



Independent
Evaluation
Office

United Nations Development Programme

ICPE Philippines

Annexes



CONTENTS

ANNEX 1. EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	2
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY AT GLANCE.....	16
ANNEX 3. EVALUATION MATRIX.....	19
ANNEX 4. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED.....	26
ANNEX 5. LIST OF PROJECTS FOR REVIEW	31
ANNEX 6. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT (CPD) OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS MATRIX.....	37
ANNEX 7. DETAILED RATING SYSTEM BY OUTCOME	45

ANNEX 1. EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Philippines

Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) Terms of Reference

INTRODUCTION

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) conducts “Independent Country Programme Evaluations (ICPEs)” 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 an 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.¹ 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. Based on the principle of national ownership, IEO seeks to conduct ICPEs in collaboration with the national authorities where the country programme is implemented.

This is the third independent country programme evaluation conducted by the IEO in the Philippines. In 2009 and 2017, IEO conducted Independent Country Programme Evaluations of UNDP’s activities in the Philippines for the period from 2001 to 2009 and 2012 to 2017 respectively. The ICPE Philippines will focus on UNDP’s work during its current programme cycle, 2019-2023, with a view to contributing to UNDP’s preparation of the next country programme starting in 2024. The ICPE will be conducted in collaboration with the Government of the Philippines, the Philippines Country Office, and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific (RBAP).

The Global COVID-19 pandemic has presented UNDP with considerable challenges in implementing its ongoing programme of work in line with the Country Programme Document (CPD). Even more so than usual, UNDP has been required to be adaptable, refocusing and restructuring its development work to meet the challenges of the pandemic and country’s need to effectively prepare, respond and recover from the wider COVID-19 crisis, including its socio-economic consequences. Thus, this ICPE will also consider the degree to which UNDP has been able to adapt to the crisis and support the country’s preparedness,

¹ See 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).

response to the pandemic and its ability to recover from meeting the development challenges that the pandemic has highlighted, or which may have emerged.

NATIONAL CONTEXT

In this section are set out a few contextual issues and key development indicators that are especially pertinent to the areas of support provided by UNDP in the Philippines.

The Philippines is a lower-middle income country with one of the most dynamic economies in the East Asia Pacific region, having recorded an average annual growth of 6.4% over the period 2010-2019 (7.3% in 2010 and 6.1% in 2019) against 5.1% for East Asia and the Pacific.² The economy is rooted in strong consumer demand supported by a vibrant labour market and robust remittances. Private financial flows in remittances, together with high levels of domestic credit, provide a strong foundation to finance development ambitions.³ The COVID-19 pandemic, however, severely impacted economic growth and poverty reduction. Growth contracted significantly in 2020, although the economy showed signs of recovery in the first half of 2021.⁴

With a population of 111 million in 2021, the Philippines has a large and relatively young population, with 48 percent youth (below 24 years old).⁵ Poverty incidence stood at 23.7 percent of the population in early 2021, compared to 23.5 percent in 2015.⁶ The Human Development Index (HDI) of the Philippines for 2019 is 0.718, which put the country in the high human development category (Figure 1).⁷ Despite the notable economic achievements, inequality is spread throughout the country. When adjusted for inequality, the Philippines' HDI value falls to 0.587, a loss of 18.7 percent. Although the Gini coefficient has steadily decreased since 2000, it remains high compared to other countries in Southeast Asia.⁸ Around two thirds of the poor are located in Visayas and Mindanao, highlighting the country's substantial spatial inequality. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) of the Philippines is 0.43, ranking it 104 out of 162 countries.⁹ In 2021, the female and male labour participation rates are 43.8 percent and 68.3 percent, respectively (Figure 2).¹⁰

Figure 1: Human Development Index (HDI) by year

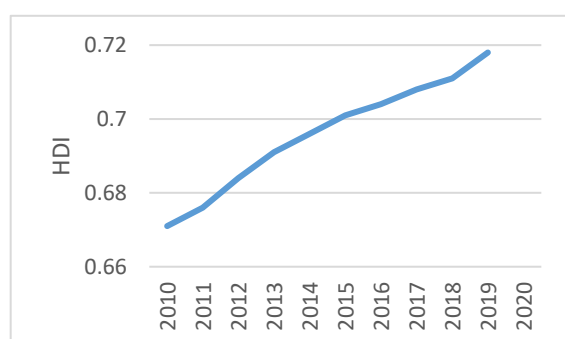
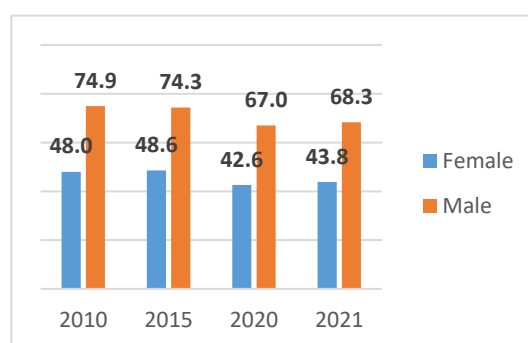


Figure 2. Labour force participation rate (% of population ages +15) by gender



² Country Overview, The World Bank in the Philippines; World Development Indicators, GDP growth (annual %).

³ Country programme document for the Philippines (2019-2023), Executive board of the UNDP.

⁴ Country Overview, The World Bank in the Philippines.

⁵ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019 Revision of World Population Prospects.

⁶ Population, total – the Philippines, 2020, World Bank Data.

⁷ Human Development Report 2020, Philippines. UNDP.

⁸ Country programme document for the Philippines (2019-2023), Executive board of the UNDP.

⁹ Human Development Report 2020, Philippines. UNDP.

¹⁰ ILOSTAT, Labour force participation rate by sex and age.

Since 1986 the Philippines has had an increasingly robust democratic system. Its national development goals are outlined in the Philippine Development Plan 2017 – 2022 and Vision 2040. President Rodrigo Duterte, elected in 2016, committed to move the Philippines from a Unitary to a Federal State, and bills for a Constituent Assembly or a Constitutional Convention to shape the change to the Constitution have been tabled. While there was significant momentum to the transition to federalism, it has waned recently due to the challenges posed by the often-fractious legislature. Corruption remains a big challenge in the Philippines, the corruption perceptions index ranks it 117 out of 180 countries as of 2021.¹¹ Overlapping, inconsistent institutional structures and programmes further undermine the delivery of public services.¹² The next presidential election is scheduled for May 2022.

Much of the country's conflict is located in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, which is characterized by high ethnic and religious diversity, underdevelopment, and displacement. The Government of the Philippines and armed Bangsamoro groups¹³ seeking self-determination have engaged in a transitionary peace process. There has been periodic stalling in the process as conflict has sporadically arisen. In July 2018, the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) was passed, which translated into law many of the provisions included in the 2014 Peace Agreement. The BOL aims to establish a political entity, provide for basic structure of government in recognition of the justness and legitimacy of the cause of the Bangsamoro people. This was followed by 2019 plebiscites held in Mindanao that ratified the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) and replaced the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) with the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to be governed by the Bangsamoro Transition Authority. The transition period was initially meant to end in 2022 with the first parliamentary elections, but the transitionary period was extended to 2025.

The Philippines faces some of the highest disaster risk levels in the world, and these are projected to intensify as the climate changes.¹⁴ Commonly occurring hazards include floods, droughts, typhoons, landslides and mudslides, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. More than 20 typhoons hit the Philippines a year, and the number of tropical cyclones making landfall is steadily increasing with greater intensity.¹⁵ Increasing average temperatures, sea-level rise, and climate change among others pose significant threats to the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, which contributes 8.8 percent of the total GDP.¹⁶

In December 2021, super Typhoon Rai hit the Philippines as it was recovering from the COVID-19 lockdown.¹⁷ An estimated 16 million people were affected, killing over 250 people and displacing over 630 thousand people. While the response from the Government and the international community was immediate and strong, many people remain displaced with many communities still highly vulnerable to further natural hazards and storms, in addition to the burden from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The first case of COVID-19 in the Philippines was registered in January 2020, and the Government implemented a national lockdown in March 2020. The Philippines has had one of the longest and strictest lockdowns in the world. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the country's GDP fell by 16.5 percent in the second quarter of 2020, and the unemployment rate increased by 5 percent by July 2020. Being the source country for migrant workers in the region, including many health care professionals, the Philippines experienced large scale job disruptions for those within and outside the country. The pandemic also had disproportionate impacts on the Filipino youth, mainly through disruptions in job, education, and training, which contributed to the increasing instability, especially in BARMM. Gender

¹¹ Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, Philippines.

¹² Country programme document for the Philippines (2019-2023), Executive board of the UNDP.

¹³ An ethno-religious mosaic, comprising various Muslim Moro groups, Christians and indigenous peoples known as Lumads.

¹⁴ Climate Risk Country Profiles, Philippines, World Bank & Asian Development Bank, 2021.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Philippines: Super Typhoon Rai (Odette) Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (Dec 2021 - Jun 2022), Relief Web, December 13 2021.

disparities were exacerbated by the pandemic, with the lockdown limiting access to basic social and health services, increasing women's share of unpaid work, and increasing vulnerability to gender-based violence.¹⁸ As of March 2022, more than 149 million vaccine doses have been administered in the Philippines, covering 59 percent of the population.¹⁹

UNDP PROGRAMME STRATEGY IN THE PHILIPPINES

UNDP has been present in the country since 1965 and has been committed to helping the country achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP's strategy in the Philippines is guided by the CPD 2019 – 2023, which draws from the UNDP signature solutions and is aligned with the Philippine Development Plan and the UN Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD). There are 17 different funds, programmes and specialized agencies that comprise the United Nations Country Team in the Philippines overseen by the Resident Coordinator.

UNDP's support to the Philippines has focused on inclusive sustainable development, with a large environment portfolio, governance, and resilience and crisis prevention and recovery, in addition to crosscutting themes including gender equality and rights-based approach. The IEO's ICPE 2002-2008 highlighted that core resources were reduced radically in the early 2000s, impacting the poverty and governance portfolio, while environment and crisis prevention were able to generate non-core resources.

The UNDP country programme 2014-2018, aligned with the Government's priorities, supported the strengthening of democratic and improved governance effectiveness, climate change adaptation and mitigation and on finding lasting solutions to long-standing conflict. The IEO's ICPE covering the period of 2012-2017 found that the effectiveness of UNDP contributions had varied. UNDP's work in Typhoon Yolanda (2013), for example, illustrated its positioning as a key partner for disaster response and recovery in the Philippines. However, there were challenges in the implementation of government cost sharing projects and in addressing cross-cutting areas as a whole.²⁰ The Country Office (CO) has since committed key actions in response to the ICPE recommendations, which include strengthening the quality of the risk analysis, developing a gender equality mainstreaming action plan, strengthening the documentation of project success and solutions, a more well-balanced approach to evaluations and expansion of partnerships.

The audit conducted by the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) of UNDP for the country programme for the period of 2018 – 2019 OAI rated the Country Office of the Philippines 'partially satisfactory/some improvement needed'. Although the achievements of objectives were not significantly affected, some improvements were needed in the areas of governance arrangements, risk management practices and controls, project management and programme delivery.

The current country programme (2019-2023) was guided by the PFSD for the same period and lessons from previous cooperation. It builds on the existing programmes and focuses on three key areas of intervention: improving access to social services for the poor, supporting the transition to environmentally sustainable development, and responding to the drivers of conflict. As a transition from the previous programme, the

¹⁸ UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines, 2020-2023.

¹⁹ <https://covidvax.live/location/phl>

²⁰ Independent Country Programme Evaluation Philippines, 2018, IEO UNDP.

current programme aims to work to maximize impact through a focus on financing, innovations, deeper partnerships, and reconceptualization of duty bearers and claim holders. The UNDP country programme supports all three of PFSD outcomes and is expected to work with UNEP and FAO on outcome 2:

- **Outcome 1:** The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected.
- **Outcome 2:** Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities.
- **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.

The total estimated budget in support of the three priority areas is about US\$ 132m (see table 1 below), 50% of which was allocated to the area of "Governance and service delivery" (Outcome 1), 27% to the area of "Climate change and resilience" (Outcome 2), and 23% to the area of "Peace and conflict prevention" (Outcome 3). The available budget to date represents 65% of the expected resources, and delivery is 46% of the total available budget.

Programme expenditure to date shows that UNDP has the highest concentration of activities in reducing biodiversity degradation (output 2.3), representing 20% of the overall programme expenditure over the past three years. Rehabilitation of combatants and conflict-affected communities (output 3.3) is the second major intervention area, with 16% of programme expenditure. Governance capacities enhanced to utilize resources and track progress against SDGs (output 1.1) and effective participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes (output 3.1) were the next largest areas of work, representing 14% of programme expenditure each.

Table 1: United Nations-Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD), UNDP Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs with Indicative Resources and Expenditure (2019-2023)

PFSD+ Outcomes	CPD Outputs	Programme finance in US\$ (2019-2023*)		
		Planned resources	Budget	Expenditure
Outcome 1: The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health	Outputs 1.1: Government capacities enhanced to utilize resources and track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals. Outputs 1.2: Public financial management strengthened for efficient and effective execution of budgets allocated for the delivery of basic services.	Regular resources: 687,000 Other resources: 40,553,000	65,988,410	18,280,045

Table 1: United Nations-Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD), UNDP Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs with Indicative Resources and Expenditure (2019-2023)

PFSD+ Outcomes	CPD Outputs	Programme finance in US\$ (2019-2023*)		
		Planned resources	Budget	Expenditure
are ensured/protected.	Outputs 1.3: Existing platforms for citizen engagement strengthened to build strong local constituencies for democracy and governance reforms.			
Outcome 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities.	Output 2.1: Climate-sensitivity models and hazard maps developed and applied to help NGAs and LGUs better understand and plan for the extent, scope, and distribution of medium and long-term risks. Output 2.2: Enabling policies, private sector engagement, monitoring, reporting and verification systems strengthened to help the country meet its commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement. Output 2.3: Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact.	Regular resources: 687,000 Other resources: 124,254,000	36,141,483	20,688,216
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	Output 3.1: Effective participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes supported to secure lasting peace. Output 3.2: Platforms for transitional justice and community security established and operationalized to respond to the deep sense of marginalization. Output 3.3: UNDP-assisted combatants and conflict-affected communities provided with incentives and capabilities to become productive members of society in times of peace.	Regular resources: 687,000 Other resources: 36,113,000	30,512,938	22,508,627

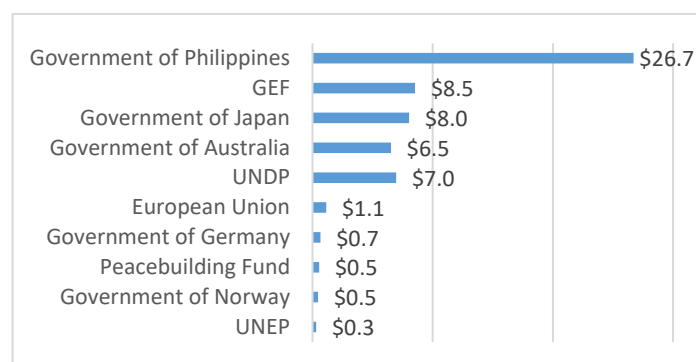
Table 1: United Nations-Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD), UNDP Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs with Indicative Resources and Expenditure (2019-2023)

PFSD+ Outcomes	CPD Outputs	Programme finance in US\$ (2019-2023*)		
		Planned resources	Budget	Expenditure
equitable development for just and lasting peace in conflict affected areas in Mindanao.				
Grand total*		202,981,000	132,642,830	61,476,889

Source: UNDP Philippines Country Programme Document 2019-2023 and ATLAS extraction (01 February 2022)

Resources to implement UNDP's country programme in the Philippines are provided by the Government of the Philippines (43% of programme expenditure), the Global Environment Fund (GEF, 14%), the Government of Japan (13%), the Government of Australia (11%) and UNDP (11%) (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Top 10 donors to UNDP Philippines programme in US\$ million (2019-2022)



Source: ATLAS extraction (01 February 2022)

SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

ICPEs are conducted in the penultimate year of the ongoing UNDP country programme to inform the development of the CPD for the next programme cycle. They are conceived as both accountability and learning tools, in that they aim to provide an account of results achieved and examine factors – both positive and negative – that have driven performance.

The ICPE Philippines will focus on the country programme approved by the Executive Board for the period 2019-2023 and will take into account interventions that may have started in the previous programme cycle but continued in the current one. The ICPE will pay close attention to UNDP's response to the COVID-19 pandemic in the country and the extent. It will also follow-up on major recommendations from the previous ICPE and the extent to which they were implemented.

The scope of the ICPE includes the entirety of UNDP's development programmes in the country funded by all sources, including those from UNDP's regular resources, donors, and the Government. The efforts

supported by UNDP's regional and global programmes will also be included. Special attention will be paid to the role and responsibilities of other UN agencies contributing to the areas where UNDP has been supporting under the PFSD 2019-2023.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation methodology will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms & Standards.²¹ The ICPE will address the following key evaluation questions.²² These questions will also guide the presentation of the evaluation findings in the report.

1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?
2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?
3. To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support the country's preparedness, response and recovery process?
4. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results?

The ICPE is conducted at the outcome level. To address question 1, a Theory of Change (ToC) approach will be used in consultation with stakeholders, as appropriate. Discussions of the ToC will focus on mapping the assumptions behind the programme's desired change(s) and the causal linkages between the intervention(s) and the intended country programme outcomes. As part of this analysis, the CPD's progression over the review period will also be examined. In assessing the CPD's evolution, UNDP's capacity to adapt to the changing context and respond to national development needs and priorities will be reviewed.

The effectiveness of the common country programme will be analysed under evaluation question 2. This will include an assessment of the UNDP achieved outputs and the extent to which these outputs have contributed to the intended CPD outcomes. In this process, direct and indirect unintended outcomes – both positive and negative – will also be identified.

UNDP support to country's preparedness, response and recovery process to the COVID-19 pandemic will be addressed in question 3 by analysing UNDP's programme adaptation to the COVID-19 situation, the relevance of UNDP's support to the country including its alignment to national policies and other UN agencies and donors' interventions as well as by assessing the effectiveness of the support provided and the sustainability of results achieved.

To better understand UNDP's performance, the specific factors that have influenced - both positively or negatively - UNDP's performance and eventually, the sustainability of results in the country will be examined under evaluation question 4. The utilization of resources to deliver results (including managerial practices), the extent to which the Country Office fostered partnerships and synergies with other actors, and the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in the design and implementation of the CPD are also some of the aspects that will be assessed under this question.

Stakeholder involvement: During the evaluation, relevant stakeholders will be engaged to ensure the transparency of the exercise, collect necessary documentation and evidence, and enhance the national

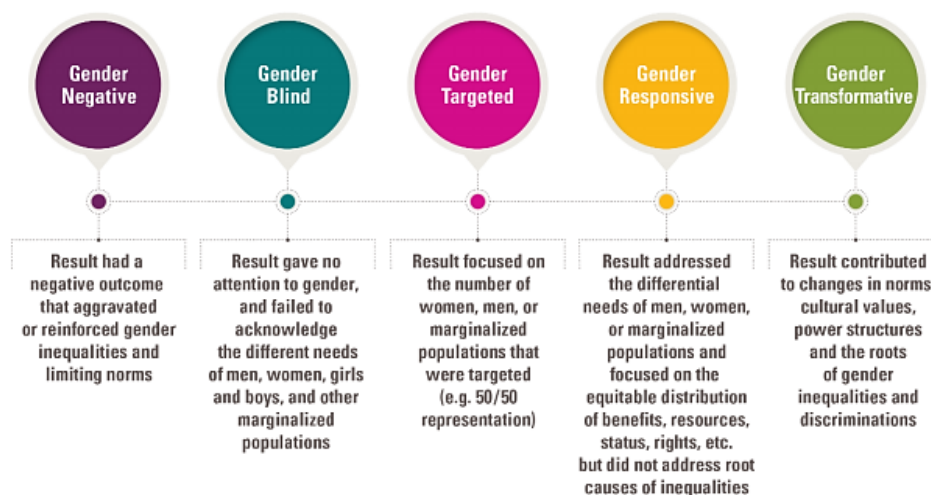
²¹ <http://www.uneval.org/document/detail/1914>

²² The ICPEs have adopted a streamlined methodology, which differs from the previous ADRs that were structured according to the four standard OECD DAC criteria.

ownership of evaluation results. A stakeholder analysis will be conducted during the preparatory phase to identify relevant UNDP partners, including those that may not work directly with UNDP but play a key role in the outcomes to which UNDP contributes. The analysis will help identify key informants for interviews during the data collection phase.

Gender-responsive approach: The evaluation will employ a gender-responsive evaluation approach during its preparatory and implementation phases. During document desk reviews and the analysis of programme theory and delivery, the evaluation will examine the level of gender mainstreaming across all UNDP programmes and operations, in line with the UNDP’s gender strategy. Gender disaggregated data will be collected, where available, and assessed against UNDP’s programme outcomes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which UNDP’s programmatic efforts were designed to contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment (e.g., using the Gender Marker and programme expenditures), and in fact have contributed to promoting gender equality and women and girls’ empowerment by using the Gender Results Effectiveness Scale (GRES). The GRES classifies gender results into five categories: gender negative, gender blind, gender targeted, gender responsive and gender transformative.

Figure 4: IEO’s Gender Results Effectiveness Scale



Source: Adapted from the Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, IEO, UNDP, 2015

ICPE rating system: The ICPE will use a rating system to assess UNDP’s progress towards CPD Outputs and Outcomes goals. The rating will use five internationally agreed evaluation criteria, established by OECD to support consistent, high-quality evaluation, namely: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. Details will be provided in due course prior to the implementation of the ICPE.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

Assessment of data collection constraints and existing data. An assessment was conducted to examine the availability of documentation and information, identify potential data constraints, and determine the data collection methods. In terms of availability of decentralized evaluations, the Evaluation Resource Center (ERC) information indicates that 14 project evaluations had been completed during the current programme cycle at the time of this TOR preparation. The completed project evaluations covers

approximately 31% of programme expenditure to date.²³ 6 project evaluations have been conducted on reduction of biodiversity degradation (Output 2.3), 2 on public finance management (Output 1.2), 2 on platforms for citizen engagement (Output 1.3), 2 on commitment to the Paris Climate Agreement (Output 2.2), and one each on enhanced government capacities (Output 1.1) and climate change risk reduction (Output 2.1). No project evaluations have been conducted in Outcome 3. The average quality of the project evaluations was moderately satisfactory. Four out of 14 were rated Satisfactory, 7 rated moderately satisfactory, 1 rated moderately unsatisfactory, and 2 were unrated. In addition to the project-level evaluations, the Country Office is currently conducting a mid-term review of the country programme, which will be used to guide the validation of progress and provide additional triangulation of data to deepen the analysis of UNDP contributions. Together, these projects and programme evaluations provide a good basis of evaluative evidence for implementing this ICPE.

The CPD Outcomes, UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Reports (ROAR), UNDP's COVID-19 Mini-ROAR, and the corporate planning system (CPS) associated with it provide indicators, baselines and their status of progress. The CPD lists 9 outputs for the 3 outcomes and 19 indicators to measure the results, with baselines and targets. To the extent possible, the ICPE will use these indicators and data, as well as other alternative indicators which may have been used by the Country Office, to interpret the UNDP programme goals and to measure and assess progress toward the intended outcomes. However, the CPD indicators try to assess aspects of performance that are well-outside of UNDP's direct sphere of control, and for which the programme has limited influence. To mitigate these limitations, the evaluation will work with ToCs to try to understand goals and map assumptions against the expected and achieved results. In addition, primary data collection will depend on COVID-19 restrictions and the possibility of conducting virtual consultation. In response to these constraints, the evaluation team will expand the number of interviews with key informants as well as recruit national expertise and/or consultants familiar with the Philippines context.

Data collection methods. The evaluation will use data from primary and secondary sources, including desk review of corporate and project documentation and surveys. A multi-stakeholder approach will be followed and interviews will be conducted via face-to-face/Zoom/telephone calls with Government representatives, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private-sector representatives, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, the Country Office and RBAP, and beneficiaries of the programme. Efforts will be made to collect views from a diverse range of stakeholders on UNDP's performance. At the start of the evaluation, a stakeholder analysis will be conducted with the support of the Country Office to identify relevant UNDP partners and beneficiaries to be consulted, as well as those who may not work with UNDP, but play a key role or help the valuation assess UNDP contributions to the CPD outcomes. This stakeholder analysis will serve to identify key informants for interviews during the main data collection phase of the evaluation, and to examine any potential partnerships that could further improve UNDP's contribution to the country. Additionally, an advanced questionnaire will be administered to the country office during the preparatory phase as an additional self-reporting input.

The IEO is piloting a standardized survey for the ICPEs, aiming to collect data on UNDP's programme performance from predefined stakeholder groups, including government partners, implementing agencies, donors, UNDP and UN staff. The survey will be administered via an online questionnaire. While some site visits are envisioned, COVID-19 restrictions may affect internal mobility for site visits. Therefore, access to national stakeholders for data collection – particularly those in remote areas and community level beneficiaries, including the marginalized group – may encounter challenges. The evaluation will explore

²³ As measured against programme expenditure from Atlas extraction on February 1st, 2022.

the use of expanded outreach measures such as surveys, identification of locally based data collectors and consultants, and use of telephone and WhatsApp in case Internet and/or video-conferencing facility is not available.

The criteria for selecting projects for in-depth review will include:

- Programme coverage (projects covering various components and cross-cutting areas);
- Financial expenditure (projects of all sizes, both large and smaller pilot projects);
- Geographic coverage (not only national level and urban-based ones, but also in the regions);
- Maturity (covering both completed and active projects);
- Programme cycle (coverage of projects/activities from the past and the current cycle);
- Degree of “success” (coverage of successful projects, projects where lessons can be learned, etc.).

The IEO and the Country Office will identify an initial list of background and programme-related documents and post it on an ICPE SharePoint website. Document reviews will include: background documents on the national context, documents prepared by international partners and other UN agencies during the period under review; programmatic documents such as workplans and frameworks; progress reports; monitoring self-assessments such as the yearly UNDP Results Oriented Annual Reports (ROARs); and evaluations conducted by the country office and partners, including quality assurance reports available.

All information and data collected from multiple sources and through various means will be triangulated to ensure its validity before the evaluation reaches conclusions and recommendations. An evaluation matrix will be used to guide how each of the questions will be addressed to organize the available evidence by key evaluation question. This will also facilitate the analysis process and will support the evaluation team in drawing well-substantiated conclusions and recommendations.

At the end of the data collection phase, the IEO will deliver a briefing to the country office on emerging issues and preliminary findings. The meeting will also serve as an opportunity to identify areas requiring further analysis and any missing information and evidence before the full synthesis and drafting phase.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP: The UNDP IEO will conduct the ICPE in consultation with the Philippines Country Office, the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific and the Government of the Philippines. The IEO Lead Evaluator will lead the evaluation and coordinate the evaluation team. The IEO will cover all costs directly related to the conduct of the ICPE.

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

- Lead Evaluator (LE): IEO staff member with overall responsibility for developing the evaluation design and terms of reference; leading and managing the conduct of the ICPE, preparing/finalizing the evaluation report; and organizing the stakeholder debrief, as appropriate, with the Country Office.
- Research Associate (RA): IEO internal consultant in charge of supporting the LE in the preparation of terms of reference, background research, data collection and analysis and the final report.
- Consultants: Three international/national external consultants, will be recruited to collect data and help to assess the outcome areas, paying attention to gender equality and women’s empowerment. Under the guidance of the LE, they will conduct preliminary desk review, develop a data collection plan, conduct data collection, prepare outcome analysis papers, and contribute to the final ICPE report.

- Think thanks: IEO will explore partnering with nationally based think tanks, research institutions, and academia to strengthen its data collection and analysis capacity in case of operational challenges in the pandemic to ensure the team has a good understanding of the national and different local contexts and an improved access to beneficiaries.

Country Office in the Philippines: The Country Office will support the evaluation team to liaise with key partners and other stakeholders, make available to the team all necessary information regarding UNDP's programmes, projects and activities in the country, complete the country office questionnaire and provide factual verifications of the draft report on a timely basis. The Country Office will provide in-kind support (e.g. scheduling of interviews with project staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries). The Country Office staff will also be interviewed. To ensure the independence of the exercise and the anonymity of interviewees, the Country Office staff will not participate in the stakeholders' interviews. Once a final draft report has been prepared, the CO will prepare a management response to the evaluation recommendations, in consultation with the Regional Bureau (RB). It will support the use and dissemination of the final ICPE report at the country level. The Country Office and IEO will organize the final stakeholder debriefing, ensuring the participation of key Government counterparts through a videoconference, where findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation will be presented.

UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific: The UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and Pacific will support the evaluation through information sharing and will participate in the final stakeholder debriefing. Once the evaluation has been completed, the Bureau is also responsible for monitoring the status and progress of the implementation of the evaluation recommendations, as defined in its management response.

8. EVALUATION PROCESS

The ICPE will be conducted according to the approved IEO process in the Charter of the Independent Evaluation Office of UNDP. There are five key phases to the evaluation process, as summarized below, which constitute the framework for conducting the evaluation.

Phase 1: Preparatory work. Following the initial consultation with the Country Office, the IEO prepares the ToR and the evaluation design, including an overall evaluation matrix with specific evaluation questions. Once the TOR is approved, additional evaluation team members, comprising international development professionals with relevant skills and expertise will be recruited. The IEO, with the support of the Country Office, collects all relevant data and documentation for the evaluation.

Phase 2: Desk analysis. The evaluation team members will conduct a desk review of reference material and identify specific evaluation questions, and issues. Further in-depth data collection will be conducted, by administering a questionnaire to the Country Office. Based on this, detailed questions, gaps and issues that require validation during the data collection phase will be identified.

Phase 3: Data collection. The evaluation team will engage in data collection activities in person/via Zoom/telephone. The estimated duration of the data collection period will be 2 to 3 weeks. Data will be collected according to the approach outlined in Section 5 with responsibilities outlined in Section 7. At the end of the data collection phase, the evaluation team may hold a debriefing presentation of the key preliminary findings to the Country Office, when all additional data gaps and areas of further analysis should be identified for follow-up.

Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief. Based on the analysis of data collected and triangulated, the LE will undertake a synthesis process to write the ICPE report. The first draft of the report

will be subject to peer review by the IEO and an external reviewer. The quality assured draft report will then be circulated to the Country Office and the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific for factual corrections. The second draft, having taken into account any factual corrections, will be shared with national stakeholders for further comments. Any necessary additional corrections will be made, and the Philippines Country Office will prepare the management response to the ICPE, under the overall oversight of the Regional Bureau. The report will then be shared at a final debriefing (via videoconference) where the results of the evaluation are presented to key national stakeholders. Ways forward will be discussed with a view to creating greater ownership by national stakeholders in taking forward the recommendations and strengthening the national accountability of UNDP. the final evaluation report will be produced taking into consideration the discussion at the stakeholder event.

Phase 5: Publication and dissemination. The ICPE report, including the management response, and evaluation brief will be widely distributed electronically. The evaluation report will be made available to the UNDP Executive Board at the time of the approval of a new Country Programme Document. It will be distributed by the IEO within UNDP and to the evaluation units of other international organisations, evaluation societies/networks and research institutions in the region. The Philippines Country Office will disseminate the report to stakeholders in the country. The report and the management response will be published on the UNDP website and the ERC. The Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the implementation of follow-up actions in the ERC.

TIMEFRAME FOR THE ICPE PROCESS

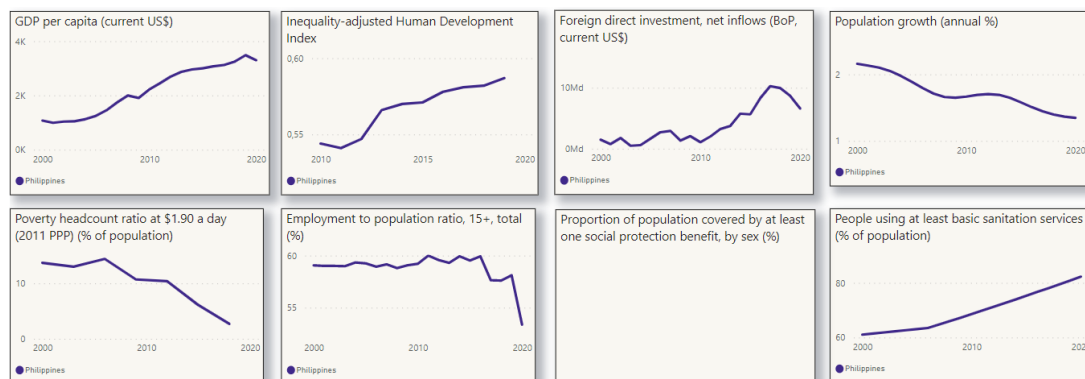
The timeframe and responsibilities for the evaluation process are tentatively²⁴ as follows:

Table 2: Tentative timeframe for the ICPE process going to the Board in September 2023		
Activity	Responsible party	Proposed timeframe
Phase 1: Preparatory work		
TOR completed and approved by IEO Deputy Director	LE	April 2022
Selection of consultant team members	LE	April-May 2022
Compilation of documents and stakeholder contacts (and initial notification by CO)	LE/CO	April 2022
Phase 2: Desk analysis		
Preliminary desk review of reference material	Evaluation team	May-June 2022
Advanced questionnaires	LE/CO	June 2022
Phase 3: Data collection		
Interviews with stakeholders	LE/ Consultants	July - August 2022
In person/ virtual preliminary briefing to CO/RBAP	LE/CO/RBAP	August 2022
Phase 4: Analysis, report writing, quality review and debrief		
Portfolio analysis completed	Consultants/LE	September 2022
Synthesis and report writing	LE	October 2022
Zero draft for internal IEO clearance	LE	November 2022
First draft for CO/RBAP comments	LE /CO/RBAP	November 2022
Second draft shared with the government and other national stakeholders for comments	LE/CO	December 2022
Draft management response	CO/RBAP	December 2022
Final stakeholder debriefing via videoconference	IEO/CO/RBAP	December 2022
Phase 5: Publication and dissemination		
Editing and formatting	IEO	January – February2023
Final report and evaluation brief	IEO	January – February2023
Dissemination of the final report	IEO	March 2023

²⁴ The timeframe is indicative of process and deadlines and does not imply full-time engagement of the team during the period.

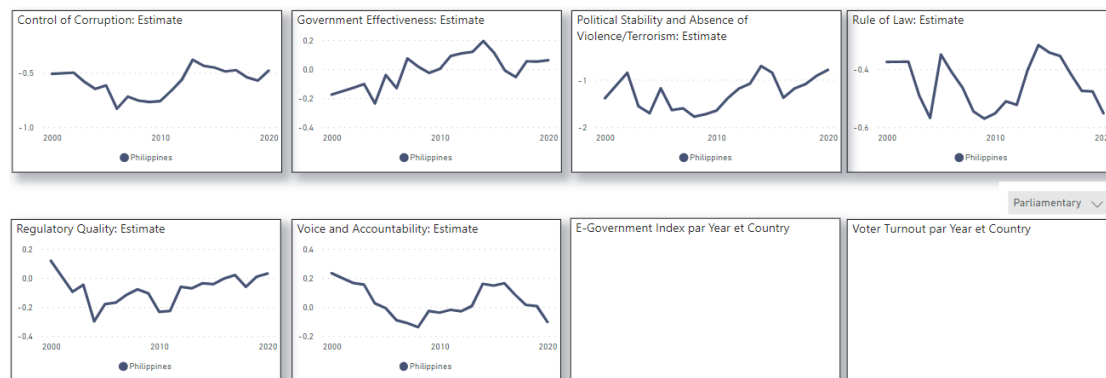
ANNEX 2. COUNTRY AT GLANCE

Poverty



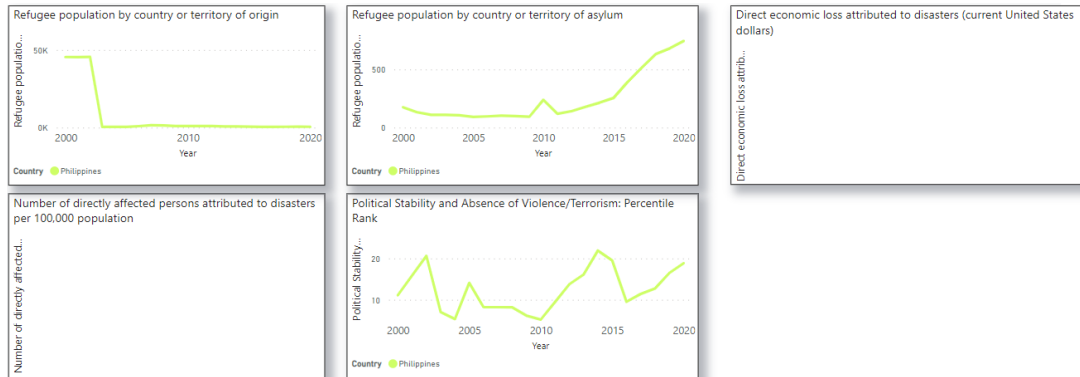
Sources: Human Development Report Data Center, UNECE Dashboard for the SDGs and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart on October 15, 2022

Governance



Sources: World Governance Indicators, UN E-Government Knowledgebase and IDEA Voter Turnout Database accessed via the IEO Datamart on October 15, 2022

Resilience



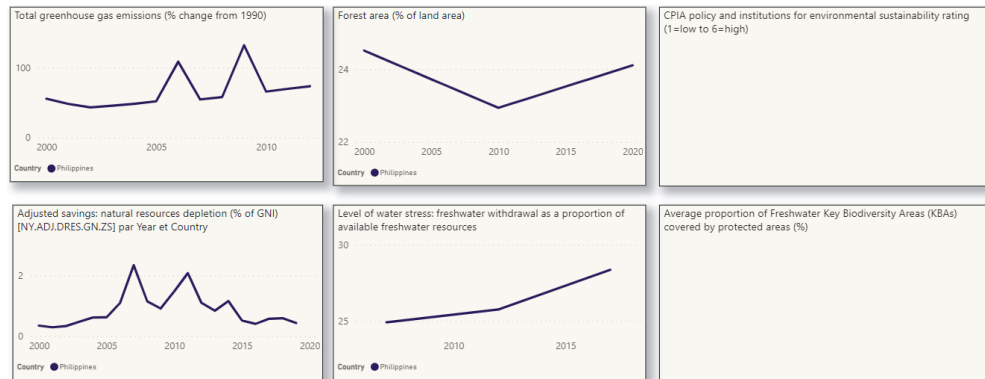
Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart on October 15, 2022

Energy



Source: World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart on October 15, 2022

Environment



Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart on October 15, 2022

Gender



Sources: UNStats and World Development Indicators, accessed via the IEO Datamart on October 15, 2022

ANNEX 3. EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Questions	Sub-questions and their linkages to rating criteria	Data/Info to be collected	Data collection methods and tools (e.g.)	Data analysis (e.g.)
EQ1. What did the UNDP country programme intend to achieve during the period under review?	<p>1.1 To what extent is the UNDP country programme relevant to the national development challenges, objectives, and SDG priorities? (Relevance 1A)</p> <p>1.2 To what extent has the UNDP country programme addressed the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups and promoted LNOB principles, HR and GEWE? (Relevance 1C)</p> <p>1.3 How have the key principles of the Strategic Plan been applied to the country programme design²⁵? (Relevance 1B)</p> <p>1.4 To what extent and how has the programme design and implementation changed from the initial CPD? To what extent and how do these changes affect the relevance of the CPD? (Relevance 1C)</p> <p>1.5 To what extent does the UNDP country programme have a sound theory of change based on reasonable assumptions? To what extent is the portfolio composition appropriately supporting the theory of change and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF & CPD - Indicative Country Office Results and Resources Framework (from CPD) - Current Country Office Results and resources framework (if different from the one included in the CPD) - Explanation for revisions (if any) to country office results and resources framework, and of approval of these changes through the monitoring and programme board or Executive Board. - Data to validate CO explanation of changes in context since CPD approval (if any significant changes have occurred). - UNDP's interventions strategy, e.g. theory of change (if available, or reconstructed) that maps an expected pathway of change, logic and assumptions, including plans detailing required financial resources and capacity for programme implementation (and evidence of their provision) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents (including problem analysis conducted by the CO) - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map a theory of change to identify the logic, sequence of events and assumptions behind the proposed programme, including hypothesis of unintended consequences. - Problem analysis of underlying development challenges - Mapping of key development actors - Mapping of UNDP programmatic partnerships - Stakeholder analysis - SMART analysis of CPD indicators - Triangulate data collected from various sources and means (e.g. cross check interview data with desk review to validate or refute TOC).

²⁵ For example, in the **Strategic Plan 2018-2021**, the key issues include: (1) 'Working in partnership': i) Within UN System; and ii) Outside UNS (South-South; civil society; private sector; and IFIs); (2) 'Helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda'; (3) '6 Signature Solutions': i) Keeping people out of poverty; ii) Strengthen effective, accountable, inclusive governance; iii) enhance prevention and recovery for resilient society; iv) promote nature-based solutions for sustainable plant; v) close the energy gap; and vi) strengthen gender equality; (4) 'Improved business models (Performance; and Innovation)

	<p>maximizing interlinkage for combined impact? (Relevant 1C and Coherence 2A)</p> <p>1.6 To what extent does the UNDP country programme seek and benefit from synergy and partnerships with UNCT and other development actors (donors, IFIs, multilateral and bilateral agencies, I/NGOs, CSOs, private sector, etc.)? (Relevance 1B and Coherence 2B)</p> <p>1.7 To what extent does the UNDP country programme optimize UNDP's comparative advantage and strategic positioning in the country? (Relevance 1C and Coherence 2B)</p> <p>1.8 What contextual changes are likely to occur in the next five years that would require UNDP to adjust its next country programme priorities and approach?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP risk analysis matrix - UNCT reports and workplans - National data (e.g. SDG, human development data, ODA, national budget, etc. - Literature on development and development cooperation in The Philippines 		
--	---	--	--	--

<p>EQ2. To what extent has the programme achieved (or is likely to achieve) its intended objectives?</p>	<p>2.1 To what extent did UNDP achieve its specific objectives (CP outputs) as defined in the CPD and other strategies (if different)? (Effectiveness 4A)</p> <p>2.2 To what extent and how did the achieved results contribute to (or are likely to contribute to) any outcomes in The Philippines? (Effectiveness 4A, all Coherence and Sustainability)</p> <p>2.3 Which groups are / are not benefiting from UNDP's support? To what extent did the UNDP country programme advance "Leave No One Behind",²⁶ GEWE and Human Rights? (Effectiveness 4A, 4B and 4C)</p> <p>2.4. To what extent did the implementation and results of the CPD promote development innovation? (Effectiveness 4D)</p> <p>2.5. Are their signs that UNDP has helped developed the capacities and financial resourcing required to sustain results? (Sustainability 5A and 5B)</p> <p>2.6 Is there evidence that the initiatives supported by UNDP have scaled up beyond their funded targets? (Sustainability 5A and 5B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO self-assessment of performance - Project documents, annual workplans, annual progress reports, audits and evaluations covering the agreed ICPE project list. - Monitoring data, including performance against outcome and output indicators, and associated baselines and targets, and evidence of attribution of related changes to UNDP interventions - Expenditure by gender marker and results in GEWE areas. - ROARs and country programme reports covering CPD period to date - Programme level audits and evaluations, if available. - UNDP country programme's social and environmental standards - Perspectives of country office staff and key stakeholders, including their observation of results and unintended consequences - UNCT documentation - Relevant national data and reports - Other, as required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents - Assessment of ROARs, GRES as well as indicators status to assess progress and trends - Project QA data extraction - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions and hypothesis of unintended consequences - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP - Analysis of evaluations and audits - Stratification of results information by beneficiary type, including by m/f, disability, socio-economic status, age as far as possible. Thematic assessment to deepen results and fill gaps. - Summary of outcome indicator and status - Analysis of corporate surveys - Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES - Triangulate data collected from internal and external, primary and secondary information.
---	--	---	--	---

²⁶ ²⁶ In Leave no one behind categories (UNDP Corporate Planning System): People living in peri-urban areas; People living in rural areas; People living in slums; People living in urban areas; Internally displaced persons; Migrants; Persons directly affected by natural disasters; Persons negatively affected by armed conflict or violence; Refugees; People living in multi-dimensional poverty; People living under the national poverty line; Unemployed persons; Key populations for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria; Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.); Persons with disabilities (PwD); Sexual and gender orientation; Women; Youth.

	<p>2.7. Were there positive or negative, direct and indirect unintended outcomes?</p> <p>(All Effectiveness and Sustainability)</p>			
--	---	--	--	--

<p>EQ3. What factors contributed to or hindered UNDP's performance and may influence the sustainability of results?</p>	<p>3.1 What design, implementation, and contextual factors have contributed to or hindered CPD The Philippines's results (output and outcome)? (All Effectiveness, Efficiency and Coherence)</p> <p>3.2 What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the way that women (and other groups of interest) experience and benefit from UNDP's support? (Relevance 1C, Effectiveness 4B and 4C)</p> <p>3.3. To what extent has the UNDP country programme been implemented efficiently, and what effect have these factors had on results? (including timeliness, Human resources management, financial resources management, M&E) (Efficiency 3A and 3B)</p> <p>3.4. What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the scale up achievement in the CPD?²⁷ (All Sustainability, Relevance, Coherence and Efficiency)</p> <p>3.5. What design, implementation, and contextual factors have influenced the sustainability of results? (All Sustainability, Relevance, Coherence)</p>	<p>Secondary and primary information in the following areas, from internal and external sources²⁸:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme design information (especially alignment with national priorities; mix of up/downstream interventions; short/long term, use of evidence, ToC and workplans) - Partnerships - lists, agreements, results-data, and post-project reviews - Innovation, knowledge management, use of lessons learned and South-South and Triangular Cooperation - Sustainability (incl. exit strategies, national ownership, piloting and scaling-up) - Design, reports and audits on Social & Environment Standards' (incl. human rights, GEWE, environment sustainability, targeting and coverage) - Use of financial, human and other resources - Implementation and oversight (incl. NIM/DIM, portfolio management, risk management, flexibility, M&E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project QA data extraction - Advance questionnaire to the CO - Semi-structured interviews/focus groups with relevant stakeholders - focus on validating or refuting lines of inquiry - collecting perceptions and observations on the "why" and factors that influence or impede effectiveness; - Field studies/visits or survey to beneficiaries (as possible) - Spot check status of implementation of recommendations from previous ADR/ICPE - Tabulation of corporate surveys data - Survey(s) to cover gaps or validate preliminary findings - Other as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of a template of 'factors' with analysis of 'strength of influence (extent the factors affect UNDP's ability to achieve its objectives)' - Contribution analysis against TOC assumptions and unintended consequences - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP - Thematic analysis of evaluations and audits - Thematic analysis of corporate surveys - Trend analysis of ROARs & GRES - Cross-check interview data with desk review to validate or refute lines of inquiry – highlighting data on the "why" and factors that influence or impede effectiveness; (check for unintended outcomes) - Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with survey to close gaps and findings
--	---	---	---	--

²⁷ See the UNDP Guidance Note on Scaling-Up Development Programmes (2013)

²⁸ See the factor assessment sheet for the 'working definition' of the factor typology.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other important factors relevant to UNDP The Philippines country programme 		
<p>EQ4: To what extent has UNDP been able to adapt to the COVID-19 pandemic and support country's preparedness, response and recovery process?</p>	<p>4.1 To what degree has UNDP's COVID support been relevant to the needs of The Philippines? (Relevance 1A and 1C)</p> <p>4.2 How well has UNDP's support and response been aligned with government plans and support from other UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs? (All Relevance and Coherence 2B)</p> <p>4.3 How well UNDP has supported the country to develop responses that reduced loss of life and protected longer-term social and economic development? To what extent were these responses equitable? (All Effectiveness)</p> <p>4.4 To what extent were UNDP's funding decisions informed by evidence, needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal information on design, targeting, implementation, and results of UNDP COVID response, including the mini-ROARs, COVID-19 monitoring dashboard, etc. - External information on design, targeting, implementation, and results of national COVID response, including those of UN agencies, donors, and NGOs/CSOs - External information on national COVID recovery plans across health and key social and economic sectors. - Information on national social, economic and health systems in The Philippines, including associated implementation capacities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk/literature review of relevant documents - Assessment of mini-ROARs and end of year ROARs, UN/UNDP COVID-19 response indicators, monitoring dashboard, etc. - Key informant interviews with health, social and economic sector stakeholders - Advance questionnaire to the CO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparison of UNDP's COVID response plans with national, sectoral, and partner plans, with a focus on links, additionality, gaps, duplications or conflicts - Review of UNDP and national COVID response targeting plans and associated coverage data, with stratification of most vulnerable/often excluded groups. - Review of UNDP COVID implementation reports for efficiency information – timeliness of response,

	<p>analysis, risk analysis and dialogue with partners? To what extent did the decisions made support efficient use of resources? (Relevance 1A and 1B, and Efficiency 3B)</p> <p>4.5 To what extent has the support contributed to the development of social, economic and health systems in The Philippines, and for them to be equitable, resilient and sustainable? (All Effectiveness and Sustainability, and Relevance 1C)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government and external partners' perspectives on UNDP's COVID support, including their observation of results and unintended consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key informant interviews with UNDP staff - Other as appropriate 	<p>sufficiency and use of financial resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution and thematic analysis of stakeholder perspectives. - Counterfactual analysis to check whether results could have been delivered without UNDP. - Triangulate data from desk review and interviews with survey to close gaps and findings
--	---	--	--	---

ANNEX 4. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

In addition to the documents named below, the evaluation team reviewed project documents, annual project reports, midterm review reports, final evaluation reports, audit reports and other project documents.²⁹ The websites of many related organizations were also searched, including those of UN organizations, governmental departments of the Philippines, project management offices and others.

Anti-Terrorism Council, Resolution No. 38 (2019).

Antonio, Lou E. (2021). "Project SiNDAO seen to boost quality educ, child protection", News, Philippine Information Agency, November 19. <https://pia.gov.ph/news/2021/11/19/project-sindao-seen-to-boost-quality-educ-child-protection>

Asian Development Bank, "Philippines and ADB". <https://www.adb.org/countries/philippines/main>

Asian Development Bank and World Bank, 'Climate Risk Country Profile: Philippines', 2021.

Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, "Australia's development partnership with the Philippines." <https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/philippines/development-assistance/development-assistance-in-philippines>

Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, 'BARMM finalizes Covid-19 pandemic recovery plan for Bangsamoro region', Bangsamoro Information Office, February 24, 2021, [Bangsamoro Regional Recovery Plan](#)

Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority. 2020. '1st Bangsamoro Development Plan 2020-2022', [BDP](#).

Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA). Camp Transformation Plan (Abubakar, Bushra, Rajamuda, Badre, Bilal, Omar), 2020.

Bertelsmann Transformation Index, 'BTI-Atlas. Governance Index'.

Bangsamoro Women Commission.

Climate Change Commission, 'National climate change action plan 2011-2028'.

Delegation of the European Union to the Philippines (2021), 'The European Union and the Philippines', February 8. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/philippines/european-union-and-philippines_en?s=176

DILG and DBM. 'Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces for Road and Bridge Repair, Rehabilitation, and Improvement Program (CMGP)'. Power Point Presentation.

DILG and UNDP. 'Decentralisation, Digitalisation, and Development: Strengthening Local Governance for Crisis Responses, Recovery, Resilience, and the SDGs'.

²⁹ This includes reference to the midterm evaluation of the CPD 2019-2023 as a data source for analysis.

From the People of Japan and UNDP. 2022. 'Enhancing Human Security in The Philippines by Addressing the Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19', Final Report.

Germanwatch, Global climate risk index 2021.

Government of the Philippines. 2021. Commission on Audit, Annual Audit Report 2021. [official audit](#)

IDinsight. 2022. 'Philippine National Capacity Development Plan for Monitoring and Evaluation: Recommendations to Build M&E Capacity in the Philippine Government', January.

International Crisis Group. 2022. 'Southern Philippines: Fostering an Inclusive Bangsamoro', report no. 332, February 18.

IFC, 'IFC in Ease Asia and the Pacific', online.

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/region_ext_content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/East+Asia+and+the+Pacific

ILO, ILOSTAT.

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Indigenous in the Philippines, online.

<https://www.iwgia.org/en/philippines.html>

Joint SDG Fund (N.D). 'Mapping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Philippines National Government Budget (Draft)'.

Ministry of the Interior and Local Government, Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence, online. [Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence](#)

OCHA, Financial Tracking Service.

OECD, OECD.Stat.

Office of Civil Defense of the Republic of the Philippines, Policy Development and Planning Service. 2020. 'National disaster risk reduction and management plan 2020-2030'.

<https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4147/NDRRMP-Pre-Publication-Copy-v2.pdf>

Organization of NCMF Lanao Youth for Peace, Facebook page 'NCMF – Only4Peace'. [ONLY4PEACE](#). The Moropreneur Inc, Facebook post, December 16, 2019. [Youth Empowering Solutions for the SDGs](#).

Philippine Climate Change Commission. 2018. 'Climate change and the Philippines executive brief'.

Philippine Department of Finance. 2021. 'CCC meets new experts' panel on strategies to deal with PHL top climate-induced risks'.

Philippine Department of Finance. 2021. 'The Philippine sustainable finance roadmap'.

Pointwest. 2021. "PPMS Phase 2: Concept Note and Architecture for the Integration of Digital Asset and Ecosystems Relating to Programs and Projects for the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) with support from United Nations Development Program", September 8.

PwC Philippines, 'Highlights of the extended producers responsibility act'.

Relief Web. 2021. 'Philippines: Super Typhoon Rai (Odette) Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (Dec 2021

- Jun 2022)', December 13.

Reporters Without Borders, 'World Press Freedom Index'.

Republic of the Philippines, Department of Health, "COVID-19 Philippines LGU Monitoring Platform".
<https://fssster.ehealth.ph/covid19/>

Republic of the Philippines, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Regional Office XIII – Caraga Region. 2021. 'Strengthening Peace and Order Councils', July 30. [DILG Memorandum Circular No.2019-143](#)

Republic of the Philippines, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. 2020. 'BARMM Gov't to create office for settler communities', Bangsamoro Information Office, December 4.
<https://bangsamoro.gov.ph/news/latest-news/barmm-govt-to-create-office-for-settler-communities/>

Republic of the Philippines, 2021, Nationally determined contribution communicated to the UNFCCC, April 15.

Republic of the Philippines. 2021. Philippine Statistics Authority.

Republic of the Philippines. 2020. Philippine Statistics Authority.

Republic of the Philippines and UN. 'UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines, 2020-2023'.

Rosario G. Manasan (N.D). 'SDG Codification and Mapping Framework: Output 2 of the SDG Budget Tagging System Study (Draft)'.

Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission. 2017. 'TJRC Supplementary Reports Public Launch 2017', News, February 22. [TJRC](#)

Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index, Philippines.

UNDP Philippines, 'Accelerator Labs: Philippines', PowerPoint presentation.

UNDP Human Development Data Center.

UNDP, National Demographic and Health survey 2017.

UNDP. 2020. Human Development Report 2020.

UNDP. 2021. Philippine Human Development Report 2021.

UNDP. 2016. 'Engaging with Insider Mediators'.

UNDP, 'The DOST's GRIND Program', Power Point presentation.

UNDP Philippines. 2021. 'Empowering women in BARMM to advance through the pandemic', September 24.

UNDP Philippines. 2022. PowerPoint presentation on the 18-Day Campaign to End Violence Against Women, November 25-December 12.

UNDP Philippines. 2019. 'National Acceleration Modality (NAM)', Power Point Presentation, November.

UNDP Philippines. 2021. 'The Netherlands and UNDP launch Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Peacebuilding Initiative with Bangsamoro Women Leaders', December 2.

<https://www.undp.org/philippines/press-releases/netherlands-and-undp-launch-mental-health-and-psychosocial-support-peacebuilding-initiative-bangsamoro-women-leaders>

UNDP Philippines. 2021. 'Trends in COVID-19 Vaccine Acceptance in the Philippines and their Implications on Health Communication', Report August, vol. 7.

UNDP Philippines. 2021. Twitter post, May 23. ["Maguindanao Youth Music Festival to promote peaceful engagement and countering online misinformation and hate speech" \(Twitter\)](#)

UNDP Philippines. 2022. 'UNDP Acelerator Labs Philippines Dossier', September 13.

UNDP Philippines, Saliklakbay series, blog.

UNEG. 2022. 'United Nations Contributions to National Evaluation Capacity Development and the Evolution of National Evaluation Systems: An Overview of Implementation of General Assembly Resolution 69/237'.

UN, UNStats.

UN Philippines, UN Socioeconomic Peacebuilding Framework or COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines 2020-2023.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2019 Revision of World Population Prospects.

Vision of Humanity, 'Overall terrorism index score'. [Global Terrorism Index | Countries most impacted by terrorism \(visionofhumanity.org\)](#)

United States Institute of Peace. 2022. "Examining Women's Critical Role in Peacebuilding in the Southern Philippines", Editorial Series, February 9.

World Bank. 2020. 'Doing Business 2020. Comparing Business Regulation in 190 countries'.

World Bank. 2017. 'Land: Territory, Domain, and Identity'.

World Bank. 2018. 'Making Growth Work for the Poor: A Poverty Assessment for the Philippines'.

World Bank, Philippines Environment Monitor 2005.

World Bank. 2021. 'Philippines: Mandanas Ruling Provides Opportunities for Improving Service Delivery Through Enhanced Decentralization', Press release, June 10.

World Bank. 2019. 'Systematic Country Diagnostic of the Philippines. Realizing the Filipino Dream for 2040'.

World Bank, World Development Indicators.

World Bank, World Governance Indicators.

World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank. 2021. 'Climate risk country profile Philippines'.

World Health Organization, WHO Coronavirus (COVID-19) Dashboard.

World Justice Project, World Justice Project's rule of law index.

ANNEX 5. LIST OF PROJECTS FOR REVIEW

Project ID	Project Title	Output ID	Output Title	Start Year	End Year	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Implementation Modality	Gender Marker
OUTCOME 1: The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected									
00087256	DICT Interest Earning-Ty Odette Response	00129945	Typhoon Odette Response	2022	2022	\$1,100,000.00	\$777,927.91	DIM	GEN0
00061529	Istanbul Intl Center for PSD	00077967	Istanbul Intl Center for PSD	2011	2022	\$66,429.25	\$7,689.60	DIM	GEN0
00061529	Istanbul Intl Center for PSD	00125547	Connecting Business Initiative	2021	2022	\$194,030.02	\$118,146.59	DIM	GEN0
00103908	Strategic M&E to accelerate PDP implementation	00105719	Strategic M&E Project	2018	2022	\$4,348,025.07	\$3,035,559.81	NIM	GEN1
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00110753	O2.3_ Youth Co:Lab	2018	2022	\$247,543.00	\$212,154.99	DIM	GEN2
00112294	SDG Localization: Local gov'ts leapfrogging into 21st century	00110896	Leapfrogging	2018	2022	\$87,099.00	\$60,879.09	DIM	GEN0
00113425	CoRe FW4A	00111581	CORE-FW4A	2018	2024	\$33,091,075.20	\$4,742,526.03	DIM	GEN1
00114094	Pintig Lab	00112265	Covid-19 PINTIG LAB	2020	2021	\$320,786.72	\$306,049.26	DIM	GEN1
00114094	Pintig Lab	00125355	COVID-19 Recovery& Governance	2021	2021	\$276,068.24	\$137,053.11	DIM	GEN1
00117776	Engagement Facility CPD 2019-23	00114526	Engagement Facility 2019-2023	2019	2023	\$2,894,276.88	\$1,862,191.26	DIM	GEN1
00118909	Accelerator Lab-Philippines	00115528	Accelerator Lab - Philippines	2019	2022	\$1,100,887.44	\$1,026,908.89	DIM	GEN1
00120767	Localizing e-Govt for Accelerated Provision of Service	00116821	LEAPS	2020	2022	\$1,013,844.89	\$702,141.91	DIM	GEN2
00125762	DevLIVE+ for Planning and SDG Monitoring	00127576	DevLIVE+ for SFC La Union	2021	2022	\$89,207.23	\$58,963.28	DIM	GEN2
00126335	RBAP Engagement Facility	00120895	REVOLVING FUND	2020	2022	\$426,848.55	\$212,057.48	DIM	GEN1
00139531	Pintig Lab	00129148	PHL-Pintig Lab Data Analytics	2021	2024	\$605,202.00	\$574,338.69	DIM	GEN2
00082882	Promoting Water and Sanitation Access	00103332	iWASH Governance	2014	2020	\$11,127.00	\$4,635.18	NIM	GEN3
00094900	Accelerating the BUB through Inclusive and Effective Gov	00098964	Accelerating BUB implementation	2016	2022	\$2,106,222.47	\$2,019,758.76	DIM	GEN2
00095022	DSS 2016 K to 12 Basic Education Program	00099082	K to 12 Basic Education Program	2016	2021	\$342,709.69	\$331,159.94	DIM	GEN1
00101009	TA facility for GCS projects	00103729	TA facility for BUB GCS	2016	2022	\$263,619.86	\$244,050.42	DIM	GEN0

00101009	TA facility for GCS projects	00106807	DSS K-12 TA Facility	2017	2022	\$1,554,950.84	\$1,124,101.61	DIM	GEN1
00112293	NAM DBM	00110895	Enhancing the PFM systems	2019	2023	\$69,603.77	\$58,882.68	DIM	GEN0
00125762	DevLIVE+ for Planning and SDG Monitoring	00120035	DevLIVE+ for Vigan	2020	2022	\$111,049.67	\$55,132.91	DIM	GEN2
00125773	ADEPT Project	00121117	Covid-19 ADEPT Pasig	2020	2021	\$470,391.94	\$290,483.28	DIM	GEN2
00134292	Joint SDG Fund Joint Programme on INFF	00125894	Covid-19 SDGFund JP INFF & DD	2021	2022	\$661,581.51	\$332,014.90	DIM	GEN2
00087256	DICT Interest Earning-Ty Odette Response	00094340	DICT Interest Income	2015	2022	\$642,360.00	\$57,676.03	DIM	GEN0
00094778	Innovation for Social Impact Partnership	00098868	Social Impact Partnership	2017	2023	\$1,538,058.62	\$1,048,437.34	DIM	GEN2
00094778	Innovation for Social Impact Partnership	00121101	Covid-19 Local manufacturing	2020	2022	\$100,000.00	\$62,286.65	DIM	GEN1
00098167	Anti-Corruption for Peaceful and Inclusive Societies	00101592	Anti-Corruption	2016	2023	\$39,423.65	\$38,717.43	DIM	GEN2
00104536	ROADS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	00106047	Roads 2 Sustainable Devt Goals	2018	2022	\$4,430,896.60	\$4,198,019.38	DIM	GEN2
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00110713	O2.2_Anti-corruption	2018	2022	\$286,555.72	\$201,160.28	DIM	GEN2
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00110787	O2.3_Access to Justice & HRs	2018	2022	\$393,512.74	\$259,390.46	DIM	GEN2
00112181	Partnerships and Private Sector Engagement	00110818	Better Business Better PHL	2018	2019	\$69,000.00	\$39,070.53	DIM	GEN1
Sub Total Outcome 1						\$ 58,952,387.57	\$ 24,199,565.68		
OUTCOME 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities									
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00125990	O1.5_COVID_RFF_DigitalV	2021	2022	\$117,300.51	\$98,868.32	DIM	GEN2
00141156	Building Resilience in the Philippines	00129927	Building Resilience in the PHL	2022	2022	\$310,830.20	\$213,225.17	DIM	GEN2
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00126930	O1.4_I4D	2018	2022	\$224,587.75	\$170,612.11	DIM	GEN1
00065172	Enabling Regions X and XI to Cope with Climate Change	00081792	Enabling Regs X & XI to Cope	2012	2022	\$930,255.09	\$995,841.06	DIM	GEN1
00067570	Project ReBUILD: Resilience Capacity Building for Cities	00083269	Project ReBUILD: Resilience Ca	2012	2019	\$4,633.00	\$3,757.32	NIM	GEN1
00072738	Assisting LDCs to advance their NAPs	00099780	NAP Agriculture Philippines	2016	2019	\$104,899.74	\$99,256.47	DIM	GEN2

00077295	Early Recovery for Areas Affected by Ty Haiyan	00091310	EU Project for Typhoon Haiyan	2014	2019	\$37,791.92	\$37,087.47	DIM	GEN1
00101219	Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Preparedness	00103841	PDNA & Recovery Preparedness	2016	2019	\$31,229.73	\$31,008.32	DIM	GEN2
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00110785	O2.1_Sustainable Urbanization	2018	2022	\$52,719.56	\$27,530.36	DIM	GEN2
00112026	Achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in AP	00110822	O3.2_Disaster Risk Reduction	2018	2022	\$63,415.00	\$46,130.46	DIM	GEN2
00115529	UNDP Programme on Early Recovery	00113092	Recovery from Typhoon Kammuri	2018	2022	\$437,636.00	\$421,158.86	DIM	GEN1
00115529	UNDP Programme on Early Recovery	00121177	Recovery from Taal Volcano	2020	2022	\$100,000.00	\$94,989.82	DIM	GEN1
00120533	PPG ETP Marine Wildlife	00116720	PPG ETP Marine Wildlife	2020	2022	\$101,203.72	\$99,953.82	DIM	GEN2
00128606	ETP Marine Wildlife	00122553	ETP Marine Wildlife	2023	2027	\$0.00	\$0.00	NIM	(blank)
00125773	ADEPT Project	00120036	ADEPT	2020	2022	\$275,343.51	\$196,293.85	DIM	GEN2
00128629	SHIELD	00122575	SHIELD PIP	2020	2027	\$1,241,390.09	\$881,361.34	DIM	GEN2
00131220	Response to COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific Region	00124332	EffectiveResponse COVID-19 HCW	2021	2022	\$1,194,797.03	\$887,554.18	DIM	GEN1
00141807	Support Recovery & Building-Resilience for Typhoon Rai	00130276	Support to Recovery from RAI	2022	2022	\$950,000.00	\$559,781.58	DIM	GEN2
00038474	Montreal Protocol Management Project	00103932	MP Implementation Support	2017	2025	\$0.00	\$3,400.21	DIM	GEN1
00061970	Philippines: Low Emission Capacity Building Project	00109317	Philippines NDC Support Proj	2018	2022	\$1,684,044.03	\$857,694.47	NIM	GEN2
00086103	PPG Strengthening National Capacities for the ABS System	00093472	PPG Strengthening NatlCap ABS	2019	2021	\$185,759.92	\$149,942.97	DIM	GEN1
00100511	Strengthening National Capacities for the ABS System	00103437	Access and Benefit Sharing	2021	2026	\$ 294,155.91	\$ 105,453.21	NIM	GEN2
00086135	Low Carbon Urban Transport System in the Philippines	00093480	Low Carbon Urban Transport	2017	2023	\$1,883,886.97	\$948,964.41	NIM	GEN1
00088788	DevtforREApplicationsMainstreaming&Market Sustainability	00095299	DevtforREApplicationsMainstreaming	2016	2023	\$5,487,883.91	\$1,962,625.75	NIM	GEN1
00094777	UNEP-UNDP-WRI Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme - P	00098867	GCF-Readiness Programme PHL	2016	2021	\$361,480.62	\$330,668.91	NIM	GEN1
00111467	Linking the Kigali Amendment with EE in the RAC Sector	00110507	Promotion of Energy Efficiency	2018	2022	\$82,191.11	\$22,074.21	DIM	GEN1
00127818	Strengthening PHL Covid19 Response	00121742	Strengthening Covid19 Response	2020	2022	\$2,812,340.32	\$2,469,083.09	DIM	GEN1
00046269	Supporting PEMSEA Resource Facility Secretariat Services	00054988	Supporting PEMSEA Resource Fac	2007	2023	\$588,561.17	\$529,911.57	DIM	GEN1

00047594	4NR Support to GEF CBD Parties 2010 biodiversity targets	00093061	BIOFIN Germany 2	2014	2020	\$4,061.52	\$2,527.04	DIM	GEN1
00066837	5th Operational Phase of the GEF-SGP in the Philippines	00082868	5th Operational Phase of the G	2013	2021	\$318,627.22	\$237,404.51	NIM	GEN1
00076225	Scaling Up Implementation of the Sustainable Development	00087725	Scaling Up Implementation of t	2013	2021	\$2,995,321.15	\$2,859,753.23	OTHERS	GEN1
00076994	Strengthening the Marine Protected Area System to Conser	00088065	Strengthening the Marine Protected	2014	2021	\$2,522,312.79	\$2,292,064.39	NIM	GEN2
00077221	Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks i	00088145	Sustainable Management of High	2014	2020	\$254,218.09	\$241,119.64	OTHERS	GEN1
00083787	Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities	00092092	Global Supply Chains	2017	2022	\$468,178.97	\$405,600.36	NIM	GEN1
00089948	Sustainable Land Management	00095966	Strengthening SLM Practices	2015	2021	\$190,652.42	\$170,820.23	NIM	GEN1
00090663	National ICCA Project	00096320	National ICCA Project	2015	2020	\$359,360.66	\$335,163.77	NIM	GEN2
00096757	BD Corridor Management	00100687	BD Corridor Management	2020	2027	\$954,313.87	\$582,708.73	NIM	GEN2
00100503	PPG BD Corridor Management	00103434	PPG BD Corridor Management	2017	2020	\$66,195.18	\$66,115.99	DIM	GEN1
00100504	PPG Reduction of POPs and UPOPs	00103435	PPG Reducing POPs and UPOPs	2020	2022	\$170,380.24	\$139,067.10	DIM	GEN2
00104032	Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows	00105775	Reducing Pollution and Preserving	2017	2019	\$6,458.02	\$5,875.17	DIM	GEN1
00106015	Sixth National Reports on Biodiversity in Asia	00106961	6th National Reports in Asia	2017	2020	\$25,040.96	\$24,872.80	DIM	GEN2
00106358	Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) Phase II	00108629	BIOFIN II - Philippines	2018	2022	\$2,738,792.68	\$1,598,807.11	DIM	GEN1
00110421	Support ENR Data & Info	00109357	Support ENR Data & Info	2019	2022	\$3,647,412.55	\$3,182,608.02	DIM	GEN1
00110426	PPG SGP OP7	00109362	PPG SGP OP7	2019	2021	\$192,517.99	\$186,450.80	DIM	GEN1
00111946	ISD Pipeline Development	00110687	ISD Pipeline Development	2018	2021	\$138,157.22	\$130,893.64	DIM	GEN1
00116590	PPG Securing Landscape Multi-functionality in Critical R	00113663	PPG Landscape Project	2020	2022	\$152,911.96	\$146,800.97	DIM	GEN2
00110424	Securing Landscape Multi-functionality in Critical River	00109360	Securing Landscape Multi-functionality	2023	2027	\$0.00	\$0.00	NIM	(blank)
00118128	Gaming for Biodiversity Conservation	00115101	Gaming for Biodiversity Conservation	2019	2020	\$80,000.00	\$52,242.85	DIM	GEN1
00119604	SGP OP7	00116050	SGP OP7	2022	2026	\$142,012.00	\$5,870.31	OTHERS	GEN2
00124209	Ending Plastic Pollution Innovation Challenge (EPPIC)	00119237	Ending Plastic Pollution Innovation	2019	2022	\$197,504.77	\$161,936.70	DIM	GEN2
00128485	Recovery and Resilience-building Philippines	00122466	PHL Recovery and Resilience	2020	2022	\$793,525.73	\$583,389.71	DIM	GEN2

00130666	Accelerating Green and Climate Finance	00123916	Accelerating Climate Finance	2022	2025	\$60,500.00	\$39,841.42	DIM	(blank)
00143831	Climate Finance Network	00131775	Climate Finance Network	2022	2028	\$54,493.00	\$55,734.65	DIM	GEN1
00059535	UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	00074488	UNDP Seoul Policy Centre GDP	2010	2022	\$87,702.83	\$39,380.99	DIM	GEN0
Sub Total Outcome 2						\$36,178,988.63	\$25,791,279.44		
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									
00073428	Support to Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro (FAB)	00086235	Support to Framework Agreement	2013	2021	\$173,978.32	\$94,426.52	DIM	GEN1
00087405	Support Peace- Bangsamoro	00100159	PRIME Bangsamoro	2016	2021	\$622,115.32	\$355,304.99	DIM	GEN1
00100448	Prevention of Violent Extremism in Philippines	00103413	Violent Extremism Prevention	2018	2022	\$2,246,863.02	\$2,205,770.94	DIM	GEN1
00106948	PBF: Bldg. Capacities for Sustaining Peace	00107423	PBF – Peacebuilding Capacities	2017	2021	\$583,427.42	\$551,612.11	DIM	GEN2
00107421	Support to Peacebuilding and Normalization Programme	00121459	SPAN and Covid19	2017	2022	\$1,425,820.96	\$1,165,844.95	DIM	GEN2
00113222	START-PEACE	00111489	START-PEACE	2019	2022	\$5,944,378.80	\$5,044,034.27	DIM	GEN2
00133900	Integrating Women Peace and Security in Peacebuilding	00127919	Women and Community Resilience	2021	2023	\$764,690.63	\$477,073.37	DIM	GEN3
00079980	UN Action for Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons	00089845	Research & Knowledge on Human	2014	2020	\$52,500.00	\$53,482.47	DIM	GEN2
00112026	Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Diversity (Phase I & II)	00110865	O3.1_PreventViolentExtremism	2018	2022	\$1,492,813.86	\$1,296,557.42	DIM	GEN2
00113266	Assistance to Normalization Project	00111511	Assistance to Normalization	2019	2022	\$3,751,459.65	\$3,018,420.37	DIM	GEN2
00133900	Integrating Women Peace and Security in Peacebuilding	00125639	Integrating WomenPeaceSecurity	2021	2022	\$286,431.22	\$273,425.61	DIM	GEN3
00133900	Integrating Women Peace and Security in Peacebuilding	00128073	Women and MHPSS	2021	2022	\$157,026.70	\$79,723.42	DIM	GEN3
00107421	Support to Peacebuilding and Normalization Programme	00107729	Peacebuilding & Normalization	2017	2022	\$10,393,073.82	\$9,116,880.88	DIM	GEN2
00110891	Financial Inclusion for Recovery of Marawi	00110115	Cash Grants Safe & Efficient	2018	2019	\$47,673.92	\$1,351.02	DIM	GEN2
00110891	Financial Inclusion for Recovery of Marawi	00110135	Increased Inclusive Finance	2018	2021	\$164,267.57	\$162,137.16	DIM	GEN2
00113222	START-PEACE	00121436	START PEACE Covid19	2019	2022	\$285,210.24	\$283,946.43	DIM	GEN2
00115523	Strengthening De-radicalization Capacities	00113089	De-radicalizing Imprisoned Ext	2019	2021	\$336,823.09	\$296,677.37	DIM	GEN2

00119209	VEO Deradicalization CapDev	00115724	Learnings on Deradicalization	2019	2021	\$125,169.80	\$101,988.22	DIM	GEN1
00121846	PROACTIVE Programme on Assista	00117666	PROACTIVE Programme on Assista	2021	2023	\$815,226.42	\$234,342.08	DIM	GEN1
00135312	Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Reduction	00126604	SmallArmsLightWeapons Reductio	2021	2022	\$311,800.40	\$318,627.59	DIM	GEN2
00138115	SUSTAIN-Peace	00128275	SUSTAIN-Peace	2022	2024	\$637,684.00	\$475,663.25	DIM	GEN2
00141648	Empowering Women for Sustainable Peace in BARMM	00130178	Women, Peace & Security	2022	2025	\$77,831.80	\$24,351.72	DIM	GEN3
00141651	Addressing climate-related security risks in BARMM	00130187	Climate Security	2022	2023	\$240,000.00	\$3,908.00	DIM	GEN2
00141647	ASPIRE	00130177	ASPIRE	2022	2025	\$ 76,333.32	\$ 3,017.41	DIM	GEN2
Sub Total Outcome 3						\$31,012,600.28	\$25,638,567.57		
Grand Total						\$126,143,976	\$75,629,413		

Source: Data from UNDP Atlas through the IEO Datamart, as of 13 January 2023

ANNEX 6. STATUS OF COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT (CPD) OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS MATRIX

Output Description	Output Indicator # /description		Output Indicator Baseline	Output Indicator Target by 2023	Output Indicator Value 2019	Output indicator value 2020	Output indicator value 2021
Outcome 1: The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured/protected							
CPD Output 1.1: Government capacities enhanced to utilize resources and track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of UNDP-assisted LGUs with geographically isolated and disadvantaged (GID) communities having development plans and budgets integrating the Goals	1.1.1.1. Local Government Units	0	100	0 (No change)	78 (Progress)	159 (Exceeded target) Source: Project reports
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of UNDP-assisted municipalities with GID communities having innovative monitoring platforms providing disaggregated data	1.1.2.1. Local Government Units	0	100	0 (No change)	1 (Slight progress)	48 (Progress) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports
	Indicator 1.1.3 Number of people accessing essential public services with UNDP assistance	1.1.3.1. Women	87,966	92,364	87966 (No change)	87966 (No change)	87,966 (No change) Source: Independent

							evaluation and project reports
		1.1.3.2. Youth	172,181	180,790	647,393 (Exceeded target)	647,393 (No change)	647,393 (No change) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports
		1.1.3.3. Internally Displaced Person	57,222	60,083	57,222 (No change)	57,222 (No change)	57,222 (No change) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports
		1.1.3.4. People With Disabilities	3,272	3,436	3,272 (No change)	4,466 (Exceeded target)	4,466 (No change) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports
CPD Output 1.2: Public financial management strengthened for efficient and effective	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of UNDP-assisted national government agencies and LGUs	1.2.1.1 National Government Agency	2	9	2 (No change)	12 (Exceeded target)	12 (No change) Source: Project reports

execution of budgets allocated for the delivery of basic services	implementing reforms and innovations for: a) Delivery and monitoring of services; b) Public finance management; c) Public procurement	1.2.1.2 Local Government Unit	0	100	21 (Progress)	89 (Progress)	89 (No change) Source: Project reports
	Indicator 1.2.2 Number of NGAs and LGUs using the UNDP-assisted electronic governance system	1.2.2.1 National Government Agency	0	4	0 (No change)	12 (Exceeded target)	12 (No change) Source: Department of Interior and Local Government and project reports
		1.2.2.2 Local Government Unit	1	50	0 (No change)	0 (No change)	0 (No change) Source: Department of Interior and Local Government and project reports
CPD Output 1.3: Existing platforms for citizen engagement strengthened to build strong local constituencies for democracy and governance reforms	Indicator 1.3.1 Number of individuals and institutions engaged in NGAs and LGUs through UNDP-supported civic engagement mechanisms	1.3.1.1 Male	1,219	1,460	4,136 (Exceeded target)	4,136 (No change)	4,136 (No change) Source: Project reports
		1.3.1.2 Female	1,642	1,970	3,626 (Exceeded target)	3,626 (No change)	3,626 (No change)

							Source: Project reports
		1.3.1.3 Youth	1,874	2,250	2,250 (Exceeded target)	2,250 (No change)	2,250 (No change) Source: Project reports
		1.3.1.4 Civil Society Organizations	88	100	158 (Exceeded target)	158 (No change)	158 (No change) Source: Project reports
	Indicator 1.3.2 Number of LGUs using the UNDP-developed governance index measuring the state of local governance	1.3.2.1 Local Government Units	0	45	0 (No change)	0 (No change)	0 (No change) Source: DILG and project reports
Outcome 2: Urbanization, economic growth, and climate change actions are converging for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable development path for communities							
CPD Output 2.1: Climate-sensitivity models and hazard maps developed and applied to help NGAs and LGUs better understand and plan for the extent, scope, and distribution of	Indicator 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	2.1.1.1. Provinces	74	80	77 (Progress)	86 (Exceeded target)	125 (Progress) Source: NDRRMC and project reports
		2.1.1.2. Municipalities	11	37	41 (Exceeded target)	41 (No change)	74 (Progress) Source: NDRRMC and project reports

medium and long-term risks	adaptation and mitigation						
	Indicator 2.1.2. Number of farmers implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in UNDP-assisted communities	2.1.2.1. Farmers	2,413	5,000	5413 (Exceeded target)	5413 (No change)	5413 (No change) Source: Project monitoring and evaluation reports
CPD Output 2.2: Enabling policies, private sector engagement, monitoring, reporting, and verification systems strengthened to help the country meet its commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement	Indicator 2.2.1 Extent to which low emission and climate-resilient development targets are reflected in: a) National plans, strategies and budgets; b) Local development plans, strategies and budgets; c) Private sector business plans and strategies	2.2.1.1. Level: 1 (Inadequate) - 4 (Largely adequate)	1	4	1 (No change)	1 (No change)	3 (Progress) Source: Project reports
	Indicator 2.2.2. Number of public and private entities making investments in low emission solutions and schemes through UNDP support.	2.2.2.1. Public and private entities	0	5	11 (Exceeded target)	12 (Progress)	12 (No change) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports

CPD Output 2.3: Partnerships strengthened and economic models introduced to reduce biodiversity degradation from unsustainable practices and climate impact	Indicator 2.3.1. Area of UNDP-assisted protected areas with high biodiversity effectively managed	2.3.1.1. Marine	800,000	1,800,000	800046 (No change)	801,967 (Progress)	801967 (No change) Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data
		2.3.1.2. Terrestrial	96,826	496,000	96826 (No change)	96826 (No change)	106826 (Progress) Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data
	Indicator 2.3.2. Number of models developed, piloted and evaluated for equitable access and benefit sharing from sustainable use of genetic resources	2.3.2.1. Models	0	2	0 (No change)	0 (No change)	0 (No change) Source: Project reports
	Indicator 2.3.3. Value of financing generated for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	2.3.3.1. Amount	96,000,000	196,000,000	116000000 (Progress)	128110000 (Progress)	128110000 (No change) Source: DENR and project reports
	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.						

CPD Output 3.1: Effective participation of former combatants in local governance, public administration, and political processes supported to secure lasting peace	Indicator 3.1.1 Number of former combatants who have completed integration, healing, and reconciliation programmes through UNDP support	3.1.1.1. Former combatants	148	1,000	8283 (Exceeded target)	12000 (Progress)	17395 (Progress) Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data
CPD Output 3.2: Platforms for transitional justice and community security established and operationalized to respond to the deep sense of marginalization	Indicator 3.2.1. Extent to which transitional justice mechanisms are operational	3.2.1.1. 1 (Partially) - 4 (Largely)	1	4	1 (No change)	1 (No change)	1 (No change) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports
	Indicator 3.2.2. Number of local security plans and mechanisms that integrate the UNDP-developed early warning system for threats of conflict	3.2.2.1. Local Government Units	0	10	16 (Exceeded target)	16 (No change)	16 (No change) Source: Independent evaluation
CPD Output 3.3: UNDP-assisted combatants and conflict-affected communities provided with incentives and capabilities to become productive members of society in times of peace	Indicator 3.3.1. Proportion of households in conflict-affected areas accessing financial or non-financial assets	3.3.1.1. Households	0%	20%	0% (No change)	0% (No change)	0% (No change) Source: Independent evaluation and project reports
	Indicator 3.3.2. Number of people benefitting from jobs and livelihoods in	3.3.2.1. Women	0	6,000	0 (No change)	0 (No change)	0 (No change) Source: Project monitoring

	crisis or post-crisis settings						and evaluation data
		3.3.2.2. Men	148	4,000	148 (No change)	667 (Progress)	667 (No change) Source: Project monitoring and evaluation data

Source: UNDP Corporate Planning System

ANNEX 7. DETAILED RATING SYSTEM BY OUTCOME

The ICPE rating system is developed by the IEO to quantify programme performance data or contribution data consistently across country programme evaluations. Strengthening performance measurement systems will enhance the quality of evaluations.³⁰ The Rating System is also intended to enable aggregation of the UNDP programme performance across countries. The rating were assigned by both the lead evaluator and the outcome teams as per the IEO ratings manual, these were further discussed and adjusted within the team for agreement.

A four-point rating system as follows was used to allow clarity in performance scoring.

- 4 = Fully Achieved/ Exceeds Expectations. A rating of this level means that outcomes exceed expectations/ All intended programme outputs and outcomes have been delivered, and results have been (or likely to be) achieved time of evaluation.
- 3 = Mostly Achieved. A rating of this level is used when there are some limitations in the contribution of UNDP programmes that prevented an 'Excellent' rating, but there were no major shortfalls. Many of the planned programme outputs/outcomes have been delivered and expected results (likely to be) achieved. Overall, the assessment is substantially positive, and problems were small relative to the positive findings.
- 2 = Partially Achieved. A rating of this level is used when significant shortfalls are identified, but there were also some positive findings. Only some of the intended outputs and outcomes have been completed/achieved. Overall, the assessment is less positive.
- 1 = Not Achieved. A rating of this level means that the contribution of the UNDP programme faced severe constraints and the negative assessment outweighs any positive achievements. There has been limited or no achievement of planned programme outputs/outcomes.

Key criteria and parameters	Rating outcome 1	Rating outcome 2	Rating outcome 3	Overall rating
1. Relevance				
1.A. Adherence to national development priorities	4	4	3	3.7
1.B. Alignment with UN/UNDP goals	2	3	3	2.7
1.C. Relevance of programme priorities	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7
2. Coherence				
2.A. Internal programme coherence	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7
2.B. External programme coherence	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
3. Efficiency				
3.A. Timeliness	2	2	1	1.7
3. B. Management efficiency	2.3	2.3	2	2.2
4. Effectiveness				
4. A. Achieving stated outputs and outcomes	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5
4.B. Programme inclusiveness	2	3	2.7	2.6
4.C. Prioritization of gender equality and women's empowerment	2	2	3	2.3

³⁰ See UNDP Evaluation Policy, 2019. <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/policy.shtml>.

4.D. Prioritization of development innovation	3	2	3	2.6
5. Sustainability				
5.A. Sustainable capacity	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5
5.B. Financing for development	2	2	1	1.7