Somewhat Strengthened	Unchanged
1. Government	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Donors	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Civil society:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a) Academia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Unions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Religious organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) NGO/CSOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. UN system	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Other International Organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project enabled the RC Office and UNDP to partner with the City Government of Zamboanga, with donors/UN system through the Philippine Development Forum on the Bangsamoro, and with civil society and the private sector through the Livelihood Summit in Zamboanga City.

5. GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT MAINSTREAMING

Table 5.1 Qualitative description

<p>In Governance Mechanisms</p> <p>Women were able to participate in the project both as beneficiaries and as decision-makers. Women were actively involved in the consultations conducted, particularly in the Livelihoods Summit and in ER Cluster meetings/workshops. Project activities and strategies were also coordinated by UNDP with Zamboanga City Mayor Isabelle Climaco, who is a woman.</p>
<p>In Capacity Building and Policy, Planning and Programming</p> <p>The Bangsamoro Development Plan was formulated to align with the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro which states that ‘the right of Women to meaningful political participation, and protection from all forms of violence’ shall be recognized. The Bangsamoro government has to adhere to all UN international treaties, conventions, declarations and bilateral and multi-lateral agreements entered into by the Philippines government. The plan recognizes the importance of gender equality and sensitivity particularly in the region, and that is the reason why the plan decided to incorporate the elements of gender as a cross-cutting theme, not just</p>

as one sub-theme, in the plan. For example, under the chapter of Governance, the plan addressed the issue of weak access to justice for women in the region and recommended to increase female justices in the newly established courts. On the other hand, under the chapter of Culture and Identity, the plan suggested to promote gender-responsive health approaches.

Table 5.2 GAD issues

Gender issues identified	How the project is addressing identified gender issues	Gender equality and/or women's empowerment results
Integration of gender into government plans	Consultants/experts provided by the project helped ensure the integration of gender into these plans.	Gender was integrated in the Bangsamoro Development Plan and the Livelihood Plan of Zamboanga City (i.e. possible livelihood options were identified specifically for women).

6. REPORTING ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS COMPLIANCE

Protection of the vulnerable, particularly Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) who were affected by the Zamboanga stand-off, was advocated during the Livelihoods Summit and ER cluster meetings/workshops.

7. REPORTING ON OTHER CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

A segment of the IDP population affected by the stand-off belongs to indigenous communities. Consultations organized and supported by UNDP served as a venue for the affected indigenous peoples to air their concerns to the City Government. Their concerns included livelihood and resettlement (i.e. that IPs should be allowed to return to their ancestral domains).

The Bangsamoro Development Plan identified three areas of development as the cross-cutting issues, namely 1) Gender, youth and other vulnerable groups; 2) Peace-building; and 3) Food and Nutrition Security. The description on these cross-cutting themes was incorporated in different chapters, not as the independent sub-topics, by considering its importance and nature. Also, the whole theme of the development planning intended the capacity development of staff working with the Bangsamoro Development Agency.

8. KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AND DISSEMINATION PLAN:

As part of UNDP’s support to the Livelihoods Summit in Zamboanga City, the project engaged consultants who conducted a rapid livelihood study focusing on agribusiness, aqua-fishery, enterprise development and value chain analysis, market prospects, industry analysis, gaps and opportunities, recommended areas for development (skills, capacities, areas, etc.), and employment referral and matching. The study was used as the basis of the Livelihood Plan and was turned over to the city government.

9. LESSONS LEARNED:

The RC Office and UNDP were able to have a significant impact at the policy level through the engagement of consultants who provided advice and expertise in the development of the Livelihood Plan of Zamboanga City and the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

The formulation of a Livelihood Plan for the IDPs affected by the Zamboanga stand-off provides an overall framework and strategy for the provision of livelihood assistance. Support to the City Government of Zamboanga from key partners such as the national government, civil society, private sector and international agencies, must be sustained in the implementation phase.

10. SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS AND EXIT STRATEGY:

The Bangsamoro Development Plan was drafted within the context of communities emerging and still experiencing conflict, reinforcing the “not business as usual” approach in development planning. It is envisioned that the substantial contribution provided by the RCO made possible thru the consultancy will greatly enhance the prospects for the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB), and hence for lasting peace and sustainable development in the projected Bangsamoro area, and in Mindanao more broadly which includes Zamboanga.

UNDP’s support to community based consultations, studies and planning sessions to assist IDPs identify their skills and capacities and usual source of livelihoods in November 2014 contributed to the crafting of the Zamboanga Livelihoods Plan that was formulated through participatory process. With the aim of strengthening local capacities and contributing to the medium term and long term economic development of Zamboanga, this plan is now anchored in the City Government’s roadmap to recovery and reconstruction. An enabling environment for cooperation in terms of livelihoods provision was thus created through the project.

-----**END of REPORT**-----

Prepared by: _____ **(Project Manager)**

**Cleared/Approved
Programme/Project Director)**

by:

(National

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Combined Delivery Report

Annex 2. Statement of Assets and Equipment (not applicable)

Annex 3: NIM/NGO Audit Status Update (not applicable)