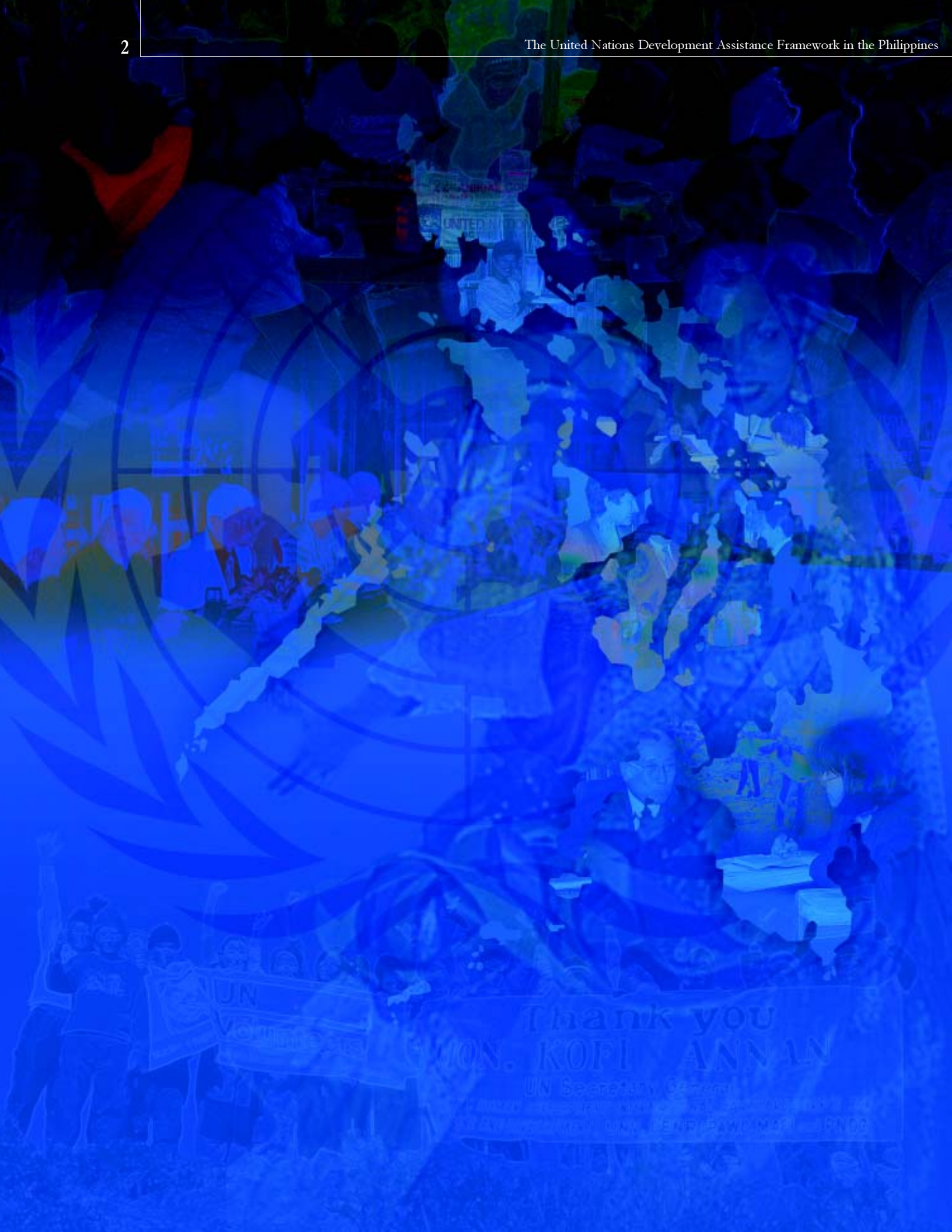


The United Nations
Development
Assistance Framework
in the Philippines
(2005-2009)

2004



Thank you
 HON. KOFI ANNAN
 UN Secretary General
 1997-2006
 2007-2011

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United Nations



Message

THE United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, has given the United Nations a renewed purpose and energy through his reform agenda. Now in its second generation, this agenda points the way towards a stronger, more focused United Nations, better placed to support national partners in achieving their own development goals. As part of this reform, the United Nations system at the country level now prepares a Common Country Assessment (CCA) of the development challenges of a country in full consultation with its key stakeholders. A United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is then proposed to spell out how the United Nations believes it can best contribute to supporting progress on the issues identified in the Common Country Assessment.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the United Nations' covenant with the government and people of the Philippines. It holds the United Nations systems accountable for certain development outcomes resulting from the individual efforts of United Nations organizations and equally important, the synergy of the various United Nations organizations working together as a team.

Stemming from the analysis of the Common Country Assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Philippines 2005-2009 has identified five key strategic areas to which the United Nations in the Philippines believes it can contribute: macroeconomic stability, broad-based and equitable development; basic social services; good governance; environmental sustainability; and conflict prevention and peace-building.

Coordination and partnerships will continue to be the hallmarks of United Nations work in the country going forward, focusing on assisting the Government of the Philippines in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

The United Nations is deeply committed to the Government and people of the Philippines and looks forward to continuing its support to the country in the years ahead.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Deborah Landey'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light-colored background.

DEBORAH LANDEY
United Nations Resident Coordinator

National Economic and Development Authority



Message

ON behalf of the Philippine Government, I would like to congratulate the UN Country Team under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinator Deborah Landey for coming up with the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2005-2009, which takes off from a Common Country Assessment (CCA).

I laud the men and women comprising the UN Country Team for taking on the task of assisting the Philippine Government in fighting poverty through this UNDAF. I am well aware that this framework was completed through a broad participatory consultation process.

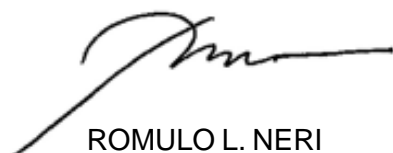
The UNDAF will surely help realize our aspirations for a better quality of life for all Filipinos, linked as it is to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the priorities of the Philippine Government.

The adoption of a common framework such as the UNDAF gives greater meaning to the partnership among the UN agencies, the Philippine Government, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. Forging this kind of partnership is critical to enhancing development effectiveness and efficiency.

Moreover, I believe a knowledge partnership must be in place so that such intellectual capital is maximized and shared for the improvement of productivity and income. Let me invite the entire UN Family along with other donor agencies and stakeholders to establish a knowledge partnership at NEDA.

The task at hand is to make UNDAF useful and meaningful. Thus, there is a need to set up necessary structural systems for knowledge to reach the poor. Together, let us realize this commitment.

Again, I commend the efforts of those who were involved in coming up with this document. May your dedication and zeal inspire other organizations and sectors of society to work cooperatively in uplifting the lives of the Filipino people.



ROMULO L. NERI
Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and
NEDA Director-General

Government of the Republic of the Philippines and United Nations

Joint Declaration of Commitment

The United Nations Country Team, and Government of the Republic of the Philippines, are committed to support the national goals of the country and international human development commitments.

Putting people first, our overriding mission is to help Filipinos achieve their full potential through expanding choices and enlarging opportunities, especially for poor and vulnerable communities, families and individuals. We will strive to develop national capacity and provide quality services to promote development objectives and further policy dialogue complementary to the Millennium Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments and treaties.

In order to enhance the impact of our initiatives, the United Nations shall work together, fostering cooperation and coordination with government agencies and other stakeholders so as to enhance the performance and impact of development assistance in the country.

To advance the cause of humanity, to respond to the multifaceted challenges faced by the Philippines, and to execute development strategies, we the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines commit to effectively implement this United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2005-2009.



MR. ROMULO NERI
Director- General
National Economic and Development Authority



MS. DEBORAH LANDEY
Resident Coordinator
United Nations



United Nations

Declaration of Commitment

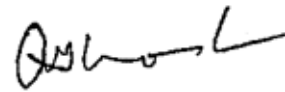
We, the United Nations Country Team, are determined to support the national development goal of eradicating mass poverty through sustainable, equitable and broad based socio-economic development; improved access to quality basic social services; enhanced sustainable use of natural resources; preservation of cultural heritage; and promotion of peace, human rights, gender equality and good governance.

Guided by the national development needs and priorities, the global Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals, and principles embodied in the UN Charter and other fundamental UN instruments, we will strive to provide the best assistance and strengthen national institutional and human resource capacities. We will target our assistance to the most vulnerable and poor, in particular women, children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, the informal sector and the rural population.

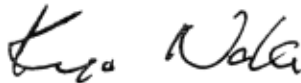
While supporting the Philippines' development goals, we are committed to implementing the UN Development Assistance Framework, 2005-2009, with emphasis on forging partnerships among the government, civil society, and the private sector. Respecting the specific identities and mandates of our organisations, we aim to improve our coordination, effectiveness and efficiency, to reinforce the impact of our assistance, and to provide the best possible service to the Government and the Filipinos.



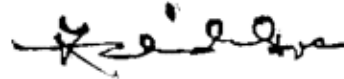
Kariya Mei
FAO Representative



Werner Konrad Blenk
ILO Sub-regional Director



Kyo Naka
UNDP Deputy Resident Representative



Dr. Zahidul A. Huque
UNFPA Country Representative



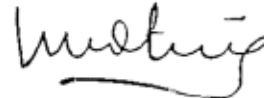
Dr. Nicholas K. Alipui
UNICEF Country Representative



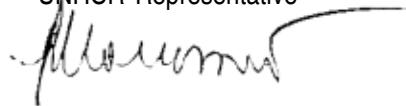
Dr. Raffaello Tarroni
UNIDO Country Representative




Thamrongsak Meechubot
UNHCR Representative



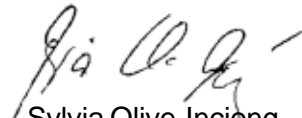
Dr. Jean Marc J. Olive
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IMO Regional Coordinator



Deborah Landey
UN Resident Coordinator



Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is the result of an ongoing consultative process intended to provide an analysis of how the United Nations System can respond to national priorities and needs. The UNDAF is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration of 2000, signed by the Government of the Philippines, and the detailed national priorities of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 2001-2004. The UNDAF translates these into a common operational framework for development activities upon which the individual United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes will formulate their actions for the period 2005-2009.

The UNDAF thus frames the United Nations System's assistance to the people and Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP). Five inter-related areas of cooperation have emerged as particularly critical for the United Nations System's support between 2005 and 2009: macroeconomic stability, broad-based and equitable development; basic social services; good governance; environmental sustainability; and conflict prevention and peace-building.

Section 1: Introduction

Human development is likeliest to improve when Governments, civil society, United Nations organisations and development partners concentrate their human and financial resources — and their efforts — toward realising a set of clearly articulated goals. Such objectives are embodied in the Millennium Declaration and the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015, which are universally accepted goals for improved quality of life for the Earth's 6 billion people. Each goal addresses an aspect of human rights and the most compelling of human desires — a world free of poverty and the misery that poverty breeds. Multisectoral responses that tackle these goals simultaneously are required.

To assist the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) in meeting these global goals as well as national priorities, the United Nations System will draw upon its unique diversity and better coordinate its efforts at the country level through this United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2005-2009, or UNDAF. Keeping in mind the United Nations Agencies' own distinct mandates, competencies and resources, the UNDAF provides the basis for individual organizations' Country Programmes, which support expected UNDAF Outcomes.

Human security and human development will be the comprehensive focus, including protecting people's lives from poverty as well as from conflict. In particular, people who face critical and pervasive threats — poor and vulnerable groups — will be at the center of the development agenda. In all of these efforts, the United Nations System, with the GRP, will promote increasing participation of



the Philippines' multiethnic society, encouraging social inclusion through active public participation and partnership, and will pay particular attention to the social dimensions of the country's efforts toward poverty reduction and sustainable growth.

Coordinated action is particularly needed for a country such as the Philippines, which confronts extraordinary constraints and uncertainties despite much progress in implementing complex reforms. As analysed in the Common Country Assessment (CCA), the key underlying causes of poverty and exclusion in the country are rooted in three broad themes: inequitable economic growth and

ownership of assets; severely unequal access to opportunities and basic social services; and inability of key change agents, particularly women, to play an active role in improving their lives and those of others. All have significantly undermined rights-based development, and all may be widened further by the effects of globalisation, even as the Philippines advocates for a more equitable global trade regime.

Based on the national per-capita poverty threshold of PhP11,605 (USD264), income poverty has been reported as remaining much higher in the Philippines than in any other nation in Southeast Asia—at 34 percent (2000 poverty incidence of population), even higher than during the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis. The most prosperous third of the population earns two-thirds of total national income, the poorest third only 7.9 percent. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the poor live in rural areas—where more than 7 in 10 farmers do not own the land they cultivate—and in certain regions, such as those with large populations of Indigenous Peoples, located in 50 out of 78 provinces, representing 8.2 percent of the population.

But there is more: The Philippines' total fertility rate is 3.5 children per woman, well above

Based on the national per-capita poverty threshold of PhP 11,605 (US\$264), income poverty has been reported as remaining much higher in the Philippines than in any other nation in Southeast Asia—at 34 percent.

that of any other Asian country. Total population is estimated at 82 million, growing at an annual rate of 2.36 percent, one of Asia's highest. Had the population grown only at the same rate as Thailand's, where the fertility rate is 1.8, it has been estimated that per-capita GDP would have been 50 percent higher than it now stands. In addition, about 172 women for every 100,000 livebirths in the Philippines die from maternal causes. Nearly 1 in 5 children aged 5 to 17 is working, many in hazardous and exploitative conditions. Only 40 percent of members of groups at high risk of contracting HIV consistently use condoms — posing a serious threat despite the current low prevalence rate — while tuberculosis is the sixth-leading cause of mortality and malaria the eighth-leading cause of morbidity.

Ensuring that the benefits of growth and development are equitably shared among citizens is particularly daunting. Poor and vulnerable groups include the rural and urban poor; working children, children without primary caregivers; abused/trafficked women; displaced persons; children caught in armed conflicts; and Indigenous Peoples. To achieve the MDGs by 2015 or earlier — as well as to underscore the UNDAF's continuing relevance — the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has emphasised the creation of an enabling environment that enhances Government's ability to formulate rights-based and pro-poor policies as well as to build capacities to pursue and institutionalise political, economic and social reforms. In addition, the UNDAF is a living document and has been designed to be flexible enough to reflect the priorities/platform of the administration after the 2004 elections.

Section 2: Results

2.1 National Development Goals, Strategies and Priorities

In its quest to become a modern and prosperous nation, the Philippines has focused its development agenda on four areas: (1) macroeconomic stability with equitable growth based on free enterprise; (2) agriculture and fisheries modernisation with social equity; (3) comprehensive human development and protection of the vulnerable; and (4) good governance and the rule of law. These priorities are reflected in the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) 2001-2004. The MTPDP is supported by the Government's banner programme for poverty reduction, the Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (KALAHI), a comprehensive and integrated convergence strategy to deliver services to the poorest areas of the country through local government units (LGUs), improvement of efficiency and effectiveness of the use of public funds and the involvement of the private sector. The Philippines signed the Millennium Declaration in 2000, committing itself to international peace and security, development and poverty eradication through achievement of the MDGs, and attendance to the needs of the most vulnerable, while promoting human rights, democracy and good governance.



2.2 Strategic Areas of Development Cooperation

Not only does the UNDAF provide a framework for future collaboration, but it also results from a comprehensive, dynamic and participatory process that ensures learning from past performance. Preparations for the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UNDAF exercises began in late 2002 with trainings on the rights-based approach to development and the conduct of a gender assessment of de-

velopment trends, challenges and outcomes in the country.

Following development of an initial CCA framework, the Executive Committee Agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA) conducted individual assessments of the national development situation, involving causality and SWOT analysis, clustering of issues and scenario-building. A multisectoral workshop with Government and civil society analysed national priorities, the Millennium Declaration and MDGs and developed six themes for further consideration. Thematic Working Groups then conducted individual in-depth workshops for each theme, which led to a further plenary session with key partners where the conceptual analysis of the final CCA was developed. Throughout these efforts, the CCA Core Group of senior United Nations programme officers and experts in individual thematic areas was active. At an UNDAF prioritisation workshop in October 2003, the CCA findings were refined in line with national priorities, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs, and consensus was reached on five priority areas of UNDAF cooperation.

The priority areas are:

- Macroeconomic stability, broad-based and equitable development
- Basic social services
- Good governance
- Environmental sustainability
- Conflict prevention and peace building

In all five areas, the United Nations System offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving tangible progress toward the MDGs, drawing on its values, its successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learned; its strong normative mandate; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination and facilitate accountability among donors. The United Nations System is well placed to advocate broad policy, legislative and administrative reforms, for example, by supporting the voices of the under-represented, and investing in capacity building. The United Nations System likewise can nurture community-based initiatives that aim to enhance the participation of individuals in their own development. Furthermore, the United Nations System can help formulate targeted interventions and providing technical



In all five areas, the United Nations System offers comparative advantages with regard to achieving tangible progress toward the MDGs, drawing on its values, its successful global knowledge base, best practices and lessons learned; its strong normative mandate; its neutrality; and its ability to encourage efficient coordination and facilitate accountability among donors.

assistance in support of data collected and analysed that will inform the extent of the plight of the poor and vulnerable.

All five areas are interlinked and mutually affect one another, yet are being exacerbated by the wide disparities existing in the country with regard to ownership, access and participation and decision-making power. Maintaining broad-based and equitable economic growth at higher levels is an imperative for poverty reduction. Even so, no country has done well in reducing poverty without also providing widespread basic education, health and social protection services. Improving the environment and strengthening the national response to natural disasters will contribute to better health, education and social protection as well as lessen vulnerability. Good governance and participatory development will be the mechanisms through which an effective coalition of the state, civil society, the private sector, the donor community, the media and the United Nations System can deliver the citizens of the Philippines out of poverty. Finally, the root causes of conflict often involve issues of governance, poverty, inequality and environment, which also must be seen through the “lens” of peace-building.

Under its global mandate, the United Nations also has identified a series of fundamental crosscutting issues that will be highlighted and addressed in all five areas of cooperation, including respect for human rights, gender equality, access to information and services, population and development, and youth and adolescents. These have been considered in selecting programme priorities, establishing rights standards, identifying duty-bearers and claims-holders, and establishing mechanisms for redress.

It should be noted that lack of inclusion as a collaborative priority in the UNDAF in no way precludes other themes from receiving support from individual United Nations organisations. Overall, however, the goal is swift convergence in planning — designing certain United Nations activities collaboratively and sharing these plans as an integrated whole.

2.3 Expected Outcomes

Arising from the CCA analysis, common United Nations development issues have been determined by their impact on the poorest and most vulnerable, based on the following crite-

ria: (a) if the issue is addressed, it will solve most, if not all, of the other issues; (b) successes and best practices have occurred in the past and will need to continue in addressing the issue; (c) the issue has reached an alarming situation and needs immediate attention; (d) it is critical to the achievement of the MDGs; and (e) there is potential for longer-term impact on national goals and priorities. In addition, these issues focus on the key areas of competence and comparative advantage of the United Nations System in the Philippines. Other key development challenges noted in the CCA either do not fall under these categories or are being addressed primarily through other members of the donor community.

Based on national priorities contained in the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 2001-2004, the United Nations has, in each area of cooperation, identified Country Programme Outcomes to be achieved during 2005-2009, Country Programme Outputs, the Role of Partners and Resource Mobilisation Targets. Details are described in the UNDAF Results Matrix.

2.3.1 Macroeconomic Stability, Broad-Based and Equitable Development

Sustainable economic growth that brings improvements in standards of living to all segments of the population is the continuing economic challenge confronting the Philippines. As noted above, some one-third of the country's population — nearly 26 million people — lives below the annual per-capita poverty threshold of PhP 11,605. The transient poor, who are vulnerable to economic, political, environmental and other “shocks,” raise numbers even higher. The Gini ratio in 2000 was 0.48 — with no notable improvement over the past nine years at 0.47 in 1991.

Unemployment has steadily increased, reaching 10.2 percent during the third quarter of 2002, while underemployment is chronic and widespread at 15.3 percent during the same period. Furthermore, nearly half of the working population is engaged in informal-sector jobs that are easy to find but are low in both productivity and pay. In particular, the agricultural sector is undeveloped and with low productivity, having grown at an average of only 1 percent annually in the 1980s and 1.5 percent in the 1990s. Investor confidence is weak,



at about 20 percent of GDP compared to a norm of 30-35 percent of other newly industrialised countries. The fiscal deficit is unsustainable at its high level of more than 37 percent of total revenue, or PhP210.7 billion (US\$4.1 billion, 2002).

While the level of economic growth is important, it is the pattern of growth, however that will determine its sustainability: The more equitable the growth, the more widely will the fruits of economic expansion be distributed, especially to the poor, and the greater the likelihood of social stability. Interventions of the United Nations System will focus on support to formulation of pro-poor policies and strengthening management and planning capacities for vulnerable groups.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2009, increased incomes for both women and men among poverty groups in XX priority areas through enabling policies, public-private partnerships and assets reform measures that lead to expansion of sustainable livelihoods, community enterprises and Decent Work, increased productivity and managed population growth

Country Programme outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include:

- By 2009, the policy and planning framework in the country more extensively incorporates effective, people-centered approaches to development planning, budgeting and monitoring, with a special focus on women, children and vulnerable groups

2.3.2 Basic Social Services

Attainment of the highest standard of health, nutrition, education and social protection services is a fundamental right of every human being. At the same time, the Philippines' decentralised system of governance — despite many breakthroughs that have benefited the poor and vulnerable — has also resulted in divisions of labor and financial responsibility that give rise to serious weaknesses in local Governments' ability to deliver adequate basic services to their constituencies.

Social services expenditures as a share of GDP fell from 5.46 percent in 1997 to 4.25 percent in 2003. In health, major gaps in women's health care and nutrition arise from women's poor health-seeking behavior; lack of empowerment, which results in widespread gender-based violence; and health service delivery that often does not comply with prescribed medical standards. Wide disparities also exist across regions in the nutritional status of children. At the same time, reported HIV infections among high-risk groups have been rising and now stand at more than 100 cases per year — a comparatively low though alarming figure, considering that only 19 percent of 15- to 24-year-olds could correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV. Levels of tuberculosis, malaria and dengue are very high, requiring accelerated and coordinated interventions. In education, significant issues include wide disparities in retaining children in the secondary level, between urban and rural areas, rich and poor regions; low quality, arising from unwieldy class sizes and congested curriculum; and poor access to and quality of early childhood care and development services, with at least two-thirds of 3- to 5-year-olds not enrolled. Lastly, demand for safe drinking water needs to be increased, given that 36 percent of water for urban slum dwellers is contaminated at the point of consumption, while another 17 percent is contaminated at the source because of improper transport, handling and storage.

United Nations concerns under this area of cooperation are focused both on demand and delivery for health, education, and social protection/social security. For quality health care, the United Nations System will support maternal health, reproductive health and child health in particular, with strategic approaches

directed toward adolescents and youth and toward increasing the involvement of parents, caregivers and families in monitoring the progress of children's growth and development. Improvements in quality of education will focus on building a strong foundation for integrated early childhood care, transforming schools into child-friendly institutions, developing alternative delivery schemes for particular groups, and reaching out to national priority areas.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2009, increased and more equitable access to and utilisation of quality, integrated and sustainable basic social services by the poor and vulnerable

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include:

- By 2009, more Filipinos, especially children, adolescents and women, are aware of their rights, including reproductive rights, and are empowered to claim their rights to health and education

- By 2009, key policies, plans and programmes on comprehensive, quality, rights-based and culturally sensitive education, health, nutrition, food and social protection and security services for poor and vulnerable groups are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated

2.3.3 Good Governance

Key national documents all point to the centrality of effective and equitable governance relative to other challenges. Through direct and indirect engagement with governance issues, other issues to be advanced include human security; gender equality; the rights of women and children; quality education and health services, including case detection and treatment, prevention of tuberculosis and malaria; social protection; HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support; and adequate standards of living and working conditions, including access to sufficient food, water, decent housing and income.

Implementing governance reform in the Philippines, however, has been hampered by many factors, including inadequate budgetary resources; conflicting interpretations or gaps in the implementing rules and regulations of new laws; consequent prolonged litigation to

resolve disputes in legal interpretations; inadequate capacities or resistance within the bureaucracy to implement reforms and modernise systems; pervasive graft and corruption; and intense partisan politics and political disruptions. To cite an example, out of a total national budget of PhP781 billion (2001), PhP100 billion, or 13 percent, was at risk of being lost to corruption.

Other serious concerns in implementing good governance in the country, as identified in the CCA, include weak fiscal management, with the outstanding national debt more than doubling from 1997 to 2003, standing at PhP4.1 trillion; challenges to decentralisation, with 90 percent of Local Governments continuing to depend on the National Government's Internal Revenue Allotment despite legal provisions allowing them to generate resources from local taxes and other forms of resource mobilisation; the inefficient bureaucracy noted earlier; numerous questions about the reliability and competency of the judicial system; and deficiencies in the political and electoral system that undermine public confidence in election outcomes because of widely alleged irregularities. Relevant MDGs and other development commitments will not be possible if there is no substantial progress to curb graft and corruption, improve responsiveness and effectiveness of all branches of Government, enhance resource mobilisation efforts and optimise public expenditure decisions. United Nations System interventions will have to focus on justice and human rights, public sector and decentralised governance, and political, electoral and legislative reforms that facilitate citizen participation.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:



UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalised by Government, local government units (LGUs), civil society organisations and the private sector in a manner that contributes substantively to poverty reduction, protection of rights, sustainable human development and promotion of gender equality

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include the following:

- By 2009, public and private institutions adhere better to the rule of law, human rights and gender equality, toward greater access to justice and human security by poor and vulnerable groups

- By 2009, national, subnational and local institutions promote and practice transparency, accountability, gender equity and participatory governance for greater accessibility and cost-effectiveness in the delivery of programmes and services toward improved human development, especially for poor and vulnerable groups

- By 2009, governance institutions pursue and institutionalize reforms in the political, electoral and legislative systems for greater citizens' participation, especially among poor and vulnerable groups, toward meaningful democratisation of governance at all levels

2.3.4 Environmental Sustainability

The Philippines continues to be highly vulnerable to environmental damage that threatens the nation as well as the planet, given that two-thirds of the poor remain dependent on natural resources for income and sustenance. In particular, Indigenous Peoples are mostly located in remote but resource-rich areas, many in protected and ecologically fragile sites.

The coastal and marine environment, on which millions of Filipinos depend, deserves special mention; island ecosystems are prone to human-induced disruptions. Some 98 percent of coral reefs in the country have been damaged by human-related activities. At the same time, water, air and soil pollution are increasing in many parts of the country, bringing serious consequences for health. Natural disasters also are confronted on a recurrent basis. The Philippines is located in an active part of the Earth characterised by an ocean-circling belt of active volcanoes and earthquake fault lines. Major disasters, such as typhoons,

floods, landslides, fires, and maritime incidents also added to estimated damages of US\$ 46.6 million in 2002.

To be sustainable, economic growth cannot be achieved at the cost of environmental degradation. Indeed, such degradation represents a manifestation of deeper causes relative to weak institutions, conflicting and unequal access to ownership, poverty, population pressures, urbanisation and insufficient training in good environmental management. The United Nations System has identified its role in supporting the Government to achieve national and global environmental goals and better natural disaster response through a stronger policy environment and local capacity building; access to services also will be highlighted.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:



UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2009, increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources.

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include the following:

- By 2009, sustainable environmental policies, especially with regard to agriculture and industrial development, are in place and phases of implementation are specified

- By 2009, key stakeholders are better able to manage population, environmental and natural resources, use sustainable energy and maintain sustainable development

- By 2009, the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children, are able to prepare for and cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies

2.3.5 Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building

Highlighting the interconnectedness of what Secretary-General Kofi Annan has identified as “freedom from fear” and “freedom from want,” human security examines the underlying political, economic and social factors that promote or hinder people’s security in a comprehensive sense and addresses problems of socially excluded groups. As identified in the CCA, root causes of human insecurity in the Philippines—and thus, threats to overall peace and development—include conditions of inequity, with an elite few controlling power and economic resources; abject poverty; poor governance; injustice, abuse of authority and violations of human rights; and marginalisation of minority groups, especially Indigenous Peoples. A rights-based approach provides an overarching strategy to hold both states and people accountable for safeguarding human lives and providing a framework for making nonstate actors accountable. In addressing threats to human security, the rights-based approach of protection and empowerment provides a conceptual link between the domains of conflict and poverty.

Perhaps in no way do the poor suffer more than during a conflict situation, where their vulnerability, lack of opportunities and formal powerlessness come to the forefront. The primary challenge to peace, development and human security in the Philippines today is the armed conflict that has lasted for 35 years, mainly involving a communist insurgency and secessionist rebellion. The effects of armed conflict are most apparent in certain areas of Mindanao, especially in the provinces of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Given that Mindanao is a primary resource base of the Philippine economy, the conflict most likely affects the nation’s GDP. In particular, the plight of children and women in situations of armed conflict renders them vulnerable to physical abuse and exploitation. Children are estimated to comprise up to 13 percent of the total rebel population. Indigenous Peoples also are often violently displaced so that armed combatants can use their communities as “safe havens.”

Development efforts must be used strategically, not just to prevent and settle conflicts, but also to consolidate peace when settlements have been reached. In so doing, ad-



ressing such issues as those at the basis of all peace and development issues — governance, justice, poverty, environment — must take into account the long-term peace building “lens” noted above, recognising that dialogue can triumph over discord. The importance of realising a peaceful and secure society is reflected in the Millennium Declaration. United Nations interventions are focused on strengthening the policy environment; building capacity for Government, civil society, former combatants and communities; and ensuring the rights of those affected by armed conflict.

In this priority area, the United Nations System anticipates the following outcome of its development assistance:

UNDAF Outcome 5: By 2009, the level of violent conflict has been reduced, and human security and the culture of peace have been promoted nationwide.

Country Programme Outcomes adopted under this UNDAF Outcome include the following:

- By 2009, the peace-building dimension of development cooperation is better established, based on a common understanding with civil society, and is mainstreamed into policies and practices



- By 2009, key actors are better able to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and to build peace and security
- By 2009, individuals and communities affected by armed conflict have improved access to increased incomes, basic social ser-



vices and participation in governance

It should be noted that the United Nations System already has joint programming operating under this area of cooperation. Since 2001, five United Nations Agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO, ILO), supported by four more Agencies (UNICEF, WHO, UNIDO, UNHCR), have engaged in a joint programme in conflict areas of the ARMM to strengthen lasting peace and development in the province and to assist former rebels in reintegrating into society. The United Nations System will continue to support future peace-building in Mindanao.

2.4 Cooperation Strategies

Clearly, the needs and expectations for sustainable human development in the Philippines and for achieving global goals, targets and principles call for multidimensional partnerships, with the Government, among United Nations Agencies, and with other development partners, including civil society. The United Nations will pursue complementary and collaborative strategies in the interest of furthering concerted efforts toward national priorities, particularly including a partnership strategy that involves joint dialogue and maintaining a high-quality environment for the state, civil society organisations and the private sector.

Through policy dialogue, the United Nations System will facilitate a comprehensive approach to aid coordination, linking such coordination to the evolution of the institutional, legal and administrative sectors. The United Nations System will exert efforts to strengthen capacities of institutions and organisations at all level, enabling them to better deal with major challenges arising from the urgent need to reduce wide disparities among the population. Lastly, through increased advocacy, the United Nations System will support policy makers on specific issues that it considers as priorities.

These strategies will be further refined during UNDAF implementation through the coordination mechanisms discussed in Section 5. Some may require collaborative programming or funding; others will be a matter of concerted facilitation of access to data and research. The Government and people of the Philippines must work together in delivering assistance effectively.

Section 3: Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations System for its contribution to the achievement of each expected UNDAF Outcome are presented in the Programme Resources Framework. These contributions include (1) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organisation, or direct resources; and (2) resources that organisations expect to mobilise during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources. The table presents a breakdown of targets by organisation and area of concentration; the breakdown of the latter should be seen as indicative only.

The total anticipated resources to be mobilised in support of UNDAF strategies amount to USD107.755 million. About 23 percent of the total resources will be spent on the focus area of Macroeconomic Stability, Broad-Based and Equitable Development, 35 percent on Basic Social Services, 13 percent on Good Governance, 18 percent on Environmental Sustainability and 11 percent on Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building. This distribution reflects UNCT priorities and national development needs, as well as provides for aligning United Nations cooperation with overall development assistance.

It should be noted that resource commitments are made not through the UNDAF, but rather through in-country programmes or project documents, according to the procedures and approved mechanisms of each organisation. Given the differences in budgeting approaches of United Nations Agencies, the time frame of each programme varies as well.

Section 4: Implementation

The United Nations System, through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for effective United Nations activities, especially in cases where resources are combined. UNDAF Technical Working Groups will meet regularly and will serve as the main mechanism for implementing and monitoring the UNDAF, under the oversight of the UNCT. The following strategies will be employed:

- Selection of lead Agencies for each focus area of collaboration, if such do not already exist.
- Development of individual Working Group workplans on collaborative activities with clear goals and objectives, to be integrated into the Annual Report and Workplan of the Resident Coordinator.

At the same time, it has long been recognised that a number of development challenges faced as a System require strong partnerships with the specialised United Nations Agencies, including nonresident organisations, some of whom do not include participation in the UNDAF in their



mandate. The UNCT will develop a mechanism to engage the valuable knowledge and inputs of these specialised Agencies in order to further catalyze the full UNDAF implementation. Regional cooperation will also be supported and encouraged with Government, particularly in discussions on commitments to international treaties and United Nations instruments.

4.1 Focus on MDGs, Rights and Gender Equality

A human rights-based and gender-responsive approach -- bringing human rights and gender-responsive standards and values to the core of everything the United Nations does -- offers the best prospect of achieving the MDGs and institutionalising the values of the Millennium Declaration. Likewise, it can leverage the organisation's influence to empower the Filipino people to advance their own claims, to prevent discrimination and marginalisation, and to bridge the accountability deficits that have chronically hampered development progress. The principal framework for integration of human rights and

gender responsiveness into the work of the United Nations System is represented by this UNDAF and the CCA.

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the United Nations System will focus on the most vulnerable groups in society, with explicit provisions for ensuring their active and meaningful participation in decision-making. Moreover, to contribute to the reduction of regional disparities that underlie much of the poverty in the Philippines, the United Nations System will target poor regions and specific impoverished groups. Effective links and relationships among the state, civil society, and private sector shall be a priority consideration.

4.2 Harmonisation of Programme Cycles

UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF already have harmonised programme cycles that coincide with the UNDAF cycle of 2005-2009. The duration of cycles varies among other Agencies, however, with most working on a biennial basis.



Provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country cooperation frameworks and programmes agreed to by partner organisations. Selection and definition of individual Agencies' goals, objectives and strategies will be fully consistent with the UNDAF. Individual Country Programmes and project documents will also specify how they contribute to UNDAF objectives and cooperation strategies.

4.3 Development Coordination Mechanisms

A number of coordination forums at different levels allow for enhanced cooperation between multilateral and bilateral funding agencies. The annual Consultative Group meetings, under the leadership of the Government and World Bank, provide the overall framework for coordination support. Within this larger context, donor working groups meet in a number of key areas, such as Mindanao. Aid coordination meetings are also held to discuss development assistance for specific issues and concerns, such as the health sector reform agenda, tuberculosis and malaria and HIV/AIDS. Such meetings offer opportunities for cooperation at the operational level and help avoid duplication of efforts. Within the United Nations System, there are also a number of working groups.

The United Nations System will continue to facilitate dialogue between the Government and the donor community on issues of common interest. It will encourage improved coordination among the development community through greater exchange of information and enhanced collaboration as an active participant in specific donor working groups.

In addition, the United Nations System will continue its collaborative efforts in the area of common premises and services. United Nations Agencies, through the Common Premises Working Group, are working collectively to arrange to shift the United Nations House to a new building and have undertaken a pilot programme for common provision of travel and courier services. The Security Management Team is extremely active and the Disaster Management Team increasingly so, both of which include World Bank and Asian Development Bank.



Section 5: Monitoring and

Provisions for follow-up and review of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document. Because development is a process, the UNDAF may have to be adapted to respond to changes in the Philippines' economic, political or social situations. The UNCT will establish continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that rely on a results-based management approach. A set of indicators has been formulated for each Country Programme Outcome under each of the five priority areas of cooperation. [See the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for comprehensive monitoring and evaluation indicators to be used.] A clear monitoring and evaluation workplan also will be developed.

5.1 Internal Reviews

During the UNDAF cycle, each Technical Working Group will undertake an annual internal review in order to assess the progress of implementation and the opportunities and constraints still faced. These reviews will involve partner agencies in Government, whenever appropriate, as well as other donor agencies that are members of the groups. Annual reviews will also allow adjustments in Country Programme Outcomes and Outputs, if necessary. At the same time, the Working Groups will establish a linkage between the indicators established to measure UNDAF outputs and



Evaluation

the contribution of these outputs to the achievement of the MDGs. Joint field assessments and monitoring will be promoted.

In addition to the Annual Report of the Resident Coordinator, the Millennium Development Goals Report for the Philippines will serve as an important means for reporting on and adjusting UNDAF activities. Overall, the UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the review and validation of the cooperation between organisations on the UNDAF priority areas in order to ensure that individual Agencies' country programme documents reflect such objectives as appropriate. It will also ensure the effective functioning of the Technical Working Groups. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high level of information exchange and strengthen partnerships, as well as improve coordination and collaboration of the United Nations System as a whole. Effec-

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, the UN System and other partners will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that UN efforts remain focused on national priorities.

tive inter-Agency collaboration will be included in all Agency workplans and reviews.

5.2 Joint and External Reviews

A joint mid-term evaluation by the Government, United Nations System and other partners will be conducted at the midpoint of the UNDAF period (2005-2009), synchronised as much as possible with respective Agencies' mid-term country programme reviews. This will provide the opportunity for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that United Nations efforts remain focused on national priorities. During this review, it will be particularly important to re-examine the Programme Resources Framework.

Similarly, a joint end-of-cycle evaluation of the UNDAF will be undertaken, with the objective of obtaining substantive feedback on progress toward stated UNDAF outcomes in each priority area. It will focus on (1) the contribution of the Agencies toward achieving the outcome, specifically, how complementary and collaborative programming has enhanced the effectiveness of the United Nations System; and (2) how much associated outcomes together have, or have not, contributed to achieving the desired impact, particularly through the MDGs. Achievements, lessons learned and best practices will be disseminated, as will constraints encountered, to inform the design of the next UNDAF.

UNDAF Results Matrix

AREA FOR COOPERATION: MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, BROAD-BASED AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

National priority or goals:

- (1) Macroeconomic stability with equitable growth based on free enterprise - To win the fight against poverty through macroeconomic stability and sustained growth of income and employment across sectors, socioeconomic groupings and regions. Reliance on free enterprise and markets is vital. Development efforts, however, must carry a social bias as a balance to pro-growth policies.
- (2) Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization with Social Equity - To raise agricultural productivity and rural household income, access to modern agricultural inputs, together with a robust infrastructure support, is essential. Expand skill acquisition programmes to assist workers released from agriculture to secure jobs in industry and services. Help farm and off-farm enterprises to gain access to credit at non-usurious rates. To achieve the desired social equity in agriculture, asset distribution is a fundamental strategy.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, increased incomes for both women and men among poverty groups in XX priority areas through enabling policies, public-private partnerships and assets reform measures that lead to expansion of sustainable livelihoods, community enterprises and Decent Work, increased productivity and managed population growth.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 1: (UNDP, FAO, UN-Habitat, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, UNIDO, UNIC, UNV)</p> <p>By 2009, the policy and planning framework in the country more extensively incorporates effective, people-centered approaches to development planning, budgeting and monitoring, with a special focus on women, children and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNDP WHO, ILO, FAO</p> <p>1.1 Policy and decision makers better able to formulate pro-poor and development-oriented policies using updated evidence on the close inter-linkage of population and poverty, reflecting the increased availability of sex-, age- and income-disaggregated population-related data.</p> <p>UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, FAO, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNV</p> <p>1.2 Relevant Government institutions and private sector groups are able to identify poor and vulnerable groups and formulate, implement, analyze and monitor pro-poor and gender-sensitive programmes and projects, including basic and reproductive health management, prevention and control of communicable diseases, Decent Work and agricultural reform</p> <p>UNDP, ILO, FAO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat</p> <p>1.3 Poor and vulnerable groups possess appropriate skills, and access to micro-finance institutions and market linkages to become better able to sustainably manage their resources and develop both agricultural and non-agricultural micro- and small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>FAO, UNICEF, ILO</p> <p>1.4 Basic social services and modern productive technologies including agriculture extension services; modern and appropriate agricultural technologies; farmer controlled irrigation technologies; and non-formal education under the Alternative Learning System (ALS) are increasingly availed of and adopted by poor and vulnerable groups such as small farmers, fisher folks, rural women, out-of school youth and school-age children from poor families, particularly through the increased capacity of LGU's, schools and communities to deliver devolved services.</p> <p>UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS</p> <p>1.5 An integrated, localized, MDG/Human Rights -based poverty monitoring and mapping system is developed and institutionalized, incorporating the monitoring of national commitments in international conventions, particularly through the use of MIS such as DevInfo, Education MIS/ ChildInfo and Student Tracking System and Country Response Information System (CRIS).</p>

Role of Partners

National Government Agencies (such as NEDA, NAPC, DepEd, PopCom, DAR, DOLE, NCIP, DOH, NCRFW, TESDA, DTI, PNVSCA, DFA, CHR, DSWD, NSCB/NSO and DILG) **and Local Government Units** to design, implement and monitor the programme and provide policy direction and technical inputs; Members of Congress to enact appropriate laws.

Civil society organisations and voluntary organisations, people's organisations and trade unions, the private sector, employers, academe, and media to undertake advocacy and provide inputs in the policy formulation process.

Other Donors (such as CIDA, AUSAID, USAID, ADB, EU, DANIDA, WB, JICA) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs or UN to tie-up with their existing programmes.

Resource Mobilisation Targets

UNDP: US\$ 3 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 3 million (Other Resources)

UNFPA: US\$ 4.0 million (Regular Resources); US\$.5 million (Other Resources)

UNICEF: US\$ 1.5 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 4 million (Other Resources)

FAO: US\$ 2.3 million

ILO: US\$ 5.05 million

UNIDO: US\$ 1 million

UNAIDS: US\$ 20,000

TOTAL RESOURCES: US\$ 24.37 million

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities

A United Nations inter-Agency Poverty Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF outcome, in consultation with the concerned partners.

The United Nations Country Team shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes.

AREA FOR COOPERATION: BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

National priority or goals: Comprehensive Human Development and Protecting the Vulnerable – The social bias that underpins public policy under the administration is embodied in five core strategies for fighting poverty, namely: (a) asset reform programme or the redistribution of physical and resource assets, particularly land and credit; (b) human development services, particularly basic education, health, shelter, water and electricity; (c) social protection of the poorest and most vulnerable sectors and communities through social welfare and assistance, local safety nets and social security and insurance; (d) participation of the poor in governance; and (e) security and protection against violence, including in the home.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, increased and more equitable access to and utilization of quality, integrated and sustainable basic social services by the poor and vulnerable.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 1: (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS, UNIC) By 2009, more Filipinos, especially children, adolescents and women, are aware of their rights, including reproductive rights, and are empowered to claim their rights to health and education.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO 1.1 Women, men, adolescents and children are able to make informed choices about responsible health and other behavior and practices by accessing educational services, community-based development, protection, participation and reproductive health interventions and HIV/AIDS prevention education, thereby ensuring the realisation of their rights</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: (UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, ILO, UNAIDS, FAO, UNIC) By 2009, key policies, plans and programmes on comprehensive, quality, rights-based and culturally sensitive education, health, nutrition, food and social protection and security services for poor and vulnerable groups are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, ILO, FAO 2.1 National legislation in support of international human rights conventions and protocols, including Education for All 2015, RH and adolescent RH, is enacted and existing national policies, technical guidelines and standards for children, prevention of gender-based violence, and HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other public health diseases are fully implemented and institutionalized</p> <p>UNAIDS, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, IOM 2.2 National and local institutions, including <i>madaris</i>, are better able to perform their mandated roles in support of rights-based programmes in nutrition, education, including Alternative Learning Systems (ALS), social protection and health, including those related to HIV/AIDS, STIs, tuberculosis, measles, malaria and other public health concerns</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
	<p>UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF 2.3 Health facilities better able to provide quality, client-oriented, gender- and culture-sensitive RH and CMCHN information/ services, including vaccines, micronutrients, contraceptives and anti-retroviral drugs, particularly for the poor and vulnerable</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO 2.4 Access to and quality of ECCD programmes and basic education are enhanced; adolescent RH and HIV/AIDS prevention is mainstreamed in the formal and non-formal education systems; and social security schemes and other protection services, for children and workers in the informal sector and migrants are developed and implemented</p> <p>UNICEF, WHO, ILO, UNFPA 2.5 LGUs support and monitor progress in delivery of basic social services, such as comprehensive maternal and child health and nutrition (CMCHN), reproductive health, ECCD and basic education and child safety or other social protection services.</p>

Role of Partners

National and Local Government Agencies (DOH, DSWD, DepEd, DOJ, CWC, PopCom, NCRFW, PNAC, PSWD, NEDA, DOF, DILG, DOLE, PIA, PNVSCA and other relevant NGAs), to provide policy framework/direction, technical assistance and resource support; NG field units and Local Government Units to design, implement, and monitor the programmes and at local level, undertake resource allocation/mobilisation; Members of Congress to enact appropriate laws and at national level ensure availability of resources.

Civil society organisations and voluntary organisations, people's organisations and trade unions, the private sector, employers, academe, and media to undertake advocacy and provide technical inputs in the planning, implementation and monitoring stages.

Other Donors (such as ADB, AUSAID, JBIC and WB) to provide complementary resources and technical assistance and inputs.

Resource Mobilization Targets

UNFPA: US\$ 11.5 million (Regular Resources); US \$ 4 million (Other Resources)

UNICEF: US\$ 6 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 16 million (Other Resources)

ILO: US\$ 305,000

UNAIDS: US\$ 50,000

TOTAL RESOURCES: US\$ 37.855 million

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities

A United Nations inter-Agency Basic Social Services Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF outcome, in consultation with the concerned partners.

The United Nations Country Team shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as bilateral donor agencies for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes.

AREA FOR COOPERATION: GOOD GOVERNANCE

National priority or goals: Good Governance and the Rule of Law - Good governance in the country shall be advanced through the collaborative efforts of the Government, business and civil society. Efforts shall address current weaknesses in the delivery of services through: (a) implementation of policies and programmes; (b) enforcing national and local Government accountability; (c) fighting graft and corruption; and (d) ensuring law enforcement and justice. Moreover, participation of the marginalized sectors in decision-making, both at the local and national levels, shall be promoted. The Government shall institute reforms in three directions: (a) improving moral standards in Government and in society; (b) implementing a philosophy of transparency; (c) strengthening the ethic of effective implementation in the bureaucracy.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalized by Government, Local Government Units (LGUs), civil society organizations and the private sector in a manner that contributes substantively to poverty reduction, protection of rights, sustainable human development and promotion of gender equality

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 1: (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UNIC, UNV, UNAIDS) By 2009, public and private institutions adhere better to the rule of law, human rights and gender equality, toward greater access to justice and human security by poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UN-AIDS, WHO, IOM</p> <p>1.1 Policy and legal frameworks are formulated, adopted and enforced at all levels to institutionalize reforms in the justice system, including laws on women and child protection, and legal codes consistent with CRC, CEDAW and other international instrument standards.</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO</p> <p>1.2 Human rights practices and perspectives are mainstreamed within key national and local institutions, legal frameworks and processes of the justice system, including cases involving women, children, migrant and informal workers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and other poor and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNV</p> <p>1.3 A broad constituency of Government, civil society and private sector stakeholders actively advocates for and supports reforms in the justice system</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA</p> <p>1.4 Key institutions within the justice sector develop and implement effective mechanisms on information, performance management, monitoring and evaluation systems</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, UNIC, UNV) By 2009, national, sub-national and local institutions promote and practice transparency, accountability, gender equity and participatory governance for greater accessibility and cost-effectiveness in the delivery of programmes and services toward improved human development, especially for poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS, UNFPA</p> <p>2.1 Policy and legal frameworks are formulated, adopted and enforced to institutionalize reforms in the public sector and local Government systems</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNV</p> <p>2.2 Human rights practices and perspectives are mainstreamed within key institutions, legal frameworks, legal codes and ordinances and processes of the public sector and local Government systems</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA</p> <p>2.3 National, regional and local councils/leagues and ground level service delivery units are in place and empowered for coordination, implementation and progress monitoring of child-centered programmes and investment plans for ECCD, basic education, health and child protection.</p> <p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS, UNFPA</p> <p>2.4 A broad constituency of Government, civil society and private sector stakeholders actively advocates for and supports reforms in the public sector and local Government systems, including child policies and issues</p> <p>UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO</p> <p>2.5 Expanded health care financing is available for poor and vulnerable groups, including indigenous people, less educated parents, people in prostitution, and people living with HIV/AIDS</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
	UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNAIDS, UNFPA 2.6 Key institutions within the public and local government sectors establish such mechanisms as knowledge networks, tracking systems, performance measurement, monitoring and evaluation systems and utilize these mechanisms for policy and decision-making
<p>CP Outcome 3: (UNDP, UNIC) By 2009, governance institutions pursue and institutionalize reforms in the political, electoral, and legislative systems for greater citizens' participation, especially among poor and vulnerable groups, toward meaningful democratization of governance at all levels</p>	<p>UNDP 3.1 Policy and legal frameworks are formulated and adopted to institutionalize reforms in the political, electoral and legislative systems</p> <p>UNDP 3.2 Human rights practices and perspectives are mainstreamed within key institutions, legal frameworks and processes of the political, electoral and legislative systems</p> <p>UNDP 3.3 A broad constituency of Government, civil society and private sector stakeholders actively advocates for and supports reforms in the political, electoral and legislative systems</p> <p>UNDP 3.4 Key institutions within the political, electoral and legislative sectors pilot-test a performance management and monitoring system</p>

Role of Partners

National Government & Local Governments (such as the Supreme Court, Department of Justice, Philippine National Police, Local Courts, NCRFW, Ombudsman, PopCom, DILG, DOH, PNAC, PhilHealth, CWC) to design, implement, advocate and monitor governance reforms initiated with the participation of civil society, business sector and donor community; Members of Parliament to enact/amend appropriate laws.

Civil Society Organisations, the Private Sector, People' Organisations, Academe, and Media (Alternative Law Groups, Academe, voluntary organizations) to engage with government in the design, implementation, advocacy and monitoring of the reforms in governance

Other Donor Agencies provide complementary technical and financial support to the governance reforms initiated by public and private sectors.

UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UN-AIDS, WHO

1.2 Human rights practices and perspectives are mainstreamed within key national and local institutions, legal frameworks and processes of the justice system, including cases involving women, children, migrant and informal workers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and other poor and vulnerable groups

Resource Mobilisation Targets

UNDP: US\$ 3 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 3 million (Other Resources)
UNFPA: US\$ 2 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 1.0 million (Other Resources)
UNICEF: US\$ 1.5 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 4.0 million (Other Resources)
UNAIDS: US\$ 40,000
TOTAL RESOURCES: US\$ 14.54 million

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities

A United Nations inter-Agency Governance Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF outcome, in consultation with the concerned partners.

The United Nations Country Team shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as AusAid and CIDA, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes.

AREA FOR COOPERATION: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

National priority or goals: Balancing the needs of the production sectors with the country's ecological carrying capacity is crucial in attaining long-term sustained growth. Environmental sustainability, broader participation of stakeholders in the management and protection of natural resources, and technology-based production in the forestry and natural resources sector shall be promoted. Equitable access to productive resources and services will be enforced.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 1: (UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIC, IMO) By 2009, sustainable environmental policies, especially with regard to agriculture and industrial development, are in place and phases of implementation are specified</p>	<p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IMO 1.1 Legal framework for stronger national response to environmental and natural resources (ENR) issues is institutionalized, including protocols for ENR policymaking, revision of ENR code and passage of sectoral legislation, including their IRRs</p> <p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IMO 1.2 Updated data/information on population, environment and poverty linkages, trade and environment interactions, and other ENR issues provide basis for new national policies/negotiating positions and sectoral plans</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA 1.3 Rights of women and children are integrated into the environmental and natural resources management plans and codes of LGUs</p> <p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, IMO 1.4 Philippines complies with its international commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements</p> <p>FAO, UNDP 1.5 Long-term development programme in the forestry sub-sector is implemented</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: (UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIC, UNV) By 2009, key stakeholders are better able to manage population, environmental and natural resources, use sustainable energy and maintain sustainable development.</p>	<p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA 2.1 Sustainable development mainstreaming tools, including integrated ENR database/MIS and ENR Quick Response Facility, are operationalized</p> <p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA, UNV 2.2 Environmentally sound technologies and other ENR management mechanisms are institutionalized at community level</p> <p>UNDP, FAO, ILO, WHO, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNFPA 2.3 A broad constituency of civil society, the private sector, especially in SMEs, ENR/energy agencies, academic institutions and other stakeholders better manages and/or promotes ENR</p> <p>UNFPA 2.4 Poor and vulnerable communities practice family planning in fragile ecosystems to reduce population pressures on resources</p> <p>UNICEF 2.5 Poor and vulnerable communities in focus areas use better hygiene and sanitation practices and improved water and sanitation facilities</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 3: (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNIC) By 2009, the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children, are able to prepare for and cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WHO 3.1 Environmental Disaster Management Framework and disaster preparedness and response plan(s), particularly on health, nutrition and water and sanitation, are operationalized, with a special focus on women and children</p> <p>UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, FAO, WHO 3.2 National disaster management team is better able to provide emergency response services, including health, nutrition and water and sanitation, especially for women and children.</p>

Role of Partners

National Government Agencies like the DENR, DOE, and NEDA to provide policy direction and technical inputs like policy studies; to do standards setting and monitoring, particularly on tools and capacity building for stakeholders in the ENR and energy sectors and on SD mainstreaming in general; **NGAs** like the DENR, NDCC to set policy direction, conduct standards setting, capacity building and provide response services for environmental emergencies.

Legislature to issue the necessary laws based on NGA inputs.

LGUs to provide local enabling environment through local ordinances complementing national issuances and provide actual services delivery on ENR and sustainable energy and environmental emergency prevention and response; LGUs to also spearhead SD efforts in their respective localities.

CSOs/ Volunteer Groups/Academe/Private Sector to undertake policy advocacy and provide inputs to policy formulation process, including support to service delivery

Other Donors to provide complementary resources and technical inputs.

Resource Mobilisation Targets

UNDP: US\$ 2 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 2 million (Other Resources)

UNFPA: US\$ 1.0 million

UNICEF: US\$ 1.5 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 4 million (Other Resources)

UNIDO: US\$ 6.190 million

FAO: US\$2.3 million

TOTAL RESOURCES: US\$ 18.99 million

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities

A United Nations inter-Agency Environment Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF outcome, in consultation with the concerned partners.

The United Nations Country Team shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as the Netherlands, European Union and Nordic countries, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes. The United Nations will tap international trust funds to mobilize resources for environment.

AREA FOR COOPERATION: CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE BUILDING

National priority or goals: The Government's initiatives aim at securing peace while accelerating development in conflict and non-conflict areas. Programmes toward these ends are guided by constitutional processes and are intended to preserve the state's territorial sovereignty. Peace building efforts are to be strengthened by programmes that enhance multi-ethnic coexistence. The Government's development strategies also prioritize core programmes such as, education and health, targeted social welfare programmes and agricultural modernization.

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, the level of violent conflict has been reduced, and human security and the culture of peace have been promoted nationwide.

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 1: (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNV, UNIC, UNFPA) By 2009, the peace-building dimension of development cooperation is better established, based on a common understanding with civil society, and is mainstreamed into policies and practices</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA 1.1 All Government policies and programmes mainstream peace building, conflict prevention and human security, including peaceful resolution of conflict and respect for diverse cultures and beliefs</p> <p>UNDP, ILO, UNESCO 1.2 Comprehensive national peace policy and security sector reforms are legislated, and the new Mid-Term Philippines Development Plan substantially addresses peace and human security as development issues</p>
<p>Outcome 2: (UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, UNIDO, UNV, UNIC) By 2009, key actors are better able to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and to build peace and human security.</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNV, FAO, UNFPA, WHO, UNIDO 2.1 Nationwide peace constituency – involving Government; civil society, including women, children and youth; community-based peace builders; former combatants; and other stakeholders – voluntarily engages in and actively promotes human security and a culture of peace, and avails of mechanisms for participation in formulation and implementation of peace and development plans</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO 2.2 Security sector institutions develop professionalism; efficiency; respect for human rights, gender and cultural sensitivity; improved quick-response capacity; and accountability to civilian authority, and civil society and media are better able to monitor and oversee the sector</p> <p>UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO 2.3 Government, including regional autonomous bodies and LGUs, better able to integrate peace building and governance in policies and programmes</p> <p>UNICEF, UNESCO 2.4 Commitment is established from non-state actors and Government to protect and enhance schools and madaris as zones of peace and to discourage recruitment of children in armed hostilities.</p> <p>UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF 2.5 Peace agreements are effectively implemented and monitored, and local and indigenous peace building mechanisms are tapped, recognized and supported as means for conflict prevention, management and resolution</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs
<p>CP Outcome 3: (UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNFPA, WHO, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNV, UNIC) By 2009, individuals and communities affected by armed conflict have improved access to increased incomes, basic social services and participation in governance</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, UNFPA, WHO, IOM 3.1 Basic social services, including expanded livelihood opportunities for rural productivity, are delivered to conflict-affected communities through a convergence approach.</p> <p>UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNV 3.2 Effective early warning and quick-response mechanisms are implemented in conflict-affected areas</p> <p>UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, UNV 3.3 Programmes for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants are operationalized, including rehabilitation of communities, with a special focus on children and women</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA 3.4 Provincial and municipal Governments implement policies to protect poor and vulnerable groups, including women, adolescents and children, from armed conflict and violence, particularly sexual exploitation</p>

Role of Partners

National Government Agencies, such as OPAPP, NEDA, DILG, CHR, DND-AFP, NAPC, NCIP, ARMM, MEDCO, PIA, DepEd, DOJ, TESDA, DSWD, NDCC, DOH, BCPCs, PNVSCA; **Regional Government/Bodies and its attached agencies**, such as ARMM, MEDCO, DILG-ARMM, DepEd-ARMM; Congress; selected **LGUs** in conflict-affected areas, **local peace and order councils; civil society groups/NGOs/volunteer organizations, Provincial and Community-based peace builders and volunteers/peace-building networks; former combatants; media; and donor agencies** to assist the UN in advocating the UNDAF goals/Millennium Declaration and mainstream a peace-building agenda in government policies and practices; collaborate and complement existing efforts and initiatives to build and enhance the national, regional and local capacity on peace and human security; consolidate a broad peace constituency nationwide; and, collaborate and support UN assistance in providing a sustained service delivery on relief and rehabilitation assistance and establishing a pilot DDR programme in select conflict-affected areas. Partners also work with the UN in providing technical assistance and capacity development to support the peace negotiations and local peace and development initiatives including the management of relief and rehabilitation processes by communities in conflict-affected and conflict-prone areas

Resource Mobilization Targets

UNDP: US\$ 2 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 2 million (Other Resources)
 UNICEF: US\$ 1.5 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 4 million (Other Resources)
 UNFPA: US\$ 0.5 million (Regular Resources); US\$ 0.5 million (Other Resources)
 ILO: US\$ 1.5 million
 TOTAL RESOURCES: US\$ 12 million

Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities

A United Nations inter-Agency Peace and Development Technical Working Group shall prepare a coordinated inter-Agency implementation workplan for collaborative activities under the UNDAF outcome, in consultation with the concerned partners. The continuation of the joint programme in Mindanao shall be subject to discussion after receipt of the report of the Evaluation Mission.

The United Nations Country Team shall pursue a partnership agreement with major partners, such as World Bank and USAID, for funding, exchange of information and support to relevant programmes. The WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund and the Joint Needs Assessment also provide opportunities for making an impact in the areas of DDR and other post-conflict programmes in Mindanao.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

AREA FOR COOPERATION: MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, BROAD-BASED AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Indicators and Baselines:

% decrease in poverty (poverty incidence and poverty gap)

% increase of economic growth rate

% increase of Gini ratio

Improvement of management of fiscal deficit

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, increased incomes for both women and men among poverty groups in X priority areas through enabling policies, public-private partnerships and assets reform measures that lead to expansion of sustainable livelihoods, community enterprises and Decent Work, increased productivity, and managed population growth

Indicators and Baselines:

% decrease in unemployment rate and underemployment rate

Proportion of population below US\$1 (PPP) per day

% decrease in population growth rate

% increase in productivity (all sectors)share of poorest quintile in national consumption

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
<p>UNDAF Outcome: By 2009, increased incomes for both women and men among poverty groups in X priority areas through enabling policies, public-private partnerships and assets reform measures that lead to expansion of sustainable livelihoods, community enterprises and Decent Work, increased productivity, and managed population growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty incidence for families Baseline : 2000 : 33.7% (old methodology) 2000 : 28.4% (new methodology) • Poverty incidence for population Baseline : 2000 : 39.4% (old methodology) 2000 : 34.0% (new methodology) • Poverty incidence for families in urban and rural Baseline : Old methodology 2000 : 19.9 % (Urban) : 46.9 % (Rural) New Methodology 2000 : 15.0 % (Urban) : 41.4 % (Rural) • Poverty gap ratio total, urban and rural Baseline : Old methodology 2000 : 10.7 % (Total) : 5.6 % (Urban) : 15.6 % (Rural) New methodology 2000 : 8.4 % (Total) : 3.9% (Urban) : 12.8% (Rural) 10 Poorest provinces Baseline : New methodology (2000) Sulu (ARMM) Masbate (Region V) Tawi-tawi (ARMM) Ifugao (CAR) Romblon (Region IV) Maguindanao (ARMM) Lanao del Sur (ARMM) Sultan Kudarat (Region XII) Camiguin (Region X) Camarines Norte (Region V) 	<p>National Statistical Coordinating Board (NSCB), Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics</p> <p>NSCB, IATWG on Income and Poverty Statistics</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Housing characteristics (roof and walls materials) of the lowest 40% Baseline : (2002) Walls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong materials – 40.9 % Light materials – 32.0 % Salvaged/makeshift – 2.5 % Mixed – 24.5 % Roof <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong materials – 54.8 % Light materials – 32.4 % Salvaged/makeshift – 1.4 % Mixed – 11.4 % – Ownership of house/lot of the lowest 40% Baseline : (2002) Own or ownerlike – 63.1 % Rent house/lot – 2.1% Own house/rent lot – 3.6% Own house/rent-free lot with consent – 22.1% Own house/rent-free lot without consent – 3.3 % Rent free house and lot with consent – 5.4 % Rent free house and lot without consent – 0.3 % • Gini coefficient ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline : 2000 : 0.48 • Employment of household head of the lowest 40% Baseline : 2002 : 84.9 % 	<p data-bbox="1047 317 1159 344">APIS, NSO</p> <p data-bbox="1047 1329 1159 1356">CPH, NSO</p> <p data-bbox="1047 1455 1159 1482">CPH, NSO</p> <p data-bbox="1047 1581 1159 1608">LFS, NSO</p> <p data-bbox="1047 1759 1159 1787">LFS, NSO</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underemployment rate total, men, women, urban and rural Baseline : Male : 17.9 % Female : 11.2 % Urban : 11.6 % Rural : 18.6 % • GNP per capita Baseline : (2002) At current prices : US\$1,033.7 At 1985 prices : US\$270.1 • Percent share of agriculture, industry and service sectors to GNP Baseline : (current prices) Agriculture : 13.8 % Industry : 30.5 % Services : 49.5 % (1985 prices) Agriculture : 18.4 % Industry : 32.2 % Services : 42.7 % 	NSCB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income share of the poorest 20% Baseline : 2000 : 4.4 % 	FIES, NSO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of electricity for the lowest 40% Baseline : 2002 : 55.9 % 	APIS, FIES
<p>CP Outcome 1: By 2009, the policy and planning framework in the country more extensively incorporates effective, people-centered approaches to development planning, budgeting and monitoring, with a special focus on women, children and vulnerable groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of operational knowledge, skills and attitude of relevant government staff on poverty reduction Baseline : no data • Number of Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans (LPRAP) developed and operationalized Baseline : no data • Policies adopted and laws enacted Baseline : no data • Convergence of national and local poverty interventions Baseline : no data 	<p>Records of Dept. of Interior and Local Government (DILG)</p> <p>National Anti-Poverty Commission</p> <p>National Economic and Dev. Authority (NEDA) reports;</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Public-Private partnerships formed for poverty reduction Baseline : no data 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of families with agricultural land acquired thru Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Baseline : 2000 : 3 % 	CPH, NSO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector Baseline : October 2002: 41.2 % Proportion of literate males and females Baseline : 1994: 10-64 : Females – 95.46% Males – 94.6% 15-24 : Females – 98.1% Males – 96.6 % 	LFS, NSO FLEMMS, NSO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of Decent Work indicators in the Philippine Labour Force Survey; Baseline : Pre-test being conducted to study possibility of inclusion in the Labor Force Survey of the NSO 	LFS, NSO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal sector as percent age of total employment (self-employed and unpaid family workers) Baseline : 2002: 46.02% Number of Informal Sector enrolled in Social Protection/schemes, by sex Baseline : no data Occupation of Migrant workers Baseline : 2002 : 32.4% (laborers and unskilled workers 15.9 % (trades and related workers) 	LFS, NSO CPH, NSO SOF, NSO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of micro-finance clients, Indigenous Peoples, Informal Sector, Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries and other identified vulnerable groups whose income has increased to levels above the official poverty line of the Philippines Baseline : no data 	Philippine Credit and Finance Corporation (PCFC) Records Relevant sectoral government agency records National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) Department of Agriculture (DA) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Records Micro-finance Institution (MFI) Records Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Records

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases of reported joint school-community activities focused on poverty concerns affecting children's schooling Baseline: no data 	Schools Division Reports; CPC 6 Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated National poverty map and functioning monitoring system, including Education MIS/ChildInfo and Student Tracking System data Baseline: MBN - CBIS • Established Databases for Core Local Poverty Indicators Baseline: no data 	National Anti-Poverty Commission; UN (UNICEF) Records for ChildInfo; DepEd
		Others Sources of Verification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda and work program of selected anti-poverty agencies. • Government staff survey - Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) records • UN (UNICEF) Records for DevInfo • National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) Records for SOMIS • Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Records • Social Security Service (SSS) Records • DTI Records

AREA FOR COOPERATION: BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, increased and more equitable access to and utilization of quality, integrated and sustainable basic social services by the poor and vulnerable.

Indicators and Baselines:

Prevalence of underweight preschool children 0-5 years old
 Prevalence of stunted growth
 Mean one-day per capita food consumption
 Mean one-day per capita energy intake
 Participation rate in elementary level (both public and private schools)
 Cohort survival rate
 Completion rate
 Simple literacy rate 10-64 year olds
 Simple literacy rate 15-24 year olds
 Functional literacy rate 10-64 year olds
 Ratio of girls to boys in elementary and secondary levels
 Proportion of literate females and males 10-64 year olds
 Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
 Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles
 Fully immunized children (12-23 mos. Old), urban and rural
 Proportion of working children age 5-17 years old over total 5-17 year olds
 Total number of working children 5-17 years old
 Contraceptive prevalence rate
 Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)
 Proportion of births delivered by professionals
 HIV/AIDS prevalence of total population
 Condom use rate
 Malaria: Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population); Morbidity rate (cases per 100,000 population)
 Tuberculosis: Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population); Morbidity rate (cases per 100,000 population); Cure rate

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
<p>UNDAF Outcome: By 2009, increased and more equitable access to and utilization of quality, integrated and sustainable basic social services by the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p>A. HEALTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality rate Baseline: 2003 : 29 per 1,000 livebirths • Under five mortality rate Baseline: 2003 : 40 per 1,000 livebirths • Maternal mortality rate Baseline: 1998 : 172 per 100,000 livebirths • Proportion of live births delivered by professionals Baseline: Medical Doctors: 2003 : 33.2% Nurses/Midwife: 2003 : 1% (Nurse) : 26.2% (Midwife) • Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods) Baseline: 2003 : 48.9% 	<p>2003 National Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>2003 National Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>1998 National Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>2003 National Demographic and Health Survey</p> <p>2003 National Demographic and Health Survey</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles Baseline: 2002 : 80.2% Urban – 83.1% Rural – 77.8% • HIV prevalence of adult population 15-49 yrs old Baseline: 2001 : <0.1% 1993-2003 – cases increased by >100 per year • Condom-use rate Baseline: 2002 : Vulnerable Groups - 40% General Population - 1.3% • Malaria Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) Baseline: 1995 : 0.5 • Malaria Morbidity rate (cases per 100,000 population) Baseline: 2001 : 52 • Tuberculosis Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population) Baseline: 1998 : 38.3 • Tuberculosis Morbidity rate (cases per 100,000 population) Baseline: 2001 : 142.2 • Tuberculosis Cure rate Baseline: 2002 : 87% 	<p>2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey</p> <p>Philippine Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2002 Update, UNAIDS</p> <p>National HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance System Technical Report 2002, DOH</p> <p>Philippine Health Statistics, DOH</p> <p>Philippine Health Statistics, DOH</p> <p>Philippine Health Statistics, DOH</p> <p>Philippine Health Statistics, DOH</p> <p>Department of Health</p>
	<p>B. EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation rate in elementary level (both public and private schools) Baseline: 2000-2001 : 96.48% • Cohort survival rate Baseline: 2000-2001 : 63.45% male: 60.77% female: 66.28% • Completion Rate Baseline: 2000-2001 : 66.1% 	<p>Department of Education (DepEd)</p> <p>Department of Education (DepEd)</p> <p>Department of Education (DepEd)</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple literacy rate 15-24 year olds Baseline: 1994 : 97.28% • Ratio of girls to boys in elementary and secondary levels Baseline: SY 2000-2001: Elementary – 95:100 Secondary – 105:100 	<p>1994 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), National Statistics Office (NSO)</p> <p>1994 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), National Statistics Office (NSO)</p>
	<p>C. EMPLOYMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of working children age 5-17 years old over total 5-17 year olds Baseline: 2001 : 16.2% • Total number of working children 5-17 years old - Proportion of girls and boys working Baseline: 2001 : 4,018 thousand 63.4 % were boys and 36.6 % were girls • Simple literacy rate 10-64 year olds Baseline: 1994 : 95.02% • Functional literacy rate 10-64 year olds Baseline: 1994 : 83.79% 	<p>2001 Survey on Children 5 – 17 years old (SOC), NSO</p> <p>2001 Survey on Children 5 – 17 years old (SOC), NSO</p> <p>2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey</p>
	<p>D. NUTRITION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of underweight preschool children 0-5 years old Baseline: 2001 : 30.6% • Prevalence of stunted growth Baseline: 1998 : 34% • Mean one-day per capita food consumption Baseline: 1993 : 803 grams • Mean one-day per capita energy intake Baseline: 1993 : 1684 kilo calories • Proportion of food expenditure to total disbursements for the poorest quintile Baseline: 2000 : 60.5% 	<p>Facts and Figures, Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), Department Of Science and Technology (DOST)</p> <p>Facts and Figures, FNRI, DOST</p> <p>Facts and Figures, Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), Department Of Science and Technology (DOST)</p> <p>National Nutrition Survey (NNS), FNRI, DOST</p> <p>2000 FIES, NSO</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
<p>CP Outcome 1: By 2009, more Filipinos, especially women, children and adolescents, are aware of their rights including reproductive rights and are empowered to claim their rights to health and education.</p> <p>CP Output 1.1: Women, men, adolescents and children are able to make informed choices about responsible health and other behavior and practices by accessing educational services, community-based development, protection, participation in reproductive health interventions and HIV/AIDS prevention education, thereby ensuring the realization of their rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of caretakers aware of children's rights Baseline: 1999 : 84.3 % • % increase in the number of women, adolescents and men seeking RH information and services in government health facilities, teen centers, schools and clinics in the workplace Baseline : Not available • % increase in the number of community networks of women organized to advocate for RH issues Baseline : Not available 	<p>MICS</p> <p>DOH Records /Reports</p> <p>DOH Records/Reports</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: By 2009, key policies, plans and programmes on comprehensive, quality, rights-based and culturally sensitive education, health, nutrition, food and social protection and security services for the poor and vulnerable groups are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>CP Outputs 2.1: National legislation in support of international human rights conventions and protocols, including EFA 2015, RH and adolescent RH, is enacted and existing policies, technical guidelines and standards for children, prevention of gender-based violence, and HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other public health diseases are fully implemented and institutionalized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in health facilities providing quality and integrated core RH information and services Baseline: Not available • No. of partners participating CMCHN within the existing structures (Approved Programme-based strategic plans) Baseline: no data • DOH issuance of AO on adoption nationwide of community based interventions (CBI) Baseline: no data • RH law passed • Specific ARSH policy enacted • Fully immunized children (12-23 mos. old), urban and rural Baseline: 2002 : 62.9% Urban – 66.6% Rural – 59.8% • Proportion of literate females and males 10-64 year olds Baseline: 1994: 10-64: Females – 95.46% Males – 94.6% • Proportion of literate females and males 15-24 year olds Baseline: 1994: 15-24: Females – 98.1% Males – 96.6 % 	<p>Department of Health</p> <p>DOH records on issuances DOH NCDPC reports Partner reports</p> <p>2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey</p> <p>1994 FLEMMS</p> <p>1994 FLEMMS</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of families with at least one member who had health insurance plan for the lowest 40 % Baseline : 2002 : 8.9 % • Policies and guidelines issued on HIV/AIDS Baseline: no data 	<p>APIS, NSO</p> <p>PNAC, DOH, DepEd, CHED, TESDA, DOLE, DILG, DOJ, NEDA, DOT, DFA, DBM</p>
<p>CP Output 2.2: National and local institutions, including <i>madaris</i>, are better able to perform their mandated roles in support of rights-based programmes in nutrition, education, including Alternative Learning Systems (ALS), social protection and health, including those related to HIV/AIDS, STIs, tuberculosis, measles, malaria and other public health concerns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of well-nourished children 0 to 5 years old Baseline: Underweight = 32% Stunted = 34% Wasted = 6% • Percentage of exclusively breastfed babies up to six months Baseline: 20% • Percentage of breastfed infants 6-11 mos. Given appropriate complementary feeding Baseline: 1998: 6-7 months: from 21.2% (other milk) to 77.6% (grain, flour, eggs) 8-9 months: from 27.3% (other milk) to 84.6% (grain, flour, eggs) 10-11 months: from 17.8% (infant formula) to 96.2% (grain, flour, eggs) • Percentage of families providing psychosocial care to children under 2 yrs. Old Baseline: no data • Use of treated bed nets Baseline: About 10 cases per 1000 population An estimate of 600 T population protected in 1998 • Percentage of household using iodized salt Baseline: 1999 : 22.4% <p>Diarrhea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children under five with diarrhea taken to a health facility Baseline: 1998: 43.9% • Percentage of children under five with diarrhea given with ORS packets Baseline: 1998: 43.4% 	<p>MCHS</p> <p>FNRI facts & figures, April 2001</p> <p>1998 NDHS</p> <p>Community-based Information System (CBIS)</p> <p>DOH</p> <p>MICS</p> <p>NDHS</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children under five with diarrhea given with recommended home fluids Baseline: 1998: 49.3% • Percentage of children under five with diarrhea given with either ORS, RHF Baseline: 1998: 64.1% • Children with Acute Respiratory Infection taken to a health facility Baseline: 1998: 57.9% • Percentage of pregnant women with pregnancy spaced at least 3 years Baseline: 1998: 34.0% • Proportion of women seeking pre and post natal care Baseline: Prenatal: 2002: 93.9% Postnatal: 2002: 56.39% • Percentage of functional HNPs among IP and hard to reach areas (CPC V areas, No. of barangays, municipalities, cities and provinces with functional monitoring system using CFM checklist/tool) Baseline: no data • Percentage of community volunteers providing CMCHN services to families Baseline: no data • Access to safe water supply of the lowest 40% Baseline: 2002: 70.2% • Access to sanitary toilet of the lowest 40% Baseline: 2002: 73.1% • DepEd issuance of AO on the integration of basic CMCHN messages in school curricula (elementary and secondary) Baseline: no data • Policy guidelines and memoranda issued by the Council for the Welfare of Children Baseline: no data • Participation rate in public primary among the 6-11 aged group (boys/girls) Baseline: 81 percent in SY 2002-03 	<p>MCHS</p> <p>APIS, FIES</p> <p>APIS, FIES</p> <p>DepEd</p> <p>CWC reports</p> <p>DepEd</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification																		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cohort Survival Rate in public primary and secondary schools (boys/girls) Baseline: 73.3% in SY 2002-03 • Out-of-school youth 7-24 years old, by sex Baseline: 1994: 14.1% (Both Sexes) 10.9 % (Male) 17.6 % (Female) • Nutritional status of elementary/secondary school children Baseline: <table border="1" data-bbox="649 682 917 829"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Elementary</th> <th>Secondary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td>1.5%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>11.1%</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mild</td> <td>21.6%</td> <td>14.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Normal</td> <td>60.4%</td> <td>72.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overweight</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>5.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> • School participation of children (male/female) 6-12 years old of the lowest 40% Baseline : (2002) 6-9 : 37.9 % (Total) 37.8 % (Male) 38.0 % (Female) 10-12 : 28.2 % (Total) 28.6 % (Male) 27.7 % (Female) • School participation of children (male/female) 13-16 years old of the lowest 40% Baseline: 13-14 : 14.0 % (Total) 13.6 % (Male) 14.4 % (Female) 15-16 : 10.4 % (Total) 9.9 % (Male) 10.8 % (Female) • Number of roving trainers team Baseline: no data • Number of social workers and service providers trained Baseline: no data • Number of guidelines and standards on care and protection Baseline: no data • Number of actively functioning BCPCs Baseline: no data • Percent of identified CNSP parents provided with parenting education sessions Baseline: no data 		Elementary	Secondary	Severe	1.5%	1%	Moderate	11.1%	6.7%	Mild	21.6%	14.4%	Normal	60.4%	72.8%	Overweight	5.4%	5.2%	<p>1994 FLEMMS</p> <p>Annual Report 2002, Health and Nutrition Center, DepEd</p> <p>APIS, NSO</p> <p>APIS, NSO</p> <p>Annual reports of DSWD and LGUs</p> <p>DSWD Bureau of Policies and Standards Reports from Social Welfare Offices of LGUs and NBOO of DILG Reports from Social Welfare Offices of LGUs and from NGOs as well as local church communities involved with CNSP programmes</p>
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Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CNSP provided with life skills education and opportunities for participation, by sex Baseline: no data • Number of CNSP provided with bio-psychosocial help and after care services, by sex Baseline : no data • Proportion of enterprises with workplace policies and programs on STI, HIV/ AIDS Baseline: 39% of large corporations • Proportion of resources allocated for STI, HIV/ AIDS, malaria Baseline: PNAC Budget 2003: \$279,180 0.16% of DOH Budget 0.025% of total general appropriation Other HIV/ AIDS Budget: DOH-NASPCP = \$318,000 DepEd = \$40,000 Other PNAC Agencies/Orgs = \$160,000 LGUs = \$200,000 • Number of national agencies implementing programs and services for HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention and case management Baseline: no data • Percentage of women and men who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics Baseline: 1999: 91.6% 2003: Women 95.2% Men 95.6% 	<p>DOLE, OSHC, ECOP</p> <p>PNAC, DOH</p> <p>PNAC, DOH, DepEd, CHED, TESDA, DOLE, DILG, DOJ, NEDA, DOT, DFA, DBM</p> <p>MICS, NDHS</p>
<p>CP Output 2.3: Health facilities better able to provide quality, client-oriented, gender- and culture-sensitive RH and CMCHN information/services, including vaccines, micronutrients, contraceptives and anti-retroviral drugs, particularly for the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of provinces/ cities adopting IMCI strategy (CPC V, ECD, HKI) Baseline: no data • Percentage of Health facilities accredited by PhilHealth Baseline: no data Micro-nutrients supplementation rate • Proportion of women (with children 0 to 59 months) who received iron supplement during pregnancy Baseline: 2002: 82.2% 	<p>DOH reports</p> <p>PhilHealth Report</p> <p>MCHS</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women (with children 0 to 59 months) who received iodine supplement during pregnancy Baseline: 1998: 56.6% • Proportion of children 6 to 59 months of age who received Vit. A supplementation Baseline: 2002: 86.2% • Proportion of children 6 to 59 months of age who received iron drops/syrup supplementation Baseline: 2002: 72.9% • Public and private health facilities and professionals accredited for social health insurance. Baseline: no data • Anemia prevalence for pregnant women Baseline: 1998: 50.7% • Anemia prevalence for lactating women Baseline: 1998: 45.7% • Unmet need for family planning Baseline: 2002: 20.5% • Youths (males/females) with reproductive health problems Baseline: (2002) Male: 35.7 % Female : 73.4 % • Youth's (males/females) knowledge and awareness on STDs/HIV/AIDS Baseline: 2002: 70% (Males) 63 % (Females) • Premarital sex among the youth, by sex Baseline: 2002: 23% of youth engage in premarital sex Among these, 49% of males and 11% of females have more than 1 sex partner 20% of first sex episode and 25% of latest sex episode were protected by condom and contraceptive use reportedly decrease with age • Proportion of teenage pregnancies Baseline: 1998: 7.2% among 15-19 years old 	<p>1998 NNS, FNRI</p> <p>2002 YAFS, UPPI</p> <p>NDHS, NSO</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average age at first sexual encounter Baseline: 2002: 17.5 years old • Proportion of young women treated for abortion complications Baseline: 1994: 36% of women treated for abortion complications belong to 15-24 years • Budget allotted for RH information and services (including RH commodities) Baseline: no data • No. of health facilities offering STI, HIV/AIDS services Baseline: 130 social hygiene clinics and 102 hospitals 	<p>State of the Philippine Population Report (SPPR) 2, 2003</p> <p>YAFS, UPPI</p> <p>DOH Reports</p>												
<p>CP Output 2.4: Access to and quality of ECCD programmes and basic education are enhanced; adolescent RH and HIV/AIDS prevention is mainstreamed in the formal and non-formal education systems; and social security schemes and other protection services for children and workers in the informal sector and migrants are developed and implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation rate of 3-5 year olds in ECCD Baseline: 33% in 2000 • Percentage of Grade I entrants with ECCD background Baseline: 54% in 2000 • Dropout rate in Grade I Baseline: 17% in 2000 • Proportion of Day Care Centers using ECCD Checklist Baseline: no data • Percentage of teachers and school heads-trained on CFSS Baseline: 41% of teachers and 72% of school heads in focal areas - 2003 • Percent of teachers applying these approaches in the classroom Baseline: no data • National diagnostic test results (mean percentage score) Baseline: - National diagnostic test results (Mean percentage score) – June 2002 <table border="1" data-bbox="592 1759 878 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Grade III</th> <th>Grade VI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Math</td> <td>38.45</td> <td>26.71</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>42.14</td> <td>29.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>39.38</td> <td>27.75</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject	Grade III	Grade VI	Math	38.45	26.71	Reading	42.14	29.67	Science	39.38	27.75	<p>DSWD</p> <p>DepED reports; PTWG reports</p> <p>National Educational Testing and Research Center – DepEd</p>
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Math	38.45	26.71												
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Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification																								
	<p>- National Achievement Test Results – March 2003</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="646 275 915 401"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Grade III</th> <th>Grade IV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Math</td> <td>48.82</td> <td>34.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>53.92</td> <td>41.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>53.73</td> <td>44.24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="646 426 915 531"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Grade VI</th> <th>First Yr</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Math</td> <td>44.84</td> <td>32.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>43.98</td> <td>34.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>41.80</td> <td>41.48</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent of ECCD parents Baseline: no data • No. of elementary and secondary schools implementing HIV/AIDS awareness and education programs Baseline: no data • Number of teachers (classroom and NFE instructors) trained on HIV/AIDS prevention education Baseline : no data 	Subject	Grade III	Grade IV	Math	48.82	34.92	Reading	53.92	41.05	Science	53.73	44.24	Subject	Grade VI	First Yr	Math	44.84	32.09	Reading	43.98	34.65	Science	41.80	41.48	<p>Report from ECCD implementers in the area</p> <p>DepEd School Health and Nutrition Center, PNAC</p> <p>DepEd</p>
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<p>CP Output 2.5: LGUs support and monitor progress in delivery of basic social services, such as comprehensive maternal and child health, and nutrition (CMCHN), reproductive health, ECCD and basic education and child safety or other social protection services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of LGUs implementing CBI Baseline: CPC V, ECD, HKI, Plan Int'l and Some Mindanao areas • Percentage of LGUs conducting MDR / UFMRMDR (CPC V and other areas), UFMR (CPC V) Baseline: no data • Annual LGU budget (BSS/ODA) Baseline: no data • Percent of BCPCs in focused Area with Functional M&E system to total no. of barangays Baseline: no data • No. of provinces with installed ChildInfo Baseline: no data • No. of municipalities with installed ChildInfo Baseline: no data • No. of indicators per database in the ChildInfo Baseline: no data • A computerized IEC tracking system developed Baseline: no data 	<p>DOH NCDPC, NCHF</p> <p>Annual reports of the Commission on Audit (COA) and LGUs</p> <p>Barangay Child Friendly Indicator System</p> <p>Reports from Knowledge Managers</p> <p>Submitted database and reports</p>																								

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of articles about children published Baseline: no data • Number of qualifying articles for the PPI-UNICEF Child-Friendly Newspaper Awards Baseline: no data • Number of articles produced using data from Knowledge Center Baseline: no data • Number of LGUs with and implementing programmes and services for awareness, prevention and case management for STI, HIV/AIDS and TB Baseline: 48 cities out of 115 cities nationwide 	<p>A benchmark, content analysis of selected newspaper to determine % of articles on children</p> <p>Inventory of articles for the PPI-UNICEF Child-Friendly Newspaper Awards</p> <p>Report of Knowledge Manager</p> <p>PNAC, DOH, DILG</p> <p>Other Sources of Verification DOH Annual FHSIS report DOH-NCHFBFAD and CHD reports Administrative reports Provincial/City Implementation Review, quarterly and annual reports Schools Division reports; School/classroom reports School Head Reports; Supervision reports of District Supervisors Teacher Education Council reports; Regional CPC Coordinator reports CHED TESDA DOLE DOJ NEDA DOT DFA DBM Official DILG and LGU reports Barangay Child Friendly Indicator System (presupposes that MICS will be conducted and that rating system is done regularly)</p>

AREA FOR COOPERATION: GOOD GOVERNANCE

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalized by government, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations, private sectors at all levels towards poverty reduction, protection of rights, sustainable human development, and promotion of gender equality.

Indicators and Baselines:

Accessibility of the poor to the justice system.

Level of efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of programs and services to the people.

Extent to which policies and legislations address human rights.

Quality of people's participation in existing governance processes and mechanisms.

Patterns of resource allocation and utilization to respond to citizen's needs and rights.

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
<p>CP Outcome 1: By 2009, public and private institutions adhere better to the rule of law and human rights and gender equality, toward greater access to justice and human security by poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<p>Accessibility of justice to the poor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of legislations prioritizing the protection of the interests of poor Baseline: 50 laws passed supportive of interest of poor and marginalized during the 11th Congress • Existence of legal remedies in conformity with international standards Baseline: Philippine jurisprudence provides for clear examples of legal remedies that can be availed of by poor litigants • Quality of the administration of justice Baseline : Procedural guarantees for fair trial - Provided for in the Speedy Trial Act and the Rules of Court adopted by the Supreme Court of the Philippines • Quality of the adjudication of justice Baseline: no data • Quality of partnerships developed Baseline: no data • Allocated budget for the criminal justice system Baseline : 2002 : Php 53.6 million 	<p>Congress, National Anti-Poverty Commission</p> <p>Supreme Court Department of Justice</p> <p>Supreme Court of the Philippines, Philippine Congress</p> <p>DBM</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
		<p>Other Sources of Verification Commission on Human Rights (CHR) Department of Justice (DOJ) Alternative Law Groups (ALGs) National Economic Development Agency (NEDA) Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Civil Society Organizations Academe Donor Agencies Private Sector Local Government Units</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: By 2009, national, sub-national and local institutions promote and practice transparency, accountability, gender equity and participatory governance for greater accessibility and cost-effectiveness in the delivery of programmes and services toward improved human development, especially for poor and vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of free legal assistance for the criminal defense of poor people throughout the country Baseline :Establishment of Public Attorney's Office (PAO) under the Department of Justice, which provides free legal assistance to the poor • Estimates of losses due to corruption Baseline: - 13% of national budget lost due to corruption - In the P781 billion (2001 national budget), P100 billion lost to corruption with 70% involving public works and 30% on procurement - Estimated total of US\$48 billion lost over the last 20 years - Estimates that leakages in procurement could reach P95 billion in 2001 - Philippines rated as 54th most corrupt among 99 countries surveyed • Level of gender sensitivity in policies/programmes Baseline: - Gender-related projects account for 7%, relatively low number for justice and human rights joint projects - Women representation in public decision-making positions at the local and national level 12th Congress 18% or 42 members of the present HOR are women 15.2% of gubernatorial posts 12.7% of vice-gubernatorial post 189 women mayors 	<p>Department of Justice</p> <p>UN Conference on Financing for Development</p> <p>Office of the Ombudsman</p> <p>Procurement Watch Inc.</p> <p>World Bank Study on Corruption</p> <p>Congress, National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<p>161 women vice-mayors In the judiciary, 21.4% or 318 out of 1,487 total incumbent judges are women In Supreme Court, 4 out of the 14 incumbent judges are women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of people's participation Baseline: - Farmers account for 31% of seats in the PARCCOMs divided among grassroots associations and coopera- tives - POs are engaged in joint projects on the following LGU concerns: cooperative development, fisheries, peace and order and sanitation - 2001: 13 sectoral represen- tatives • Cost-effectiveness of program transactions Baseline: no data • Percentage of provinces and cities with approved and implemented CF plans Baseline: 2003: 28% • Percentage of LGUs in focal areas with functional ECCD coordinating councils Baseline: 2003: 16 City/ Provincial ECCDCs; 95 Municipal ECCDCCs • Percentage of provinces and cities with approved legal ordinances Baseline: 2003: 19% • Percentage of provinces and cities with Local State of Children Reports Baseline: 2003: 19% • Number of focus provinces (including component municipalities) and cities which have delivered the four gifts for children Baseline: 21 LDPCs/LIPCs, 16 LCCs, and 19 LSCRs out of 25 LGUs 	<p>DAR</p> <p>DILG Survey of Devolution, 2000</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>Regular monitoring reports of RSCWCs (for all gifts) and LGPMS</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regions, provinces and cities with organized and functional LCPCs Baseline: Organized as of Oct 2003 (52 provinces, 78 cities, 1126 municipalities and 31,737 barangays) • Laws on compliance with Convention on the Rights of the Child passed Baseline: - Juvenile Justice Law enacted - National HIV law amended - National Strategy on Child and Youth Participation approved - National Strategy on Child and Youth Participation disseminated - Law on indigenous children passed 	<p>Annual reports of LGUs and DILG</p> <p>Document Document Document</p> <p>Distribution list</p> <p>Document</p> <p>Other Sources of Verification Department of Budget and Management (DBM) Civil Service Commission (CSC) National Economic Development Agency (NEDA) Commission on Audit (COA) Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) Civil Society Organizations Donor Agencies Academe Private Sector Local Government Units Leagues UN Agencies UN Habitat</p>
<p>Outcome 3: By 2009, governance institutions pursue and institutionalize reforms in the political, electoral, and legislative systems for greater citizens' participation, especially among poor and vulnerable groups, toward meaningful democratization of governance at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of people's participation Baseline: no data Adequacy of representation in key government bodies • Participatory mechanisms mandated by law Baseline: 1997: DILG reported there are 4,635 NGOs and POs seating in the Local Development Councils 	<p>SRA Sourcebook, 1997</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of legislations Baseline: no data • Quality of political party systems Baseline: - 75% of political families controlling certain positions switched political parties - At least 143 families identified as having control positions in the legislature for more than one term • Quality of electoral system Baseline: Passage of laws such as the Modernization Law of COMELEC, Voter's Registration Act of 1996 and RA 8436 	<p>Congress</p> <p>Commission on Elections (COMELEC)</p> <p>Other Sources of Verification Senate Civil Society Organizations Academe Donor Agencies Private Sector Local Government Units Leagues UN Agencies</p>

AREA FOR COOPERATION: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle: By 2009, increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources.

Indicators and Baselines:

Indicator 1: Increased # of communities implementing sustainable ENR/energy practices

Baselines:

Current # of CBFM/CBRM grantees

Current # of baranggays with operational SWM systems & MRFs

Current # of baranggays/municipalities with RE power generation systems

Indicator 2: SD Principles & Sustainable ENR/energy concerns integrated in national & local planning processes

Baselines:

MTPDP, 2001-2004; Current sectoral plans (e.g. PEP); Current LDPs

Indicator 3: Coherent ENR framework, policies, plans/programmes

Baselines:

No ENR framework

of conflicting provisions in existing legislations

Current ENR sub-sectoral plans/programmes

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
<p>CP Outcome 1: By 2009, sustainable environmental policies, especially with regard to agriculture and industrial development, are in place and phases of implementation are specified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of inconsistent ENR policy aspects (institutional, financing, technical harmonized/standardized) <p>Baseline : Implementation arrangements in terms of roles and responsibilities ambiguous, often overlapping, accountabilities unclear, market-based tools incompatible</p>	<p>Selected CSOs, Communities, Industry, other NGAs, LGUs</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<p>with existing implementation mechanisms and technical tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent increase in level of satisfaction with ENR policies among stakeholders Baseline: no data Current level of satisfaction of stakeholders with delivery of ENR services • Number of CBFM/CBRM grantees Baseline: CBFM- as of 2003, 496,195 number of household grantees and 4966 sites covered CBRM- as of 2003, 8,375 beneficiaries of coastal livelihood • Established protocols for ENR policymaking Baseline: Manual on ENR policymaking prepared • Revision on ENR Code Baseline: Amended ENR Code • Sectoral bills passed Baseline: Clean Water, NEMA, Toxic & Hazardous Wastes and PA laws Amended • Policy studies completed Baseline: Policy Papers on Selected ENR-related issues transformed into draft policy issuances/ position papers • IRRs of sectoral legislations (NEMA, Clean Water, Toxic & Hazardous Wastes, etc..) formulated Baseline: Executive Issuances (DAOs) on IRRs of ENR legislations passed <p>Degradation of fishery resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase in production Baseline: 210% from 1.0 MMT (1971) to 3.1 MMT (2001) • catch per unit effort Baseline: 11 T/hp in (1948) to <1 T/hp today 	<p>Other NGAs, Industry, Selected CSOs, LGUs</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>Congress</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>White and Trinidad 1998</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proportion of population in coastal and marine areas Baseline: - Over 65% of population centers in the country (cities and municipalities) are in coastal areas - Over 81% of population live in coastal areas • Particulates emitted from manufacturing per annum (MT) Baseline: 1998: 1.532 MMT • Mangrove cover Baseline: 1996: 115,100 ha 	<p>ENR Framework</p> <p>2002 PSY, NSCB</p> <p>ENR Framework</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: By 2009, key stakeholders are better able to manage population, environmental and natural resources, use sustainable energy and maintain sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ENR issues resolved/addressed favorably/with consensus in shortened period vs. baseline Baseline: no data Current no. of controversial/unresolved ENR issues and length of time in resolving them • National and local development plans with enhanced ENR/Sustained energy focus Baseline: MTPDP 2001-2004; Sectoral Plans 2001-2004 (e.g. PEP); current LDPs • Annual ENR status reports issued regularly Baseline: Current ENR status report (PEQR) • Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) commitments complied Baseline: - Second GoP National Communication on Climate Change submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat - 3rd National Report to the UN CBD Secretariat- National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants submitted to POPs Secretariat • Number of persons in ENR agencies (DENR,DA,DAR) trained on sustainable ENR approaches & tools Baseline: no data 	<p>Selected CSOs, Industry, LGUs, DENR</p> <p>NEDA, LGUs, DILG, DENR, DOE</p> <p>DENR</p> <p>DENR,DA,DAR</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of NGOs/POs trained on sustainable ENR management approaches & tools Baseline: no data • Percent and number of communities utilizing environmentally sound technologies (incl. Energy) Baseline: no data • Percent and number of SMEs/industries with operational EMS Baseline: no data • Percent and number of SMEs with ISO1401 certification Baseline: no data • Inter-agency issuances of WATSAN and healthcare waste management guidelines Baseline: no data • Percentage of households with access to safe water and sanitary toilets Baseline: safe water: 2000: 71.9 % sanitary toilets: 2000: 73.1 % • Prevalence/incidence of water and food-borne diseases Baseline: Diarrhea: 2000: 1,135/100,000 pop. Typhoid: 2000: 17/100,000 pop • Percentage of LGUs implementing healthcare waste management Baseline: no data • Number of barangays with operational SWM systems and MRFs Baseline: no data • Number of barangays/municipalities with RE power generation systems Baseline: no data • Number of provinces and cities which have mainstreamed child rights in their plans Baseline: no data 	<p>Inter-agency reports</p> <p>CPH, NSO</p> <p>FHSIS</p> <p>LGU reports, DOH Environmental Section</p> <p>Environmental plans and legal ordinances of LGUs</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent decrease/increase in forest disturbance due to kaingin, and illegal cutting Baseline: 2000: 4,583 ha • Area reforested Baseline: 2001: 31,444 ha • Consumption of CFC Baseline: (2001) CFC – 11: 2001: 668.57 mt CFC – 12: 2001: 1,378.28 mt CFC – 113: 1996: 30.80 mt CFC – 115: 2001: 4.10 mt CFC – 502: 2000: 5.58 mt • Environmental degradation associated with four (4) of the nation's major economic activities (agriculture, fishery and forestry; mining; manufacturing; and land transportation) Baseline: 1998: P8.895B 	<p>DENR</p> <p>FMB</p> <p>EMB</p> <p>NSCB</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3: By 2009, the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children, are able to prepare for and cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Percentage of national, regional and local disaster coordinating councils with H/N/WES components Baseline: no data • Percentage of LDCCs with functional H/N/WES component Baseline: no data • Environmental Disaster Framework operationalized. Baseline: - Environmental Disaster Management Manual produced and adopted - Executive issuance on adoption of Environmental Disaster Management guidelines and protocols 	<p>DOH reports</p> <p>LGU reports</p>

AREA FOR COOPERATION: CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACE-BUILDING

UNDAF outcome by the end of the programme cycle:

By 2009, the level of violent conflict has been reduced, and human security and the culture of peace have been promoted nationwide.

Indicators and Baselines:

Coherence of government policies (and processes) within the framework of a social consensus to end armed conflicts (OR within the framework of human rights and human security)

Extent to which the military dominates government responses and policies on peace and security/armed conflicts

Level of accountability, competence, commitment and professionalism in the military and law enforcement agencies

Quality of civil society involvement in defining, building and sustaining a citizens' constituency for peace/peace agenda

Level and Extent of the promotion of a culture of peace

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
<p>CP Outcome 1: By 2009, the peace-building dimension of development cooperation is better established, based on a common understanding with civil society, and is mainstreamed into policies and practices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and Development included in MTPDP, defining peace and development priorities and thrusts for Mindanao Baseline: 1999: MTPDP adopted by Government with Chapter 15 on Peace and Development for Mindanao; Comprehensive peace programme reflected in Chapter 17 on Law and Order • Protection programmes for children in situations of armed conflict Baseline: - RA 7610 provided special protection of children against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination - 1990s: CSAC programme established - 2001: Executive Order No. 56 defining comprehensive program framework for children involved in armed conflict • Comprehensive national peace policy established through Executive Order Baseline : 2001: Executive Order No. 3 defines policy and administrative structure for Government's comprehensive peace efforts • Number of armed conflicts settled at local level Baseline: 1990s: 5 peace zones established nation-wide • Number of peace pacts/agreements between government and armed rebel groups Baseline: 2002: 10-12 peace zones established nation-wide 	<p>NEDA</p> <p>OPAPP (Ermita, Feb. 2002)</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>OPAPP, GoP-UN Multidonor Programme, Civil society (Tabang Mindanao)</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community-based peace and development initiatives sustained, especially in conflict-affected Baseline: 2003: 160 peace and development communities established through GoP-UN Multidonor Programme Phase 3 • Peaceful negotiated settlement of armed conflict Baseline: - 1995: GRP-RAM peace agreement signed - 1996: Peace Agreement signed with the MNLF - 1997-2003: Continuing GRP negotiation with MILF - 1994-2003: Intermittent GRP-NDF peace negotiations • Agreements on HR and IHL Baseline: 1998: Comprehensive agreement on HR and IHL (CAHR-IHL) signed between GRP and the NDF 	<p>2002 Mindanao Budget Summit</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>OPAPP</p>
<p>CP Outcome 2: By 2009, key actors are better able to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and to build peace and human security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included as agenda item in the Peace Process negotiations Baseline: no data • DepED advocacy issuances Baseline: no data • Number of teachers and Madaris educators trained on peace education Baseline: no data • Number of national TV hours devoted to child participation Baseline: no data • Number of radio hours (provincial and national) devoted to young people's participation and voluntary civic engagement in peace building Baseline: no data • Media plan which includes system of monitoring behaviour change Baseline: no data • Number of schools and Madaris incorporating peace education modules in the curriculum Baseline: no data 	<p>Peace Panel confirmations</p> <p>DepED reports</p> <p>Schools Division reports; PTWG reports</p> <p>Programming reports from media outfit</p> <p>Programming report from media outfit</p> <p>Document</p> <p>Supervision reports of District and Division Supervisors</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of military expenditures Baseline: 2002: Defense with a Php 41.5 billion or 5.3% allocation in 2002 budget (out of Php 780.8 billion) • Defense, relief and rehabilitation expenses Baseline: Total cost of assistance for evacuees estimated at P342 million in August 2001 Relief costs estimated at P18.4 million in March 2003 	<p>2002 Mindanao Budget Summit</p> <p>PDI, March 2003</p>
<p>CP Outcome 3: By 2009, individuals and communities affected by armed conflict have improved access to increased incomes, basic social services and participation in governance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated comprehensive policy and programme on DRRR adopted and implemented Baseline: no data • Number of Peace agreement/s signed between government and rebel forces declaring children as zones of peace Baseline: no data • Number of MOA signed between government and non-state actors Baseline: no data • Number of laws and ordinances passed and enforced protecting CSAC Baseline: no data • Number of children trained, organized and involved as peace advocates Baseline: no data • Number of formal and traditional volunteers and volunteer groups mobilized for peace building • Number of children utilized and recruited (either as child soldiers or spies) Baseline : - 2002: Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) utilized 7 children in its operation against the AFP - 2002: AFP estimated that number of children involved in armed conflict is 13% of the total rebel population of the NPA as well as the MILF 	<p>Reports from OPAPP, DND, DSWD</p> <p>Reports from OPAPP</p> <p>Reports from OPAPP, CHR, CWC</p> <p>Records of Congress, Sangguniang Bayan, Panglunsod and Panglalawigan</p> <p>Reports from LGU social welfare offices, NGOs, DSWD</p> <p>Reports from LGU social welfare offices, NGOs, DSWD Reports</p> <p>OPAPP (Ermita, Feb. 2002)</p> <p>AFP; Child 21, CWC-UNICEF</p>

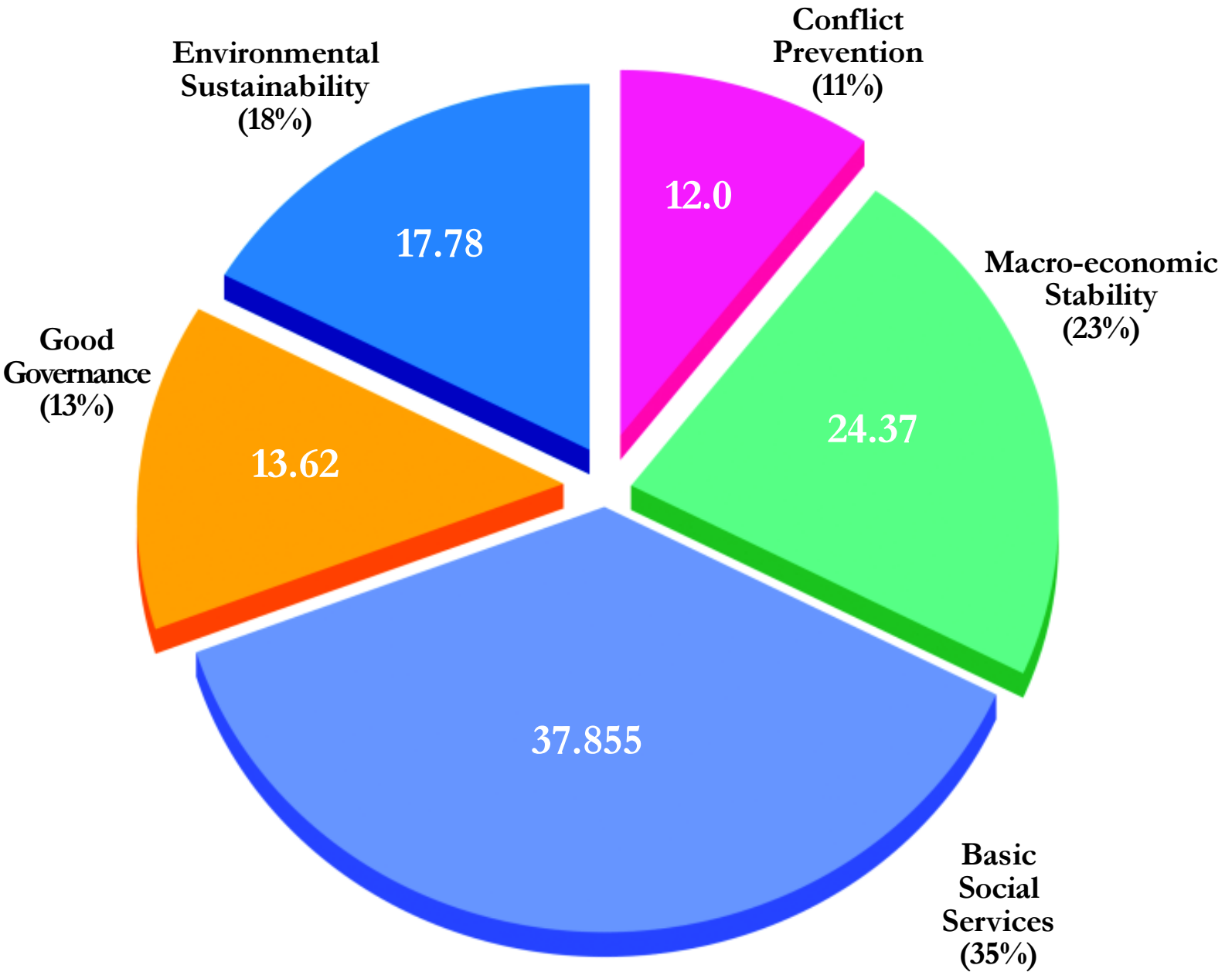
Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former combatants elected and appointed to various posts at the district, provincial and national levels Baseline: - 2001: new ARMM legislated by virtue of plebiscite on August 2001, new leaders of ARMM and RLA - 2003: GMA appointed a total of 80 Muslims in the Executive and Judiciary branches of government in compliance with Article 5 of RA 9054 • Status on the implementation of GRP-MNLF peace agreement Baseline: - 2002: 1,500 MNLF former combatants fully integrated into the PNP; Regional security force under the PNP operationalized in May 2002 - 2003: 5,815 former MNLF integrated in the AFP; ARMM Unified Command established through Executive Order 212 on May 2003 • Literacy rate Baseline: - Lowest enrolment rate for 7-16 years old in conflict affected areas: Davao del Sur (85.3%); Basilan (82.1%); Sulu (77.7%); Lanao del Sur (76.9%); Maguindanao (76.6%) - 6 out of 10 ARMM residents aged 10-64 yrs old have functional literacy compared to 9 out of 10 in the NCR • Land ownership opportunity Baseline: About 3% of the 4,000 members of the Negros Oriental Federation of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization joined the NPA after tiring of waiting for land ownership • Unemployment/underemployment rate, by sex Baseline: Sulu, Basilan, Lanao del Sur have lowest underemployment rates; from 1997-2000, Sulu had an average underemployment rate of 5.7%; Basilan, 4.6%; Sulu has the lowest female 	<p data-bbox="1052 373 1127 401">OPAPP</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1129 1247 1157">PHDR, Ferrer, 2002</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1331 1263 1358">1994 FLEMMS, NSO</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1533 1166 1560">Ferrer 2002</p> <p data-bbox="1052 1808 1174 1835">PHDR 2002</p>

Country Programme Outputs/Outcomes	Indicators and Baselines	Sources of Verification
	<p>activity rate at only 19.1%, less than a fourth of the corresponding male rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty incidence in conflict-affected areas Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 66% of families in ARMM live below poverty line compared to the national average of 33.7% in 2000 - ARMM has highest poverty incidence - 6 conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and 4 NPA-affected areas in Visayas comprise 10 bottom provinces - Basilan, Sultan Kudarat and Zamboanga del Sur are among the top ten losers in per capita income • Community-based rehabilitation programmes Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2001: Actual investment reached Php 12.6 billion in 2001 with 79% of the total investments from ODA assistance - 2002: National Program for Unification and Development under the OPAPP who has provided socio-economic assistance program, to MNLF communities through skills training, income generating projects, resettlement housing and study grants to a total 1,744 MNLF members and their families • Number of displaced persons Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close to 300,000 people displaced in April 2002, almost half were children and young people - 411,849 persons displaced at the height of the 2003 war - In November 2002, displacements were recorded as follows: Maguindanao (207,586); Sulu (89, 272); Lanao del Norte(58, 891); North Cotabato (32,189) and Marawi City (52,944). • Number of children victims of armed conflict and served by DSWD Baseline: 2002: 90 • Number of women victims of armed conflict and served by DSWD Baseline: 2002: 14 	<p>NSCB; Interagency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics</p> <p>PHDR 2000</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>OPAPP</p> <p>Amnesty International</p> <p>DSWD; Tabang Mindanaw</p> <p>DSWD</p> <p>DSWD</p>

MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME FOR CYCLE CALENDAR

UNCT M&E activities					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Survey/ studies	Studies to be conducted on feasibility of joint programmes in areas of cooperation identified in the UNDAF; Conduct of baseline survey or relevant researches to determine baseline of identified indicators in the UNDAF	Prepare programme documents and agreements for joint programmes	Conduct relevant studies preparatory to CCA	Finalize CCA	Conduct surveys/ studies to fill-in data gaps as identified in the CCA/UNDAF
Monitoring Systems	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through the DevInfo system set-up at NEDA; Development of monitoring tools and checklists	Set-up DevInfo at local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels	Regular monitoring of MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators through DevInfo at national and local levels
Evaluations			Evaluation of progress in achieving the UNDAF Outcomes/CP Outcomes	Evaluation of joint programmes	Conduct of UNDAF 2005-2009 Final Evaluation
Reviews	UNDAF Annual Review	Conduct of UNDAF Annual Review	Conduct review of M and E system for MDG/CCA/UNDAF indicators set-up at national and local levels; Conduct of UNDAF Annual Review	Conduct of UNDAF Annual Review	Conduct of UNDAF Final Review; Review of M and E Plan/Programme Cycle Calendar
Planning References					
UNDAF evaluation milestones	Conduct of UNDAF Annual Review	Drafting of MDG Report ; Conduct of UNDAF Annual Review	UNCT/ GRPevaluation of UNDAF; CCA/ UNDAF Joint Management Structure to be set-up	Finalize CCA; Prepare UNDAF; Conduct of UNDAF Annual Review; and Conduct of Joint Programming Evaluation	Conduct of Joint Strategy Meeting for UNDAF; Conduct of UNDAF Final Evaluation
M&E Capacity Building	Training of national government personnel and UN to use DevInfo	Training of local government personnel and UN to use DevInfo	Capacity-building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF Review and Evaluation	Capacity-building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF Review and Evaluation	Capacity-building activities to be implemented based on needs identified in UNDAF
Use of Information	Information from UNDAF Annual Review will be inputted to preparatory work for joint programming and UNDAF monitoring	Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used to prepare MDG Report and UNDAF Evaluation	UNDAF Evaluation will be inputs to preparation of CCA and next UNDAF	Status of indicators in DevInfo to be used for final UNDAF Evaluation	Final UNDAF Evaluation to be used to refine UNDAF Results Matrix and M and E Framework and Plan
Partner Activities	Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF will be jointly conducted with NEDA, DILG and key programme/project partners; UNDAF Annual Review to be conducted with government and other key partners	UNDAF Annual Review to be conducted with government and other key partners	Reviews/ Evaluations will be jointly conducted with NEDA and concerned key partners government agencies; CCA and UNDAF joint management structure to include NEDA as key partner	UNDAF Annual Review to be conducted with government and other key partners	Joint Strategy Meeting to be conducted with Government to be led by NEDA and other key partners in civil society, private sector, and donor community; Final Evaluation of UNDAF 2005-2009 to be conducted with major partners

Programme Resources Framework



Total:

\$107.755M

In millions of dollars

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
AFP	- Armed Forces of the Philippines
AIDS	- Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ALGs	- Alternative Law Groups
ALS	- Alternative Learning System
APIS	- Annual Poverty Indicator Survey
ARMM	- Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ASG	- Abu Sayyaf Group
AUSAID	- Australian Aid
BCPCs	- Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children
BFAD	- Bureau of Food and Drugs
BSS	- Basic Social Services
CADTs	- Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles
CAHR	- Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights
CALTs	- Certificate of Ancestral Land Titles
CBFM	- Community-based Forest Management
CBI	- Community-Based Interventions
CBRM	- Community-Based Resource Management
CCA	- Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CF	- Country Framework
CFM	- Child-Friendly Movement
CHD	- Center for Health Development
CHED	- Commission on Higher Education
CHR	- Commission on Human Rights
CMCHN	- Comprehensive Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
CNSP	- Children in Need of Special Protection
COA	- Commission on Audit
COMELEC	- Commission on Elections
CPC V	- Fifth Country Programme for Children
CPH	- Census of Population and Housing
CRC	- Convention on the Rights of Children
CSAC	- Children in Situations of Armed Conflict
CSC	- Civil Service Commission
CSO	- Civil Society Organisation
CWC	- Council for the Welfare of Children
DA	- Department of Agriculture
DANIDA	- Danish International Development Agency
DAO	- Department Administrative Order
DAR	- Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	- Department of Budget and Management
DDR	- Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
DDRR	- Disarmament, Demobilisation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration
DENR	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepED	- Department of Education
DFA	- Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	- Dept. of Interior and Local Government
DILG-ARMM	- Department of Interior and Local Government in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
DND	- Department of National Defense
DOE	- Department of Energy
DOH	- Department of Health
DOJ	- Department of Justice
DOLE	- Department of Labor and Employment
DOT	- Department of Tourism
DSWD	- Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	- Department of Trade and Industry
ECD	- Early Childhood Development
ECCD	- Early Childhood Care and Development
ECOP	- Employers' Confederation of the Philippines
EFA	- Education for All

EMB	- Environmental Management Bureau
ENR	- Environment and Natural Resources
EU	- European Union
FAO	- Food and Agriculture Office
FAP	- Foreign-Assisted Project
FHSIS	- Field Health Service Information System
FIC	- Full Immunisation Coverage
FIES	- Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FLEMMS	- Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
FMB	- Forest Management Bureau
FNRI	- Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FPS	- Family Planning Survey
GRP (GOP)	- Government of the Republic of the Philippines
GRP-RAM	- Government of the Republic of the Philippines - Reform the Armed Forces Movement
HIV/AIDS	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRD	- Human Resource Development
HKI	- Helen Keller International
HNP	- Health and Nutrition Programme
HUDCC	- Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IATWG	- Inter-Agency Technical Working Group
ICT	- Information and Communication Technology
IECCD	- Integrated Early Childhood Care and Development
IHL	- International Humanitarian Law
ILO	- International Labour Organisation
IOM	- International Organisation for Migration
IMO	- International Maritime Organisation
IP	- Indigenous Peoples
IPRA	- Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
IRR	- Implementing Rules and Regulations
JICA	- Japan International Cooperation Agency
LCCs	- Local Coordinating Councils
LCEs	- Local Chief Executives
LCWC	- Local Council for Women and Children
LFS	- Labor Force Survey
LGPMS	- Local Governance Performance Management System
LGUs	- Local Government Units
M&E	- Monitoring and Evaluation
MDR	- Maternal Death Review
MEA	- Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MBN-CBIS	- Minimum Basic Needs - Community-Based Information System
MCHN	- Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition
MCHS	- Maternal and Child Health Survey
MD	- Millennium Declaration
MDGs	- Millennium Development Goals
MFI	- Microfinance Institution
MICS	- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	- Management Information System
MILF	- Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MMT	- Million Metric Tons
MNLF	- Moro National Liberation Front
MRF	- Materials Recovery Facility
MTPDP	- Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
NDHS	- National Demographic and Health Survey
NAPC	- National Anti-Poverty Commission
NBOO	- National Barangay Operations Office
NCDPC	- National Center for Disease Prevention and Control (DOH)
NCHF	- National Center for Family Health
NCIP	- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCR	- National Capital Region
NCRFW	- National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NDCC	- National Disaster Coordinating Council
NDF	- National Demographic Front
NDHS	- National Demographic and Health Survey
NEDA	- National Economic and Development Authority
NEMA	- National Environmental Management Act

NGAs	- National Government Agencies
NNS	- National Nutrition Survey
NPA	- New People's Army
NSO	- National Statistics Office
NSCB	- National Statistical Coordinating Board
OPAPP	- Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
ORS	- Oral Rehydration Salts
OSHC	- Occupational Safety and Health Center
OSY	- Out-of-School Youths
PAO	- Public Attorney's Office
PCCI	- Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry
PCFC	- Philippine Credit and Finance Corporation
PEP	- Philippine Energy Plan
PHDR	- Philippine Human Development Report
PIA	- Philippine Information Agency
PIR	- Programme Implementation Review
PNAC	- Philippine National AIDS Council
PNP	- Philippine National Police
PNVSCA	- Philippine National Volunteer Service Coordinating Agency
PO	- People's Organisation
POPCOM	- Population Commission
POPs	- Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPI	- Philippine Press Institute
PSWD	- Provincial Social Welfare and Development
PSY	- Philippine Statistical Yearbook
PTWG	- Provincial Technical Working Group
RE	- Renewable Energy
RD	- Reconstruction and Development
RH	- Reproductive Health
RLA	- Regional Legislative Assembly
RSCWC	- Regional Councils for the Welfare of Children
SD	- Sustainable Development
SEC	- Securities and Exchange Commission
SMEs	- Small and Medium Enterprises
SPPR	- State of the Philippine Population Report
SRA	- Social Reform Agenda
SSS	- Social Security Service
STI	- Sexually-Transmitted Infection
SOC	- Survey on Children
SOF	- Survey on Overseas Filipinos
SSS	- Social Security System
SWOT	- Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
SWM	- Solid Waste Management
TB	- Tuberculosis
TESDA	- Technical Education and Skill Development Authority
UFMR	- Under-Five Morality rate
UNAIDS	- UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	- United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	- UN Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	- UN Development Programme
UNESCO	- UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCC	- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	- UN Population Fund
UNHabitat	- UN Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	- UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	- UN Information Center
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	- UN Industrial Development Organisation
UPPI	- University of the Philippines Population Institute
UNV	- UN Volunteers
USAID	- US Assistance for International Development
WATSAN	- Water and Sanitation
WB	- World Bank
WHO	- World Health Organisation
YAFS	- Young Adults Fertility Survey

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