United Nations DP/DCP/PHL/4

Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services

Distr.: General
1 December 2023

Original: English

First regular session 2024
29 January to 2 February 2024, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for the Philippines (2024-2028)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Philippines is classified as a medium human development country, with a Human Development Index value of 0.699, and as a lower middle-income country. This archipelago of more than 7,100 islands, home to about 109 million people,[1] is undergoing a demographic transition, as the share of the 0-4-year age group in the population is declining, which may translate into development dividends. Driven predominantly by the service sector, the country's economy registered an average growth rate of 6.4 per cent between 2010 and 2019, among the highest in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The Philippines has achieved significant progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in the areas of health, education and social protection. The country continues to address poverty and income inequality and regionally uneven development. The risk of being left behind is higher for youth, women and children, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV and those living in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas.

2. Compounding its development challenges, the Philippines is affected by the global multidimensional crisis, especially climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss. Globally ranked as the country at greatest risk of disaster and exposure to multiple hazards, the Philippines is addressing multidimensional risks to further build its resiliency.

3. The country has established democratic processes and institutions, including a well-functioning national legislature and vibrant civil society. A comprehensive legal architecture is in place and administrative processes have improved,[2] in part due to the implementation of the Freedom of Information policy. Opportunities exist to enhance anticipatory and participatory governance, increase transparency and public accountability due to the implementation of key policies, e.g., the Public Service Act and the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Services Delivery Act. Re-engineering systems and procedures and implementing digital transformation across government would render governance more agile, adaptive and future-oriented. The financial and technical capacities of local government units need to be strengthened as government functions are further devolved.

4. Adapting a whole-of-country approach, the Government is leading work towards strengthened social cohesion and inclusion, especially for women, children and vulnerable groups. Significant milestones were achieved, including the establishment of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in 2019, paving the way for lasting peace, stability and stronger development in the southern parts of the country. Given the risks and vulnerabilities faced by women and girls in conflict-affected areas and the heightened susceptibility of youth to disruptions in education and limited employment prospects, innovative, holistic approaches are needed to address the needs of these groups.

5. The country has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education, and has made improvements in women's literacy rates and access to health-care services. Nonetheless, the rate of women's labour-force participation remains low:[3] 53 per cent in 2023 compared to 76 per cent for men.[4] Woman are often underrepresented in problem identification and policy formulation processes in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics sector. For instance, women account for only 13 per cent of positions at the decision-making level for the energy sector.[5] Meanwhile, climate change and disasters increase the vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence. While their vulnerabilities are widely recognized, their unique capacities and contributions to adaptation across the disaster management cycle have not been fully explored.

[1] Philippine Statistical Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing.
[2] Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 (p.337).
[3] Belghith, N. et al., (2022). "Overcoming Barriers to Women's Economic Empowerment in the Philippines". The World Bank.
[4] 2023 PSA Labor Force Survey.
[5] State of gender equality and climate change in ASEAN (2022), UN-Women.

6. To tackle these development challenges, the UNDP country programme 2024-2028 is closely aligned with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-2028 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028. The programme builds on the position of UNDP as a trusted partner in the Philippines. It supports the Government in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals as a blueprint for *Ambisyon Natin 2040*, the long-term vision for a strongly rooted, comfortable and secure life for all people.

7. Substantive results and learning from the previous programme (2017-2023) will be leveraged, with emphasis on climate and environmental action; peacebuilding, governance and social cohesion; digitalization; innovative financing; and gender equality. Recommendations from the 2023 independent country programme evaluation and various consultations are fully integrated into the successor programme regarding: (a) leveraging local resources available for climate, disaster risk reduction and resilience programmes; (b) promoting responsive and accountable institutions and inclusive political processes; (c) implementing an integrated area-based programming in strategic areas; (d) enhancing engagement in policy analysis and advocacy; (e) more impactful partnerships with the private sector and civil society; and (f) and strengthening the UNDP integrator role.

8. The UNDP contribution to the UNSDCF reflects its comparative advantages and unique value proposition within the United Nations country team. First, UNDP serves as an integrator to the country team, breaking down silos and addressing complex, interconnected development challenges, through policy support at the national level and implementation of governance reforms, policies and programmes at the regional or local level. Second, UNDP is well-positioned to forge and operationalize strategic partnerships and help mobilize resources at scale to support government and community efforts towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

9. UNDP will: (a) apply an integrated cross-sectoral approach that exploits synergies between United Nations organizations; (b) leverage innovation for new development approaches and solutions; (c) support public sector reform to further strengthen effective governance, leading to improved social cohesion; (d) facilitate formulation and implementation of national and local development plans and policies and their alignment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals; and (e) propose platforms for accelerating progress towards the Goals through new partnerships and instruments, knowledge-sharing and innovation.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The country programme aligns with and contributes to the results under all three outcomes of the UNSDCF 2024-2028, and the PDP 2023-2028. Extensive consultations with over 100 government and development stakeholders at the national and subnational levels – including women, youth and vulnerable populations – informed the programme. Systems thinking and foresight were used to shift towards a more coherent portfolio, reinforcing a rights-based approach where no one is left behind.

11. The theory of change sets the rationale for the country programme and has a special focus on those left behind: **if** by 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, have increased resilience to economic, climatic, disaster and public health risk through improved, equitable and gender-responsive access to and utilization of quality social services, social protection, healthy habitat and enhanced good governance and peace; **if** people benefit from a more integrated, innovative, inclusive and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities; and **if** people benefit from a just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, sustainable management of the environment, natural resources and biodiversity and strengthened resilience to disasters and natural hazards; **then** the Philippines will achieve the desired economic and social transformation for a prosperous, inclusive and resilient society.

12. The selected development pathways for the country programme considers the following enablers: adequate resources are mobilized to enhance resilience to multidimensional risks; there

is strategic investment in infrastructure and digital transformation; and there is strong political commitment to pursue green and low-carbon pathways.

13. UNDP will implement a portfolio of projects in consultation with the Government and upon request of relevant authorities.

Human capital development, inclusion and resilience-building

14. UNDP recognizes that effective social service delivery ensures that services reach all segments of society, particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups, and that social protection measures are integral to this delivery process, ensuring that individuals and families receive support to overcome challenges and improve their quality of life. UNDP will complement the efforts of other United Nations organizations to catalyse the needed transformative change through innovative digital solutions, experimentation and policy research to ensure everyone, especially women, youth and internally displaced persons, benefit from improved social service delivery. UNDP will provide demand-driven technical and policy advice to government and stakeholders on private sector-led health and education financing, and value chain analyses for improved food security.

15. UNDP will contribute to strengthening health systems through enhancing: (a) governance capacity (e.g., health research, implementation and monitoring); (b) innovation, data management and information systems; (c) human resource management; (d) health emergency surveillance and resiliency; and (e) capacities of select health institutions on green procurement and health-care waste management.

16. UNDP will support the establishment of liveable communities empowered by open and participatory local and community governance, based on cohesive and future-focused planning and design, anchored in safety and inclusion.

17. UNDP will support the facilitation of technology and knowledge transfer to enhance service delivery. In close partnership with the Department of Information and Communications Technology, UNDP will support bridging the digital divide, and enabling effective service delivery to citizens at the local level, such as frontline administrative services, including in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas. To address unintended consequences of increased use of digital services, UNDP will tap renewable energy power sources to combat any adverse environmental impact and strengthen capacities of key actors at the national and local levels, especially women and youth, to address rapid dissemination of misinformation and disinformation and the consequent engagement in harmful behaviours arising from ease of spreading information online. UNDP will support the development of a comprehensive and integrated urban development information system.

18. UNDP will assist national and subnational governments and agencies to accelerate gender-responsive digitalization and e-governance efforts, with emphasis on further improving efficiency, transparency, responsiveness, inclusion and accountability in the delivery of government programmes through a human-centred approach. UNDP will support government efforts in strengthening cybersecurity and developing regulatory policies specifically on ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups. This will require technical assistance related to processes and administrative procedures as well as more effective coordination and interoperability mechanisms within the government, to address remaining structural and multifaceted barriers to achieve bureaucratic efficiency.

19. The programme aims to increase the capacities of government institutions and other stakeholders, enhancing overall societal resilience through fostering peace and unity. UNDP will support peace processes and strengthen government efforts on inclusion and reconciliation, including the socioeconomic reintegration of former combatants, and will continue to empower youth, women, displaced persons and indigenous peoples in promoting their engagement in peacebuilding and inclusive development.

20. UNDP will assist in strengthening democratic institutions and processes, and mechanisms promoting the rule of law and equitable access to justice. It will assist in testing and scaling up

anticipatory, agile and adaptive governance mechanisms, particularly at the local level. This will be done by combining data analytics, research, capacity development, as well as innovative digital solutions with integrated area-based programmes that strengthen local governance mechanisms and enhance participatory governance, including civic engagement and political participation, especially for women and marginalized groups.

21. UNDP will increase its capacity development support by: (a) leveraging resources that connect planning with budgeting and private sector partnerships; (b) institutionalizing and strengthening national capacities to evaluate and improve development policies at all levels of the government; and (c) supporting the devolution of key government functions, including efforts to future-proof the delivery of public services and address future crises.

22. UNDP will analyse and expand innovative practices emerging from the implementation and evaluation of projects within UNDP and beyond. This requires tapping into regional or governance hubs with a range of academic institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) across many projects to provide advisory services.

23. Joint programming will be pursued with United Nations organizations on policy and data analysis on children's welfare with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and support to displaced populations with the International Organization for Migration and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Sustainable economic development, innovation and decent work

24. UNDP will contribute to this outcome by maintaining its position as a strategic partner of key government economic and development agencies. Working with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will advocate for policies that enhance business activities, innovations and investments that generate green and quality jobs while fostering sustainability in consumption and production. UNDP will promote blue/green and circular economy business models and just energy transition pathways. UNDP will support the implementation of the country's infrastructure programmes and the National Innovation Agenda and Strategy Document 2023-2032. UNDP will provide thought leadership on areas that offer integrated insights and solutions which link economic opportunities and dividends with governance processes.

25. UNDP will leverage its existing work in building gender-responsive and inclusive livelihoods, supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSME), local enterprise development and improving the resilience of local value chains. Interventions will support the empowerment of women entrepreneurs, youth start-ups, indigenous peoples, former combatants and workers in the informal sector. UNDP will prioritize the digital transformation of the economy, including bridging digital skills and increasing access of MSMEs to markets.

26. To mobilize and align capital for sustainable development, UNDP will work with national and subnational governments, the private sector, cooperatives, international and national financial institutions and CSOs to facilitate the development of innovative and sustainable financing. By generating country-level data and insights about investment opportunities linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, the UNDP investor map will help unlock innovative financing mechanisms and leverage private sector expertise and resources to accelerate progress towards the Goals.

27. Joint programming will be pursued with United Nations organizations on; (a) jobs and social protection with the International Labour Organization and UNICEF; and (b) mobilizing cooperation with development partners, the private sector and other stakeholders to accelerate achievement of the Goals with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

28. As part of the shift to a longer-term sustainable development work programme, UNDP will broaden its support for local economic development to include stronger and more sustainable incentives for crisis-affected communities. These interventions will be aligned with efforts to localize the Goals and informed by detailed profiles of communities using demographic data.

UNDP will continue to provide thought leadership on areas that offer integrated insights and solutions that link economic opportunities and dividends with local peace and conflict resolution processes.

Climate action, environmental sustainability and disaster resilience

29. UNDP will provide technical and policy advice, capacity-building and resource mobilization to support the country's goals as articulated in the nationally determined contribution and National Climate Change Action Plan, thereby supporting a transition to a low-carbon economy. It will assist national agencies in translating the nationally determined contribution into specific programmes, improving monitoring and reporting and conducting analytical work on the impacts of low-carbon development on vulnerable groups in a gender-responsive manner. UNDP will support local governments in implementing local climate strategies, engaging stakeholders, promoting innovative solutions and driving behavioural change. Collaboration with the private sector and creating enabling conditions for climate-aligned investments will be prioritized. Focus areas include resilient and sustainable cities, circular economy, waste management and promoting engagement of youth, women and indigenous people on climate issues by bringing their knowledge, experience and innovation to this sector.

30. UNDP will assist national and local institutions and vulnerable communities in enhancing resilience to disasters and climate change. This includes analysing risks for informed planning, budgeting and resource allocation. UNDP will support science agencies in acquiring up-to-date climate data and develop climate models for wide dissemination. Policy advice will be provided and tools and programmes developed to support local resilience initiatives. Efforts will be made to harmonize digital platforms and data ecosystems. Capacities of local governments will be strengthened, resources will be aligned for resilience-building and access to funds for resilience investments will be facilitated. UNDP will address both the risks and socioeconomic impacts of global warming-induced displacements, through minimizing and addressing economic and non-economic loss and damage, and assist institutions and communities in accessing technologies, funding and technical advice to improve adaptive capacities and recover from disasters more effectively.

31. UNDP will support efforts to address climate change-induced resource competition – which can lead to political instability, social tensions and conflicts – by enhancing the capacities of regional and local government units to integrate climate, peace and security into development planning. It will strengthen capacities of groups in marginalized and vulnerable situations to implement pilot interventions on climate security in their respective communities.

32. UNDP will support the Government, indigenous peoples, women’s groups, local communities, CSOs, academia and the private sector in enhancing biodiversity and natural resource management. This includes assisting the Government in meeting its commitments to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework through improved biodiversity management. Approaches such as landscape/corridor approaches and protected area management will be supported. Inclusive stakeholder engagement, community-led nature-based solutions and innovative biodiversity financing instruments will be explored. UNDP will support natural capital accounting and access and benefit sharing. UNDP will promote the blue and green economy, including payment for ecosystem services, and other innovative finance and community enterprise solutions. UNDP aims to support youth-led greening efforts to contribute to environmental sustainability and climate action.

33. UNDP will leverage finance to support the country's resilience, climate and biodiversity goals. This includes developing innovative finance solutions, aligning private sector investments and working with regulators. Capacities of financial institutions will be enhanced, policies strengthened and data platforms improved for better reporting of investment impacts. Efforts to raise capital will support local communities and enterprises engaged in climate-resilient, low-carbon and green/blue business ventures. UNDP will enhance the Government's capacity for climate and biodiversity tagging, performance audits and budget and planning guidelines. Access to national and international finance will be improved through provision of up-to-date data and

the development of appropriate policies to operationalize international agreements on biodiversity and climate finance, such as carbon markets and loss and damages.

34. UNDP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on sustainable landscape management and forest restoration; the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and WFP on resilience-building at the local level; and the United Nations Environment Programme on climate finance and nature-based solutions.

35. The new country programme will adopt the following strategic approaches to scale up impact:

(a) Digitalization and other technological and innovative opportunities to promote locally appropriate solutions while adapting to changing contexts and emerging challenges. This includes harnessing technology such as machine learning, exploring new partnerships, including those with the private sector, and embracing adaptive management practices, including promoting anticipatory governance that integrates foresight and futures thinking in strategic planning and programming interventions with partners;

(b) Utilize evidence-based approaches and prioritize results. This includes rigorous monitoring and evaluation, data-driven decision-making and fostering a culture of learning and continuous improvement. UNDP will prioritize innovative and cutting-edge technologies to enhance its evidence-based and results-oriented approach, including harnessing its signature solutions to strengthen data collection, analysis and visualization. UNDP will consider the latest and publicly available national data and statistics to the extent possible.

(c) An integrated area-based approach to support socioeconomic transformation and localization of the Goals to foster inclusive community-driven development planning and decision-making. UNDP will employ a systems-thinking approach to tackle interrelated and cross-cutting challenges more effectively by focusing on the intentionality in which the design, delivery and evaluation of projects cuts across UNDP workstreams, and by applying it in another context or locality to enhance its interventions. More broadly, UNDP will assist government partners to identify development pathways that incorporate policy investments with the most potential to accelerate progress towards the Goals while leaving no one behind. To encourage the harmonization of ongoing and future initiatives, UNDP will support the implementation of the policy, financing and investment aspects of the Philippine Sustainable Finance Roadmap;

(d) Accelerate finance for the Goals by leveraging and aligning public and private resources, including testing new partnerships with international financial institutions. Based on a strong record, UNDP will continue to tap into vertical funds (including the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund for climate finance). At the national level, UNDP will support strengthening of the planning process and overcoming structural barriers to financing the Goals, leveraging the strategy crafted using an integrated national financing framework . UNDP will assist the Government to finance its own system reforms, and business process re-engineering and streamlining to improve its public service delivery. UNDP will support global initiatives leveraging the ongoing work of UNDP towards gender-equal economies in fiscal policies. UNDP will help select local government units fully utilize allocated national funds, while exploring mechanisms to overcome challenges in private investments in the Goals;

(e) Leverage competencies from the accelerator lab and the Global Policy Network. The programme will expand partnerships with leading think tanks and academic institutions, continuing to consider Filipino expertise, to develop innovative approaches to strengthen the evidence base of marginalized and vulnerable groups, with the aim of improving policies, projects and programmes to promote locally appropriate development solutions. A systematic cross-cutting strategy for responsive and transformative gender work and for addressing structural discriminatory practices will be strengthened and mainstreamed in UNDP planning and programming.

(f) Strengthen and expand existing platforms that leverage expertise and promote cooperation among United Nations organizations, development banks, the private sector, women's organizations, academic institutions and CSOs. UNDP will step up engagement with the United

Nations Volunteers programme to implement UNDP-supported projects and local pilot initiatives. UNDP will strengthen its leadership for multi-stakeholder engagement, joint programming and its integrator role connecting the government and national development partners to maximize resources and create mutually reinforcing impacts across the Goals in each targeted outcome. UNDP will leverage and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation, including on disaster risk reduction and the circular economy, and will support Philippine participation in relevant regional thematic and intergovernmental forums.

III. Programme and risk management

36. This country programme document (CPD) outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

37. The programme will be nationally executed. The programme will deploy different implementation modalities to ensure faster response and resource delivery. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

38. The ambitious transformative change outlined in this CPD is accompanied by various multidimensional and interdependent risks, including changes associated with economic shocks, unforeseen crises and worsening climate-related disasters.

39. The transition to upper middle-income status by 2025 may require UNDP to adjust its partnerships and resource mobilization strategy, with more government and private sector engagement.

40. The management of these risks is ingrained in country programme management, adhering to the UNDP risk management policy and social and environmental standards. UNDP will employ systems thinking and foresight to anticipate risks and future scenarios, understand interconnected issues and foresee unintended consequences, especially on marginalized sectors. Appropriate management plans will inform project designs in anticipation of risks such as disasters or economic, health and other shocks. Continuous risk analysis and monitoring will be conducted. A business continuity plan that anticipates programmatic and operational recalibrations will be developed and implemented during the programme cycle. To strengthen risk mitigation and foster collaborative solutions, UNDP will consult the country team and engage stakeholders, including the Government and the private sector, in oversight and governance.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

41. The results and resources framework aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and UNSDCF serves as the accountability framework. Capacities and monitoring and evaluation systems will be established to ensure quality planning, monitoring and reporting. UNDP will ensure that evaluation plans include several evaluation approaches and shall allocate sufficient resources towards monitoring and evaluation and communications. Evaluations will include an assessment of the complementarity of UNDP projects with other relevant government initiatives. UNDP will conduct annual reviews of the evaluation plan for necessary adjustments to ensure strategic, balanced and inclusive evaluations.

42. The country office will ensure consistent use of the UNDP gender marker to monitor expenditure and improve gender-based planning and decision-making. UNDP will set up mechanisms for the meaningful participation of marginalized groups within its projects and allocate at least 70 per cent of the programme budget in Gen 2 and Gen 3 projects.

43. Strategic partnerships with United Nations organizations and data-generating entities will be explored to enhance capacities for monitoring progress towards the Goals through open and non-conventional data, including working with partners to strengthen national statistical systems and capacities. UNDP will support implementing partners to strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacities, collect robust, verifiable data and validate impact through citizen, government and beneficiary feedback.

44. The country office will pursue evidence-based approaches and a strong commitment to broadening the debate on the national development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. A multi-year research agenda will produce policy briefs, discussions papers and reports.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Philippines (2024-2028)

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2023-2028 GOAL: DEVELOP AND PROTECT CAPABILITIES OF INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: By 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, have increased resilience to economic, climatic, disaster, and public health risk through improved, equitable, and gender-responsive access to and utilization of quality social services, social protection, healthy habitat. and enhanced good governance and peace				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2: No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** *(including indicators, baselines targets)*	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Poverty incidence decrease (%) Baseline (2021): 18.1 Target: 8.8 – 9.0 **Open Budget Index score (%)** Baseline (2021): 68 Target: 73 **Percentage of implementation of peace agreements completed: Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro** Baseline (2021): 43% Target: 100%	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) Department of Budget Management Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) reports Frequency: Annual	**Output 1.1 National and subnational governments have strengthened capacities for improved social protection and social service delivery through gender-responsive digitalization and e-governance, demand-driven technical and policy advice, improved bureaucratic efficiency, transparency and accountability** *Indicator 1.1.1: Number of national and subnational institutions that leverage digital technologies to improve social protection and social service delivery programmes (strategic plan integrated results and resources framework (SP IRRF) E.1.2)* Baseline (2023): 31 Target (2028): 35 Source: project reports, evaluation report, national government agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs) *Indicator 1.1.2: Number of national and subnational institutions with strengthened public administration, transparency, and core government functions through e-governance (SP IRFF 2.3.1)* Baseline (2023): 65 (13 national; 52 subnational) Target (2028): 100 (15 national; 85 subnational) Source: project reports, evaluation report, NGAs, LGUs *Indicator 1.1.3: Number of people benefiting from improved social services programmes, disaggregated by sector (SP IRRF E.1.3)* Baseline (2023): 324,882 (Female); 209,171 (Male); 0 (Informal Sector); 666,971 (Youth) 3,290 (PWD); 0 (Senior Citizen); 57,222 (Displaced Population); 0 (Indigenous People)	National and subnational government agencies CSOs, women's groups, academia, private sector; Australia, Canada, European Union, Japan, Republic of Korea, Spain, United Kingdom IFIs UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO	**Regular: 600,000** **Other: 43,000,000**

		Target (2028): 1,000,000 (Female); 1,000,000 (Male); 900,000 (Informal Sector); 1,200,000 (Youth); 6,000 (PWD); 60,000 (Senior Citizen); 300,000 (Displaced Population); 300,000 (Indigenous People) Source: project monitoring data, annual reports, evaluation report *Indicator 1.1.4: Number of government institutions with digital platforms and capacities to promote inclusive policymaking, planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation (SP IRRF 1.1.3)* Baseline (2023): 33 Target (2028): 50 Source: project reports, evaluation report, NGAs, LGUs **Output 1.2 Democratic institutions, processes, and mechanisms promoting equitable access to justice and rule of law strengthened to foster inclusivity and social cohesion** *Indicator 1.2.1: Number of policies and innovative solutions that foster inclusion and civil society participation in governance, peacebuilding, and democratic processes developed (SP IRRF E.1.1)* Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 5 Source: project reports *Indicator 1.2.2: Number of national institutions with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, peaceful and credible democratic processes (SP IRRF 2.4.1)* Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 1 Source: project reports, NGAs, LGUs **Output 1.3 National and subnational government institutions have enhanced capacities to implement peace agreements, strengthened inclusion and reconciliation, including reintegration of former combatants and their communities in peacebuilding and inclusive development process** *Indicator 1.3.1: Number of national, and subnational policies, strategies, mechanisms, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding developed and adopted (SP IRFF 3.2.1)*		

		• *Reconciliation* • *Community-based reintegration* • *Prevention of violent extremism* Baseline (2023): 1 Target (2028): 4 national and subregional strategies Source: Project reports, OPAPRU, LGUs *Indicator 1.3.2: Number of subnational and community-based organizations with capacities for (SP IRFF 3.2.2):* • *Mediation* • *Dialogue/ consensus building* • *Social cohesion* • *Conflict prevention/peacebuilding* • *Community resilience* Baseline (2023): 20 Target (2028): 30 Source: project reports *Indicator 1.3.3: Number of former combatants and their communities, reintegrated to engage in local governance, peacebuilding and sustainable development process (linked to SP 3.4.2)* Baseline (2023): 1,000 ex-combatants; 7 communities Target (2028): 20,000 ex-combatants; 20 communities Source: Project reports, OPAPRU, LGUs		
PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2023-2028 GOAL: **TRANSFORM PRODUCTION SECTORS TO GENERATE MORE QUALITY JOBS AND COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS** **ENSURE MACROECONOMIC STABILITY AND EXPAND INCLUSIVE AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE**				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: By 2028, all people, benefit from a more integrated, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** ***(including indicators, baselines targets)***	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)**
Unemployment rate (%) Baseline (2022): 5.4 Target: 5.0	Philippine Statistics Authority	**Output 2.1 Policies and solutions introduced to promote innovation and investments that generate quality jobs and livelihood**	National and subnational government agencies	**Regular: 1,001,250** **Other: 24,000,000**

Revenue generated by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) increased Baseline (2019): 15,474 Target: 4,605	Survey of Philippine Business and Industry Frequency: Annual	*Indicator 2.1.1: Number of new policies and solutions, including digital solutions, technological innovations and innovative financing, developed (SP IRRF 2.1.3)* Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2028): 10 Source: project reports, evaluation report *Indicator 2.1.2: Number of people benefiting from employment and livelihood support (SP IRRF 3.3.1)* Baseline (2023): 600 (Female); 600 (Male); 0 (Informal Sector); 0 (Youth); 0 (PWD); 0 (Displaced Population); 0 (Indigenous People) Target (2028): 4,000 (Female); 6,000 (Male); 3000 (Informal Sector); 1,000 (Youth); 1,000 (Displaced Population); 500 (Indigenous People) Source: project monitoring, reports, beneficiaries survey **Output 2.2: MSMEs, including social enterprises and start-ups have enhanced capacities to contribute to value chain and SDGs** Indicator 2.2.1. Number of MSMEs, social enterprises and start-ups capacitated or linked to supply value chains Baseline (2023): 39 Target (2028): 100 Source: project reports, evaluation **Output 2.3 Innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms developed to leverage and align capital for SDGs** Indicator 2.3.1. No of tools, instruments, and solutions co-developed with stakeholders Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2028): 5 Source: project reports	Securities Exchange Commission, Central Bank; Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, other private sector groups and banking institutions, youth groups, CSOs, women entrepreneurs Australia, China, European Union, Japan ILO, ITC, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN-Women, WFP	
PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2023-2028 GOAL: ACCELERATE CLIMATE ACTION AND STRENGTHEN DISASTER RESILIENCE				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3: By 2028, all people benefit from just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, sustainable management of environment, natural resources and biodiversity and strengthened resilience to disasters and natural hazards.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines targets)*	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US$)
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies Baseline (2021): Disaggregated per region Target: 100% **Area of terrestrial protected areas, including inland wetlands and caves under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) effectively managed increased (hectares)** Baseline: 0 Poor 64,168 Fair 1,257,049 Good 335,134 Excellent (2022) (2022) Target: 0 Poor 0 Fair 114,089 Good 1,592,184 Excellent **Area of marine protected areas under NIPAS and other priority coastal and marine conservation areas effectively managed** Baseline (2022): 0 Poor 453,386 Fair 801,074 Good 1,229,294 Excellent Target: 0 Poor 0 Fair 453,386 Good 2,030,369 Excellent **Forest area as a proportion of total land area** Baseline (2020): 24.09 Target: 25.23 **Share of renewable energy in the power generation mix increased** Baseline (2021): 22.40	Office of Civil Defense Department of Environment and Natural Resources Department of Energy	**Output 3.1 Relevant policies, frameworks, strategies and local actions developed to support NDC implementation.** *Indicator 3.1.1: Number of gender-responsive policy measures and framework in place to enable the enhancement, implementation, and monitoring of nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement (SP IRFF 1.1.2)* Baseline (2023): 5 Target (2028): 8 Source: project report, evaluation *Indicator 3.1.2: Number of local governments with improved capacities to implement circular economy and sustainable urban development approaches* Baseline (2023): 5 Target (2028): 26 Source: project report, evaluation, LGU **Output 3.2 National and subnational institutions have improved adaptive capacities and resilience to disasters and climate change through increased financing, enhanced tools and platforms, data-driven planning and development and enabling policies.** *Indicator 3.2.1: Number of risk-informed and gender-responsive development strategies and innovative solutions in place at national, regional, subnational, and sectoral level (SP IRFF 3.1.1)* Baseline (2023): 217 (1 national, 80 provinces, 136 subnational) Target (2028): 252 (6 national; 17 cities; 93 provinces, 136 subnational) Source: project reports, evaluation report, Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development, Department of Interior and Local Government, Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority	National and subnational government agencies CSOs, private sector associations, youth groups, women entrepreneurs; Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund Australia, Canada, European Union, Germany, New Zealand, Republic of Korea IFIs FAO, UN-Habitat, WFP, UNEP	**Regular: 800,000** **Other: 81,000,000**

Target: 30 **Green, Social, and Sustainability Bonds issued (USD billion)** Baseline (2022): 6.58 Target: 8	Securities and Exchange Commission Frequency: Annual	**Output 3.3 Public and private institutions have improved capacities to promote sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources, promote equitable sharing of benefits, particularly for women's groups, indigenous peoples.** *Indicator 3.3.1: Area of marine protected areas (hectares) under NIPAs and other area-based conservation measures (OECMs) effectively managed increased (SP IRRF 4.1.2)* Baseline (2023): 2,483,756 Target (2028): 2,710,559 Source: project reports, evaluation report, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) report *Indicator 3.3.2: Area of terrestrial protected areas (hectares) including inland wetlands and caves under the NIPAS and OECMs effectively managed increased (SP IRRF 4.1.2)* Baseline (2023): 1,656,352 Target (2028): 1,963,014 Source: project reports, evaluation report, DENR *Indicator 3.3.3: Amount of chemicals reduced, disposed or avoided (metric tons) in key manufacturing sectors* Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 192 Source: project reports, evaluation *Indicator 3.3.4: Number of groups/communities benefiting from improved equitable benefit sharing mechanisms (SP IRRF 4.2.1)* Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 25 Source: import reports, procurement data in surveyed/supported enterprises, technical report **Output 3.4 Public and private institutions have improved capacities to promote increased investments in low-carbon, climate and disaster resilience and biodiversity conservation.**		

		Indicator 3.4.1: Number of policies, platforms and innovative finance instruments developed to increase public and private sector investments in resilience, low-carbon and natural resources and biodiversity conservation (SP IRRF E.3.2) Baseline (2023): 0 Target (2028): 9 Source: project reports, evaluation, DENR		