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ANNEXES – PHILIPPINES

United Nations Development Programme
Independent Evaluation Office

Independent Country Programme Evaluation

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Annex 1. EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducts country evaluations called Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE)¹, to capture and demonstrate evaluative evidence of UNDP's contributions to development results at the country level, as well as the effectiveness of UNDP's strategy in facilitating and leveraging national effort for achieving development results. The purpose of the ICPE is to:

- Support the development of the next UNDP Country Programme Document.
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders.
- Strengthen accountability of UNDP to the Executive Board.

ICPEs are independent evaluations carried out within the overall provisions contained in the UNDP Evaluation Policy.² The IEO is independent of UNDP management and is headed by a Director who reports to the UNDP Executive Board. The responsibility of the IEO is two-fold: (a) provide the Executive Board with valid and credible information from evaluations for corporate accountability, decision-making and improvement; and (b) enhance the independence, credibility and utility of the evaluation function, and its coherence, harmonization and alignment in support of United Nations reform and national ownership.

An ICPE will be conducted in the Philippines in 2017, as its country programme will end in 2018³. Results of the ICPE will feed into the development of the new country programme being developed in 2017. The ICPE will be conducted in close collaboration with the Government of the Philippines, UNDP Philippines country office, and UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP).

2. NATIONAL CONTEXT

Poverty and Inequality

The Philippines economy has recently seen several years of robust growth with average annual GDP growth of over 6 per cent in recent years. Increasing growth and a broadening revenue base has also seen increase financial resources for government and public spending. However, despite robust growth poverty has

¹ Formally the Assessments of Development Results (ADRs)

² UNDP Evaluation Policy: www.undp.org/eo/documents/Evaluation-Policy.pdf. The ICPE will also be conducted in adherence to the Norms and the Standards and the ethical Code of Conduct established by the United Nations Evaluation Group (www.uneval.org).

³ Extended from the original CPD, which was due to end in 2016.

fallen slowly with 21.6 per cent (21.9 million) of Philippine citizens were considered as under the Philippine Government's poverty line of US\$1.25 income per day while and 8.2 million being classed as extremely poor.⁴ In the conflict and mostly rural Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) poverty levels are significantly higher and have been increasing with poverty levels reaching 53.7 per cent.⁵

The Philippines is also marked by one of the highest levels of inequality in South East Asia with a Gini Coefficient measuring inequality of 0.4439 in 2015⁶

The Philippines and the MDGs/ SDGs

As the measuring of the MDGs came to an end in 2015 and the transition to the SDGs started the Philippines had made achievement in several areas and achievement of goals especially in equal access to education, reduced infant mortality rates, access to safe water and reversing the prevalence of major diseases, but had not achieved its goals in reducing poverty or the spread of HIV/ Aids.

Table 1. Philippines' pace of progress in terms of attaining the MDG targets⁷

MDG goals, targets and indicators	Probability of attaining the target
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than the poverty threshold	
Proportion of population below poverty threshold	MEDIUM
Proportion of population below food threshold	MEDIUM
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	
Prevalence of underweight children under- years of age	MEDIUM
Proportion of households with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement	MEDIUM
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	
Elementary education net enrolment rate	HIGH
Elementary education cohort survival rate	MEDIUM
Elementary education completion rate	LOW
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015*	
Ratio of girls to boys in elementary education participation rate	HIGH
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education participation rate	HIGH

⁴ The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), 2016, <https://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases>

⁵ The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), <http://psa.gov.ph/poverty-press-releases/data>

⁶ The Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA), <https://psa.gov.ph/content/average-family-income-2015-estimated-22-thousand-pesos-monthly-results-2015-family-income>

⁷ NEDA, 2014: 5th Progress Report for the MDGs, <http://www.neda.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/MDG-Progress-Report-5-Final.pdf>

Ratio of girls to boys in elementary education cohort survival rate	HIGH
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education cohort survival rate	HIGH
Ratio of girls to boys in elementary education completion rate	HIGH
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education completion rate	HIGH
Proportion of elective seats held by women	LOW
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	
Infant mortality rate	HIGH
Under- five mortality rate	HIGH
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	LOW
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	
Contraceptive prevalence rate	LOW
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	
Number of new HIV/AIDS reported cases	LOW
Number of population aged 15-24 with HIV	MEDIUM
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-49	LOW
HIV prevalence among MARPs	LOW
Proportion of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	LOW
Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to anti-retroviral drugs	MEDIUM
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	
Malaria morbidity rate	HIGH
Malaria mortality rate	HIGH
Tuberculosis treatment success rate	HIGH
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	
Proportion of population with access to safe water	HIGH
Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities	HIGH

The Philippines is committed to adopting and integrating the SDGs into their planning process and a number are already included in the new Philippine Development Plan 2017 to 2022⁸.

The Bangsamoro Peace Process

⁸ National Economic and Development Authority, 2017, <http://www.neda.gov.ph/2017/02/21/neda-board-approves-philippine-development-plan-2017-2022/>

Mindanao remains in a transition phase from prolonged conflict between the Government of the Philippines and armed Bangsamoro groups seeking self- determination and independence. The Peace process has periodically stalled in recent years as conflict has sporadically arisen forcing a halt in the peace process. While Moro independence groups have been party to the peace agreement, communist forces have not.

A Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro was signed in March 2014 between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front for the establishment of an autonomous Bangsamoro region. A draft proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law lays out the legal framework for this new autonomous region. However, the proposed law was not passed under the previous government and the new government has also delayed its approval, though they state publically they are committed to the Peace agreement.

Humanitarian crisis

The Philippines remains one of the most at risk countries in the world to Climate Change and natural disasters and hazards especially earthquakes, volcanic hazards, floods, and typhoons. 20+ typhoons a year enter the Philippines with 7+ a year reaching land and causing considerable destruction. The number and increased intensity of typhoons coupled with high poverty rates, especially in rural and coastal areas means populations are often devastated by typhoons.

In November 2013, super typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) the strongest typhoon in recorded history hit the Philippines. The typhoon and the impending storm surge affected 15 million people, caused damage worth US\$2 billion and killed over 6,000 people. While the response from the Government and international community was immediate and strong, many people remain displaced three years later with many communities remaining highly vulnerable to further natural hazards and storms.

Politics

Since 1986 the Philippines has had a robust democratic system. 2016 Elections saw the election to President of the Mayor of Davao City, Rodrigo Duterte. President Duterte outlined new country priorities under his 10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda⁹, when he was appointed but also stated his government was committed to build on the gains of the Aquino Administration. These goals have now been integrated into the new Philippine Development Plan 2017 to 2022¹⁰.

The President has also committed to move the Philippines from a Unitary to Federal State and bills for a Constituent Assembly or a Constitutional Convention to shape the change to the Constitution have been tabled. The President's considerable political capital has provided significant momentum to both the peace processes and the transition to Federalism but whether that capital will be sufficient to manage an often fractious legislature will become more evident in 2017.

⁹ <http://www.doh.gov.ph/node/6750>

¹⁰ National Economic and Development Authority, 2017, <http://www.neda.gov.ph/2017/02/21/neda-board-approves-philippine-development-plan-2017-2022/>

3. UNDP PROGRAMME STRATEGY IN THE PHILIPPINES

UNDP's strategy in the Philippines is guided by the Country Programme Document, 2012 to 2016 (extended to 2018)¹¹ and is integrated into the UN Development Assistance Framework for the Philippines, 2012 to 2018.¹²

However, since the adoption of the CPD and the UNDAF the UNDP CO has seen some adjustment to its focus as needs and priorities of the Philippines have changed and due to the adoption of a new Strategic Plan for UNDP in 2014 (to 2017).¹³

The UNDP Country Office in the Philippines has always been able and ready to support both DRR and recovery in times of crisis in the Philippines and played a central role in the response and recovery effort following Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda), which also saw a number of long term recovery programmes being integrated into the country programme. These are coming to an end in 2017.

Funding reductions from UNDP as well as from other donors have meant UNDP Philippines has had to seek alternative and more innovative funding approaches which recently has seen UNDP support the Education sector, through a large IT procurement programme as well as supporting local infrastructure development and service and goods delivery in its support and monitoring of a "bottom up budgeting" programme.

Table 1. UN Development Assistance Framework and UNDP Country Programme Document programmes, 2012 to 2016

UNDAF Outcomes 2012 to 2018	All UN resources US\$	Other Sources US\$	UNDP CPD 2012 to 2016 (2018)
Outcome Group 1: Universal Access to Quality Social Services, with Focus on the MDGs (6 sub outcomes)	29,125,000	118,068,896	Provide Policy advice and capacity- building through consultation, dialogues and training for stakeholders on MDG Mainstreaming, poverty reduction and social protection.

¹¹ UNDP Philippines CPD 2012 to 2016,
<http://www.ph.undp.org/content/dam/philippines/docs/legalframeworks/Philippine%20Country%20Programme%20Document%202012-2016-final.pdf>

¹² UNDAF 2012 to 2018, https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/portal-document/Philippines_UNDAF%202012-2018.pdf.pdf

¹³
http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/corporate/Changing_with_the_World_UNDP_Strategic_Plan_2014_17.html

			<p>Contribute to policy analysis and foster inclusive processes to increase resources for local development.</p> <p>Strengthen capacities and promote multi-sector dialogues to improve local response to HIV</p>
Outcome Group 2: Decent and Productive Employment for Sustained, Greener Growth (2 sub outcomes)	7,176,782	39,305,276	
Outcome Group 3: Democratic Governance and peace (6 sub outcomes)	37,485,454	29,745,000	<p>Support for training, mentoring and technical assistance, for human rights, gender equality and democratic governance.</p> <p>Provide policy advice and capacity development and support identification and implementation of tools and mechanisms to increase transparency and integrity in delivery of public services.</p> <p>Support the development and implementation of peace-promoting policies, programmes and plans through dialogues and capacity development.</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to recovery, rehabilitation and development of disaster/ conflict-affected areas.</p>
Outcome Group 4: Resilience towards Disasters and Climate Change (3 sub outcomes)	5,556,500	109,250,000	Support for Policy development, planning and programming to address residual conflicts and gaps and eliminate overlaps through technical assistance.

			Contribute to strengthening consultative mechanisms, enhancement of models and strategic plans for energy and environmental management and implementation of the National Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation and DRM.
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Source: UNDAF and CPD.

4. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The ICPE will examine the outgoing country programme (2012-2018) and will provide a set of forward-looking recommendations as the country office prepares its next country programme document starting in 2019 (to 2023). Close attention will be given to the current CPD, 2012 to 2017 and the current programmatic structure and strategy under the country Offices three thematic clusters areas i) Inclusive Sustainable Development ii) Democratic Governance and iii) Resilience and Peace Building to assess the results obtained thus far as well as constraints within the current structure.

The ICPE covers the entirety of UNDP's activities in the country and therefore includes interventions funded by all sources of finance, core UNDP resources, donor funds and government funds.

Table 2. UNDP Programme Outcomes by Country Office Cluster

Country Programme Outcomes by Thematic Area, 2012-2016
UNDAF/UNDP
Area 1: Good Governance and Peace
53 - Capacities of claimholders and duty-bearers are strengthen to promote human rights, inclusively, integrity and accountability.
Strategic Plan focus areas: Democratic governance, crisis recovery and prevention
Area 2: Social development
52 - The poor and vulnerable will have improved access to and utilization of quality social services, with focus on MDGs least likely to be achieved.
Strategic Plan focus areas: Poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, environment, crisis prevention and recovery
Area 3: Environment and Natural Resources
54 - Adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and ecosystems are strengthened to be resilient to threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change.
Strategic Plan focus areas: Disaster Preparedness and Recovery

In line with UNDP's gender mainstreaming strategy the ICPE will review the level of gender mainstreaming across all of its programmes and operations. All participating experts and the EM and AEM will review the integration of gender issues across the UNDP Philippine outcomes and portfolio of programmes and projects. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available for each outcome area.

5. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation methodology comprises two components: (i) assessment of UNDP's contribution by thematic/programme area, and (ii) assessment of the quality of this contribution. The ICPE will present its findings and assessment according to the set criteria provided below including a focus on the Country Office intervention relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability based on an analysis of the country programme outcome areas. The ICPE will generate findings, conclusions and recommendations for future action.

- **UNDP's contribution to development results- effectiveness.** The ICPE will assess the effectiveness of UNDP in contributing to development results of the Philippines through its programme activities. Particular attention is taken in reviewing the effectiveness of UNDPs contribution to reductions in poverty, inequalities such as gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as the contribution of UNV/ UNCDF to development results (where applicable). Specific attention will be paid to UNDP's contribution supporting the country achievements in i) Disaster Risk Reduction, preparedness and recovery activities as well as environmental interventions ii) Support to Governance iii) Role in the Peace Process and iv) finally the development of new programmatic and approaches and financing.
- **The Quality of UNDP's contribution.** The ICPE will assess the quality of UNDP's contribution based on the following criteria:
 - Relevance of UNDP's projects and outcomes to the country's needs and national priorities;
 - Efficiency of UNDP's interventions in terms of use of human and financial resources; and
 - Sustainability of the results to which UNDP contributed.

The ICPE will also look at the degree to which UNDP has included and integrated gender equality and women's empowerment within its outcome areas and programmes and to what degree it has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment within the Philippines¹⁴ as well as the level of support and integration given to the MDGs and SDGs

Second, UNDP strategic positioning will be analysed from the perspective of the organisation's mandate and the agreed and emergent development needs and priorities in the country. This will entail systematic analysis of UNDP's position within the national development and policy space, as well as strategies used by UNDP to maximize its contribution. Finally, the ICPE will assess how managerial practices impacted achievement of programmatic goals.¹⁵

¹⁴ Using inter alia the Gender Marker data and the Gender Seal parameters based on UNDP/UNEG methods.

¹⁵ This information is extracted from analysis of the goals inputted in the Enhanced RBM platform, the financial results in the Executive Snapshot, the results in the UNDP Global Staff Survey, and interviews with management and operations staff at the

6. DATA COLLECTION

Assessment of data collection constraints and existing data. An evaluability assessment was carried out prior to and during the preparatory mission, in order to understand potential data collection constraints and opportunities. This process informs development of evaluation plans. Some of the key issues identified are as follows:

- **Past Evaluations:** All evaluations conducted by the country office thus far have been uploaded in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The majority of these were GEF terminal evaluations with only a small number of evaluations from other programmes included in the evaluation plan.

The Evaluation plan for the country office had planned to undertake 3 outcome level evaluations in May 2017, prior to the ICPE. However, it was felt and agreed between the IEO and the CO that these may not be necessary with the ICPE evaluating the outcome areas and feeding into the CPD development process.

- **Programme/project information:** With the support of the country office, programme and project documents, progress reports and any other relevant programmatic information and data have been uploaded in the ICPE platform (SharePoint). This will continue throughout the evaluation phase.
- **Access to project sites:** Transportation to field sites is available either by land and/ or air. Once a final field visit plan has been agreed by the CO and the EM final security checks will be undertaken with UNDSS.

Data collection methods. A multiple method approach will be used as follows:

- **Desk reviews:** The IEO and the country office have identified an initial list of background and programme-related documents which is posted on the ICPE SharePoint website. The evaluation team will review those documents, which include: country programming documents; project/programme documents; UN-level strategies and frameworks, UNDP corporate material, e.g. strategic plan, multi-year funding frameworks, Global Staff Surveys, results-oriented annual reports (ROARs), and annual progress reviews, annual work plans (AWPs); past evaluation reports; and any relevant reports available from the Government and others about the country.
- **Interviews with stakeholders:** Face-to-face and/or telephone interviews will be conducted with relevant stakeholders, including central and local government representatives, civil society organizations, private sector, UN agencies and donors and other partners, and beneficiaries. Focus groups will be used to consult some groups of beneficiaries as appropriate.

- **Field visits:** The team will undertake field visits to select project sites to observe the projects and activities first-hand. Field visit sites will be chosen based on the programme linkage to CPD outcomes and programme to programme linkages, gender aspects and the gender marker¹⁶, budget, overall scope of the programme and geographical considerations.

Validation. The evaluation will use triangulation of information collected from different sources and/or by different methods to ensure that the data is valid.

Stakeholder involvement: At the start of the evaluation, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted to identify all relevant UNDP partners, as well as those who may not work with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes.

7. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the ICPE in consultation with the UNDP Philippines country office, the RBAP and the Government of the Philippines. The IEO evaluation manager will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will meet all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

UNDP Country Office in the Philippines: The country office will support the evaluation by:

- i) Liaising with key national partners and other stakeholders;
- ii) Make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country;
- iii) Provide logistical and administrative support required by the evaluation team during data collection (e.g. arranging meetings with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries; and assistance for the project site visits);
- iv) Review the draft ICPE report and providing factual verifications on a timely basis; and
- v) Facilitate the organization of a stakeholder workshop at the end of the evaluation.

National Reference Group: A participatory approach is important in the ICPE process. A national reference group will be established to ensure national ownership of evaluation results and process, representing key stakeholder groups (e.g. Government, civil society organizations, UN agencies, donors and other development partners, and the UNDP country office). The group will be responsible for reviewing the terms of reference and the draft ICPE report.

Philippine Government ministries and agencies, who work with UNDP as beneficiaries or coordinators, will facilitate the conduct of ICPE by:

¹⁶ The gender marker, a corporate UNDP tool, uses scores from 3 to 0. A score of 3 means the project has gender equality as the main objective ; a 2 indicates that the intended outputs that have gender equality as a significant objective. A 1 signifies outputs that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly and a 0 refers to outputs that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality. The sample of projects will include projects receiving a score of 2 or a 3

- i) Providing necessary access to information sources within the government;
- ii) Safeguarding the independence of the evaluation;
- iii) Jointly organizing the final stakeholder meeting with the IEO when it is time to present findings and results of the evaluation; and
- iv) Ensuring appropriate use and dissemination of the ICPE report.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: The RBAP will support the evaluation through information sharing, facilitation of the evaluation process, and participation in the stakeholder workshop. The Bureau will be responsible for monitoring follow-up actions, following the completion of the report.

Evaluation Team: The IEO will constitute an evaluation team to undertake the ICPE. The team includes the following members:

- **An Evaluation Manager (EM):** An IEO staff member with overall responsibility for conducting the ICPE and managing the evaluation team. Specific activities will include:
 - i) Preparatory activities (e.g. preparatory mission, development of the terms of reference, team selection and recruitment, and formulation of appropriate tools and templates for analyses);
 - ii) Team oversight and provision of methodological guidance;
 - iii) Reviews of draft outcome analyses;
 - iv) Synthesis process;
 - v) Drafting and finalization of the final report, including audit trails;
 - vi) Organization of a stakeholder workshop with support of the country office.
- **Associate Evaluation Manager (AEM):** An IEO staff member will support the EM in the development of the ICPE and will also evaluate one area of the country programme. The AEM will participate fully in the data collection mission and will deliver written contributions to the final ICPE report.
- **Research Assistant (RA):** A research assistant based in the IEO will provide background research and documentation, as well as any support required by the EM.
- **Consultants:** Two external specialists will be recruited to support the ICPE over the three outcome areas. One expert will be recruited to focus on Disaster Risk Reduction, preparedness and recovery as well as environmental interventions through GEF (in Climate change and biodiversity).

A second consultant expert will support the ICPE focusing on the peace process and national governance interventions.

Both experts will also review crosscutting issues across their specialist outcome areas including gender integration and mainstreaming within programmes, human rights and capacity building.

As a member of the evaluation team, each consultant will be responsible for fully participating in the preparatory desk reviews of material and field work in the Philippines, and preparing quality, written analytical papers for the assigned issue areas and outcomes in accordance with the format and instructions given by the EM. Clarification and supplemental analyses should be provided, upon request by the EM. These inputs will be used for the synthesis and preparation of a draft ICPE report. In forming the evaluation team, national expertise, with a gender balance, will be sought to the extent possible. The roles of the different members of the team is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Evaluation Team Responsibilities

Item	Responsibilities	Members
Preparatory activities	Uploading of reference material and documents; Drafting of background paper	RA
	Preparatory mission	EM
	Terms of reference	EM
	Evaluation instruments and templates	EM
Recruitment	Job announcement; Short-/long-list of candidates; Interviews	EM with support of IEO
Data collection and analysis	Chapter 1 Introduction	EM; RA
	Chapter 2 UNDP's contributions to development results – effectiveness	EM and team specialists
	Chapter 3 Quality of UNDP's contribution – relevance, efficiency and sustainability	EM and team specialists
	Chapter 4 UNDP's strategic position for advancing transformational change	EM and team specialists
	Chapter 5 Conclusions and Recommendations	EM
Synthesis, drafting of report	Initial write-up	EM
	Discussions	EM and Team specialists
Finalization of report	Consolidation of all chapters	EM
	Preparation of audit trails; Revision and finalization of report	EM
Stakeholder workshop	Presentation of results in Manila and discussions	EM with IEO Director

8. EVALUATION PROCESS

The evaluation will be conducted according to the approved IEO process as outlined in the *ADR Method Manual (to be revised to ICPE method Manual)*. However due to the need for inputs into the CPD process the ICPE will be conducted during a compressed period to the norm. The following represents a summary of key elements of the process. Four major phases provide a framework conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparation (January 2017). The Evaluation Manager at the IEO prepares the terms of reference and evaluation design, following his preparatory mission to UNDP Philippines country office.

The preparatory mission and discussions with UNDP programme staff, include the following objectives:

- Ensure that key country office staff are familiar with the objectives of the ICPE and the ICPE process
- Gain a stronger understanding of the country programme, its origins, the country office strategies, etc.
- Assess the programme evaluability prior to developing the terms of reference.
- Identify areas where support can be provided for data collection endeavours, e.g. data maintained at the Resident Coordinator's Office and JPGs.
- Initial expression of interest for national and international experts to support the ICPE.

Additional evaluation team members, comprising international and/or national development professionals, will be recruited once the terms of reference is complete.

Phase 2: Data collection and analysis (March/ April 2017). The phase will commence in March 2017. An evaluation matrix with detailed questions and means of data collection and verification will be developed to guide data collection. The following process will be undertaken:

- **Pre-mission activities (February/ March):** Evaluation team members conduct desk reviews of reference material, and prepare a summary of the context and other evaluative evidence, and identify the outcome theory of change, outcome-specific evaluation questions, gaps and issues that will require validation during the field-based phase of data collection. The IEO with support of the country office develops a field work plan with interview appointments and site visits.
- **Data collection mission (March/ April):** The evaluation team will undertake a mission to the Philippines to engage in data collection activities. The estimated duration of the mission is 3 weeks. Data will be collected according to the approach outlined in Section 6 with responsibilities outlined in Section 7.
- **Follow-up analyses:** The team conducts any post-mission follow-up data collection activities required and completes individual analyses.

Phase 3: Synthesis, report writing and review (May/June/ July). Based on the outcome reports, the EM will undertake a synthesis process. Due to the impending CPD development process in addition to the drafting process outlined below preliminary findings/ conclusions and recommendations will be shared with the country office in June in order to provide inputs into the CPD development process.

- **The first draft** of the ICPE report will be prepared and subjected to the quality control process of the IEO. Once cleared by the IEO, the first draft will be further circulated with the country office and the RBAP for factual corrections.
- **The second draft**, which takes into account factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for review.

- **The final draft report** will be shared at stakeholder workshop where the results of the ICPE will be presented to key national stakeholders. The UNDP Philippines country office will discuss its management response to the recommendations from the ICPE. The workshop also discusses the ways forward with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the lessons and recommendations from the report, and to strengthening accountability of UNDP to national stakeholders. The final evaluation report will be prepared by taking into account the discussion at the workshops. It will contain the official management response to the ICPE, developed by the country office under the oversight of RBAP.

Phase 4: Production, dissemination and follow-up. The ICPE report and brief will be widely distributed in both hard and electronic versions. The evaluation report will be made available to UNDP Executive Board by the time of approving a new Country Programme Document. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP as well as to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The Philippines country office and the Government of the Philippines will disseminate to stakeholders in the country. The report, including the management response, will be published on the UNDP website¹⁷ as well as in the Evaluation Resource Centre. The RBAP will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the Evaluation Resource Centre.¹⁸

9. TIMEFRAME FOR THE ICPE PROCESS

The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively as follows:

Table 4. Timeframe for the ICPE process

Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe 2017
Phase 1: Preparation		
Preparatory mission	IEO with support of country office	23 rd January to 3 rd February 2017
Finalization of Terms of Reference	IEO	Early February
Selection and recruitment of external evaluation team members	IEO with support of country office	February 2017
Phase 2: Data collection and analysis		
Preliminary analysis of available data and context analysis	Evaluation team	March
Data collection	Evaluation team	March/ April (3-4 weeks)
Analysis and finalization of findings	Evaluation team	June/ July
Phase 3: Synthesis and report writing		
Synthesis	IEO/Evaluation team	By June
Zero draft ICPE for clearance by IEO	IEO	By end June

¹⁷ web.undp.org/evaluation

¹⁸ erc.undp.org

First draft ICPE for CO/RB review	IEO	End of July/ August
Revision and second draft for national stakeholder review	IEO	By August
Draft management response	Country office	September
Stakeholder workshop	IEO/country office	September/ October
Phase 4: Production and Follow-up		
Editing and formatting	IEO	
Final report production and Evaluation Brief	IEO	
Report made available to the Executive Board	IEO	
Dissemination of the final report	IEO/ country office	

Annex 2. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Key questions	Sub-questions
EFFECTIVENESS	
1. To what extent did the project achieve its stated objectives?	1a. Results achieved/changes, if any brought about by the project at policy, institutional, individual and community levels as applicable?
	1b. Major factors contributing to the achievement of results?
	1c. Key results not achieved?
	1d. Major factors impeding the achievement of results?
	1e. Any positive or negative unintended results?
2. To what extent did the project reach vulnerable and excluded groups?	2a. Mechanisms/criteria applied by the project to reach the vulnerable (poor, minorities, disabled, youth, HIV/AIDS)?
3. To what extent did the project mainstream gender issues?	3a. Extent to which benefitted from the project?
RELEVANCE	
4. How well aligned is the project/programme with national priorities as well as with the needs of the community?	4a. National plan/policy/strategic framework the project objectives fall under, if any at all?
	4b. How needs of the community and beneficiaries were assessed (e.g. needs assessment, consultations, etc.)?
	4c. Participants in planning and design of the project?
5. To what extent is/was the project aligned with UNDP's agenda in addressing inequality and exclusion and gender equality and women's empowerment?	5a. Criteria used in identifying project locations and beneficiaries?
	5b. Did such criteria identify excluded and worse-off groups in villages (poor, minorities, disabled, people living with HIV/AIDS)? If so, are they covered in the project?
	5c. Integration of gender issues in project design?
	5d. Were baselines established for agreed indicators on reduction of inequalities? Extent to which these were monitored and reported on?

Key questions	Sub-questions
6. To what extent were the approaches taken by UNDP appropriate in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project design (including leveraging of synergies between projects) - Implementation approach (including DIM/NIM) - Balance between upstream and downstream, including in financial allocation 	
EFFICIENCY	
7. How efficiently has UNDP used the available resources to deliver high-quality outputs in a timely manner, and to achieve the targeted objectives?	7a. Extent required support (technical, financial, supplies, etc.) for producing results provided by UNDP? 7b. If so, adequacy and timeliness of support?
8. To what extent did UNDP address implementation issues faced by the project?	8a. Implementation challenges faced by the project, if any? Extent to which UNDP took prompt action to solve these?
9. How is the <i>current</i> project management structure including reporting structure, oversight responsibility set up?	9a. M&E activities of the project and how frequently are they conducted? How are the results from M&E reported to UNDP, donors and other partners? What worked, what did not work and why?
10. To what extent did UNDP initiate efforts to ensure synergies among various UNDP projects and with those of other partners?	10a. Extent to which UNDP ensured synergies among various interventions? What were the results of this? What were the contributing/hindering factors?
11. To what extent UNDP establish partnerships or coordination mechanisms with other key actors? (CSOs, private sector, UN agencies, donors, academia/research institutions)	11a. Frequency of coordination and progress review meetings with relevant stakeholders? Were these recorded? Any mechanism to follow up on action points?
SUSTAINABILITY	
12. To what extent did the project address sustainability concerns in its designs?	12a. Plans to ensure continuity of the efforts in terms of funding, technical capacity, if any? 12b. Exit strategy that describes these plans?
13. To what extent will project results be sustainable?	13a. Key enabling/constraining factors (e.g. political, economic / financial, technical, and environmental factors)? 13b. How well UNDP identified and addressed such factors?

Annex 3. PERSONS CONSULTED

Government of Philippines

Abella, Isabel, Municipal Planning and Development Officer, Salcedo, Eastern Samar

Abuat, Alikhan, Commissioner, Regional Human Rights Commission, Philippines

Agner, William G., Jr., CBC/DRRM Field Coordinator of RAPID, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Ahrdail Baldo, Maria, Mayor of Municipality of Camalig

Alamban, Roy Arthur, PCIC X Chief, Marketing & Sales, WIBI Mindanao Focal Person, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation

Alegre, Leni, Chief, Post Disaster Evaluation and Management Division, (OCD), Philippines

Alessandra O. Payo, Desarina, CBC/DRRM Project Assistant of RAPID, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Andot, Diosita T., Under secretary, Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Philippines

Andres, Armida, Chief, Biodiversity Policy and Knowledge Management Division, Biodiversity Management Bureau-DENR, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Angelita Meniado, Overall coordinator, Biodiversity Management Bureau, Foreign Assisted Projects, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Asir, Jedi Viah, Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

Asuncion, Rolly, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Presidential Adviser for the Peace Process, Philippines

Asuncion, Myrna, Director, Social Development Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Baldago, Dennis Russell, Director, Project Management Bureau, Office of the Ombudsman

Banluta, Fe Crisilla M., Programme Manager, Department of Interior and Local Government, Philippines

Bantasan, Dorothy, Agriculture, Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment Staff (ANRES), National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Bayani, Thaddeus U. Barcenas, Program Assistant of RAPID, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Belanigue, Ariel S., Barangay Councilor of Barangay Buenavista, Abuyog

Bernadas, Brando, City DRRMC Officer, Tacloban City

Bernade, Jovy C., President, Philippine Corp Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, Philippines

Bulanhagui, Val, Office of the Executive Director, Office of the Presidential Adviser for the Peace Process, Philippines

Coballes, Kathleen, Chief Economic Development Specialist, Agriculture, Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment Staff (ANRES), National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Cabias, Rodolfo M., Municipal Project Development Coordinator of Municipality of Abuyog

Cagud, Ireneo, Barangay Council

Cajucum, Norman, Senior Vice President, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, Philippines

Casimiro-Igtiben, Girlie, Chief Economic Development Specialist, Social Development Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Chua, Arvin, Director, Donor Coordination and Partnership Unit, Office of the Presidential Adviser for the Peace Process, Philippines

Costin, Letecia L., Barangay Councilor of Barangay Buenavista, Abuyog

Cristina Lacasa, DRRM Officer, Salcedo, Eastern Samar

Dada, Genilyn, National Convergence Technical Support Unit, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines

De Leon, Ross, Regional Development Staff (RDS), National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Delfin, Marites, Finance Officer, Department of Interior and Local Government, Philippines

Deloria, Christian, National Convergence Technical Support Unit, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines

Domingo, Edwin, Director, Foreign Assisted and Special Projects Services, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Esmundo, Oliver, Regional Human Rights Commission

Esquivel, Vivien, Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

Falcon, Ramon Paul, Chief Economic Development Specialist, Social Development Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Fontanilla-Catiling, Alice H., Chief Judicial Reform Program Officer, Supreme Court of the Philippines

Gomez-Dumpit, Karen, Commissioner, Commission on Human Rights, Philippines

Gondra, Judith, OIC Division Chief, Governance Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Imperial, Dominic Xavier M., Acting Director of the United Nations and International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines

Leones, Jonas, Undersecretary for International Affairs and Foreign Assisted Programs, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Lim Theresa Mundita, Director of Biodiversity Management Bureau-DENR, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines

Llanto, Diane Gail, OIC Assistant Director Agriculture, Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Lozada, Norzaydee, Barangay Council

Magturo-Dela Rosa, Mary Jane, Agriculture, Supervising Economic Development Specialist, Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Manado, Angelia, Coordinator, Foreign-Assisted Projects, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Biodiversity Management Bureau, Philippines

Manalo, Roberto G., Director of Office of the United Nations and International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines

Manuel, Thelma, OIC Director, Governance Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Manandil, Josing, Advocacy Officer, Mindanao Tri-Peoples' Council

Marcos, John Mark, Senior Programme Assistant, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Marilla, Cecilio, Municipal Project Development Coordinator of Municipality of Tolosa

Markus, John, Program Ass PCTP –RAPID, CCC Governance TE FOCAL, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Mayuga, Renelie B., Deputy Clerk of Court and Judicial Reform Program Administrator, Supreme Court of the Philippines

Melgar, Melchor, Mayor of Salcedo, Eastern Samar

Meling, Haron, former head of the Bangsamoro Transition Commission

Morito Francisco, ANGeL, DRR focal point officer, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Philippines

Nabora, Glezandra R., Administrative Aide of RAPID, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Nalo, Gina O, Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Soils and Water Management (DA-BSWM), Philippines

Narag, John Adrian, Division Chief, International Finance Group, Department of Finance, Philippines

Pagad, Delia B., Administrative Assistant of RAPID, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Pales, Bonifacio, PCIC XI Regional Manager & WIBI Mindanao Focal Person, Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation

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Pascua, Alain Del, Undersecretary for Administration, Department of Education, Philippines

Quino, Sammy, Asst. Team Leader, Tacloban Response Unit

Ramilo, Jean Louise, Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

Relano, Michellene R., Barangay Secretary of Barangay Doña Brigida, Tolosa

Remedios, Endencia, Director, Regional Development Staff (RDS), National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Robedillo, Kim P., ClimEx.db Field Coordinator of RAPID, Climate Change Commission, Philippines

Rosa, Johann dela, Executive Director, Naga City Peoples' Council

Salvador, Amante, Director, Health, Public Safety and Environmental Protection Office, MMDA Philippines

Santiago, Ramon, OIC, Flood Control Information Center, MMDA Philippines

Sevilla, Annalyn, Undersecretary for Finance and Budget, Department of Education, Philippines

Sombilla, Mercedita, Assistant Secretary Agriculture, Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment Staff, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Tadulan, Diese, Barangay Treasurer

Tungplan, Rolando G., Undersecretary, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

Uy, Jonathan L., Director IV, National Economic and Development Authority, Philippines

United Nations organizations, international partners and other donors

Farah, Muktar, Head of Sub Office Cotabato City, UN OCHA Philippines

Gallardo, Kate, Secretariat Coordinator, Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia

Lumilan, Eden Grace, UN RCO Coordination Analyst, United Nations Philippines

Magtibay, Bonifacio B., Technical Officer, WHO Philippines

Manfredini, Edoardo, Programme Manager, Support to the Peace Process in Mindanao, Delegation of the European Union to the Philippines

Maningo, Caroline Z., Programme Manager, Operations Section, Delegation of the European Union to the Philippines

Orquiza, Anne, Portfolio Manager, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change, Australian Embassy in Philippines

Penile, Kenneth, UNV, UNV Philippines

UNDP

Almgren, Ola, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, UNDP Philippines

Antonio, Jaime B., Jr (Bong), ProWater Project Manager, UNDP Philippines

Belisario, Carol, Project Manager, Social Accountability and PFM Capacity Building, UNDP Philippines

Buena, Harvey S., Programme Manager, Department of Social Welfare and Development Bottom Up Budgeting through Inclusive and Effective Governance, UNDP Philippines

Buendia, Emmanuel, Programme Team Leader, UNDP Philippines

Cabral, Fe, CO Gender Focal, UNDP Philippines

Capulong, Jesus, Operations Manager, UNDP Philippines

Capuno, Ethelind B., Procurement Team Leader, UNDP Philippines

Cruz, Israel dela, Project Manager, Programme Management Office, UNDP Philippines

Durban, Alton, Consultant, UNDP Philippines BIOFIN Team

Evangelista, Alma, RPB Former Team Leader, UNDP Philippines

Fuentes, Rosalinda, Regional Project Coordinator, UNDP DepEd BUB Regional Staff

Garde, EdenP., Project Manager, UNDP Philippines

Gaveglia, Enrico, Deputy Country Director, UNDP Philippines

Jolongbayan, Luisa, Head of the Management Support Unit, UNDP Philippines

Mitra, Titon, Country Director, UNDP Philippines

Neo, Angie, Programme Associate, DG Team NAM Projects, UNDP Philippines

Planitz, Angelika, Head of DRR, BPPS, UNDP Philippines

Plantilla, Anabelle, Project Manager, UNDP Philippines BIOFIN Team

Scheuer, Jo, Director/Chief of Profession Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction BPPS, UNDP Philippines

Civil society, research institutes, private sector and beneficiaries

Agting, Oting, Youth Officer, Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development, Inc

Aligaen, Nelda, Barangay Health Worker

Amella, Samsodin, Executive Director, Mindanao Action for Peace and Development

Amos, Samra, Executive Director, Social Services for Grassroots Community Development, Inc

Arimado, Delia, PTA Member, Taisan National High School

Ayao, Datudido, Member, Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development, Inc

Beato, Nicolas, TPM, Social Action Center, Legazpi

Calugas, Eugene, Treasurer, Agri Supply

Calugas, Josephine, President, Wet Market Association

Capistrano, Ailon, Senior Science Research Specialist, Philippine Rice Research Institute

Diocolano, Hadja Giobay, Executive Director, Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development, Inc

Duma, Florentina, President, Yolanda Survivors and Construction Workers Association

Faeldan, Ericson, National SGP DRR-Recovery project in Samar with Green Mindanao, SAWA, IBA, Palaypay
Conservation Association (SIPCA) SAMAR Philippines

Four Students from the Taisan National High School

Hussein, Morsiding, Programme Manager, United Youth for Peace and Development (UNYPAD)

Iqbal, Mohagher, Chair of the MILF Implementation Panel

Jo Doloiras, TPM, Sorsogon

Kuna, Taib, Finance Officer, Kadtabanga Foundation for Peace and Development, Inc

Laureto, Bonar, Executive Director, Philippine Business for The Environment

Llana, Lourdes, Municipal Social Work and Development Officer, Camalig

Naz, Rigelio, Municipal Engineer

Ontok, Ashna, JNC Secretariat Staff, Mindanao Action for Peace and Development

Pir Allian, Fatima, Program Manager, Nissa Ul Haq Fi Bangsamoro, Inc.

Ramirez, Edgar, Director, ARMM Development Academy

Rojero, Jessica, Brgy. Captain, Brgy. Caridad

Romero, Jason John, ICT Coordinator, Taisan National High School

Saluwang, Anwar, Director, United Youth for Peace and Development (UNYPAD)

Sarilla, Jason, Third Party Monitor, Albay

Sarzuela, Eva Vanessa, Science Teacher, Taisan National High School

Six participants from the Nagkaraosa San Roque Farmers Association

Sychangco, Ness, National SGP DRR-Recovery project in Samar with Green Mindanao, SAWA, IBA, Palaypay
Conservation Association (SIPCA) SAMAR Philippines

Twenty-eight participants from Yolanda Survivors and Construction Workers Association

Annex 4. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

In addition to the documents named below, the evaluation reviewed available programme/project documents, annual work plans, briefs, and other material related to the programmes/projects under review. Many related organizations' websites were also searched, including those of UN organizations, Philippine governmental departments, project management offices and others.

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Ohiorhenuan, John F. E. & Shraddha Mahapatra, 'After Action Review for Philippines Haiyan Typhoon' July 2014

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Annex 5. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP)

OUTCOME INDICATORS

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outcome #52 The poor and vulnerable will have improved access to and utilization of quality social services, with focus on MDGs least likely to be achieved							
Millennium Development Goals targets performance relative to baseline	2009: (MDG1) 10.8% of population living below the subsistence threshold; 2011: (MDG2) 90.9% participation rate; 72.5% cohort survival rate; 69.4% completion rate in primary education 2011: (MDG5) 221 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	2016: (MDG1) 8.25% of population living below the subsistence threshold; 2016: (MDG2) 100% participation rate; 100% cohort survival rate; 100% completion rate in primary education; 2016: (MDG5) 52 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	One Provincial Report completed;10 new Local MDGs Progress Report initiated; One model of remittances for development pilot-tested; CCT as SP	10.4% of population are subsistence poor; 95.2% participation rate; 75.3% cohort survival; 73.7% completion; 221 maternal mortality	Type: Quantitative Data: 10.4 Comment: 10.4% subsistence incidence; 95.2% participation rate; 80.6% cohort survival rate; 78.5% completion rate in primary education; 211 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	Type: Quantitative Data: 10.5 Comment: 10.5% subsistence incidence; 92.5% participation rate	Type: Quantitative Data: 10.4 Comment: 10.4% subsistence incidence; 92.6% participation rate; 85.1% cohort survival rate; 83.2% primary completion rate; 221 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
			Some progress	Some progress	Some progress	Regression	Some progress
Percentage of coverage of most-at-risk and vulnerable population reached by HIV prevention services (disaggregated by population, sex and age)	Males who have Sex with Males (MSM) and Transgender (TG): <50% (2009) Sex Workers (SW): Female: 65% (2009); Male: No data; TG: No data People Who Inject Drugs (PWID): <20% (2009) Clients of Female SW: <20% (2007) People Living with HIV (PLHIV): <50% (2009) Partners of SW,	Males who have Sex with Males (MSM) and Transgender (TG): 80% Sex Workers (SW): 80% People Who Inject Drugs (PWID): 80% Clients of Female SW: 80% People Living with HIV (PLHIV): 60% Partners of SW, MSM, PWID and PLHIV: 60% Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs): 60%	MSM & TG <50%; FSW 63%; MSW 90%; TG SW: ND; PWID <20%; Clients FSW <20% ('07); PLHIV 82%; Partners of SW, MSM, PWID & PLHIV <50% ('09); OFW <50% ('09)	MSM & TG <50%; FSW 63%; MSW 90%; TG SW: ND; PWID <20%; Clients FSW <20% ('07); PLHIV 82%; Partners of SW, MSM, PWID & PLHIV <50% ('09); OFW <50% ('09)	No data	No data	No data
			No change	No change			

¹⁹ "Indicators," "Baseline," "Target," and "Status/Progress" info were extracted from the Cooperate Planning System and ROAR.

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	MSM, PWID and PLHIV: <50% (2009) Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs): <50% (2009)						
Percentage of coverage of the poor benefiting from social protection schemes (disaggregated by population, sex and age)	no reliable data of poor covered by social protection schemes (disaggregated according to urban poor, rural poor, men, women, etc)	100% of poor covered by social protection schemes (disaggregated according to urban poor, rural poor, men, women, etc)	No data	3,938,964 poorest families covered by the Conditional Cash Transfer Program out of 4.21M estimated number of poor families	Type: Quantitative Data: 74.95 Comment: 3,938,964 from the National Household Targeting System (NHTS)-identified poor households	Type: Quantitative Data: 84.42 Comment: 4,391,768 National Household Targeting System (NHTS)-identified poor households	Type: Quantitative Data: 95.45 Comment: 4.2 million households are active beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) out of the 4.4 million identified poor households
				Significant progress	Some progress	Some progress	Significant progress
Outcome #53 Capacities of claimholders and duty-bearers are strengthened to promote human rights, inclusively, integrity, accountability							
Number of policy reforms introduced and instituted in the political and electoral systems	1) No coherent/existing national policy/law on political parties, political dynasties and campaign financing 2) Weak implementation of the Party List System	At least 3 policy reforms/bills advocated on party-list system, political party reform, political dynasties and campaign finance advocated	Trained 16CSOs (10F,10M) to monitor red tape act & 2 provinces on public finance; Study on citizens' participation in public finance in 6 regions;	2 bills - "Strengthening the Political Party System in the Philippines" and "Citizens Participation on Budget Process", both pending in Congress.	Type: Qualitative Data: Validated Citizen-led Governance Assessment framework and tools to provide a baseline on democracy situation for programming and advocacy purposes, including 1. political party reform bill. 1x Freedom of Information Bill advocated and has been announced as a priority bill of the President Aquino administration.	Type: Qualitative Data: Operational framework to mainstream HRBA into governance developed to ensure that human rights principles and obligations are reflected in all government plans and processes.	Type: Qualitative Data: HRBA principles [Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency, Human Dignity, Rule of Law] mainstreamed in electoral management to enhance access of marginalized groups to suffrage, especially women, elderly, indigenous peoples and PWDs - Manual for election managers
			Some progress	No change	Some progress	Some progress	Some progress

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of national agencies and local government units with development plans or programmes incorporating gender-sensitive peacebuilding and conflict prevention principles and processes	278 Peace and Development Communities with peace-based Barangay Development Plans (BDP)	At least 15 national and local government agencies/institutions with peace and conflict-sensitive perspectives integrated in their policies, programmes and plans	9 government agencies (24F;8M) trained in conflict-sensitive planning. 30 communities in Central Mindanao with recovery projects (community infra, livelihoods,etc.)	National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP) Strategic Plans of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi developed	Type: Qualitative Data: • Peace and security chapter integrated in the Philippine Development Plan • Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro and Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro signed by the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) Peace Panels • Proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law undergoing review and public consultations in Congress and the Senate.	Type: Qualitative Data: National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAP WPS) were mainstreamed in 17 provincial local government units through technical assistance in the refining and finalization of their women, peace, and security agenda, which were included in local gender and development plans and budgets. Moreover, 8 national agencies were likewise capacitated on WPS principles and have already started implementing WPS interventions.	Type: Qualitative Data: The National Action Plan on Women Peace and Security (NAPWPS) issues and interventions were integrated in the 2016 Gender and Development (GAD) plan of the regional government and all five (5) provincial governments in the Administrative Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)
			Some progress	Some progress	Significant progress	Significant progress	Some progress

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of policies, processes and mechanisms that promote access to justice by the poor; strengthen accountability and transparency in governance; and empower citizens participation	<p>1) No multistakeholder mechanism to monitor compliance to the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)</p> <p>2) Fragmented policies and coordination among justice pillars</p> <p>3) Limited capacities of civil society organizations to engage in public finance processes especially in the areas of fiscal policy, audit and debt management</p> <p>4) No rules and procedures on the implementation of the environmental Ombudsman</p> <p>5) Inadequate capacities of government anti-corruption agencies</p> <p>6) No platform/mechanisms to sustain capacity development needs of CSOs on participatory public finance</p>	<p>1) 1 multisectoral mechanism to monitor compliance to the UNCAC established and strengthened</p> <p>2) A coordination Framework among justice pillars formulated and advocated</p> <p>3) 6 capacity development modules on participatory public finance (planning, budgeting, implementation/executive, audit, fiscal policy and debt management) developed</p> <p>4) Rules of Procedures for the implementation of the functions of the environmental Ombudsman formulated and promoted</p> <p>5) Capacity assessment of the Office of the Ombudsman conducted and support to the implementation of its capacity development plan provided</p> <p>6) A national level Participatory Public Finance Institute that will sustain capacity</p>	Enhanced NCIP quasi-judicial functions; Formed local water governance structures in 36 towns; Study of political in ARMM; Voters Education in ARMM	1 UNCAC mechanism organized; Rules of Procedures on Environment developed; Capacity assessment of Ombudsman's Office conducted; Public Finance Institute created	<p>Type: Qualitative Data: Outcome Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Perceptions Index of 38/200, 85th in the world, improving from a ranking of 94th in 2013. LGU Disclosure Portal, which promotes the mandatory disclosure of key financial documents of LGUs, has a 93% compliance rate as of 2014 (same rate in 2013). Voice and Accountability Index of -0.01, percentile rank of 47.87 (2013) <p>UNDP Contribution:</p> <p>1) 1x Multistakeholder mechanism for UNCAC Tripartite Review partially functioning.</p> <p>2) Supreme Court have Increased appreciation of inter-justice pillar approaches to gender justice after gender justice workshops, thus paving way for closer collaboration in future.</p> <p>3) Enhanced capacities of citizens to engage in Participatory Public Finance with 30 Participatory Public Finance Institute (PPFI) fellows trained; development of PPFI</p>	<p>Type: Qualitative Data: A national framework adopted for agencies to work together to mitigate corruption. The results produced by this partnership has contributed to the Philippines high score in the Open Budget Survey, which now stands at 64 out of 100, the highest in ASEAN.</p>	<p>Type: Qualitative Data: - 9 Participatory Public Finance Institutes setup to provide continuous capacity building support to citizens, academe and LGUs in participatory public finance.</p> <p>- Supreme Court set up 48 family courts and is setting up 50 more family courts</p> <p>- Supreme Court issued 2 en banc resolutions providing guidelines in addressing issues affecting family courts and clarifying requirements in handling adoption cases</p> <p>- Map of critical issues and concerns of local governments in the areas of health, agriculture, local budget processes, and urban dwelling in aid of policy reforms in local governance</p>

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
		building needs for CSOs established and strengthened.			capacity modules; strengthening of 5 citizen integrity water governance monitors. 4) Rules and procedures of Environmental Ombudsman clarified and enhanced with development of layman's guidebook. 5) Capacities of ombudsman personnel enhanced in investigation and prosecution of environmental cases, while scoping mission on anti-corruption initiatives of Ombudsman completed. 6) -Public Finance Institute established and functioning through a network of regional hubs, providing training to local citizens. Also, 1x online database platform strengthened to publish and disseminate information on public profiles, campaign finance and other public funds, elections and other governance-related statistics.		
			Some progress	Significant progress	Significant progress	Significant progress	Some progress

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of mechanisms, policies and plans developed and formulated using the human rights based approach and gender equity	<p>1) No tripartite mechanism that monitors compliance to the human rights treaty obligations and Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations</p> <p>2) No framework/capacity development modules on the mainstreaming of human rights in local planning and development; in public finance processes and environmental rights</p> <p>3) Limited capacity of the national human rights institution to fulfill its mandate as independent national human rights institution</p> <p>4) No rules and procedure in the implementation of CHR's role as Gender Ombud under the Magna Carta on Women.</p>	<p>1) A tripartite UPR monitoring mechanism to ensure the country's compliance to its human rights treaty obligations established and strengthened</p> <p>2) A Framework and capacity development modules to localize HRBA and mainstream HRBA in public finance and environment developed and promoted</p> <p>3) Capacity assessment of the Commission on Human Rights undertaken and support the implementation of its capacity development plan support</p> <p>4) Rules and Procedures on the implementation of CHR's function as Gender Ombud formulated and promoted</p>	Drafted 21 Point Agenda re UNCAC / Environmental Ombudsman Rules of Procedures; established UPR monitoring mechanism; Setup CHR Office in ARMM	Tripartite UPR mechanism organized; HRBA to Public Finance developed; capacity assessment actions prioritized; 3-year HRBA agenda developed	<p>Type: Qualitative Data: Outcome Data: • Grassroots Participatory Budgeting: 99% compliance rate for 2014 budget preparation, up from 97% in 2013. • Increased in access to water supply by 10 % in Mindanao area thru the SALINTUBIG water supply program of the National Government.</p> <p>UNDP Contribution: 1) 1x UPR Tripartite Monitoring Mechanism established (2013) and strengthened (2014), with development of UPR Indicators. 2) Support and commitment for a nationwide framework for HRBA mainstreaming in planning and other governance processes achieved from National Economic and Development Authority and other government agencies / departments after conduct of HRBA training courses and development of draft 2015-2016 HRBA plan to be implemented this year.</p>	<p>Type: Qualitative Data: Latest 2014 data (released April 2015) shows that 85.5% of Filipino families have access to safe drinking water (MDG target is 86.8%). / Philippines high score in the Open Budget Survey, which now stands at 64 out of 100, the highest in ASEAN.</p>	<p>Type: Qualitative Data: -HRBA framework and monitoring tool to be adopted by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. -HRBA principles of Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency, Human Dignity, Empowerment, and Rule of Law (PANTHER), including UN Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights, as well as the UN Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty framework mainstreamed/ harmonized into the Philippine Development Plan. - MOA was forged among CSOs, Academe and Water Districts establishing the Regional WATSAN Hubs to implement integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene (iWaSH) with LGUs that resulted in the issuance of policies for establishment of iWaSH councils and local water, sanitation and hygiene associations, formulation of iWaSH sector plans, allowing</p>

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
					3) Capacities of CHR personnel enhanced in knowledge and application of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and capacities of RHRC built to investigate and report on human rights cases. 4) 10 Rights-Based sector plans developed, and 10-localized customer service codes developed, as a result of organization and capacitation of Water and Sanitation Councils.		757 women and 239 men to participate in iWaSH implementation and monitoring.
			Some progress	Some progress	Some progress	Some progress	Some progress
Outcome #54 Adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and ecosystems are strengthened to be resilient to threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change							
Number of development plans incorporating and budgeting disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures	34 provinces with multi-hazard risk maps; Presidential Administrative Order mandating mainstreaming of DRR/CCA in local development plans	81 provinces with risk based development plans; all cities/municipalities with risk based development plans	70 provinces (86% of total) with disaster risk assessment in varying stages (final, draft), pre-requisite for risk based plans	16 DRRCCA enhanced (PDPFPs, 4 DRRCCA enhanced CLUPs (Surigao del Norte) and 1 Regional Physical Framework Plan (Region X) produced	Type: Quantitative Data: 74 Comment: 74 provinces with Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation-Enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans; 1 DRR CCA-Enhanced Regional Development and Physical Framework Plan (Region X)	Type: Quantitative Data: 91 Comment: 74 provinces with Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation-Enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans; 1 DRR CCA-Enhanced Regional Development and Physical Framework Plan (Region X); DRRCCA-Enhanced	Type: Quantitative Data: 91 Comment: 74 provinces with Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation-Enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans; 1 DRR CCA-Enhanced Regional Development and Physical Framework Plan (Region X); DRRCCA-Enhanced

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
						CLUPs of Surigao City, and municipalities of Claver, Gigaquit, and Bacuag in Region 13; DRRCCA-Enhanced CLUPs of the Cities of Valencia, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in Region X; DRRCCA enhanced CLUPs of 8 LGUs in GMMA - Las Pinas, Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas, Muntinlupa, Pateros, Marikina and Paranaque; DRRCCA-enhanced CLUP of the Municipality of Opol in Misamis Oriental (Region X)	CLUPs of Surigao City, and municipalities of Claver, Gigaquit, and Bacuag in Region 13; DRRCCA-Enhanced CLUPs of the Cities of Valencia, Cagayan de Oro and Iligan in Region X; DRRCCA enhanced CLUPs of 8 LGUs in GMMA - Las Pinas, Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas, Muntinlupa, Pateros, Marikina and Paranaque; DRRCCA-enhanced CLUP of the Municipality of Opol in Misamis Oriental (Region X); Plans underway to prepare DRRCCA CLUPs in 12 municipalities in Tacloban and Cagayan and Jalaur river basins
			Significant progress	Some progress	Significant progress	Significant progress	No change
Percentage of mortalities, morbidities and economic losses from natural hazards	2000 ave. mortalities from actual disasters/event; 15 billion PhP/year; 0.5% of GDP (typhoons) in direct economic damage from natural disasters	90% decrease in average mortalities; 50% decrease in economic damage	Indicator provinces (e.g. Surigao del Norte, Albay) exhibiting zero, nil casualties during tropical cyclones for the past two (2011, 2012) years.	Typhoon Haiyan, strongest in history, led to record-breaking deaths (approx. 6,200). Bohol earthquake also caused considerable fatalities and damages	Type: Quantitative Data: 128 Comment: 128 deaths; PhP43.71B cost of damage (43,709,531,840.94) Typhoons Rammasun, Hagupit and Sinlaku caused considerable fatalities and damages	Type: Quantitative Data: 116 Comment: 116 deaths; PhP 18.2B cost of damage from 14 typhoons that hit the Philippines in 2015, namely Amang, Betty, Chedeng, Dodong, Egay, Falcon, Goring, Hanna, Ineng, Jenny, Kabayan, Lando, Nona and Onyok.	Type: Quantitative Data: 38 Comment: 38 deaths; PhP 8B cost of damage from 10 typhoons that hit the Philippines in 2016, namely Ambo, Butchoy, Habagat, Carina, Helen, Gener, Ferdie, Julian, Karen, and Lawin.

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
			Significant progress	Regression	Regression	Some progress	Some progress
Percentage of terrestrial and marine areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services are effectively managed through NIPAS or other area-based conservation measures	2.10% terrestrial PAs; 0.09% marine Pas	8.85% terrestrial areas and 0.62% marine PAs effectively managed through NIPAS or other conservation measures	No data	A total of 17,482 hectares has been established as ICCAs and LCAs which is 0.67% increase in terrestrial PAs; 0.58% marine PAs.	Type: Quantitative Data: 2324806.2 Comment: 3 new ICCAs declared (Hilong-hilong, Banao, and Iglit Baco) and 3 LCAs in Mt. Nug-as established with a total area of 50,948 hectares. In progress are Balatoc Tribe in Kalinga, Mt. Irid Angilo, Mt. Tapulao, and Mt. Nacolod. These areas are expected to recognize/ establish an additional of 73,856 hectares of conservation areas. This is in addition to the 2.20M hectares of terrestrial PAs.	Type: Quantitative Data: 3007009 Comment: 46 PAs/LCAs and ICCAs covering 400,724 hectares of KBAs have been added to the country's protected area system: 3 PAs covering 174,549 hectares, 26 LCAs from NewCAPP covering 80,163 hectares, 10 ICCAs from NewCAPP covering 68,179 hectares, 3 ICCAs registered at UNEP/WCMC, 1 LCA in BPP site (Mt. Hamiguitan) - 3,784 hectares, 5 ICCAs recognized through FPE, and PTFCE covering 73,002 hectares, and 1 ICCA registered at UNEP/WCMC from non NewCAPP sites covering 1,047 hectares	Type: Quantitative Data: 407285.22 Comment: An additional 60 protected areas/LCAs/ICCAs/MPAs have been established/strengthened covering 6,561.22 hectares giving a cumulative area of 407,285.22 hectares that have been added to the country's PA system. Specifically, an additional 1 LCAs (1,050 hectares) were documented and established and at least 56 marine protected areas identified and re-assessed covering 5,511.22 hectares. One MPA network established covering a total seascape area of 1.1M hectares with 71 MPAs forming the network across 5 provinces (Batangas, Mindoro Orienta, Mindoro Occidental, Romblon and Marinduque). In addition, a total of 128,138 hectares of production landscapes is under sustainable management through application of BD-friendly agricultural

Indicator ¹⁹	Baseline	Target	Status/Progress				
			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
							practices (eg. Organic agriculture, application of soil and water management, etc.). Additional 3,558 Hectares of regional coastline, covering 7 countries having scaled up Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) plans.
				Some progress	Some progress	Some progress	Some progress
Percentage reduction in environmental degradation	Total forest cover of the Philippines is estimated at 7.168 million hectares or 24.27% of the country's total land area; 5% of coral reefs to be excellent condition, with over 75% coral cover (both hard and soft); 23% remaining mangroveforest out of 500,000 hectares	No net reduction in forest cover, coral reef areas in excellent condition and mangrove forests	No data	No data	Type: Qualitative Data: The Govt has reforested 1,005,013 hectares of forest from 2011-2014 under the National Greening Programme.	Type: Qualitative Data: The Govt has reforested 1,098,163 million hectares of forest from 2011-2015 under the National Greening Programme, thus increasing forest cover to 7.86 million hectares.	Type: Qualitative Data: The Government has planted forest tree species to additional areas of 200,270 hectares increasing the reforested areas to 1,298,433 hectares of forest from 2011-2016 under the National Greening Programme.
					No change	Some progress	Some progress

Annex 6. LIST OF PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS²⁰

Democratic Governance (DG) team

Project	Project title	Output	Atlas Status	Start Year	End Year	Gender Attribute	Donor(s)	2012-16 Budget	Total	2012-16 Delivery	Total	2017 Budget
50712	Enhancing Access to & provision of water services	71783	Financially Closed	2009	2014	GEN2	MPTF(JPAA), UNDP	938,223.00		887,180.92		-
50712	Enhancing Access to & provision of water services	71737	Financially Closed	2009	2015	GEN1	MPTF(JPAA)	130,848.62		118,876.75		-
66185	Empowering Citizens to Deepen Democracy	82402	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP	776,898.89		762,688.92		-
66186	Nurturing a Culture of Human Rights	82403	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP, UNICEF	622,642.38		596,212.22		-
66186	Nurturing a Culture of Human Rights	87804	Financially Closed	2013	2016	GEN1	UNDP	50,000.00		44,967.13		-
66187	Protecting Indigenous Peoples Rights	82404	Operationally Closed	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP, NZE	247,566.54		180,863.69		-
66323	Making Justice Work for the Marginalized	82518	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP	388,500.00		350,912.07		-
66490	Scaling-up Effective & Sustained HIV & AIDS Response	82664	On Going	2012	2016	GEN2	UNDP, UNAID, SFOSI	513,077.81		388,937.98		-
67106	Developing a Corruption-Intolerant Society	85830	On Going	2013	2016	GEN1	UNDP	441,587.11		418,945.90		-
67106	Developing a Corruption-Intolerant Society	83021	Operationally Closed	2012	2015	GEN1	UNDP	221,330.00		203,503.99		-
74386	Local Governance and Decentralization	86817	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP, UNAIDS	419,674.43		403,221.57		-
79145	Strengthening Bangsamoro Institutions for Peace and HR	89232	On Going	2013	2016	GEN1	UNDP, EUCOMM	1,811,041.42		1,739,364.06		-
79145	Strengthening Bangsamoro Institutions for Peace and HR	91972	Financially Closed	2014	2014	GEN3	UNDP	130,000.00		87,700.03		-
82882	Promoting Water and Sanitation Access	91581	On Going	2014	2017	GEN2	MDTFO SDGF	686,365.00		631,515.71		-
82882	Promoting Water and Sanitation Access	103332	On Going	2014	2016	GEN3	SIDA	18,151.85		16,605.35		-
94900	Accelerating the BUB through Inclusive and Effective Gov	98964	On Going	2016	2017	GEN0	PHI	667,943.59		668,206.03		9,739,828.83
95022	DSS 2016 K to 12 Basic Education Program	99082	On Going	2016	2017	GEN0	PHI	35,704,847.72		35,060,707.58		40,919,923.51
Total								43,768,698.36		42,560,409.90		50,659,752.34

²⁰ Provided by UNDP Philippines Country Office, last update June 2017

Inclusive Sustainable Development (ISD) team

Project	Project Description	Output	Atlas Status	Start Year	End Year	Gender Attribute	Donor(s)	2012-16 Budget	Total	2012-16 Delivery	Total	2017 Budget
14467	Samar Island Biodiversity Conservation	14467	Financially Closed	2000	2015	GEN1	GEFTrustee , UNDP	216,689.62		219,590.34		-
14499	Capacity Building to Remove Barriers to Renewable Energy	14499	Financially Closed	2002	2013	GEN1	GEFTrustee , UNDP	245,714.20		140,636.76		-
34897	Second National Communication on Climate Change	37339	Financially Closed	2004	2016	GEN1	UNDP	119,703.86		60,132.17		-
44511	Multi Hazard Mapping and Community Disaster Preparation	52397	Operationally Closed	2006	2015	GEN1	AUL	415,213.96		87,573.56		-
46269	Supporting PEMSEA Resource Facility Secretariat Services	54988	On Going	2007	2016	GEN1	CPR, JPN, ROK	1,891,730.23		1,663,669.38		125,000.00
47991	Sustainable Development Strategy for Seas of East Asia	57962	Financially Closed	2007	2016	GEN2	GEFTrustee	3,368,369.29		3,343,955.65		-
48411	Reducing Health-Care Waste Project	58544	Financially Closed	2007	2015	GEN1	GEFTrustee , PHI	714,702.15		535,730.69		-
57456	Integrating DRR & CCA in Local Devt Planning & Decision	70998	On Going	2009	2015	GEN1	NZE, AusAID	1,881,728.61		1,144,717.30		-
57877	Expanding & Diversifying the National System of Phil PAs	71662	On Going	2009	2016	GEN2	PHI, GEFTrustee	3,092,598.28		2,532,127.46		-
58166	Sulu Celebes Seas Sustainable Fisheries Management	72140	Financially Closed	2009	2016	GEN1	GEFTrustee	2,418,639.77		1,923,787.24		-
59793	Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation	74945	On Going	2010	2016	GEN2	GEFTrustee , FAO	5,191,464.55		4,553,679.51		105,585.75
61036	Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's (GMMA) Institutional Cap	77129	Operationally Closed	2011	2016	GEN1	AusAID	2,750,368.12		2,556,819.82		-
61448	Philippines Poverty Environment Initiative	77838	Financially Closed	2011	2013	GEN2	UNDP	122,716.79		106,751.52		-

61970	Philippines: Low Emission Capacity Building Project	79132	On Going	2011	2016	GEN1	AusAID, EU, EUCOMM, GER	1,231,724.03	954,142.18	347,563.06
65172	Enabling Regions X and XI to Cope with Climate Change	81792	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	AusAID	5,235,703.11	4,681,970.29	1,000,000.00
65172	Enabling Regions X and XI to Cope with Climate Change	92074	Operationally Closed	2014	2015	GEN1	AusAID	260,121.10	165,516.99	-
66836	Scaling Up Risk Transfer Mechs for Farming Communities PHL	82867	Financially Closed	2012	2015	GEN1	UNDP	50,625.72	50,000.00	-
66837	5th Operational Phase of the GEF-SGP in the Philippines	82868	On Going	2013	2017	GEN1	NZE, GEFTTrustee	2,504,266.28	2,372,315.20	1,000,000.00
66838	Nat'l Biodiversity Planning to Support CBD 2011-2020Plan	82869	On Going	2012	2016	GEN2	GEFTTrustee	276,897.24	212,792.29	-
67038	Securing a Climate Resilient Philippines	82997	Operationally Closed	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP	434,995.45	335,981.45	-
67570	Project ReBUILD: Resilience Capacity Building for Cities	83269	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	NZE	1,427,615.93	1,251,054.70	425,080.20
68198	PPG Strengthening MPA System to Conserve MKBAs	83534	Operationally Closed	2012	2013	GEN1	GEFTTrustee	160,699.66	151,215.53	-
72153	Philippine Poverty Environment Initiative Phase 2	85332	Operationally Closed	2013	2016	GEN1	UNDP	154,313.08	130,574.50	-
74385	PPG: Sustainable Management Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	86814	Financially Closed	2013	2015	GEN1	UNDP	60,000.00	59,668.64	-
76225	Scaling Up Implementation of the Sustainable Development	87725	On Going	2013	2018	GEN1	GEFTTrustee	4,155,070.00	3,654,141.56	2,271,272.00
76666	WIBI Mindanao Project	87940	On Going	2014	2017	GEN2	GEFTTrustee	757,650.00	682,818.93	305,614.68
76699	Capacity Development for Managing Disaster Risks for Natural Hazards and CC	87951	Operationally Closed	2013	2016	GEN2	UNDP	614,254.32	496,798.70	-
76994	Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conser	88065	On Going	2014	2020	GEN2	GEFTTrustee	3,082,336.41	2,843,428.51	1,880,931.00
77221	Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks i	88145	On Going	2014	2017	GEN1	GEFTTrustee	1,192,463.00	1,010,681.47	1,131,515.29

77223	Dev't for RE Applications Mainstreaming & Market Sustainability	88146	On Going	2014	2016	GEN1	GEFTrustee	148,457.07	95,289.45	4,000.00
80973	Promotion of Low Carbon Urban Transport Systems	90455	On Going	2014	2016	GEN1	GEFTrustee	163,176.78	70,509.37	29,211.46
81058	Implementation of SLM Practices	90508	Operationally Closed	2014	2017	GEN1	GEFTrustee	31,291.34	(2,336.66)	-
81457	Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas	90718	Operationally Closed	2014	2016	GEN1	GEFTrustee	80,053.86	74,920.59	-
82243	Wealth from Nature	91253	On Going	2014	2016	GEN1	UNDP	256,171.07	184,187.52	-
89948	Sustainable Land Management	95966	On Going	2015	2018	GEN1	GEFTrustee	227,964.33	194,467.61	322,343.00
90663	National ICCA Project	96320	On Going	2015	2019	GEN2	GEFTrustee	100,000.00	88,103.75	590,296.00
94777	UNEP-UNDP-WRI Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme - P	98867	On Going	2016	2017	GEN1	GEFTrustee	46,886.00	23,274.38	1,288,294.00
Total								45,082,375.21	38,650,688.35	10,826,706.44

Management Support Unit (MSU) Team

Project	Project title	Output	Atlas Status	Start Year	End Year	Gender Attribute	Donor(s)	2012-16 Total Budget	2012-16 Total Delivery	2017 Budget
60663	7th Philippine Human Development Report	76481	Financially Closed	2010	2016	GEN2	UNDP	154,316.58	145,461.26	-
60869	Overseas Filipinos Remittances for Development (OFs-RED)	76817	Operationally Closed	2010	2016	GEN2	FRST UNION	382,774.42	323,263.94	-
65258	Accelerating Progress on the Millennium Development Goal	81841	On Going	2012	2016	GEN2	UNDP, NET	807,742.23	717,282.86	-
65296	Localizing Poverty Reduction	81867	Financially Closed	2012	2016	GEN2	UNDP	217,172.18	213,379.90	-
65739	Managing Implementation for Results	82115	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP	546,494.69	446,041.86	-
70335	Joint Migration and Development Initiative; Phase 2	87809	On Going	2013	2016	GEN2	EUCOMM, SDC	200,871.79	188,137.63	13,716.00
81416	MDI Western Visayas	90692	On Going	2014	2016	GEN2	SWI	281,329.00	226,628.02	13,500.00
88985	Philippine Human Development Report	95419	On Going	2015	2016	GEN1	UNDP, NZE	123,625.25	90,571.84	-

Total	2,714,326.14	2,350,767.31	27,216.00
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Resilience and Peace Building (RPB) Team

Project	Project title	Output	Atlas Status	Start Year	End Year	Gender Attribute	Donor(s)	2012-16 Budget	Total	2012-16 Delivery	Total	2017 Budget
40810	ACT for Peace	46336	Financially Closed	2005	2014	GEN2	AECI, AUL, NZE, SPA, UNDP	29,682.37		24,290.24		-
41076	Conflict Prevention and Peace Building Programme	46742	Financially Closed	2005	2011			49,583.84		38,182.05		-
59182	UNDP and UN Response to Early Recovery in Mindanao	73947	Financially Closed	2010	2010			360,000.00		264,593.13		-
61075	Community resilience and disaster risk reduction	77199	Financially Closed	2011	2013	GEN2	CIDA, UNDP	984,889.25		861,942.05		-
61655	Early Recovery and Rehabilitation for Mindanao	78216	Financially Closed	2011	2014	GEN1	EU, UNDP	3,653,803.86		3,213,777.63		-
62199	UNDP response to flooded areas in Central Mindanao	79567	Financially Closed	2011	2012			33,514.96		33,458.89		-
62935	UNDP response to early recovery in Albay	80255	Financially Closed	2011	2013	GEN1	UNDP	100,000.00		88,795.27		-
66350	Strengthening National Peace Infrastructures (SNPI)	82550	On Going	2012	2016	GEN1	UNDP	531,125.89		382,135.28		-
68292	Recovery and Resilience for Northern Mindanao	83565	Financially Closed	2012	2013	GEN1	GEFTrustee	244,501.00		197,654.94		-
71616	UNDP Response to Early Recovery in Mindanao TY Bopha	84975	On Going	2012	2014	GEN0	GEFTrustee	140,467.59		145,249.18		-
71618	Time-critical debris mgmt in areas affected by TY Bopha	84976	Financially Closed	2012	2015	GEN2	CERF	1,807,446.00		1,812,257.87		-
73428	Support to Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro	86235	On Going	2013	2016	GEN1	UNDP, NZE, UKM, AusAID	3,965,902.07		2,580,698.56		-
76546	Support to protection leading to rebuilding in Mindanao	87869	Financially Closed	2013	2014	GEN1	UNDP	203,317.00		177,117.38		-
76548	Early recovery in Zamboanga after GPH-MNLF stand-off	87870	Financially Closed	2013	2014	GEN1	UNDP	64,719.08		59,999.88		-
76814	UNDP Early Recovery for Earthquake Affected Areas	87997	Financially Closed	2013	2014	GEN1	UNDP	111,858.37		73,428.95		-
77295	Early Recovery for Areas Affected by Ty Haiyan	88305	On Going	2013	2017	GEN1	UNDP, UNICEF, PRIVSECT,	19,259,935.40		14,752,517.47		864,696.11

							KOICA, DFAT, KSIMC, CNHI INTL, GWA KONNO, JPN			
77295	Early Recovery for Areas Affected by Ty Haiyan	91310	On Going	2014	2017	GEN1	EUCOMM	12,695,195.78	9,343,511.94	826,522.50
77295	Early Recovery for Areas Affected by Ty Haiyan	88169	Operationally Closed	2013	2014	GEN1	JPN, KWT, RUS, PRIVSECT, CERF, PDRF, ECU	8,525,196.04	6,624,470.59	-
77295	Early Recovery for Areas Affected by Ty Haiyan	88231	Financially Closed	2013	2014	GEN1	UNDP	100,000.00	99,860.76	-
77359	Debris management and livelihood for Bohol	88187	Financially Closed	2013	2014	GEN1	JPN	1,050,168.88	800,765.04	-
77463	Debris management and livelihood for Bohol - Australia	88218	Financially Closed	2013	2015	GEN1	DFAT	272,234.30	267,311.56	-
79145	Strengthening Bangsamoro Institutions for Peace and HR	89231	On Going	2014	2016	GEN1	EUCOMM	772,355.67	691,914.42	-
86233	Public confidence and participation Bangsamoro PBF	93532	On Going	2015	2016	GEN1	PBF	1,073,870.02	869,472.76	-
86366	Typhoon Hagupit Early Recovery	93654	On Going	2015	2016	GEN0	UNDP	255,396.59	167,127.72	-
87405	Support Peace- Bangsamoro	94421	On Going	2016	2017	GEN1	EUCOMM	864,101.25	653,414.54	447,374.16
90145	Sustaining Peace in the Bangsamoro	96046	On Going	2015	2017	GEN1	UNDP	358,892.70	148,215.89	-
Total								57,508,157.91	44,372,163.99	2,138,592.77