Buhay Panatag Bayang Matatag
Empowering Lives For A Resilient Philippines

Country Programme Document
UNDP Philippines 2012-2016
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UNDP serves as the UN’s focal point for nationwide MDGs monitoring and reporting. The UNDP Country Programme addresses all MDGs through various strategically targeted projects and policy interventions, with special emphasis on Goals 1, 3, 6, and 7 through programmatic interventions.

The Millennium Development Goals

Buhay Panatag, Bayang Mataag
is a local translation of the principles guiding UNDP’s work - helping all Filipinos achieve safe and fulfilled lives that contribute to a more resilient country

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Introduction

The United Nations Development Programme has been working in the Philippines for over forty years in an effort to make the lives of ordinary Filipinos better. Focusing on five broad areas of intervention - poverty reduction and the MDGs; democratic governance; crisis prevention and recovery; energy, environment, and climate change; and HIV/AIDS - UNDP supports the country’s development objectives by bringing global resources, expertise, and experience to the Philippines.

The Country Programme Document (CPD) is the binding legal agreement between UNDP and the Government of the Philippines. Developed from extensive consultation with government, civil society, and other development partners, the CPD - along with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) - guides UNDP’s programmatic interventions in the country. It is approved by UNDP’s Executive Board in New York, validating the programme priorities, proposed interventions, and requested resources.

This CPD frames UNDP’s work in the Philippines for 2012 to 2016. It is tied closely to the objectives outlined in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP, 2011-2016), focusing on areas of national priority where UNDP’s unique resources and capabilities can contribute most effectively, while building on the work of past programmes.

This Programme will undertake interventions in three areas highlighted by the PDP - social protection, good governance and peace, and environment and natural resources, while continuing UNDP’s strong support for human rights and gender equality. Long-standing knowledge building initiatives like the Philippine Human Development Report and reporting on the progress towards the Millennium Development Goals will remain important pieces of UNDP’s work. The CPD also reflects a shifting focus towards interventions that are more local and are cross-thematic, reflecting the government’s desire for development policies to find strategic, substantive, and geographic areas of convergence.

Within this programmatic context, UNDP will address the most pressing development challenges facing the nation in the areas where UNDP has unique competencies. At the same time, the CPD provides UNDP and the Government of the Philippines with an adaptable framework to face changing national circumstances and challenges. All in support of empowering lives, and building a more resilient nation.
I. Situation analysis

1. The Philippines is a lower middle income country with an estimated population of 94 million. The 2010 Human Development Report ranked it 97th out of 169 countries, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.638. The economy, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), grew 7.3 per cent in 2010. Past fiscal reforms and remittances ($17.4 billion in 2009) from the 10 million Filipino migrants enabled the country to weather the recent global economic crisis.

2. There are wide disparities in income and quality of life across regions and sectors and the number of poor people has recently increased (26.5 per cent of the total population lives below the poverty line, including 10 million women). While the country is abundant in natural resources, environmental assets remain unavailable to poor groups owing to exclusion, insecure land tenure, lack of access to technologies; or the resources are degraded.

Social inequities are rife and impact indigenous people, fisher folk, women and the informal sector the most. Indigenous people make up about 15 per cent of the population and occupy an estimated 17 per cent of total land area. The struggle to secure land or ancestral domains is a leading cause of instability in areas of indigenous people. In the 2010 Human Development Report, the Philippines scored 0.623 in the Gender Inequality Index, reflecting inequalities in labour market participation, political representation, and access to health services.

3. The Philippines is one of the world’s largest archipelago nations. Its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire makes it extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, especially earthquakes, cyclones, and volcanic hazards. Long-lasting armed conflict in Mindanao and other parts of the country and the negative impact of increasing effects of climate change hinder sustainable development and intensify poverty.

4. While the 2010 Philippines Millennium Development Goals Progress Report indicates progress in promoting gender equality, reducing child mortality and malaria, it also points out that the overall Millennium Development Goals situation is not encouraging. The likelihood that the Philippines will reach the Millennium Development Goals on poverty, education, maternal
health, HIV/AIDS and environment is low. With limited coverage of prevention services, combined with prevailing strong stigma and discrimination, the Philippines is one of seven countries worldwide where the HIV prevalence has increased by more than 25 per cent between 2001 and 2009. The Progress Report calls for sustained socially inclusive economic growth; improved targeting of anti-poverty measures; strengthened governance with greater transparency and accountability to ensure more efficient use of resources; improved peace and security in the country; and strengthened partnerships, including with the private sector, on Millennium Development Goals initiatives.

5. Acceleration plans and strategies for Millennium Development Goals achievement have been incorporated in the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016.¹ The thrusts of the Plan include macroeconomic policy reform to generate revenues; strengthening the financial system; increasing the competitiveness of industry, agriculture and fishery and service sectors; accelerating infrastructure development; fostering good governance and enforcing the rule of law; social development; and peace and security. The Plan² seeks to pursue a strategy of inclusive growth that provides productive employment opportunities, equalize access to development opportunities and implement social safety nets. The Government of the Philippines has also acknowledged that corruption, lack of transparency and overall weak governance are major constraints to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction, as well as to private sector investments.

6. The Philippines has important policy frameworks and plans in place for sustainable human development, including the National Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and the Disaster Risk

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¹ Based on presentations at the Millennium Congress, Dusit Thani Manila, Makati City, 18 October 2010.
² National Economic and Development Authority Guidelines for the Formulation of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan and Medium-Term Public Investment Programme 2010-2016.

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Reducing Disaster Risk Through Hazard Mapping

In 2004, Tropical Depression Winnie caused floods and landslides in the municipalities of Real, Infanta, and General Nakar. 1500 people died. This disaster prompted the government to examine how to better and more pro-actively manage disaster risk to prevent similar human catastrophes from happening in the future. They enlisted the help of UNDP, creating the project, "Strengthening the Disaster Preparedness Capacities of the Municipalities of Real, Infanta and Nakar, Quezon Province, Philippines, to Geologic and Meteorological Hazards (REINA)." By the time REINA finished in 2005, it had successfully brought together the main national disaster risk management agencies to create multi-hazard maps, put in place early-warning systems, and generate an awareness of the need for more systematic consideration of disaster risks in the three municipalities.

Based on the success of this initial project, UNDP entered into a partnership with what is now the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) on "Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community Based Disaster Risk Management (DRM)" (READY). READY would apply the methodologies and learnings from REINA to other vulnerable areas of the country. Six years later, the multi-hazard maps created by the project for the 27 most vulnerable coastal provinces are being used to reduce disaster risk and provide a basis for budgeting, land use, and infrastructure planning. The project has also trained communities on disaster preparedness and recovery planning, strengthening the ability of local and provincial governments to cope with disasters and of individuals to contribute to their own safety.

In a validation of the work done by READY, other provinces are now requesting hazard mapping and capacity building projects, especially in light of changing risks due to the effects of climate change and increasingly unpredictable weather patterns. REINA and READY have shown that when provided with proper data and analysis, local governments can effectively limit disaster risk, preventing unnecessary loss of life and damage.
Reduction Management Act, the National Human Rights Action Plan, and the Magna Carta of Women. The Volunteering Act enhances civil society development work through volunteerism. The Local Government Code, transferring governance functions to local governments and decentralizing social service delivery, is 20 years old. Implementation of these policies and plans is still hampered by gaps in capacities, especially at the local level.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

7. In 2008, UNDP undertook several evaluations, including an independent Assessment of Development Results, of the impact of its development support to the Philippines, highlighting both achievements and areas for improvement.

8. UNDP contributions include effective advocacy for the Millennium Development Goals, which are now incorporated into budget and statistical processes at the national and local levels. Community-based monitoring has yielded local-level poverty estimates used in selecting the poor beneficiaries for the conditional cash transfer programme of the Government of the Philippines. The Philippine Human Development Reports have informed national policy debates and provided indicators for measuring human security. UNDP has supported the establishment of 17 Regional AIDS Assistance Teams that provide multi-sector support to the implementation of local response to the growing HIV epidemic.

Capacity development and training were provided for the inclusion and collection, for the first time, of ethnicity as a major variable in the 2010 National Population Census - leading to disaggregated data on indigenous peoples that is being used to inform social policies. A Medium-Term Action Plan to improve access to justice for the poor and a National Action Plan for Human Rights were produced and, through advocacy, the United Nations Convention against Corruption was ratified. In conflict-affected Mindanao, UNDP is supporting Peace and Development Communities that foster the reintegration of former combatants and empower peacemakers to guide people in rebuilding the social fabric of their communities. UNDP has produced multi-hazard maps for the 27 most vulnerable coastal provinces; local governments and communities are using them for planning, including response, land use and risk management plans. UNDP advocacy has raised policymakers' attention for promoting renewable energy and has led to the passage of the landmark Renewable Energy Law in 2009. Capacities of local governments...
and communities have been strengthened to manage protected areas and identify financing mechanisms that foster sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources. With seven United Nations agencies, UNDP is leading two programmes funded under the Millennium Development Goal Fund on climate change and water governance, contributing to a multi-sector response to these key development challenges as well as learning from and strengthening a One United Nations approach to development work.

9. The evaluations underlined the need for UNDP to advocate for improved coordination of poverty policy and planning, which requires strengthening of the National Anti-Poverty Commission and a review of social safety programmes. To respond to the HIV epidemic, the evaluations concluded that UNDP must continue to strengthen capacities of local champions and governments to provide effective services to the most-at-risk populations. UNDP must consolidate its achievements in the Millennium Development Goals by institutionalizing the Goals in government reporting, planning and budgeting systems. In addition to continuing its work on anti-corruption, promotion of human rights and access to justice, UNDP should focus on empowering citizens as claimholders and increasing the participation of civil society and the private sector in development work. On conflict prevention, future work should consider collaboration and partnerships with the legislature and the security sector for policy reform, support for political dialogues between various actors in conflict, peace education and advocacy targeting the youth as well as securing a larger role for women in conflict resolution. UNDP should support advocacy to enhance capacities to design and formulate financing schemes for environment and natural resources programmes, promote coherence between environment and natural resources policies, and mainstream gender in climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

Security for Women in Conflict Areas

In areas of on-going armed conflict in the Philippines, especially in Mindanao, women often find themselves powerless to stop the violent chaos that threatens their security, their families, and their communities. Not only does their victimization during fighting tear apart communities, they are also often left out of the important decision making processes that seek long-term peace. Given the potential for women to have disproportionately positive effects on peace and stability, it is doubly important to promote increased representation of women at all levels of conflict prevention and peace building processes as well as protect them from sexual violence.

These are the main goals of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820. UNDP, with other development partners, has played an important role in supporting the on-going implementation of these resolutions by funding a series of national consultations that convened stakeholders from multiple sectors including government, the security sector, academe, women’s organisations, and other civil society groups. Undertaken mainly through the “Conflict Prevention and Peace Building Programme,” these consultations were integral to the formulation of the Philippine National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security which provides direction on implementing the two Resolutions. Launched in 2010, this plan was the first of its kind in Asia and will be in effect from 2010-2016. UNDP, with the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process and the Philippine Commission on Women, is now contributing to the important implementation work being done by the National Steering Committee on Women, Peace, and Security and strategically supporting initiatives to empower and protect the rights of women through projects across UNDP’s portfolio.

Area: Crisis Prevention and Recovery  Duration: 2009-2011
Implementing Partners: Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Philippine Commission on Women

Stakeholders from around the nation attend the launch of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security in 2010

Local man in Mindanao walks through a conflict-affected village carrying a water bottle supplied by UNDP’s ACT for Peace Programme.
More generally, the evaluations found that UNDP should focus its capacity development work on local governments and communities, which are at the frontline for the delivery of basic services. UNDP should help to ensure that sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis are more systematically used in development planning, monitoring and progress reporting. UNDP should broaden its partnerships to include more civil society organizations and private sector to foster public-private partnerships for development. UNDP was asked to strengthen monitoring and evaluation in its own programming to address the absence of baseline data in some programmes, hindering the measurement of progress towards outcomes.

III. Proposed programme

11. The country programme 2012-2016 is based on and supports the achievement of the national priorities of the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016. The country programme has been designed around the pursuit of inclusive growth that reduces poverty, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, with a special focus on four of the nine chapters of the Plan, namely social development, good governance, peace and environment and natural resources. It takes into account the slow progress of the Philippines on the Millennium Development Goals and draws on the United Nations country analysis prepared for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2018.

12. The country programme contributes to the UNDAF outcomes on universal access to quality social services, with focus on the Millennium Development Goals, democratic governance, conflict prevention and peacebuilding and women's empowerment, and resilience to disasters and climate change.

13. The overall approach will be to strengthen capacities of local governments and communities in democratic governance, poverty, disparity and vulnerability reduction, sustainable management of environment and natural resources, and climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, while ensuring that human rights and gender are integrated into local policies, processes, programmes and budgets. Complementary actions at the national and policy levels will be undertaken to contribute to a more conducive enabling environment for local interventions. To reflect the complex and multi-sectoral nature of the development challenges of the country, UNDP is pursuing convergence in its programme and developing cross-practice activities such as the Poverty-Environment Initiative, Security Sector Reform, Environmental Justice and Improved Local Governance for HIV Response.

14. In social development, through advocacy, technical assistance and capacity development, UNDP will ensure that
national and local officials, civil society organizations and the private sector mainstream Millennium Development Goals in development and poverty reduction plans and policies, including social protection programmes. The programme will facilitate local communities’ access to and use of assets and revenues from sustainable management and conservation of environmental and mineral resources and overseas remittances for local development. It will provide policy advice, capacity development and implement pilots to formulate and implement enhanced social protection policies and schemes for inclusive and greener growth. UNDP, complementing the work of other UNAIDS cosponsors, will increase the capacities and leadership skills of national and local officials to plan and implement sustained, comprehensive and effective responses to HIV and AIDS through the institutionalization of local AIDS councils, the involvement of people living with HIV, and delivery of targeted services to most-at-risk populations.

15. In governance, UNDP will contribute to sustaining and scaling up recent achievements in mainstreaming the human rights-based approach and gender equality into plans and budgets of national and local institutions. The country programme will implement actions to increase civic engagement through both formal channels such as reform of political and electoral processes, and informal channels such as support to media and civil society organizations. These will enable marginalized groups in local communities, particularly indigenous peoples and women, to have a voice and to influence public debate on development issues. Such mechanisms will improve environmental governance and contribute to enhancing social accountability in public service delivery. In line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, UNDP will support the installation of citizens’ monitoring tools and institutional mechanisms in key sectors to promote integrity and accountability, especially in public finance and delivery of public services. Likewise, support for strengthening formal and informal channels of access to justice will be extended.

16. In conflict prevention and peacebuilding, UNDP will support capacity-building of claimholders and duty-bearers to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts, and to mainstream peacebuilding perspectives and activities into national and local development policies, plans and programmes. The country programme will support dialogues, consensus-building processes and policy reform on key peace and conflict issues, including security sector reform, to foster a more conducive environment for the peace
process. Community resilience will be strengthened through rehabilitation, recovery and transition to development of conflict-affected/vulnerable communities. The implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security will be supported through policy dialogues and training, including ensuring a strengthened role for women and civil society in peace processes. UNDP will finalize a comprehensive peace-based monitoring and evaluation system, currently in its pilot phase, to be adopted by all conflict-prevention and peacebuilding projects for measuring performance and evaluating the effectiveness of interventions.

17. In energy and environment and natural resource management, capacity development will target national and local duty-bearers to facilitate the formulation of policies to improve claimholders’ access to an enhanced natural resources base, sustainable energy and a cleaner environment. The programme will seek to turn the country’s environment and natural resources as capital for poverty reduction through exploration of the potential for a green economy, equitable benefit sharing from sustainable energy and natural resources management and access to financing such as the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation. UNDP will support the implementation of sustainable climate change adaptation measures that are proactive and anticipatory as well as manage environmental risks and reduce the impact of natural disasters.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

18. The country programme will be nationally executed. National implementation of programmes by the Government is the preferred modality, but non-governmental organization implementation and other implementation modalities are also possible based on specific needs and efficiency. In the event of such situations, the Philippines can play an important role in helping the Philippines not only reduce poverty but also manage and utilize natural resources more sustainably and equitably.

Poverty and Environment Initiative

In 2005, UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) began the process of collaborating within their respective poverty and environment programmes to form the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). The PEI is a global UN programme that helps countries to integrate poverty-environment linkages into national and sub-national development planning - from policy making to budgeting - and implementation and monitoring. Today PEI has been adopted in countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe.

In the Philippines, the PEI project addresses the poverty and environment link by providing the poor improved access to the benefits of environmental resources. With financial and technical support, PEI assists government decision-makers to identify opportunities where resources can positively affect poverty rates, enhances the ability of local governments to utilize natural resources sustainably, ensures that gains from resources are shared equitably, and supports a national policy environment that promotes sustainable use and benefit sharing.

The impoverished often depend on natural resources more than other groups; monopolized resource extraction not only exacerbates poverty while mismanagement negatively affects quality of life since the poor are disproportionately affected by environmental degradation. With poverty rates remaining stubbornly high and macro-economic growth not translating into inclusive development, PEI can play an important role in helping the Philippines not only reduce poverty but also manage and utilize natural resources more sustainably and equitably.

Area: Energy and Environment/Poverty Reduction and the MDGs
Implementing Partner: Department of Local and Interior Government
Budget: US$170,000

Mining and other extractive industries in the Philippines can be a source of development and revenues, but can also negatively impact the lives of local communities and cause conflicts if not managed properly and inclusively.
of force majeure, UNDP may invoke its fast track procedures to accelerate responses to national demand. An annual programme review serves as the basis for ensuring mutual accountability and systematic assessment of performance and progress towards the related outcome. Government and other partners will undertake joint assessments, where possible, leading to more joint programmes.

19. UNDP has reactivated the Civil Society Advisory Committee as a formal mechanism for consultation and engaging civil society as actors and beneficiaries of development. The focus on local communities is expected to bring in more partners at the subnational level and increase opportunities for knowledge sharing. UNDP and the Government of the Philippines will continue to explore new partnerships with development partners, and forge public-private partnerships to promote ownership and sustainability of programmes. UNDP will continue working closely with the United Nations country team and key partners adopting United Nations reform principles in the development of the UNDAF Action Plan, and will maintain its leading role and participation in the United Nations Theme Groups and Joint Programmes. It will also take part in support to national aid coordination to contribute to development effectiveness.

20. The UNDP country office is structured to service the outcomes with substantive and operational capacities to support the planning and implementation of programmes and projects. The establishment of a Management Support Unit with monitoring and evaluation as well as strategic planning, reporting and communications functions underlines the importance given to these issues. Strong partnership with the UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Centre will complement the capacities of the country office and foster South-South cooperation to best benefit from the UNDP global network and share the Philippines good practices and development achievements with the region and the world.

Protecting Forests to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The importance of upland and forest systems, especially in light of climate change, to both economic and environmental well-being is clear. Not only can forests serve as carbon sinks, but healthy forests can help mitigate the damage caused by natural disasters that are getting more intense and less predictable. Healthy ecosystems are likewise linked to thriving and sustainable local communities. The UN collaborative initiative Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) is a global effort to create incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development, while REDD+ extends the programme to include the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. With global funding from bilateral government donors, primarily Norway, the current UN-REDD project in the Philippines is developing the national capacity needed for future REDD+ implementation in the country.

To do so, the programme addresses institutional information and policy gaps, including the quantification, characterization, and valuation of the country’s forest cover, conflicting or incomplete management arrangements and competing interests of stakeholders, and the lack of incentives to conserve and optimize the use of forest resources by local communities. Working together with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), are helping lay the foundations for REDD+ projects in the country. The research and capacity building activities in the current UN-REDD project is the first step to a more full-fledged REDD+ programme, which will eventually help protect biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and improve human development.

Area: Energy and Environment / Poverty Reduction and the MDGs
Duration: 2011
Implementing Partner: Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Budget: US$500,000
Donor Partner: UN-REDD Programme Fund
National priority or goal: Social development

**UNDAF Outcome 1:** The poor and vulnerable will have improved access to and utilization of quality social services, with focus on the Millennium Development Goals least likely to be achieved.

**Outcome Indicators:** Millennium Development Goals targets performance relative to baseline, percentage of coverage of the poor benefiting from social protection schemes (disaggregated by population, sex and age); Percentage of coverage of most-at-risk and vulnerable population reached by HIV prevention services (disaggregated by population, sex and age)

**Strategic Plan Focus areas:** Poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, environment, crisis prevention and recovery

**Indicative resources:** Regular US$2,217,300, Other US$2,500,000

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### Government partner contributions
- Advocacy of recommendations in Philippines Human Development Report
- Localization of MDG implementation of the acceleration plan; tap remittances for local development; maintain linkage of poverty and environment
- Mobilization of community-based organizations to promote localization of MDGs and HIV/AIDS responses

### Other partner contributions
- Advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of social programmes
- Financial support to the conditional cash transfer and other social programmes
- Capacity development for the Philippines National AIDS Council

### UNDP contributions
- Provide policy advice and capacity-building through consultation, dialogues and training for stakeholders on MDG mainstreaming, poverty reduction and social protection
- Contribute to policy analysis and foster inclusive processes to increase resources for local development
- Strengthen capacities and promote multi-sector dialogues to improve local response to HIV

### Indicators, baselines and targets

- **Indicator:** Number of local development plans/programmes in which MDG-related targets are mainstreamed; **Baseline:** 9 provincial MDG reports in 2010; **Target:** 40 provincial development plans reflect MDG targets in selected provinces

- **Indicator:** Model for local government units (LGUs) to tap overseas Filipino workers remittances for Local Economic Development defined and tested; **Baseline:** No known model on mobilization of remittances for LED; **Target:** By 2016, a tested model will be available

- **Indicator:** Social protection framework for Philippines developed; **Baseline:** Conditional cash transfer is prevailing scheme; **Target:** More community-based social protection schemes functional and enhanced

- **Indicator:** Number of local government institutions and coordinating bodies supporting and implementing local AIDS response; **Baseline:** Limited information available on local AIDS institutionalized response; **Target:** By 2016, LGUs with highest prevalence rate have established AIDS councils with dedicated staff and budget

### Indicative country programme outputs
- Increased capacities of claimholders and duty-bearers to mainstream MDGs in national and local development plans and policies; and implement, finance and monitor them, especially poverty reduction programmes
- Strengthened capacities of local communities including LGUs to access and manage assets and revenues from environmental and mineral resources and overseas remittances for local development
- Support for policy reforms in poverty reduction and acceleration of MDG attainment based on systematic policy analysis/review and support for the application and institutionalization of planning and/or monitoring tools and systems, including enhanced social protection policies and schemes for inclusive growth.
- Increased capacities and leadership to plan and implement sustained, comprehensive and effective responses to HIV/AIDS at the national and local levels
**National priority or goal: Good governance and peace**

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

**Outcome Indicators:** Percentage of local government units having adopted gender-sensitive and rights-based development policies, plans and budgets incorporating integrity measures and local mechanisms for broad citizen participation, in governance processes; Percentage of local government units with local development plans incorporating gender-sensitive and rights-based peacebuilding and conflict prevention principles and processes

**Strategic Plan focus areas:** Democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery

**Indicative resources:** Regular US$4,065,050, Other: US$12,500,000

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<th>Government partner contributions</th>
<th>Other partner contributions</th>
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<th>Indicators, baselines and targets</th>
<th>Indicative country programme outputs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Advocacy programmes on human rights at the national and local levels</td>
<td>Localization and replication of best practices</td>
<td>Support for training, mentoring, and technical assistance, for human rights, gender equality and democratic governance</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of policy reforms introduced and instituted in the political and electoral systems; <strong>Baseline:</strong> Historical electoral trends and analytical studies on political dynasties, electoral violence, campaign finance and automation; <strong>Target:</strong> At least 3 major policy reforms advocated on the Party-list System, campaign finance and political dynasties</td>
<td>Policy and institutional changes introduced to enable the poor and vulnerable especially the indigenous peoples and women to effectively participate in the political and electoral processes</td>
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<td>Mobilization of community-based organizations to fight corruption</td>
<td>Building constituencies around common themes</td>
<td>Provide policy advice and capacity development and support identification and implementation of tools and mechanisms to increase transparency and integrity in delivery of public services</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of policies, processes and mechanisms that promote access to justice by the poor; <strong>Baseline:</strong> No official data yet on access to justice by the poor; <strong>Target:</strong> Policies are harmonized and agencies in the justice pillars are coordinated</td>
<td>Citizens’ monitoring tools and institutional mechanisms installed in key sectors to promote integrity and accountability, especially in public finance and delivery of public services</td>
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<td><strong>Development and implementation of conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting policies, plans and programmes</strong> in disaster/conflict-affected areas</td>
<td><strong>Support peace-constituency building</strong></td>
<td>Support the development and implementation of peace-promoting policies, programmes and plans through dialogues and capacity development</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Percent of all National line agencies and local government units with policies and plans using human rights-based approach (HRBA) and gender equality; <strong>Baseline:</strong> Number of agencies that have undergone human rights-based approach and gender training in 2010 based on national government data; <strong>Target:</strong> At least 50 per cent of all line agencies and LGUs have integrated HRBA and gender in their plans and policies and sex disaggregation in their statistics</td>
<td>The pillars of the justice system are strengthened to better coordinate and harmonize policies, processes and mechanisms to ensure that the poor have greater access to justice</td>
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<td>Strengthen government-CSO collaboration for peacebuilding</td>
<td>Participate in healing and reconciliation processes; and in reporting and monitoring mechanisms for internal displacement and protection of vulnerable sectors in armed conflict</td>
<td>Provide technical assistance to recovery, rehabilitation and development of disaster/conflict-affected areas</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Policies are harmonized and agencies in the justice pillars are coordinated</td>
<td>HRBA and gender equality are mainstreamed in plans and budgets of national and local government institutions.</td>
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<td><strong>Support for training and technical assistance, for human rights, gender equality and democratic governance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Support the development and implementation of peace-promoting policies, programmes and plans through dialogues and capacity development</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of local and national policies, programmes and plans integrating conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting perspectives; <strong>Baseline:</strong> Peace and security chapter integrated in the Philippine Development Plan; <strong>Target:</strong> At least 10 national and local government agencies/institutions with peace and conflict-sensitive perspectives integrated in their policies, programmes and plans</td>
<td>Duty bearers and claimholders have enhanced capacities to build an enabling policy environment for sustainable peace.</td>
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<td>Support the development and implementation of peace-promoting policies, programmes and plans through dialogues and capacity development</td>
<td>Provide technical assistance to recovery, rehabilitation and development of disaster/conflict-affected areas</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of conflict-affected communities implementing recovery and peace and development plans; <strong>Baseline:</strong> 250 communities with peace and development plans; recovery and rehabilitation plans drafted for 50 communities in Mindanao; <strong>Target:</strong> At least 300 communities implementing peace and development plans; recovery and development plans implemented in 50 disaster/conflict-affected communities</td>
<td>Conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting perspectives mainstreamed in national and local development plans and programs.</td>
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<td><strong>Support for training and technical assistance, for human rights, gender equality and democratic governance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Support the development and implementation of peace-promoting policies, programmes and plans through dialogues and capacity development</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of conflict-affected communities implementing recovery and peace and development plans; <strong>Baseline:</strong> 250 communities with peace and development plans; recovery and rehabilitation plans drafted for 50 communities in Mindanao; <strong>Target:</strong> At least 300 communities implementing peace and development plans; recovery and development plans implemented in 50 disaster/conflict-affected communities</td>
<td>Increased capacities of duty bearers and claim holders to build community resilience and protect vulnerable sectors in conflict-affected/vulnerable areas</td>
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**National priority or goal: Environment and natural resources**

**UNDAF Outcome 4:** Adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and ecosystems are strengthened to be resilient to threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change.

**Outcome Indicators:** Percentage of local development plans incorporating and budgeting disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures; percentage of degradation rates of critical environmental and natural resources; Percentage decrease in mortalities, morbidities and economic losses from natural hazards and environmental degradation.

**Strategic Plan focus areas:** Environment and natural resource management

**Indicative resources:** Regular US$1,108,650, Other US$46,000,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government partner contributions</th>
<th>Other partner contributions</th>
<th>UNDP contributions</th>
<th>Indicators, baselines and targets</th>
<th>Indicative country programme outputs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustained implementation of the framework for climate change adaptation</td>
<td>Collaboration in scaling up successful initiatives in environment and natural resources and governance of climate change</td>
<td>Support for policy development, planning and programming to address residual conflicts and gaps and eliminate overlaps through technical assistance</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of policy issuances and legislation addressing residual gaps/conflicts in existing laws and issuances; <strong>Baseline:</strong> Environment and natural resources/sustainable energy/climate change/disaster risk reduction policies, e.g., Environmental Impact Assessment, National Integrated Protected Areas System, Community-Based Ecological Solid Waste Management, Climate Change Act, Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, in place; <strong>Targets:</strong> 1 sub-sectoral legislation (sustainable forest management) and Omnibus Environment and Natural Resources law promulgated by 2016.</td>
<td>Increased capacities of key duty-bearers to provide an enabling environment for claimholders’ improved access to an enhanced natural resources base, sustainable energy and a cleaner environment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutionalizing successful work models on natural resource management and energy conservation</td>
<td>Partnerships and convergence with UNDP in setting up local climate change financing mechanisms; Support for sustaining initiatives in mainstreaming Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) management, Climate Change Adaptation (CCR), Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in local plans, programs and budgets</td>
<td>Contribute to strengthening consultative mechanisms, enhancement of models and strategic plans for energy and environmental management and implementation of the National Frameworks for Climate Change Adaptation and DRM</td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of mechanisms, tools, systems and procedures on Environment and Natural Resources, sustainable energy development and use, climate change adaptation and environment risk management; <strong>Baseline:</strong> Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction guidelines; draft carrying capacity assessment and harmonized valuation tools; Philippine Council for Sustainable Development and relevant ENR sub-committees in place; <strong>Targets:</strong> Local planning processes of all 81 provinces institutionalize use of carrying capacity assessment; harmonized valuation, integrated DRR-CCA tools; National multi-sectoral ENR/DRM/CC consultative mechanisms in place by 2016.</td>
<td>Increased capacities of key duty-bearers and claim-holders to lead and support a sustainable national anticipatory climate change adaptation process.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuing advocacy in support of legislation to support protected areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Indicator:</strong> Number of local government plans reflecting ENR, CCA, DRR sustainable energy aspects/components; <strong>Baseline:</strong> DRR mandated for inclusion in local plans by Presidential administrative order; Department of Environment and Natural Resources Administrative order mandating implementation of ENR Framework in place; <strong>Targets:</strong> All 81 provinces have DRR/CCA proofed/ENR enhanced plans; All 81 provinces have sustainable energy plans.</td>
<td>Capacities of key duty-bearers and claimholders at the national and local levels to prevent disasters by managing environmental risks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Philippines Country Programme Resource Mobilisation Targets (2012-2016)

Social Development
UNDAF Outcome 1: The poor and vulnerable will have improved access to and utilization of quality social services, with focus on the Millennium Development Goals least likely to be achieved.

Good Governance and Peace
UNDAF Outcome 3: Capacities of claimholders and duty-bearers are strengthened to promote human rights, inclusivity, integrity, accountability and rule of law in governance

Environment and Natural Resources
UNDAF Outcome 4: Adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities and ecosystems are strengthened to be resilient to threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change.

Total Resources: US$ 68.39M

New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project

The Philippines is recognized as one of only 18 mega-biodiverse countries in the world. It is home to more than 25,000 endemic species, almost 500 of which are listed as threatened on the World Conservation Union’s (IUCN) Red List. Activities such as logging, mining, infrastructure development, land conversion, and overharvesting or overuse of resources are constantly threatening the health of the country’s natural systems. Today, there are 239 protected areas in the country covering a total of 4.05 million hectares of terrestrial land and 1.14 million hectares of marine territories. Despite good progress, significant obstacles and opportunities still exist to expand ecological coverage of protected areas, improve protected areas management, and enhance sustainability through better financing mechanisms.

The New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP) is a five year joint project funded by the Global Environment Facility, managed by the United Nations Development Programme, and implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau. NewCAPP is piloting new governance structures, like local conservation areas (LCAs) and Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) in twelve key high-biodiversity locations not currently covered by the National Integrated Protected Areas System. ICCAs, developed by IUCN and adopted globally by the UN, are especially vital with the large indigenous population in the Philippines. ICCAs recognize that indigenous communities have traditionally played a vital role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and seek to draw on this experience. By evaluating ICCAs, LCAs, and other innovative management schemes through pilots, NewCAPP is expanding and strengthening the terrestrial protected areas system in the Philippines and building capacity for more effective management and greater community involvement.

Area: Energy and Environment
Duration: 2011-2015
Implementing Partner: Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
Budget: US$3.5M
Donor Partner: Global Environment Facility
The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) serves as a guide for all UN agencies in the Philippines in formulating joint UN interventions in the country. Drawing upon the competencies of each agency, the UNDAF 2012-2018 has identified three groups of geographically based programme convergence areas where agencies will cooperate to accelerate progress on key off-track MDG targets. The UN is also jointly addressing MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases) and MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability) throughout the country.

### Disaster-prone, climate change adaptation regions

**Region:** CAR  
**Areas:** Ifugao  
**Donors on site:** WB  
- Off track (elementary participation rate; ratio of girls to boys, elementary; infant mortality rate)
- Off track – slow (malnutrition; per capita intake; elementary cohort survival rate; under five mortality; practice of responsible parenthood; access to safe drinking water)

**Region:** Region 5  
**Areas:** Albay, Catanduanes, Masbate  
**Donors on site:** AECID, USAID, WB  
- Off track (elementary participation rate; ratio of girls to boys, elementary)
- Off track – slow (poverty threshold; malnutrition; per capita intake; elementary cohort survival; infant mortality rate; all MDG 5 and 7 indicators)

**Region:** Region 7  
**Areas:** Bohol  
**Donors on site:** ADB, JICA, USAID, WB  
- Off track (elementary participation rate; ratio of girls to boys, elementary)
- Off track – slow (poverty threshold; malnutrition; per capita intake; all MDG 4 and 5 indicators)

**Region:** Region 8  
**Areas:** Eastern Samar, Northern Samar  
**Donors on site:** AusAID, EU, USAID, WB  
- Off track – slow (all MDG 1, 2, 4 and 5 indicators)

### Major urban conglomerates

**Metro Manila**  
**Donors on site:** ADB, JICA, USAID, WB  
- Off track (poverty threshold; ratio of girls to boys, elementary; maternal mortality rate; practice of responsible parenthood; access to safe drinking water)
- Off track – slow (malnutrition; per capita intake; elementary participation rate; under five mortality; infant mortality rate)

**Metro Cebu**  
**Donors on site:** ADB, JICA, USAID, WB  
- Off track (elementary participation rate; ratio of girls to boys, elementary)
- Off track – slow (poverty threshold; malnutrition; per capita intake; all MDG 4 and 5 indicators)

**Metro Davao**  
**Donors on site:** ADB, EU, JICA, USAID, WB  
- Off track (maternal mortality rate; practice of responsible parenthood)
- Off track – slow (malnutrition; per capita intake; malaria morbidity rate; MDG 2 and 4 indicators)

### Mindanao

**Region:** Region 12  
**Areas:** Sultan Kudarat, Saranggani  
**Donors on site:** EU, USAID  
- Off track - slow (all MDG 1 and 5 indicators)

**Region:** ARMM  
**Areas:** Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur  
**Donors on site:** ADB, AusAID, EU, JICA, USAID, WB  
- Off track (MDG 1)
- Off track - slow (all MDG 2, 4 and 5 indicators)
About UNDP

UNDP supports the country’s efforts to achieve the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 and fulfill its commitment to reaching the Millennium Development Goals. To do so, UNDP broadly focuses on five key areas of intervention where the organization’s resources and experience can be most effective:

- Supporting localized strategies to achieve the MDGs and ensuring the social protection of marginalized populations;
- Promoting good governance through improved protection of human rights, access to justice, and anti-corruption;
- Improving resilience against conflicts and disasters by supporting early recovery, disaster risk reduction, and the promotion of peace;
- Adapting to climate change and promoting the use of renewable energies, protection and conservation of biodiversity, and equitable benefit sharing from and sustainable management of natural resources;
- Fostering localized, multi-sectoral responses to HIV/AIDS, targeting most-at-risk groups and reducing stigma and discrimination.

UNDP also emphasizes human rights, gender equality, and engagement and empowerment of marginalized populations and Indigenous Peoples as fundamental, guiding principles throughout its work.
How UNDP Works

To support human development and the achievement of the MDGs in the Philippines, UNDP works at both national and local levels; the development and implementation of innovative pilot projects and local interventions are paired with actions that ensure a supportive legal and regulatory policy environment.

UNDP identifies key gaps in policy, regulations, and capacity. Those gaps are then addressed through policy support, technical assistance, and capacity building to strengthen relevant national and local institutions. Similar efforts are directed at civil society and community group partners wherever necessary. UNDP’s work with the UN Civil Society Advisory Committee serves to foster deep partnerships with grassroots organisations. UNDP draws on these as well as government partnerships at the local level to pilot projects, strengthen the capacity of local leaders and communities, and support the empowerment of stakeholders to allow them to affect their own futures.

To reflect the complex and multi-sector nature of the country’s development challenge, UNDP is pursuing convergence in its programme and developing activities that tackle development issues from a broader perspective. Throughout its work, UNDP draws upon a global network of partners and experts, mobilizing resources and applying experiences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Sources of Funds</th>
<th>2011 (USD)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government of Australia / AusAID</td>
<td>1,532,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
<td>950,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>2,658,812</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global Environment Facility</td>
<td>5,376,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of New Zealand / NZAid</td>
<td>208,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Spain / AECID</td>
<td>4,338,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>2,861,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Union Foundation</td>
<td>200,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Development Partners

UNDP partners with a wide variety of development stakeholders. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) plays a key role as government counterpart, while various other national and local government agencies act as implementing partners for UNDP projects. UNDP also works with a wide array of international partners, trust funds, private sector companies, and civil society organizations for financing, expertise, advocacy, and implementation of UNDP’s programme.

Government Partners, including:
- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Energy
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Mindanao Development Authority
- National Anti-Poverty Commission
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Office of Civil Defense—National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration
- Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
- Philippine National AIDS Council

Donor Partners, including:
- Government of Australia and AusAID
- Canadian International Development Agency
- European Commission
- Global Environment Facility
- MDG Achievement Fund
- Government of New Zealand
- Government of Spain and AECID

Other Partners, including:
- Commission on Human Rights
- Civil Service Commission
- Leagues of Cities, Municipalities and Provinces
- Office of the Ombudsman
- Philippine Business for Social Progress
- Philippine Council for Sustainable Development
- Selected Local Government Units
- Social Watch
- Supreme Court
- Western Union Foundation
About the UNDP Philippines Team

UNDP started its operations in the Philippines in 1965. Currently, the Country Office employs 43 staff members, 26 female and 17 male, with diverse backgrounds from both public and private sectors. With only 3 international staff, UNDP Philippines relies on highly qualified national staff members to deliver its support.

The UNDP Country Office is located in Makati City, Manila, with a satellite office in Cotabato City, Mindanao. Although the office works with the national government on policies and development planning, the large majority of UNDP projects operate across the country, in the provinces and rural areas of the Philippines, to improve the lives of the Filipino people.