**Second regular session of 2018**

September 2018, New York

Item (number) of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

Draft country programme document for Philippines 2019-2023

Content

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 1. Programme Rationale |  |  |
|  | 1. Programme Priorities and Partnerships |  |  |
|  | 1. Programme and Risk Management 2. Monitoring and Evaluation |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Annexes |  |  |  |
|  | A. Results and Resources Framework  B. Fully-costed Evaluation Plan |  |  |
| Attachments | I. Resource Mobilization Target (RMT) Table  II. CO Profile  III. One page diagram of the programme’s theory of change |  |  |

**I. Programme Rationale**

1. ***Ambisyon Natin 2040, the long-term vision of the government, charts a bold trajectory for the country.*** It sees the Philippines as a middle-class society where no one is poor, and people enjoy healthy and long lives. Development is driven by innovation and a globally competitive populace. Families thrive in a society that is culturally diverse and resilient to both man-made and natural shocks.
2. ***The prospects for realizing the national vision have substantially improved.*** The Philippines is one of the most dynamic economies in the region. It achieved an average growth rate of 6.6 per cent over the last five years.[[1]](#footnote-1) Employment reached a decade high of 95.3 per cent.[[2]](#footnote-2) Poverty incidence, using the national poverty threshold, substantially declined from 25.2 per cent in 2012 to 21.6 per cent in 2015.[[3]](#footnote-3) Significant improvements in universal primary education and health coverage, gender equality, child mortality and access to water and sanitation underline good performance against many of the MDGs and provide a solid foundation to achieve the SDGs. Growth in tax receipts led to a strong fiscal position with significantly increased budget allocations for infrastructure and the social sectors.[[4]](#footnote-4) Private financial flows in remittances (more than 10 per cent of GDP) together with high levels of domestic credit, provide ample resources to finance achievement of the SDGs.
3. ***The critical question however remains whether the growth and strong fiscal position can translate into more inclusive national development?*** As the current Philippine Development Plan notes, “the most serious criticism against the Philippines’ impressive growth profile is the stark inequality in development”.[[5]](#footnote-5) The Gini coefficient has remained stubbornly high and above the world average.[[6]](#footnote-6) Around two-thirds of the poor are located in the Visayas and Mindanao. All regions, excepting one, have a per capita income of less than one-third of the National Capital Region. These highlight the country’s substantial spatial inequality. Also, progress against some MDGs has lagged substantially, particularly for improving maternal and child health and eradicating hunger.
4. ***The paradox of high growth and high inequality emphasizes the need to tackle critical challenges for achievement of the development goals.*** In relation to the underlying drivers of this paradox and UNDP’s comparative advantage to provide support, three challenges stand out: weak institutions that lead to poor service delivery; high levels of exposure to the impacts of climate change that push people back into poverty and drain national resources; and persistent conflict affecting parts of the country that act as a drag on national progress. These challenges unfortunately coalesce in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas where majority of the country’s poor and vulnerable reside.
5. ***Central to the achievement of the national development goals is the quality of public institutions***.[[7]](#footnote-7) However, structural bottlenecks constrain the effective use of increased budgets associated with greater fiscal space. Government agencies with the lowest disbursement rates suffer from poor planning/design, procurement difficulties and contract management capacities.[[8]](#footnote-8) Overlapping and inconsistent institutional structures, laws, policies and programs further undermine performance. Programming and delivery of public services are not compatible with the ecosystem-based governance that the integrated nature of the SDGs requires. Paper-based processes need to be urgently replaced with e-governance to improve transparency, efficiency and access. Deficits in the control on power and respect for and accountability to the voices of the citizenry, further erode the responsiveness of public institutions.
6. ***Being one of the most disaster-prone countries impedes the Philippines’ capacity to realize its full development potential***.[[9]](#footnote-9) Annually, an average of 22 typhoons affect the country, causing millions of dollars in damage to property and loss of life. The country is prone to slow onset climate events. The hottest temperatures were recorded in 2016 with widespread drought. Rapid loss of forest cover, degradation of biodiversity, and coastal and marine pollution have reduced the natural resilience of ecosystems, magnifying the impacts of disasters. The average annualized long-term loss from multi-hazards is equivalent to 69 per cent of social expenditures and 14 per cent of annual capital investments.[[10]](#footnote-10) The country needs to improve its adaptive capacities and resilience. Risk and evidence-based planning can be strengthened. Effective institutional structures and frameworks for managing disasters and recovery need to be in place and backed with proactive investment in adaptation and mitigation measures. Climate change and disaster risk reduction considerations can also be better integrated into the management of the environment and natural resources.
7. ***SDG achievement will continue to be undermined by persistent conflict affecting parts of the country.*** The intergenerational cycle of armed violence in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, has made it the poorest with a Human Development Index that is 60 percentage points lower than the National Capital Region. Life expectancy lags by 19 per cent. Mean years of schooling is 27 per cent less. Per capita purchasing power is 40 per cent below.[[11]](#footnote-11) These desperately poor conditions cannot be reversed by ambitious plans and increases in budget allocations alone. The problems stem from deep social and economic marginalization and decades of poor local governance. If not urgently addressed, lasting peace and stability will be elusive.[[12]](#footnote-12)
8. ***UNDP’s current Country Programme aligned strongly to the government’s priorities and helped tackle binding constraints. We drew on our comparative advantages of strong sectoral expertise, deep understanding of the context, close relationships with key stakeholders and ability to cohere the often dispersed capacities available to address the constraints.***
9. ***Our support strengthened institutions of democracy and improved governance effectiveness.***[[13]](#footnote-13) To enhance transparency and accountability we supported the formulation of the national anti-corruption framework. We worked closely with government and civil society to pass critical legislation to enhance human rights.[[14]](#footnote-14) We helped government increase access to quality basic services nationwide by strengthening planning and procurement. Our work with citizen monitors helped make information on revenues, budgets, procurement and audits more accessible to the public. While we played an important role in strengthening access to justice and human rights and the deepening of democracy, limited and inconsistent funding prevented a systematic approach to our support.[[15]](#footnote-15) To assure continued and sustained funding, such governance initiatives will need to be incorporated as cross cutting interventions within our thematic areas of engagement where funding is more reliably available.
10. ***Climate change adaptation and mitigation have been a cornerstone of our country programme.*** We provided technical assistance and guidance in the formulation of the Philippines’ Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change.[[16]](#footnote-16) We piloted an innovative weather index-based climate insurance that holds much promise for providing rapid compensation to poor farmers. Our support for the production of climate-adjusted multi-hazard maps and an open source climate-exposure database provides the basis for risk informed development planning, investments, construction standards, preparedness, and contingency arrangements across the country. For municipalities ravaged by Super Typhoon Haiyan, the evacuation centers we built, the disaster risk reduction and management training we provided and our support for sustainable livelihoods helped thousands of families on the road to recovery. We can however do more by helping to integrate our post-disaster recovery interventions into longer-term support to build the institutions and systems for disaster risk reduction and management.[[17]](#footnote-17) To further strengthen national mitigation and adaptive measures, we can help improve understanding of the longer-term consequences of climate change.
11. ***We have worked closely with government and armed groups to find lasting solutions to long-standing conflict.*** We supported the drafting of a new version of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, established a high-level group, comprised of eminent Filipinos, to advocate for the passage of the law, and supported a group of influential intermediaries to facilitate convergence of Moro perspectives on the new draft law.[[18]](#footnote-18) We worked with academic institutions and the Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process on conflict analysis and research on violent extremism and facilitated knowledge sharing within the southeast Asian region. Following the armed conflict in Marawi City, we were the first to help local governments build their capacity for conflict-sensitive recovery planning. While national and local efforts to sustain peace and prevent violent extremism have had some initial success, we see the need for more investment to tackle the underlying causes of repeated cycles of violence.
12. ***To increase impact, we need to enhance our cross-cutting strategies and partnerships.*** While we have developed a number of interventions specific to our thematic areas of engagement that target vulnerable groups, these need to be further enhanced with a clear cross cutting strategy focused on leaving no one behind.[[19]](#footnote-19) We also need to better analyze and address structural gender inequality and discriminatory practices through our programmes and projects[[20]](#footnote-20) Our partnerships with the private sector can be further deepened to draw on capacities for complementary financing, innovation and the potential to reach people at the bottom of the economic pyramid.

**II. Programme Priorities and Partnerships**

1. ***Outcome 1:*** *The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality social and economic services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected.*
2. ***To facilitate access to quality social and economic services for the marginalized and at-risk, we will further develop the capacity of local governments, strengthen governance in key national agencies, and expand citizen engagement in government policy and programs.***
3. ***Our efforts will focus on 100 local governments with geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.*** These areas correlate closely with highest incidence of poverty, and vulnerability to natural disasters and conflict. We will help to build an innovative monitoring platform that integrates household sampling, administrative and big data analytics to provide local governments with the information they need to inform local development strategies. This will enable local governments to use public and private resources more effectively and track progress towards achievement of the SDGs. The platform will give access to disaggregated data that will help target programs to the vulnerable, including women. Capacity will be strengthened, and support provided to undertake administrative reforms that accelerate and improve the quality of service delivery. To increase efficiency and transparency we will support the transition from a paper-based system to e-governance drawing on global good practice. Our support for *Governance-HUBS*, comprising tertiary institutions, private sector and civil society organizations, will be expanded to provide analytical and technical support to communities, local institutions and local governments. We will also develop a system to promote and recognize the efforts of local governments for SDG achievement.
4. ***We will assist national government agencies responsible for key basic services to efficiently and effectively execute their budgets.*** We will undertake baseline assessments to identify gaps and opportunities to strengthen public financial management. The assessments will be used to develop systemic and agency-specific capacity development plans to strengthen operational capabilities and promote integrity, accountability and transparency. We will continue our support for the enhancement of the current budgeting framework that integrate the SDGs and enable SDG expenditure tagging. We will help to provide a stronger evidence base for budget allocations by strengthening capacity for performance-based, value-for-money audits and evaluation. Procurement capacity will be enhanced through the provision of internationally accredited training and on-the-job learning, and by drawing upon our own systems for performance and risk management.
5. ***We will strengthen existing platforms for citizen engagement with government and build strong local constituencies for democracy and governance reforms.*** The 3,000 citizen monitors that we have worked with, the majority of whom are women, will be equipped with innovative monitoring tools. Smartphone applications will enable them to provide real-time feedback through submitting observations, photos, geo-tagging of service delivery and infrastructure. We will develop a set of indices to measure the state of local governance including democracy, justice, integrity and service delivery. Consortia of citizens, faith-based groups, CSOs, academe and private sector will be mobilized and equipped to generate and analyze data and conduct regular local governance reviews. Our pioneering work on participatory public finance through the establishment of a network of People’s Public Finance Institutes will be expanded to provide accessible and continuing education, mentoring and technical support for local leaders and citizens to be effective in their oversight and monitoring roles.
6. ***Outcome 2:*** *National and local governments and key stakeholders ensure that urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, sustainable and equitable development path of communities.*
7. ***We will support the transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development by enhancing risk-informed policies and programs, supporting the implementation of the COP21 agreed Nationally Determined Contribution and improving natural resource management.***
8. ***We will assist in the development of climate-sensitive models and hazard maps so national and local governments better understand the extent, scope and distribution of medium- and long-term risks.*** We will focus on local governments most at risk from disasters and help formulate climate and disaster-resilient land use and development plans and investment programs. To respond to an increased threat to water security, we will support the formulation of a national adaptation program for the water sector using climate modelling data. To give poor rice farmers access to speedy payments following droughts and floods, our pilot weather index-based insurance system will be expanded country-wide. We will enhance national institutional mechanisms to better integrate preparedness, response and recovery by supporting improvements to the risk exposure database, centralization of risk data, and budgeting, allocation and expenditure monitoring.
9. ***To help the Philippines meet its Nationally Determined Contribution commitments, we will support enabling policies, greater private sector engagement, strengthened monitoring, reporting and verification systems.*** We will focus our support on the energy and transport sectors to expand the use of renewable energy and hybrid vehicles. This will not only support the country’s path to low-carbon development but also give citizens access to cheaper, more resilient and environment-friendly alternatives. We will work closely with key cities to demonstrate more integrated approaches to improve city planning, energy efficient infrastructure and adoption of viable options for low-carbon urban development.
10. ***With biodiversity threatened by degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact, we will partner with communities and government to promote conservation areas as economic assets.*** To enhance the quality of ecosystems and enable them to provide a sustainable source of ecological goods that improve community resilience to human and natural pressures arising from climate change, we will further strengthen our partnerships for biodiversity conservation with local governments, indigenous peoples, community groups and the private sector. We will introduce models that provide for equitable access and benefit from natural wealth and develop incentives for private sector to provide job opportunities and adopt profit models that preserve the health of marine and coastal ecosystems.
11. ***Outcome 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 systems and accelerating sustainable and equitable development for just and lasting peace in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao.*
12. ***To address the key drivers of conflict and risk to stability, we will help enable the transition of armed groups from combatants to civilians, establish transitional justice mechanisms and community security platforms and provide socioeconomic opportunities for communities in conflict-affected areas.***
13. ***To help secure peace following the finalisation of formal peace processes, we will support the effective participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes.*** An Academy for Peace and Development will be established with key Moro stakeholders to deepen understanding of Islamic principles of good governance and provide online and on-the-job training to combatants who may assume key administrative, political and civic roles. The training will enable transitioning combatants to carry out their responsibilities with integrity and efficiency and deliver well targeted socioeconomic programs. We will also support armed groups to form political parties to provide platforms for peaceful and lawful participation in national and local political processes. We will draw upon the experience of similar transitions in the region, including in Aceh Indonesia, and Nepal.
14. ***To respond to the key drivers of conflict we will support the establishment and operationalization of transitional justice and community security platforms.*** To pursue social cohesion and prevent further alienation within and among communities we will support the establishment of mechanisms for truth-telling, redress of historical grievances and human rights violations. We will give emphasis to participatory decision making for the ownership and use of land and natural resources. We will broaden the constituency for peace by expanding our work with influential intermediaries to engage with women, youth, minority groups and people living with disabilities. To respond to existing and new threats to stability, capacity for reconciliation and mediation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism will be strengthened. We will assist the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process to establish an early warning system centered on community leaders and local government officials as a preventive response to clan conflict and radicalization.
15. ***We will help provide incentives for combatants and communities to move away from the roles and positions that define them in times of conflict, towards identifying themselves as citizens and productive members of society in times of peace.*** To enable access to socioeconomic opportunities and secure sustainable employment and incomes, we will support the development and implementation[[21]](#footnote-21) of a comprehensive socio-economic program in Moro Islamic Liberation Front camps and in those communities most prone to radicalization or subject to the influence of the New People’s Army. Interventions will be informed by a detailed profile of the communities covering, age, gender, civil status, dependents, education, health, needs, and expectations; an assessment of economic and social potential of the areas of settlement, including information on its natural resources, infrastructure, security situation, and social capital.
16. ***Signaling a distinct break from previous Country Programmes and to maximize impact, five cross-cutting approaches will underpin our work:***
17. ***A focus on financing not funding.*** Our aim will be to steer high levels of both public and private domestic liquidity towards our programme outcomes. We will help to improve budget execution quality and quantity through government financing of our own systems and processes to help accelerate delivery of critical national programs, while working to reform and build administrative practices and capacity. Local governments will be supported to access underutilized national funds. We will engage the private sector by identifying the economic potential inherent in the SDGs and provide technical support and knowledge sharing platforms to strengthen inclusive business approaches to reach those at the bottom of the economic pyramid. Mechanisms to help reduce risk for private investment in SDGs will also be explored. And we will provide innovative platforms to help shift remittances spending on consumption to investments with greater social impact.
18. ***New solutions to old development problems.*** Information and communications technology applications offer considerable promise to improve efficiency, transparency, responsiveness and accountability in the delivery of government programs. A digital payment platform will help to improve financial inclusion and facilitate rapid and transparent fund transfer from government to beneficiaries. Blockchain and crowdfunding applications will support private contributions (including remittances) for recovery and development programs. Analysis of big data will provide alternative and real-time information to improve effectiveness and targeting. Mobile-phone-based applications will support citizen monitoring. To facilitate innovative solutions to some of the country’s critical development challenges, an acceleration mechanism will support innovative start-ups with potential for high social impact to become financially viable, so they can ‘do well by doing good’. A public sector innovation lab will help to prototype government-of-the-future service delivery and a modern user-centred approach.
19. ***Delivering on the pledge to leave no one behind.*** Partnerships with leading think tanks, policy research centers and academic institutions will strengthen the evidence base to determine the specific location, characteristics, economic and social circumstances of marginalized, vulnerable and at risks groups. This will help refine and better target policies, programs and projects to ensure participation of the most vulnerable and remote in mainstream development. We will explore strategies to empower women and other disadvantaged sectors to enhance their capacity to engage in democratic processes, organize themselves to advocate for policy reforms and improve access to information, justice and quality public services.
20. ***A human rights-based approach.*** To support efforts to empower citizens as rights holders to actively participate in development processes and make government as duty bearers more accountable and responsive, we will build on our partnerships with media, civil society organizations and academe as intermediary groups. We will continue to support media as channels for citizens’ voices, civil society organizations for values, capacities and policy advocacy, and academe for data and research. We will also expand our partnership with the private sector in technology development, innovation and sustainable investment, to also include using the UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights to shape business models that positively impact people’s lives and prevent risks of potential adverse impacts.
21. ***Stronger integration within UNDP and with the UN Country Team.*** Strengthening the quality of institutions and the emphasis on the 100 geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas to advance the achievement of the SDGs will provide the integrating focus of our work. We will also provide platforms and engage in joint programming to draw in capacities beyond areas of our comparative advantage. To complement our direct interventions on system-wide support for local governments to localize the SDGs, UN agencies will be encouraged to apply their sectoral expertise to strengthen specific aspects of service delivery including through more effective policy and programs. Our interventions on public financial management and citizen’s oversight will be closely linked to support provided by UN agencies for national sectoral programs. Our support for risk-informed planning will provide the evidence base for UN agencies working on disaster preparedness and sectoral adaptation programs. And our work on peace-building through a comprehensive socio-economic program will provide opportunities for other UN agencies to support sector-specific interventions.

# III. Programme and Risk Management

1. This country programme document outlines UNDP’s contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to the country programme, are prescribed in the organization’s [Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/programme_and_operationspoliciesandprocedures.html) and the [Internal Control Framework](https://info.undp.org/global/popp/rma/Pages/internal-control-framework.aspx).
2. The country programme was prepared in consultation with government and national and international development partners. The programme will utilize national and direct implementation and partnerships with civil society organizations, academe and the private sector. Implementation modalities will be determined based on assessing capacity and maximizing the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of our interventions. In all cases it will involve strong national ownership. Direct implementation will mostly be in cases where government requests access to UNDP systems and processes and technical expertise and will finance the intervention. In such cases UNDP will build in an institutional capacity development component and identify a clear exit strategy timed to when national capacity has been adequately strengthened. In accordance with Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects. The country programme and major interventions will be governed by Boards co-chaired with government and involving non-government stakeholders.
3. Risks will need to be effectively managed but they also provide opportunity for change. The Philippines may move to a federal system within the programme period. If and when the parameters for the proposed federal State are set, we will undertake realignment planning as a contingency measure to prepare to adjust institutional partnerships and the substance of interventions. A significant aspect of our work in peace building is premised on the passage of legislation that allows for the peace process to be finalized. If this does not occur, the interventions focused on assisting the transition of combatants to civilian roles may need to be placed on hold and resources refocused on building the capacities for peace and to prevent radicalization of disenchanted groups. The momentum on our work to support democratic processes will be maintained through strong partnerships with government and civil society. The Country Office will be restructured to comprise a core contingent and with the ability to expand and contract depending on the size of the portfolio. Responses to disasters and conflict will draw upon surge capacity thereby enabling continued delivery of the country programme in times of localized crisis. Fiduciary risks will be managed through assurance mechanisms including spot checks, programme monitoring and audits. Where nationally implemented, the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers will be used.

# IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

1. Projects will develop a Results and Resources Frameworks with clear linkages to programme outcomes and outputs. Capacities and systems will be in place to ensure data generation, collection, analysis and reporting for quality planning, monitoring and reporting. Evaluations will be conducted, measuring the consolidated contributions of individual projects to programme and UNDAF results[[22]](#footnote-22). We will also ensure consistent use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision making. We will pursue partnerships with academic and research institutions to implement our evaluation plan and to generate more regular independent assessments of achievements. Capacities of implementing partners in disaggregated and innovative data collection and usage will be strengthened to support our monitoring of impact. We will aim to allocate at least 3 per cent of the programme budget, proportionately charged to projects, for monitoring, evaluation and communications.
2. We will assist the Philippine Statistical Authority to draw on non-conventional data sources including big data and private sector contributions to report on SDGs. We will support the National Economic and Development Authority in formulating and implementing the National Evaluation Agenda for 2018-2022 to evaluate the Philippine Development Plan, the Public Investment Programme, and progress against the SDGs.
3. To facilitate evidence-based programme design and support the UN-wide engagement to broaden the debate on the national development agenda and the SDGs, a multi-year research agenda will produce policy briefs, discussion papers and periodic reports, including the National Human Development Reports on themes related to inequality.

#### ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PDP) 2017-2022 GOAL: *Chapter 5: People-centered, clean, and efficient governance*** | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 1:** ***The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality social and economic services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected.*** | | | | |
| **STRATEGIC PLAN (SP) 2018-2021 OUTCOME *1: Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions*** | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **1.1 Primary government expenditure to GDP ratio (%)**  *Baseline (2016): 15.5*  *Target: 18.8*  **1.2 Government agencies with frontline service offices passing the Report Card Survey increased (cumulative, %)**  *Baseline (2016): 88.5*  *Target: 95* | Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Finance (DOF), and Department of Budget and Management (DBM) reports (annual)  Civil Service Commission (CSC) (annual) | * 1. **Government capacities enhanced to utilize resources and track progress against the SDGs**   1.1.1 Number of UNDP-assisted LGUs with geographically isolated and disadvantaged (GID) communities having development plans and budgets integrating the SDGs  *Baseline (2017): 0*  *Target: 100*  1.1.2 Number of UNDP-assisted municipalities with GID communities having innovative monitoring platforms providing SDG-related disaggregated data  *Baseline (2017): 0*  *Target: 100*   * 1. **Public financial management strengthened for efficient and effective execution of budgets**   1.2.1 Number of UNDP-assisted NGAs implementing reforms and innovations for:   1. Delivery and monitoring of services 2. Public finance management 3. Public procurement   *Baseline (2017): 2*  *Target: 8*  1.2.2 Extent to which a scalable e-governance system is developed  *Baseline (2017): 1(Inadequate)*  *Target: 4(Largely)*  1.2.3 Number of people accessing essential public services with UNDP assistance  *Baseline (2017): Women: 87,966/Youth: 172,181/IPs: 57,222/PWD: 3,272*  *Target: TBA with government*   * 1. **Existing platforms for citizen oversight of government policies and programs strengthened to promote democracy and governance reforms**   1.3.1 Number of men and women, including youth, engaged in NGAs and LGUs through UNDP-supported civic engagement mechanisms  *Baseline (2017): 1,639 (to be disaggregated)*  *Target: TBA*  1.3.2 Extent to which a governance index is developed to measure the state of local governance  *Baseline (2017): 1(Inadequate)*  *Target: 4(Largely)* | **Government**  National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) • DBM • DILG • Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) • other frontline national government agencies • Philippine National AIDS Council • Commission on Human Rights (CHR) • CSC • Office of the Ombudsman • Supreme Court • Leagues of Cities, Municipalities and Provinces • Selected LGUs  **Donors** [preliminary]  Government of Australia • Canadian International Development Agency • European Commission • Government of New Zealand • Government of Spain • KOICA  **Other partners** [preliminary]  • Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) • Philippine Business for Social Progress • Social Watch Philippines • UN Civil Society Advisory Council • Ateneo School of Government • HDN • Youth groups • Private sector associations • UN Agencies | **Regular**  **583,333** |
| **Other**  **53,350,000** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PDP 2017-2022 GOAL: *Chapter 20: Ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment*** | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 2:** ***National and local government and key stakeholders ensure that urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, sustainable and equitable development path of communities.*** | | | | |
| **SP 2018-2021 OUTCOME *2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development*** | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **2.1 Area of important sites for biodiversity covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type**  *Baseline: Marine: 112,822 / Terrestrial: 42,135*  *Target: 2.57 M/ 1.86 M*    **2.2 GHG emissions per sector reduced (mMT CO2e)**  *Baseline (2010): Energy: 55.7/Transport: 25.3*  *Target: 38.4/21.3*  **2.3 Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters**  *Baseline (2016): Deaths:431/Missing persons: 47*  *Target: 0 / 0* | Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB) reports (annual)  Climate Change Commission (CCC, annual)  National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC, annual) | * 1. **Models and climate-sensitive hazard maps developed to help NGAs and LGUs better understand the extent, scope, and distribution of risks and formulate climate and disaster-resilient plans**   2.1.1 Number of UNDP-assisted LGUs with risk-informed development and investment plans, integrating solutions for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation and mitigation  *Baseline (2017): Provinces: 74/Municipalities:11*  *Target: 81/100*  2.1.2 Number of UNDP-assisted LGUs that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the national strategy  *Baseline (2017): Provinces: 74/Municipalities:11*  *Target: 81/100*  2.1.3 Number of farmers implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in UNDP-assisted communities  *Baseline: 2,413*  *Target: 5,000*   * 1. **Enabling policies, private sector engagement, monitoring, reporting and verification systems strengthened to help the country meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**   2.2.1 Extent of strengthened capacities for achieving energy and low-carbon transformation at scale:  *Baseline (2017): 1(Inadequate)*  *Target: 4(Largely)*  2.2.2 Extent to which low emission and climate-resilient development targets are reflected in:   1. Local development plans, strategies, and budgets 2. Private sector business plans and strategies   *Baseline (2017): 1(Inadequate)*  *Target: 4(Largely)*   * 1. **Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact reduced**   2.3.1 Area of UNDP-assisted protected areas with high biodiversity effectively managed:  *Baseline (2017): Marine: 800,000/Terrestrial: 96,825.56*  *Target: 1,800,000 / 496,000*  2.3.2 Extent to which policies, systems and mechanisms are strengthened for gender-responsive and equitable sharing of benefits from sustainable use of natural resources  *Baseline (2017): 1(Inadequate)*  *Target: 4(Largely)*  2.3.3 Number of recognized biodiversity-friendly enterprises  Baseline (2017): 69  Target: 160  2.3.4 Value of development financing generated for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.  *Baseline (2017): 96 M USD*  *Target: 480 M USD* | **Government**  NEDA • DENR • CCC • DOE • DILG • Office of Civil Defense (OCD) –NDRRMC • Department of Transportation; Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration • Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology • Leagues of Cities, Municipalities and Provinces • Selected LGUs  **Donors** [preliminary]  Government of Australia • European Commission • Global Environment Facility • Green Climate Fund Government of New Zealand • Government of Spain • Government of Japan  **Other partners** [preliminary]  • Philippine Business for Environment • Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF) • other civil society organizations • Youth groups • Private sector associations • UN Agencies | **Regular**  **583,333** |
| **Other**  **93,570,000** |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PDP 2017-2022 GOAL: *Chapter 11: Reduce vulnerability of individuals and families*** | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 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 systems and accelerating sustainable and equitable development for just and lasting peace in conflict affected areas in Mindanao.*** | | | | |
| **SP 2018-2021 OUTCOME *3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crisis*** | | | | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)** | **DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES** | **INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** | **MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS**  **FRAMEWORKS** | **INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US$)** |
| **3.1** Conflict-related deaths  *Baseline (2016): 414*  *Target: 0*  **3.2** Human development index in conflict-affected provinces in Mindanao  *Baseline (2015): 0.477*  *Target: 0.500* | Uppsala Conflict Data, annual  HDN | * 1. **Effective participation of former combatants in local governance and political processes supported to secure lasting peace**   3.1.1 Number of former combatants reintegrated into civilian life through UNDP assistance and engaged in local governance and political processes.  *Baseline (2016): 48*  *Target: 1,000*   * 1. **Platforms for transitional justice and community security established and operationalized to respond to the key drivers of conflict**   3.2.1 Extent of transitional justice systems adopted  *Baseline (2017): 1(Partially)*  *Target: 4(Largely)*  3.2.2 Number of women, youth, and IP leaders within UNDP-supported mechanisms that promote peaceful, just, and inclusive societies  *Baseline (2017): TBA*  *Target: TBA*  3.2.3 Extent to which an early warning system to prevent conflict and radicalization is established  *Baseline (2017): 1(Inadequate)*  *Target: 4(Largely)*   * 1. **UNDP-assisted combatants and conflict-affected communities provided with incentives and capabilities to become productive members of society in times of peace**   3.3.1 Proportion of households in conflict-affected areas accessing financial and non-financial assets.  *Baseline (2017): 0%*  *Target: 20%*  3.3.2 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings:  *Baseline (2017): Women: 37,477/Men: 57,073*  *Target: 60,000/100,000* | **Government**  Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process • Mindanao Development Authority • NEDA • OCD-NDRRMC • Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao • Task Force Bangon Marawi • Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council • Selected LGUs  **Donors** [preliminary]  Government of Australia • European Commission • Government of Spain • Government of Japan  **Other partners** [preliminary]  PDRF • Bangsamoro Transition Commission • Moro Islamic Liberation Front • Moro National Liberation Front • Oxfam • Youth groups • Private sector associations • UN Agencies | **Regular**  **583,333** |
| **Other**  **54,000,000** |

1. NEDA, 2016, [*Statement on the 2016 Q3 Performance of the Philippine Economy*](http://www.neda.gov.ph/2016/11/17/statement-on-the-q3-performance-of-the-philippine-economy) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. PSA 2016, [*Labor Force Survey*](https://psa.gov.ph/content/employment-rate-october-2016-estimated-953-percent) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. PSA, 2015, [*Poverty incidence among Filipinos registered at 21.6% in 2015*](https://psa.gov.ph/content/poverty-incidence-among-filipinos-registered-216-2015-psa) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. DBM, [*Technical Notes on the 2017 Proposed National Budget*](http://www.dbm.gov.ph/index.php/budget-documents/2017/technical-notes-on-the-2017-proposed-national-budget) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a Changing Asia-Pacific* (United Nations, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, 2017) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *2008/09 Philippine Human Development Report: Institutions, Politics and Human Development* (Human Development Network, 2009) and “Governance Principles, Institutional Capacity and Quality” in *Towards Human Resilience: Sustaining MDG Progress in an Age of Economic Uncertainty* (UNDP, 2011) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. DBM, [*Kuwento sa bawat kuwenta: A story of budget and management reforms 2010-2016, June 2016*](http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/Executive%20Summary/2016/Reform%20Documentation%20Full%20Book.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *World Risk Reports 2011-2017* (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilf, 2011-2017) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015: Making development sustainable | The future of disaster risk management* (2015) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. *Common Country Assessment: Philippines* *2017* [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Studies carried out by The Mindanao Trust Fund-Joint Needs Assessment, the National Unification Commission and the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process have all arrived at this conclusion. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. *ICPE Philippines* (draft: January 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Anti-Torture Law, International Humanitarian Law with Enforced Disappearances, Migrant Law and the Human Rights Victims Reparation and Recognition Act [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. *ICPE Philippines* (draft: January 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. *UNFCCC*, 2015, [*Intended Nationally Determined Contributions*](http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Philippines/1/Philippines%20-%20Final%20INDC%20submission.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. *ICPE Philippines* (draft: January 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. The Law is now under deliberation in Congress. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. *ICPE Philippines* (draft: January 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. *Ibid* [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Full implementation will require finalization of the peace process. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. *ICPE Philippines* (draft: January 2018) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)