

## Joint Programme Document

### A. COVER PAGE

**1. Fund Name:** Joint SDG Fund

**2. MPTFO Project Reference Number:**

**3. Joint programme title:** Reaping the Demographic Dividend and Managing the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 by Applying an Integrated National Financing Framework in the Philippines

**4. Short title:** Philippines INFF: Financing the Demographic Dividend and Managing COVID-19 Impact

**5. Country and region:** Philippines, Asia and the Pacific

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**9. Short description:**

The Philippines' Ambisyon 2040, which presents the long-term aspirations of the country and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 both contain goals and targets that are consistent with various SDG targets. While the SDGs have been incorporated in the PDP and other development frameworks, the goals and targets will benefit from a strategy articulating how the aspirations it lays out are costed and how these will be financed. In particular, the link of the national and sectoral plans with the budgeting process and financing strategies requires further strengthening as these plans and the related SDGs are not mandatory considerations in the formulation of the annual national budgets and the financing gap is significant. This disconnect between plans and budgets, especially as they relate to SDGs, is expected to be starker as government recalibrates and re-strategizes its approaches – policy- and programme-wise – to respond to, mitigate the impact of, and transition to a new normal given the severe socio-economic damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. How the SDGs will be financed is not mentioned in the most

recent guidelines<sup>1</sup> issued on the formulation of the annual budget nor immediately evident in the government's "We Recover As One" Roadmap for COVID-19, and how other financing flows can be leveraged to achieve the national development outcomes and the SDGs. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed weaknesses in the country's health system, and the subsequent adverse impacts on the economy and way of life of Filipinos are already evident (*Inception Report, Updating of UN CCA for the Philippines, August 2020*). For the first time since measurements began in 1990, UNDP estimates that global human development—a combination of education, health, and living standards—could fall this year. While presenting enormous challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic also presents vast opportunities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Joint Programme (JP) will apply the building blocks of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to provide catalytic support – tools, technical assistance for strengthening systems, coordination and consensus building on priorities as part of a whole of government approach in support of the We Recover As One. It will assist in strengthening government's national planning and budgeting mechanisms to ensure that resource allocation is more effectively targeted and in putting in place a more diversified financing framework that can together help to leverage additional resources for the implementation of COVID-19 recovery strategies, and ultimately, the achievement of the SDGs in an integrated manner.

## 10. Keywords:

COVID-19, Demographic Dividend, Development Finance Assessment, Financing, Integrated National Financing Framework, INFF, SDGs, SDG budgeting, SDG Financing, Teenage Pregnancy, Education, Employment, Health, Nutrition, Philippines

## 11. Overview of budget:

<b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b>	<b>USD 1,000,000</b>
Co-funding UNDP	USD 200,000
Co-funding UNFPA	USD 150,000
Co-funding UNICEF	USD 150,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 1,500,000</b>

## 12. Timeframe:

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Duration</b>
July 2020	June 2022	24 months

## 13. Gender Marker: 2 points in average

<sup>1</sup> There is no mention of the Sustainable Development Goals in the DBM Budget Call for the FY2021 (National Budget Memorandum Circular No. 133, Series of 2019), although it mentions that budget proposals should be consistent with the Philippine Development Plan.

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## B. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1. **Call for Concept Notes:** SDG Financing (2/2019) – Component 1
2. **Programme Outcome [pre-selected]**  
Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2)
3. **UNSDCF Outcomes and Outputs**

### 3.1 Outcome

#### **Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019-2023**

##### **People Pillar Outcome 1:**

The most marginalized, vulnerable, and at-risk people and groups benefit from inclusive and quality services and live in a supportive environment wherein their nutrition, food security, and health are ensured and protected.

### 3.2 Intermediate Outcomes

**PFSD Intermediate Outcome 1.a** - Government, civil society and private sector at the national and local levels, with clear accountability and functions, delivering inclusive, sustained and resilient services in a coordinated and integrated manner

**PFSD Intermediate Outcome 1.c** - Government at national and sub-national levels implementing harmonized, evidence-based, inclusive policies which are equitably resourced and monitored

### 3.3 Outputs (in PFSD 2019-2023, listed as programming priorities)

**PFSD programing priority 1.i** - supporting the development of capacities of provincial and local governments and communities in the design and implementation of harmonized, cost-effective strategies, policies and plans

**PFSD programing priority 1.ii** - improving coordination mechanisms in and between relevant national agencies

**PFSD programing priority 1.v** - supporting evidence generation for development and revision of strategies, policies and plans through research and data gathering

**PFSD programing priority 1.vii** - providing integrated policy and bottleneck analysis



## 4. SDG Targets directly addressed by the Joint Programme

### 4.1 List of SDG targets

**Goal 17:** Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

**SDG 17.3** Mobilize additional financial resources for the Philippines from multiple sources

**Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**SDG 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**SDG 3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

**SDG 3.d** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

**Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning

**SDG 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**SDG 5.6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

**Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**SDG 8.6** By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

### 4.2 Expected SDG impact

The current pandemic shows that the SDGs are tightly interlinked: progress on one goal, or lack thereof, affects other goals. The degree of progress along multiple goals and targets is itself likely to contribute to the eventual impacts of the crisis on the SDGs. The pandemic has also brought to the fore how central the SDGs are, including past progress on the SDGs, for building resilience against shocks and avoiding backslides into poverty.

While the anticipated outcomes of the COVID-19 pandemic are dire, they can be averted by the actions we take now—some of which may already be under way. The aggregate amount of fiscal stimulus across countries is estimated to be USD 9 trillion (Battersby, et al., 2020) and according to a World Bank compilation from late May,

190 countries and territories have planned, introduced or adapted social protection measures in response to COVID-19 (Gentilini, et al., 2020). These responses can contribute to addressing immediate challenges brought on by the pandemic and build towards longer-term SDG commitments.

Each country is now identifying tailored solutions to respond to their greatest needs, and efforts at the local level need to be strengthened and supported, but all of these responses must add up to coordinated action that matches the global scale of COVID-19 in order to counter the universal risk of falling short on the SDGs.

There is now a compelling case that investing in high-value interventions allows for multiple targets to be reached, across different sectors. By applying the principles (or building blocks) of an INFF in the Philippine budgetary process, implementing reforms in how government plans and budgets for the SDGs, and how it executes and monitors priority programs, better integration of public investments in health, education and employment specifically targeting women and young people can be achieved especially at this time when COVID-19 poses a major, if not the most significant, threat to reaping the country's demographic dividend and achieving the SDGs.

Demographic dividend (DD) as defined by UNFPA means *"the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age share of the population"*. Studies show that maximization of the DD was assumed to be responsible for about 35% of the average annual economic growth of vibrant Asian economies such as Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand during the period 1965-1995. It should be noted, however, that the Philippine Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM) has stated, in its National Plan of Action for Reaping the Demographic Dividend that the DD is not automatic and requires strategic investments in young people's health, education, economic policy and governance. A UNFPA-commissioned study in 2017 shows that investing in health alone, particularly in the full implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law, can potentially have substantial economic benefits valued at USD 128 billion for the period 2019-2023 compared to just USD 63 billion under a "business-as-usual" or weak implementation scenario of the RPRH Law. In turn, with these economic gains achieved through the DD, the same study estimated poverty incidence potentially declining from 19% to 9% and the number of poor declining from 20 million to 12 million. This estimated gain from investing in young people's health provides a glimpse of the tremendous potential awaiting the country if these investments are coordinated and extended to the other determinants of the demographic dividend such as the quality education and employment of the youth.

For the first time since measurements began in 1990, UNDP estimates that global human development—a combination of education, health, and living standards—could fall this year. While presenting enormous challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic also presents vast opportunities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UNDP's 2019 report on the economic prize of investing in SDGs estimates that USD 1.3 trillion can be unlocked from health and well-being investments. Furthermore, the mechanisms to be established can be replicated and scaled to fund other cross-sectoral issues and sub-national government institutions once the proof of concept has been demonstrated.

## 5. Relevant objectives from the national SDG framework

The Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 encapsulates all 17 SDGs and is regarded as the national SDG framework. Objectives relevant to this JP are the following:

5.1 Strengthen the linkages and coordination of agencies and strengthen results-based performance management. PDP 2017-2022 Chapter 5. Public Financial Management Reforms states its outcome as people-centered, innovative, clean, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public goods and services ensured with sub-chapter outcomes on enhancing administrative governance

5.2 Reduce vulnerabilities by decreasing people's exposure to risks and increasing their adaptive capacities. PDP 2017-2022 Chapter 11. Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families identifies a sub-chapter outcome on universal and transformative social protection for all achieved

5.3 Ensure that as the demographic window opens, more of the country's population will steadily have good health and the right sets of skills to be highly productive. A full chapter of the PDP 2017-2022 is devoted to Reaping the Demographic Dividend (Chapter 13), with outcomes on accelerating the demographic transition and maximizing gains from the demographic dividend

In consultation with and upon advice from the government, this JP has been reviewed and recalibrated to align with the government's "We Recover As One" Roadmap for COVID-19. The same roadmap has been adopted by the government in its own recent mid-term review of the PDP 2017-2022. A review of the JP's design shows its responsiveness to the following priority sectors, policies, and strategies of the recovery roadmap:

Joint SDG Fund	"We Recover As One" Roadmap for COVID-19
<p>Establishment of a functional Integrated National Financing Framework that can support the attainment of the SDGs (Sub-Outcome 1)</p> <p>Identifying alternative sources to meet the SDG financing gap (Sub-Outcome 3)</p>	<p><b>Economic Development: Macroeconomy – Fiscal Sector</b>  <b><u>Priority Policies and Strategies</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Realign expenditure priorities in 2020 and 2021.</li> <li>▪ Explore all multilateral and market financing options.</li> <li>▪ Promote NG-LGU co-financing for development programs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Governance &amp; crosscutting concerns</b>  <b><u>Priority Policies and Strategies</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhance coordination and cooperation between and among the national government, regional interagency bodies, LGUs, private sector, and civil society to enable whole-of-society response.</li> </ul>

<p>Finance and coordinate multi-sector priority SDG programmes that reduce future expenditure requirements for the SDGs and mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and harnessing the demographic dividend (Sub-Outcome 2)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employing the demographic dividend as a thematic test case given its complex, interdependent, and inter-sectoral nature, build national government's capacity for evidence-based budgeting and performance-oriented expenditure tracking system within an integrated national financing framework</li> <li>2. Socio-economic impact of COVID-19, particularly on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and the Demographic Dividend, analyzed and mitigated</li> </ol>	<p><b>Social Development: Health &amp; Nutrition – Continuing threat of COVID-19</b> <b><u>Priority Policies and Strategies</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Intensify public health education campaign, including effective risk communication</li> <li>▪ Strengthen and expand telehealth.</li> </ul> <p><b>Education – Adopting flexible and blended learning</b> <b><u>Priority Policies and Strategies</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prioritize investments in online platforms</li> </ul> <p><b>Labor and Employment</b> <b><u>Priority Policies and Strategies</u></b> Improve social protection programs and income support systems.</p>
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## 6. Brief overview of the Theory of Change of the Joint Programme

Several institutional characteristics in the Philippine government pose great challenges in attaining the SDGs by 2030. First, in spite of progress and innovation on this front, the linkages between the national plan and the national budget remains weak with knock-on implications for the effectiveness of resources allocated to the SDGs and development priorities. This plan-to-budget disconnect is certain to widen as government implements its recovery plan for COVID-19 and redirects the already scarce resources from critical SDG-relevant programmes to the emergency response to the pandemic. Secondly, as with many other countries, there is a need to reassess the various components of the financing strategy to ensure greater diversification, including finding ways to bring together both

public and private financing flows and pilot financing for a multisectoral priority, principal examples of which are the COVID-19 response and recovery plan and the National Action Plan for Reaching and Optimizing the Demographic Dividend. Given the complexity of the institutional ecosystem, this calls for a whole of government and multi-stakeholder approach to promote interlinkages as well as consensus on policy priorities to leverage additional resources. To address this, the JP is designed to apply the building blocks of the INFF to provide catalytic support – tools, technical assistance for strengthening systems, coordination and consensus building on priorities as part of a whole of government and multi-stakeholder approach to strengthen not only the current mechanisms of the national planning and budgeting processes to ensure that resource allocation is more effectively targeted (tracked by strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems) but also to put in place a more diversified financing framework that can together help to leverage additional resources to support the achievement of the SDGs in an integrated manner, particularly under the COVID-19 context where the country now risks significantly regressing from its pre-pandemic trajectory of being on track to achieve its SDG targets by 2030.

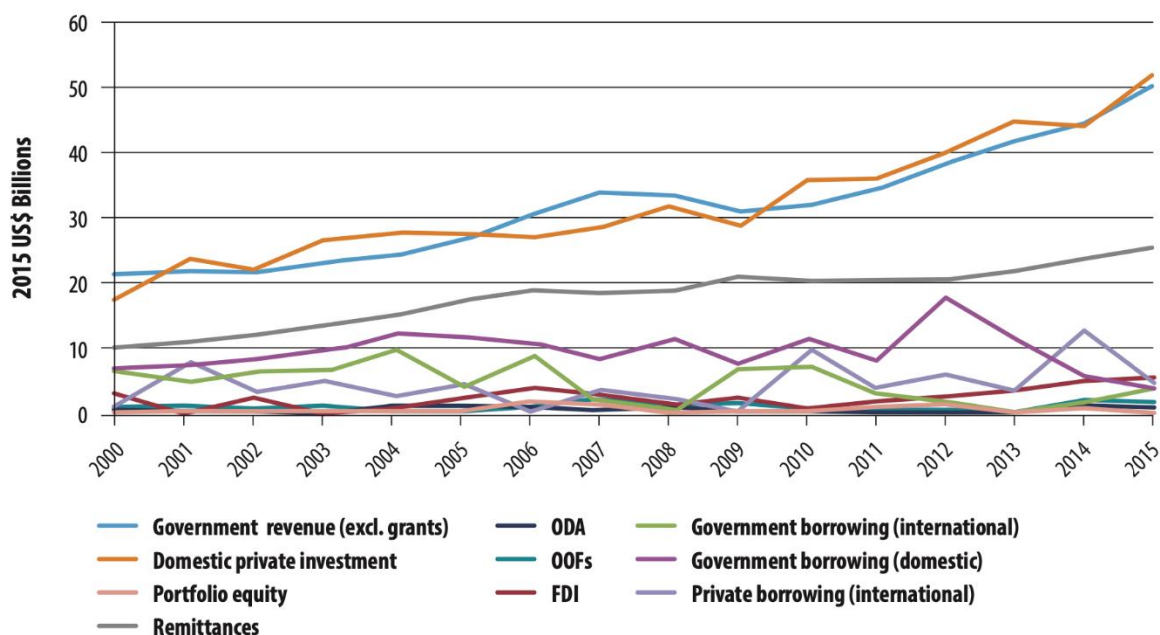
## C. JOINT PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

### 1. Baseline and Situation Analysis

#### 1.1 Problem statement

In 2014, the Philippines carried out its first Development Finance and Aid Assessment<sup>2</sup> (DFAA), which provided a comprehensive review of the development financing landscape (for the period 2000-2013) offered recommendations and proposals to strengthen the use, effectiveness and complementarity of various types of resources. Building on this evidence and findings from a range of other studies and reports, a 2017 note<sup>3</sup> provided an updated view of the Philippines' sustainable development context and of its financing landscape. It examined how government policies and institutional structures are set up to respond to key challenges and opportunities through the lens of the INFF.

Figure 1. Financial flows in the Philippines (2015-2017)



The 2017 DFA note presents that domestic resources (public and private) dominate the country's financing landscape, accounting for over two-thirds of all resources. However, government revenue remains low, accounts for 17.2 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2015. Domestic private investment although significant has remained constant as a proportion of GDP since 2010 and could be further leveraged. An upcoming UNDP report indicates that the private sector contributed approximately USD 4.6 billion in programmes

<sup>2</sup><https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/meetTheSDGs/Philippines%20Development%20Finance%20Assessment%20-%20Policies,%20Institutional%20Arrangments%20and%20Flows.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/dg/dev-effectiveness/RBAP-DG-2018-Development-Finance-Assessment-Snapshot-Philippines.pdf>

and financing to the SDGs from 2016-2019. Recent trends in business practice around corporate social value (CSV) and inclusivity point to the potential of local private actors to contribute to national and sustainable development goals, provided that the enabling environment is strengthened. This emerging process of transformation of businesses enables achieving national development outcomes and the SDGs with greater impact.

While many of the elements of an INFF are already present in the Philippines, there remains major gaps in ensuring the operationalization of an INFF, which have impacts for financing effectively available for priorities in the development plan as well as for leveraging additional resources and showing results.

### **Unclear Link of Plans to the Budget**

Efforts to attain the SDGs are governed and coordinated primarily by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), with the PDP 2017-2022 serving as the government's mid-term plan, and the implementation mechanism of the SDGs. The PDP is accompanied by the PDP Results Matrices and the Public Investment Program (PIP), which provides the targets and the cost of programs in the PDP. However, it remains difficult to track how much of the PIP is included in the annual budget, as the NEDA and DBM use two distinct systems that are not inter-operable or linked.

### **Need to refine and flesh out programs that seek to attain SDG goals and to mitigate the regressive impact of COVID-19 on the country's pre-pandemic trajectory to achieving the SDGs**

The Voluntary National Review of the Philippines (2019) states that all 17 SDG targets can be mapped into the PDPs. It also notes that out of 155 Tier 1<sup>4</sup> indicators of the SDGs, only 68 or 44% is included in the PDP Results Matrices, suggesting that mapping of SDGs is only at the level of the 17 goals and not the 169 targets set in the 2030 Agenda. This creates a risk that some SDGs may not have any program or agency that is accountable for its attainment. Furthermore, agency performance metrics while are included in the budget are also not matched to SDG targets.

The same evidence of correspondence between the SDGs and the COVID-19 recovery roadmap is lacking inasmuch as the latter has yet to incorporate projections of the pandemic's impact on the country's trajectory towards SDG achievement in the near- to medium-term and until 2030, much less the investments required to arrest any regression in trends.

As of this writing, based on the latest feedback from NEDA, the PDP 2017-2022 RM is currently being updated and the SDG indicators not incorporated in the original list will be included. For example, all SDG Goal 3 Philippine indicators are already in the RM of the Updated Chapter 10: Transforming Human Capital Development Towards Greater Agility.

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<sup>4</sup> Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available



### **Weak Monitoring against the PDP**

Monitoring agency performance on their target outputs and outcomes is done within the agency and through the PDP monitoring mechanisms. Monitoring at the agency level tends to be weak in general.

At the oversight (NEDA) level, there has been progress in recent years with the shift in using the Results Matrices as a monitoring rather than just a planning tool. An SDG Watch<sup>5</sup> platform was also created by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), through which indicators and proxy indicators for the SDGs in the Philippines are identified and data are regularly collated.

These systems generate data on the outcome level, majority of which are only measured once every few years. Intermediate performance indicators that can be tracked quarterly or monthly are needed to enable monitoring systems to raise red flags early on to provide an opportunity for timely course correction in program execution.

Conveying the right information to the public to gain public trust and confidence in the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic is also a key priority defined in the "We Recover As One" roadmap. Among others, the plan calls for determining the information needs of the general public as defined by the users themselves and then designing a prototype dashboard and portal to meet these needs. While the government recognizes that most of the information sought by the public are already available, it also acknowledges that these are largely fragmented. While numerous efforts to generate and disseminate information on COVID-19 have been initiated by national government agencies, local government units, the academe, media and development partners (e.g. multilateral organizations), these information were sometimes inconsistent, contradictory, vague, or incomplete which then results in just more confusion and anxiety among the public and the implementing units in government.

### **Need to Expand Financing Sources to address COVID-19 impact and achievement of the SDGs**

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the lives of Filipinos and caused disruption to the Philippine economy. In response, the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act (Republic Act no. 11469) was signed by President Duterte on 23 March 2020 to minimize the effect of the COVID-19. The act granted additional special powers to the President and provided stimulus packages to the affected sectors. In line with this, there are economic measures to address the impact of COVID-19 and to boost the economy. These measures include the Balik Probinsiya, Bagong Pag-asa Program, Philippine Economic Stimulus Act and Financial Institutions Strategic Transfer Law.

The Philippine Economic Stimulus Act or the Accelerated Recovery and Investments Stimulus for the Economy of the Philippines (ARISE Philippines) is seeking to offer various forms of assistance to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and other key sectors affected by the COVID-19 crisis, while at the same time rebuilding consumer confidence. It is expected to generate some 1.5 million jobs through infrastructure projects and financial assistance for small businesses between 2020 to 2023. The 1.3 trillion PhP would be used to fund wage

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<sup>5</sup> <https://psa.gov.ph/sdg>



subsidies and cash-for-work programs for displaced workers, zero-interest loans for companies, and loan guarantees for banks.

The Financial Institutions Strategic Law on the other hand seeks to encourage financial institutions to sell their nonperforming assets to asset management companies to be created as so-called financial institutions strategic transfer corporations that specialize in the resolution of distressed assets by providing fiscal incentives. These include tax exemptions and reduced registration and transfer fees on certain transactions. The passage of the law will promote investor and depositor confidence and will result in the efficient conduct of financial intermediation. The law will also enable the financial system to mobilize savings and investments for the country's recovery post-COVID-19 pandemic.

Domestic resources dominate the Philippines' financial landscape, with domestic public and domestic private sources each accounting for more than a third each. While reforms in tax collection, tax administration, budget policy and expenditure management have created a wider fiscal space to accommodate government spending, revenue levels remain low in absolute terms at less than \$500 per person in 2015 and in comparative terms relative to others in the region. Furthermore, national government will lose US\$6 Billion of its annual budget in 2022 as this will be reallocated to the Internal Revenue Allotment of local governments, as mandated by the Supreme Court through its Mandanas decision.

To simplify the tax system, minimize leakages, and generate additional revenue, the Department of Finance has unveiled four tax reform packages as early as 2017. As of March 2020, only the first package and the adjustment to the SIN Taxes has been passed by Congress. The second package has been declared as urgent by the President and is still for approval in the Senate. An additional area to consider is exploring opportunities to engage the private sector and tap into innovative financing approaches.

In addition to strengthening the overall interlinkages across planning and budgeting to better utilize resources and align resource flows to transformational priorities, the JP also aims to address 2 priority issues which will impact the achievement of the SDGs, namely:

### **1.1.1 Maximizing the Demographic Dividend**

The Philippines' population will reach 108.8 million in 2020, according to the PSA estimates. More than 53 million are below 25 years of age, including 10.3 million adolescent girls (10-19 years old). This large share of young people presents the country with a "demographic window of opportunity", an opportunity to accelerate development if strategic investments are made, a phenomenon known as the "demographic dividend" <sup>6</sup>.

However, harnessing the DD is not automatic and is a time-bounded window of opportunity that will eventually close on the country whether it is taken advantage of or not, based on the government's National Action Plan for Reaching and Optimizing the Demographic Dividend of the Philippine Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM). Harnessing the DD requires strategic investments in young people's health, education, economic policy and governance. For instance, improving child health services allow more children to survive and leads to couples desiring smaller families. Increased investments in family planning can prevent unintended pregnancies, leading to achievement of desired fertility intentions of

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.neda.gov.ph/neda-explainer-reaping-demographic-dividend>

women and couples. Family size is positively associated with poverty. Population growth also contributes to poverty through the rapid expansion of the labour force, contributing to unemployment and slowing per capita income growth.

In UNICEF's Situational Analysis of Children in the Philippines 2018, data gathered shows that children from larger families are more likely to live in poverty than those from smaller ones. In 2009, more than half of families (51.5 per cent) with seven or more members lived below the poverty line, which had increased from 48 per cent in 2003 and 50.2 per cent in 2006. In comparison, in 2009 only 15.2 per cent of children in families with only three to four members lived in poverty; a small increase from 15.1 per cent in 2003 but a reduction from 15.6 per cent in 2006. Larger families (over six members) had a higher rate of extremely poor children (26.3 per cent) compared to those with three to four members (4.0 per cent).

In this regard, financing is a key challenge as is the full implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law 8 years after its enactment. Encouraging girls to stay in school through secondary level enables them to delay marriage and childbearing. As such, investments in education are critical to seizing the opportunity of a health workforce.

The National DD Action Plan also acknowledges that sound economic policies are necessary to create jobs for the large population of the youth. Effective poverty reduction and livelihood programs are likewise critical in improving economic productivity especially among the large segment of poor population among which high fertility is evident. Finally, good governance is essential to engage the power of the demographic dividend.

During the pandemic, although young people might fare better in terms of COVID-19 health outcomes, they are susceptible nonetheless to the socio-economic and psychological impact of the pandemic. Addressing these are crucial as young people – particularly those belonging to the 15-19 year-old age group – hold the potential to the country's recovery from the pandemic as they slowly transition to be part of the country's primary work force. Young people have also demonstrated their capacity to transform and support recovery of the country through various social innovations, including the use of social media and other apps to educate and engage families and communities about COVID and mental health, while others are engaged in designs that will boost economic activities during the pandemic. Evidently, adequate and coordinated financing to address the cross-sectoral determinants of the demographic dividend described above remains a key challenge to hurdle before this window of opportunity closes for the country.

### **1.1.2 COVID-19 Threats to Reversing Pre-pandemic Trajectories toward Achieving the SDGs and the Demographic Dividend**

The impact of COVID-19 is still uncertain for the global economy and the Philippines in the context of the timeframe of the JP. Initial estimates by the NEDA pegged a cumulative loss of USD 8.4 billion to USD 27.5 billion in gross value added, equivalent to 2.1% to 6.6% of nominal GDP. Actual Q2/2020 GDP data recently released by the government, however, show a 16.5% contraction year-on-year, the country's deepest on record since 1981. Consumer spending declined by 15.5%, industrial production by 22.9%, and services by 15.8% although government spending rose by 22.1% compared to a year ago.

The Chief of the International Monetary Fund had already declared that the global economy is in recession, which will bring about a significant reversal in the socio-economic gains the Philippines achieved in the past decade. Risk management and a rapid response from government is required to ensure that these negative exogenous shocks are mitigated.

For health-related SDGs covered under its mandate, UNFPA commissioned a July 2020 study estimating the extent of decline in access to key sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated community quarantines. For 2020 alone, projections show that maternal deaths will increase by 26% (3,261 from 2,595 without the community quarantines [CQ]), unmet need for family planning by 67% (5.2 million women from 3.1 million without the CQ), adolescent pregnancies by 22% (102,000 from 84,000 without the CQ), and women experiencing intimate partner violence by 16% (839,000 from 724,000 without the CQ).

In August 2020, the UN Secretary-General published a policy brief indicating that COVID-19 *"has created the largest disruption of education systems in history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries and all continents. Closures of schools and other learning spaces have impacted 94% of the world's student population, up to 99% in low and lower-middle income countries. The crisis is exacerbating pre-existing education disparities by reducing the opportunities for many of the most vulnerable children, youth, and adults – those living in poor or rural areas, girls, refugees, persons with disabilities and forcibly displaced persons – to continue their learning. Learning losses also threaten to extend beyond this generation and erase decades of progress, not least in support of girls and young women's educational access and retention. Some 23.8 million additional children and youth (from pre-primary to tertiary) may drop out or not have access to school next year due to the pandemic's economic impact alone."* Latest data from the Philippine Department of Education show that 23.67 million students have enrolled in both public and private schools for the School Year 2020-2021 compared to over 27 million in 2019.

On the other hand, a joint ILO-ADB report on "Tackling the COVID-19 youth employment crisis in Asia and the Pacific" identified the following multidimensional impact of the pandemic on youth education and employment: 1) job disruptions from reduced working hours and layoffs, 2) disruptions in education and training, and 3) difficulties transitioning from school to work and moving between jobs. The report indicates that the Philippines, along with other Asia-Pacific countries, will have its youth unemployment rates reaching double the 2019 estimates even in a scenario of short COVID-19 containment measures. The April 2020 Labor Force Survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority shows that youth unemployment rate has in fact significantly worsened to 31.6% from 12.9% a year ago.

A comprehensive analysis and accounting has yet to be done of the pandemic's impact on the country's chances of harnessing its youth bulge to reap the demographic dividend nor to the extent it has derailed the country's chances of meeting its 2030 SDG targets.

## 1.2 SDGs and targets

The JP primarily aims to contribute to the attainment of the financing-related SDG target 17.3 and to SDGs 3, 4, 5, and 8 and their specific targets related to the cross-sectoral determinants of harnessing the Demographic Dividend and mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

These SDGs are interrelated in that, by applying the principles of an INFF in the Philippine budgetary process, implementing reforms in how government plans and budgets for the SDGs, and how it executes and monitors priority programs, better integration of public investments in health, education and employment specifically targeting women and young people can be achieved. A UNFPA-commissioned study in 2017 shows that investing in health alone, particularly in the full implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law, can potentially have substantial economic benefits valued at USD 128 billion for the period 2019-2023 compared to just USD 63 billion under a “business-as-usual” or weak implementation scenario of the RPRH Law. In turn, with these economic gains achieved through the DD, the same study estimated poverty incidence potentially declining from 19% to 9% and the number of poor declining from 20 million to 12 million. This estimated gain from investing in young people’s health provides a glimpse of the tremendous potential awaiting the country if these investments are coordinated and extended to the other determinants of the demographic dividend such as the quality education and employment of the youth.

The SDG targets the JP will address, baseline information, and measurement methods or data sources for these targets are summarized below:

<b>SDG</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Measurement method</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>17.3</b> Mobilize additional financial resources for the Philippines from multiple sources	Sources of financial resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government revenues</li> <li>• FDI and ODA - 17.7% and 5% of the Philippines’ domestic budget (2016).</li> <li>• Remittances - 10% of the country’s aggregate income (2017)</li> </ul>	BSP-BOP Statistics General Appropriations Act, DBM  ODA Portfolio Review, NEDA General Appropriations Act, DBM  BOP, BSP National Accounts, PSA
<b>3</b>	<b>3.7</b> By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Proportion of women (currently married) of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods – 56.9 (2017)  Adolescent (aged 15-19 years) birth rate per 1,000 women in that age group – 47 (2017)  Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for All	National Demographic Health Survey, PSA

		Women of Reproductive Age – 24.9 (2017)	
	<b>3.8</b> Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of total health expenditure – 52.2 (2016)	National Health Accounts, PSA
	<b>3.d</b> Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly the Philippines, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	Ad hoc policy issuances in response to health crisis; tools and instruments for risk reduction and management of global health risks not yet available or developed on ad hoc basis (2020)	DOH Policy issuances, tools, and instruments for management of national and global health risks
<b>4</b>	<b>4.5</b> By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education – 1 (2018) Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education – 1.2 (2018)	EBEIS, DepEd CHECKS - CHED
<b>5</b>	<b>5.6</b> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 to less than 18 years to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education – 0 (2019)	Administrative Data, DOH
<b>8</b>	<b>8.6</b> By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment	Labor Force Survey, PSA

		or training – 18.6% (2019)	
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### 1.3 Stakeholder mapping and target groups

The project will employ key strategies in engaging various stakeholders. Strategies include close engagement, empowerment, advocacy and awareness raising.

#### Close engagement

Stakeholders with high power and high interest in the success of the project are potential champions. The project will engage them closely by bringing them in as national partners and members of the oversight committee of the project. These stakeholders include National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Treasury, Department of Health, Department of Education, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Social Welfare and Development, and Council for the Welfare of Children.

#### Empowerment

Those who have low power, but high interest are potential allies of the 'champions' identified. The project will work to empower them through development programmes and at the same time facilitate dialogue and coalition building among like-minded stakeholders in order to foster coalitions for change. These stakeholders include local government units, academe, and civil society organizations.

#### Advocacy

Stakeholders with a low degree of interest in the success of the policy will require a different type of engagement. Those with high power and low interest have the potential to block or slow down the project and will require intensive engagement by national partners and the project, drawing on the incentives identified. One key stakeholder requiring advocacy is the private sector.

#### Awareness raising

Finally, stakeholders with low power and low interest may simply be unaware of the potential benefits of the project, and engagement with this set of stakeholders can primarily entail raising their awareness. These include the media and the general public.

## 2. Programme Strategy

### 2.1. Overall strategy

This JP seeks to implement 3 strategies to meet the JP outcomes: a) Strengthen and integrate existing building blocks of an INFF in the national government's planning, budgeting and monitoring infrastructure to ensure appropriate financing and better delivery; b) within the



framework of Philippine’s innovative programme convergence budget (PCB)<sup>7</sup> approach, identify alternative financing sources for the SDGs, and c) finance and coordinate multi-sector priority SDG programmes that reduce future expenditure requirements on the SDGs – including measures to mitigate the devastating socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the country’s trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and harnessing the demographic dividend – through the processes established under Strategy 1.

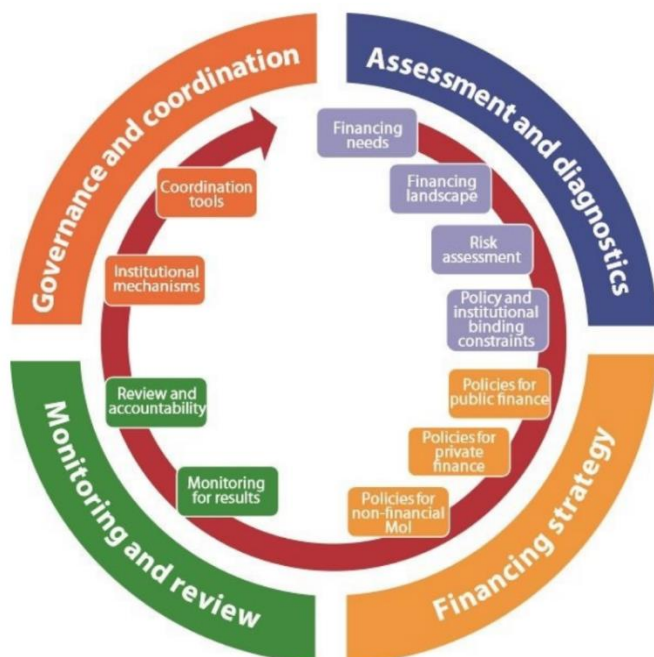


Figure 2. Building blocks of an Integrated National Financing Framework

**Strategy 1: Strengthening governance and coordination of SDG programs by further integrating national government’s planning, budgeting and monitoring infrastructure towards a functional and effective INFF**

Significant progress has been achieved by previous Public Financial Management reforms in the country that sought to strengthen the linkage between planning, budgeting and monitoring systems, which has also attracted interest from other

countries. This is an iterative process and the next phase of integration has been identified. As the JP encompasses support across different ministries it can add value by supporting coordinated support to the effort aimed at fuller integration through 3 phases of interventions.

### Phase 1: Integrate planning and budgeting processes (Month 1 to 6)

Technical assistance will be provided for the integration of the NEDA’s Public Investment Program system (PIPOL) and DBM’s online budget submission system (OSBP). This would ease tracking of plans, budgets and performance indicators across the PDP, Results Matrices and the annual budget. The JP will support the publication of an annual report on funding for the PDP in the annual budget which will provide NEDA and DBM data on the gaps that remain between planning and budgeting. In addition, the JP will also assist in refining and fleshing out SDG programs from the PDP to ensure that each of the 169 SDG targets will have a corresponding program accountable for its achievement.

### Phase 2: Enroll SDGs in DBM’s Program Convergence Budgeting (Month 6 to 18)

The inclusion of SDG programs in the Program Convergence Budgeting of DBM would provide a platform to review program and allocate budgets across different agencies;

<sup>7</sup> The Program Convergence Budgeting aims to reinforce the Philippines government’s push for a more prudent and targeted spending by fostering collaboration among agencies both in designing new programs and projects and implementing them.

strengthening inter-agency planning and coordination through support from the JP. This serves as demonstration pilot cases for planning and budgeting that is explained further in the third strategy section. This partly addresses the DFA's recommendation to develop a long-term financing strategy for the SDGs as this elevates the SDGs as a priority in the government's budgetary process.

**Phase 3: Support the strengthening of the SDG Subcommittee under the DBCC and its Secretariat, including the establishment of the Stakeholder Chamber (Month 1 to 24)**

The JP will support and strengthen the SDG Subcommittee and its Secretariat, and assist in the establishment of the Stakeholder Chamber under the Subcommittee. This will enable coordination among national and development partners of government in ensuring timely interventions and course correction in program execution, as well as monitor and support priority SDG programs.

**Strategy 2: Finance and coordinate multi-sector priority SDG programmes that reduce future expenditure requirements for the SDGs and mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and harnessing the demographic dividend**

The JP will also support government efforts in identifying how to finance policies and programs that will reduce future expenditure requirements for attaining the SDGs. Two such programs will be supported: a multi-sectoral program geared towards maximizing the Demographic Dividend and a program on COVID-19 response and impact mitigation. The first program will seek to explore how a complex multi-sectoral programme priority to harness the country's youth bulge by improving the health, education, and employment outcomes of young people, which will also contribute to decreasing future health and education costs, can be financed in a coordinated way. The second program focus aims to explore how to mitigate the risks and the adverse socio-economic impact of COVID-19, which could reverse gains made on the SDGs over the past decade.

The two models that are being proposed, being multi-sectoral issues, will involve the participation of different national agencies in planning and programming. The participating UN Agencies' long history of working in diverse settings, global network of available technical expertise, solid partnerships, recognized convening roles, and overall credibility have helped before to bring different government agencies, civil society groups, and private sector organizations together to jointly work on various areas and issues covered by the SDGs. A re-demonstration of these comparative advantages of the UN with the most recent and relevant multi-sectoral issues such as the COVID-19 threats to the country's SDG and demographic dividend trajectories will be very helpful and can significantly inform the systematic scale up of these coordinated approaches in other multi-sectoral issues and areas. An integrated, whole-of-society, and whole-of-government approach in the context of the triple nexus of humanitarian-development-peacebuilding and the "new normal" will be explored in the formulation/design of the proposed pilots under this project.

Given this, as demonstration cases for multi-sector planning and budgeting, experiences from the demographic dividend and COVID-19 under this JP will serve as proofs of concept for the integrated programming and diversified financing approach required to effectively, efficiently and sustainably implement solutions at-scale for other complex humanitarian – development – peacebuilding triple nexus concerns.



In a regular situation, adolescents are already facing inequities that manifest in poor health and nutrition outcomes. The Community Quarantine is exacerbating the already limited access of adolescents and young people to health services. Furthermore, those who belong to the key populations such as adolescent living with HIV, adolescents who are victims of abuse and neglect, those who need access to sexual and reproductive health services, and mental health services are at risk of having to stop ongoing interventions due to ECQ. Some who are trying to reach facilities are at risk of being apprehended due to violation of curfew hours brought by long hours of travel due to distance and limited availability of transportation. While government facilities have limited capacities to respond, private health services are limited to emergency cases and clinics have shifted to online consultations.

During emergencies, adolescents' access to services are limited as facilities are often overwhelmed with demands to serve the general population. The COVID 19 pandemic however has put a major constraint not only for facilities but for everyone-including adolescents. The Community Quarantine meant that people are only allowed to leave their homes for essential tasks, and only one per household is authorized to leave, no one below 20 and above 60 years old. Adolescents needing health services including mental health are at a greater risk as mobility and face to face consultations are limited to emergency cases. In this case, the use of telemedicine is one way to continuously provide access to adolescents and young people the necessary health services. Telemedicine will utilize available online platform to generate demand, provide initial intervention and refer to available facilities when necessary.

Lessons from this JP may serve as templates for addressing multi-factorial/multi-dimensional issues such as, but not limited to, food security and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, climate change, peacebuilding in Mindanao, etc. Owing to the Philippines' geographical configuration and political set up, lessons from the demographic dividend and COVID-19 test cases can also demonstrate the need for more localized, differentiated and targeted implementation of national policies and programmes given wide variations in local contexts and ground realities.

The Joint Programme aims to develop an integrated financing framework which will help the Government of the Philippines improve investments in adolescent and youth friendly health services. With the relatively large adolescent and youth population of the Philippines and the increasing rates of teen pregnancy and mental health problems, investment in their health and well-being is a good investment in human capital development. With the delivery of health services partially devolved to local government units, the financing of these health services need to be revisited across all levels of Government to ensure that functional assignments are sustainable financed. The Joint Programme will also look at how COVID-19 has impact the delivery of health services for adolescents and youth, and how the impact can be mitigated, with a focus on the following WRAO priorities:

- Intensify public health education campaign, including effective risk communications
- Strengthen and expand telehealth
- Prioritize investments in online education platforms
- Improve social protection programs and income support systems.

### **Strategy 3: Expand alternative financing sources for the SDGs, in line with the PDP and We Recover As One Financing**

The SDG Subcommittee will have a clearer picture on the programmatic and funding gaps for attaining the SDGs with data generated from Strategy 1 of the Joint Programme. The JP will then support the SDG subcommittee in identifying alternative financing strategies for the SDGs. The Development Finance Assessment on the Philippines will be updated, which will be followed by the development of a national strategy to mobilize public and private resources aligned with the PDP. Possible strategies to explore and implement include issuance of Social Bonds or other similar financial instruments as the Catastrophe Bonds issued by the Philippine government in 2019 and the co-financing of SDGs by local government units (LGUs). LGUs will collectively receive an additional US\$6 Billion through their Internal Revenue Allotment in 2022 when the Mandanas decision of the Supreme Court will be implemented. This decision changed the formula used in allocating revenue shares between national and local governments. This is in line with the DFA's recommendation to develop financing policies or leveraging untapped potential of private finance for better coordination of development cooperation.

#### ***Multi-sectoral approach***

In line with the DFA's recommendation to enhance mechanism for multi-stakeholder dialogue, the JP will adopt a multi-sectoral approach in program design and execution led by the Subcommittee on the SDGs. The Subcommittee is mandated to engage local governments, development partners, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, through the Stakeholder Chamber which the JP will help establish.

#### ***Why is it transformational?***

Shift from funding to financing: Consistent with the We Recover as One priority strategy to promote co-financing between the national government (NG) and local government units (LGUs), the Joint Programme will develop costed models of adolescent Health programs and services and options for sustainable co-financing. Noting that local governments are in the frontline in the delivery of adolescent and youth friendly health services, the Joint Programme will also build on the on-going support of UNICEF to the Council for the Welfare of Children to Develop a systematic approach to identify budget allocation and expenditures for programmes, services and results for children at LGU level and to strengthen the capacity of the LGUs on budget analysis, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and local planning and budgeting for children.

By tapping into the combined strengths of the UN agencies, the JP will provide catalytic support to bring together various actors to help strengthen the components required to have a functionally integrated planning and budgeting process, which is one of the major requirements for ensuring adequate resources to priorities, and at the same time tap into new resources to leverage additional resources for the SDGs. Conventionally, the focus on these different elements are the remit of different institutions and this leads to fragmentation in policies, makes it difficult to take advantage of synergies and results in sub-optimal use of the innovative approaches that the Philippines have already pioneered. Moreover, the private sector and financial institutions are not always well integrated in plan, budget and SDG financing discussions in the prevailing context.

With a more integrated planning, budgeting and monitoring infrastructure, oversight agencies will be able to hold implementing agencies to account for targets they have committed to for the funds allocated to their programs. The pilot programs will serve as a proof of concept to spur the adoption of these budget allocation and support system to other SDG and other priority programs of government. Given that government is the biggest source of funding for the SDGs, it is imperative that the allocation and use of these funds are made more effective, thus accelerating the attainment of the SDGs and ensuring recovery from COVID-19 impact

### ***Why is it different?***

By enrolling the 2 pilot SDG programs to the Program Convergence Budgeting platform of DBM, it ensures that these programs will be planned and reviewed as an inter-agency program, rather than just one of many programs of an agency. This also clearly presents these programs as directly addressing specific SDG targets. If successful, this can provide lessons and help shift how SDG programs are executed in the country.

### ***Accelerating progress on achieving the SDGs in conjunction with mitigating COVID-19's impact on the country's SDG and demographic dividend trajectories***

There is an implicit assumption that implementing the PDP will be sufficient to make progress on the SDGs, but not all the SDG targets are fully fleshed out in the PDP and its Results Matrices nor are these apparent and explicitly addressed in the "We Recover As One" COVID-19 roadmap. This JP will help distinguish SDG goals from the PDP by creating a space within the budget for SDG-specific programs, including those with COVID-19 impact mitigating effects, while maintaining other SDG related programs in the regular budget of agencies. This will give greater focus on the budgets allocated to these programs and the attainment of their targets. In addition, the second component of the program on democratic dividends will alleviate expanding pressures on the health and education system by maximizing the country's youth bulge.

### ***Added value of the UN***

The UN in the Philippines is well placed to play the role of integrator, convener and a development partner. The UN brings knowledge, expertise, experiences, lessons learned and innovative approaches from other countries and regions on development financing.

The UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF) also bring unique experience and expertise that will be maximized during project implementation. These include:

**UNDP** - Cost benefit and expenditure trend analyses, public expenditure reviews (PEIRS), budget circulars/templates e.g. working with finance ministries to enhance results-based budgeting processes; Supporting strategies and medium-term budget processes to integrate SDGs in strategic allocative function of the budget; Budget tagging/ coding, expenditure reporting, and expenditure tracking surveys. UNDP is also mobilizing the global and regional expertise from its Finance Sector Hub to provide technical advice and support throughout the process.

**UNFPA** – analysis of demographic trends and their policy implications; advocating for gender-sensitive budget allocation, costing of social sector programmes/policies, Benefit incidence and unit cost analyses; Collaboration with CSOs, line ministry

support in evidence-based budgeting and costing of social sector programmes/policies, participatory budgeting mechanisms

**UNICEF** - Expenditure trend analysis, Budget efficiency reviews to inform on better spending options, Collaboration with CSOs, line ministry support in evidence-based budgeting and costing of social sector programmes/policies, participatory budgeting mechanisms; Strong expertise in policy review/alignment of budgets and policies, fiscal space analyses, financing strategies; Citizen's budget participatory budgeting; Budget tagging and mandatory reporting on child related public expenditures, and social sector budget briefs

### ***Government-led Joint Programme***

This JP will primarily be led by NEDA and DBM through the DBCC Subcommittee on the SDGs, where they are co-chair and chair respectively, and wherein NEDA heads the Secretariat of the Subcommittee. This will present the recently established Subcommittee with an immediately actionable work program through which it can strengthen SDG programming within government. Critical for the sustainability of these efforts will be the ability of programs that have received funding from national government to demonstrate results, for which the delivery unit will be essential.

### ***Expected results from the Joint Programme***

At the end of the JP, the Public Investment Program of NEDA would have been successfully integrated with the budget system of DBM allowing for easier budget tracking of PDP programs and the SDGs, including select strategies under the We Recover As One. SDG programs aligned with the PDP would have also been included in the Program Convergence Budgeting platform of DBM, ensuring that such programs are prioritized and highlighted in the program. In addition, alternative financing strategies would have been expanded and two programs to reduce future expenditure requirements for the SDGs and mitigate COVID-19's adverse impact on the country's SDG trajectory would have been designed, funded, and initiated.

## **2.2 Theory of Change**

Several institutional characteristics in the Philippine government pose great challenges in attaining the SDGs by 2030. First, in spite of progress and innovation on this front, the linkages between the national plan and the national budget remains weak with knock-on implications for the effectiveness of resources allocated to the SDGs and development priorities. Secondly, as with many other countries, there is a need to reassess the various components of the financing strategy to ensure greater diversification, including finding ways to bring together both public and private financing flows and pilot financing for a multisectoral priority. Given the complexity of the institutional ecosystem, this calls for a whole of government and multi-stakeholder approach to promote interlinkages as well as consensus on policy priorities to leverage additional resources. To address this, the JP is designed to apply the building blocks of the INFF to provide catalytic support – tools, technical assistance for strengthening systems, coordination and consensus building on priorities as part of a whole of government and multi-stakeholder approach to strengthen not only the current mechanisms of the national planning and budgeting processes to ensure that resource allocation is more effectively targeted (tracked by strengthened monitoring and evaluation systems) but also to put in place a more diversified and coherent financing framework that

can together help to leverage additional resources to better support the achievement of the SDGs, COVID-19 recovery and PDP outcomes in an integrated manner.

For the Philippines to continue making significant gains towards the achievement of the SDGs and meet the 2030 agenda targets, this JP proposes a three-pronged strategy of establishing a functional INFF to a) improve planning, budgeting, execution and monitoring to ensure targeted resources for the SDGs, b) expand alternative financing sources to fill SDG financing gap including through bringing public and private (including innovative financing mechanisms) together under a common framework, and c) strengthen plans and execution on two programs that will diminish future expenditure requirements for the SDGs – including measures to mitigate the devastating socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and harnessing the demographic dividend – through the improved planning and budgeting process established under the first strategy.

### **Establishment of a functional Integrated National Financing Framework that can support the attainment of the SDGs and COVID-19 recovery (Sub-Outcome 1)**

Government must be supported in its efforts to improve its overall framework for the planning, financing and execution of programs that support the attainment of PDP-aligned SDG targets and recovering from the impact of COVID-19. On this front, three constraints need to be addressed. First, the details on how to attain the goals needs to be refined and fleshed out. As of 2019, NEDA reports that out of 155 identified available Tier 1 indicators for the SDGs, only 44% have so far been included in the Results Matrices (as of date, NEDA is updating the PDP which will increase the number of SDG indicators aligned with the PDP). Second, the PDP and the Public Investment Plan are not yet fully linked with the annual budget process, making it difficult to assess how much is being invested towards specific SDG goals and targets and determining what is the financing gap for the SDGs. Finally, there is generally weak monitoring and evaluation system within government. Monitoring at the agency level is generally designed to meet reporting requirements from oversight agencies and are often not able to provide timely information to trigger course corrections in program execution.

These will be addressed by supporting the recently established Subcommittee on the SDGs to undertake the following activities:

- support the capacity building of the Subcommittee and its Secretariat, including learning sessions on the INFF and development financing in general;
- review current status of the infrastructure supporting the attainment of the SDGs;
- flesh out and refine programs targeting the SDGs in the PDP and the annual budget;
- support the establishment of the SDG Subcommittee Stakeholder Chamber;
- support the full integration of the NEDA and DBM systems for planning, programming and budgeting to identify financing gaps in the SDGs and We Recover As One; and
- review changes in the financing landscape in light of COVID-19 and other global, regional and national developments which will inform the updating of the DFA; publish an annual report on the programmatic and funding gaps between the PDP and the budget and mechanism to review, prioritize and track progress on recommendations from the DFA and other institutional processes in coordination with other relevant bodies.

The support of the Joint SDG Fund will not be limited to the five (5) activities enumerated but will later on be expanded as engagement with the SDGs Subcommittee continues.

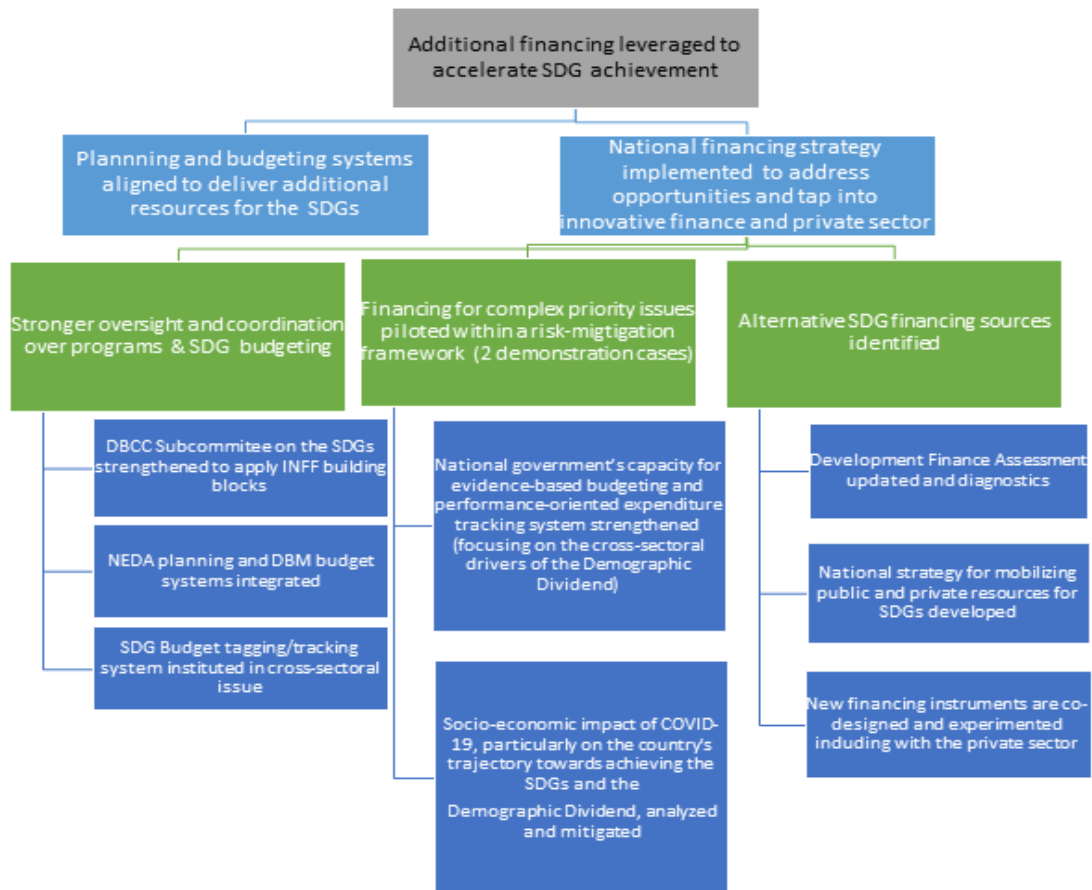
**Finance and coordinate multi-sector priority SDG programmes that reduce future expenditure requirements for the SDGs and mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and harnessing the demographic dividend (Sub-Outcome 2)**

To ensure that the infrastructure established under Strategy 1 is functional and effective, the JP will support the planning, budgeting and execution of critical programmes necessary to attain the demographic dividend which will mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in the country. Maximizing the Demographic Dividend can be attained by improving the health, education, and employment outcomes of young people. The program will reduce financing requirements in the future not just by to lower demand for health and education services but also expand the country's economic potential by ensuring that there is sufficient investments for the development of the country's future workforce. This shall be done in response to the COVID-19 pandemic with the objective of supporting interventions to mitigate the expected rapid regression in the socio-economic conditions of the population, particularly the youth

**Expand alternative sources to meet financing gaps (Sub-Outcome 3)**

To ensure that funds will continue to be available for programs to attain the PDP outcomes, the SDGs, and We Recover As One, alternative funding sources will be identified with government to meet the financing gap, a subject that has not yet been fully explored with government. Alternative tax sources or financial instruments (i.e., social bonds, or catastrophe bonds issued by the Philippine government in 2019) could be explored and proposed as part of this JP.

Figure 2. Theory of Change





## 2.3 Expected results by outcome and outputs

### **JP Outcome: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement**

#### **JP Sub-outcome 1: By 2022, a functional Integrated National Financing Framework that supports the attainment of the SDGs is established**

The existing building blocks of the INFF will be integrated to establish a functional INFF that can clearly identify plans and budgets for programs supporting the SDGs and identify the financing gap for these. This will provide stronger oversight and coordination over various SDG programs. This will also provide an opportunity to build a new generation of planning and financing strategies for COVID-19 response, recovery and the SDGs.

**Output 1.1** The DBCC Subcommittee on the SDGs is functional and member-agencies coordinate INFF-related efforts and will lead efforts to refine of SDG plans and programs in line with the PDP and COVID-19 socio-economic recovery plans. The Joint Programme shall provide technical and advisory support to the Subcommittee and its secretariat, and support the establishment of a multi-sectoral working group (Stakeholder Chamber) to help the Subcommittee in its engagement with local and non-state actors.

**Output 1.2** The PIPOL system of NEDA on the Public Investment Program is linked to the Online Submission of Budget Proposal (OSBP) of DBM to enable ease in tracking budgets for programs in the PIP. The PIPOL must also be able to tag SDG-related programs based on results from Output 1.2. Plans, programs and budgets for SDG programs are fleshed out from the PDP and refined. This will establish the detailed programs and activities to be implemented by government to meet each of the 169 targets under Agenda 2030. This will also establish accountabilities as well as the financing requirement for such programs. This will also strengthen the use of budget in COVID-19 response and recovery while accelerating progress towards the SDGs.

**Output 1.3** The alignment of government's programmes, projects, and activities to the SDGs building on output 1.1 and 1.2 are tracked to ensure that Agenda 2030 targets with no corresponding programs or with unfunded programs are identified. The availability of such information will allow NEDA and DBM to quickly identify programs and commitments in the PDP which are not funded in the budget and overtime, strengthen the link between the PDP and the budget.

UNDP, as the lead technical agency for the INFF support, will mobilize national experts and its global and regional expertise and provide policy advisory services throughout the process. UNFPA and UNICEF will provide technical support.

#### **JP Sub-outcome 2: By 2022, financing for complex priority issues piloted within a risk-mitigation framework**

**Output 2.1** Employing the demographic dividend as a thematic test case given its complex, interdependent, and inter-sectoral nature, build national government's capacity for evidence-based budgeting and performance-oriented expenditure tracking system within an integrated national financing framework



**Activity 2.1.1** Build the institutional capacities of inter-agency mechanisms coordinating the National Action Plan on the Demographic Dividend to design, implement and monitor a localized, differentiated and targeted approach to harnessing the Demographic Dividend at both national and sub-national levels, taking into account the wide variations in health, education and employment status of young people across regions, localities and contexts

**Activity 2.1.2** Inclusion of Priority Programs Necessary to Achieve the Demographic Dividend, in particular those that have a direct impact on the health, education and employment outcomes of the 15 to 19 year-old age group, into the Program Converge Budgeting component of the 2022 Budget

**Output 2.2** Socio-economic impact of COVID-19, particularly on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and the Demographic Dividend, analyzed and mitigated

**Activity 2.2.1** Drawing from and building on completed and ongoing assessments and surveys, analyze in an integrated manner COVID-19's impact on the health, education and employment outcomes of young people, the country's revised trajectories in achieving the Demographic Dividend and the relevant SDGs given the pandemic, and short- to medium-term measures that can be adopted to mitigate these effects

**Activity 2.2.2** Inclusion of a COVID-19 Response Program, reflecting measures that mitigate the pandemic's impact on the country's SDG and demographic dividend trajectories, into the Program Converge Budgeting component of the 2022 Budget

**Activity 2.2.3** Build capacities of local government partners to deliver integrated services for adolescents and young people through intensified health education campaigns, and strengthening/ expanding telehealth

UNFPA and UNICEF will lead the implementation of programs to reduce and mitigate future expenditure requirements. These pilot programs that will benefit from an enhanced INFF will respond to issues related to reaping the country's demographic dividend and the broader game-changing socio-economic impact the current COVID-19 pandemic brings.

**JP Sub-outcome 3: By 2022, proposals for alternative funding sources for the SDGs are identified and approved by the Subcommittee of the SDGs**

**Output 3.1** Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for the Philippines updated. Taking off from the 2014 and 2017 DFAs, it will identify the current status and prospects of the financing flows opportunities and suggest a roadmap of key financing solutions to be taken forward in light of COVID-19

**Output 3.2** National strategies for mobilizing public and private resources and aligning the national investment strategies and plans with the PDP, We Recover as One document and other recovery strategies of the government are developed to directly realize its targets and objectives. This will include possible co-financing by local governments as well as other financial or policy instruments that can be issued or adopted by government to spur investments in the SDGs.

**Output 3.3** New financing instruments are co-designed and experimentations conducted prior to operationalization.

UNDP will mobilize national experts and its global and regional expertise and provide policy advisory services throughout the process. UNFPA and UNICEF will provide technical support.

## **2.4 Budget and value for money**

The project will bring together the collective expertise of the UN agencies involved. Building on existing tools and methodologies will enable implementation to begin with minimal start up. Groundwork through previous analytics and partnerships has already been established. To cite, Development Finance Assessment has been conducted in 2014 and has been updated in 2017.

The project's focus is on policy and institutional reform and capacity development. A focus on systems and reform enables the project's impact to be scaled up and extended as long as these policy and institutional functions continue post project.

The initiative also promotes gender mainstreaming through the financing systems, with the ultimate intention to address gender inequalities in the means of implementation of the development priorities/interventions.

## **2.5 Partnerships and stakeholder engagement**

The project will also work closely with National Government's Development Budget Coordination Committee and more specifically, the Sub-committee on the Sustainable Development Goals. Working with the said committee and sub-committee will ensure strong policy integration and alignment of resource allocation with country priorities on the SDGs, thus creating an enabling environment for sustainable development. The budgetary process also presents a good mechanism to support integration of SDGs. The said Committee has the following functions:

- Provide support, guidance, and oversight on the integration of the SDGs into the Philippine Development Plan and related sectoral plans;
- Identify and address gaps of current policies and programs needed to drive progress on the SDGs and coordinate with DBM on the funding of these programs;
- Monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the programs identified in the SDG Annex in meeting the 2030 targets;
- Propose to Congress and Senate SDG-relevant policies and communicate needed budget for the SDG-related programs and projects; and
- Review SDG-related policy, program, partnerships, and budget recommendations proposed by the TWGs

The JP will also work with the relevant Technical Working Groups of the Subcommittee, as well as its Stakeholder Chamber.

The project will also work closely with the relevant working groups under the COVID-19 Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Diseases.

The JP will hold one development partners event per year, aimed at sharing knowledge and lessons, increasing visibility and supporting resource mobilization initiative at the country, regional and global levels.

### **3. Programme implementation**

#### **3.1 Governance and implementation arrangements**

##### **Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC)**

A Joint Programme Steering Committee composed of government and UN agencies will be set up. It will have, as co-chairpersons, the Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning, National Economic and Development Authority (or designate) and the UN Resident Coordinator.

Its key government membership shall include the Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Education, the Council for the Welfare of Children and from the UN will be comprised of UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

The said Committee will have the following responsibilities and functions:

1. Provide oversight and strategic guidance on programme coordination, management and implementation;
2. Review and adopt the terms of reference and rules of procedures and/or modify them as necessary;
3. Provide a strategic overview of the joint workplan and budgets, ensuring evolving programming priorities and funding gaps are addressed to attain desired outcomes;
4. Review and approve the Joint Programme Report, ensuring TWGs are undertaking evidence-based programming;
5. Facilitate synergy and complementation with similar programmes and projects by other government and development partners; and
6. Champion the joint programme and facilitate outreach to a broad constituency of stakeholders.

The JPSC will be aligned with existing, broader national coordination mechanisms in order to avoid duplicating these existing mechanisms and to keep transaction costs to a minimum, while ensuring national leadership and ownership. The SC will meet regularly (proposed semi-annual) or as the need arises.

In recognition of the organization of the SDGs Sub-Committee under the Development Budget Coordination Committee, further discussions on how to streamline membership will be explored further.

##### **Technical Working Groups**

The TWGs will be co-chaired by a relevant Government agency and the respective lead PUNO/UN agency counterpart for the Sub-Outcome. The TWG will build on existing coordination structures so as not to burden government's coordinating mechanisms for SDGs and COVID-19 recovery.

The TWG will lead and oversee over-all joint programme implementation and monitoring and shall be responsible for the following functions: i) Provides technical guidance and inputs to the planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation in line with the directions set by the Joint Programme Steering Committee and consistent with Joint SDG

Fund Secretariat requirements; ii) Analyzes programme bottlenecks, tracks progress, identifies actions to be taken, and recommends strategies and innovative approaches to joint programming and in addressing risks and operational issues; iii) Coordinates the implementation processes and activities per Output and across Outputs to ensure results are achieved and coordinated; and iv) Develops joint work plans to ensure coherent approaches in policy design and programming for results as well as regular monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

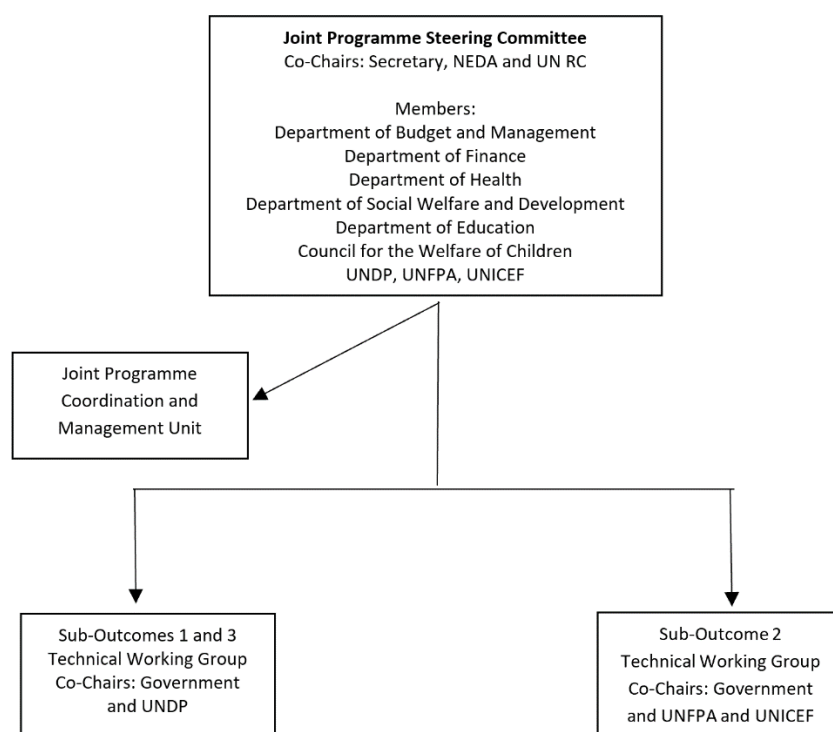
Membership will include government mid-level management and representatives from CSOs, the private sector and target groups who will contribute to the operational and technical aspects of implementation. At its inception meeting, it will determine a core group and may invite others as resource persons or observers. The TWG will have the ability to expand and contract depending on the agenda.

## **Implementation**

A JP Coordination and Management Unit headed by a Joint Programme Coordinator and reporting directly to the Convening/Lead UN agency, will be established to carry out and monitor programme activities of the joint programme. Secretariat support to the TWG will be determined by the co-chairpersons during its inception meeting.

Bi-monthly meetings or as the need arises will be convened by the TWG co-chairpersons. Regular joint TWG meetings will be convened (timing to be agreed) to ensure synergies/complementation of activities and to ensure crosscutting agenda and issues are deliberated on. A joint TWG progress report, to include recommendations and issues for decision-making, shall be prepared by the JP Coordination and Management Unit and submitted to the Joint Programme Steering Committee on a quarterly basis or as the need arises.

Figure 2. Proposed governance and implementation arrangement



### 3.2 Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

Reporting on the Joint SDG Fund will be results-oriented, and evidence based. Each PUNO will provide the Convening/Lead Agent with the following narrative reports prepared in accordance with instructions and templates developed by the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat:

- **Annual narrative progress reports**, to be provided no later than one (1) month (31 January) after the end of the calendar year, and must include the result matrix, updated risk log, and anticipated expenditures and results for the next 12-month funding period;

- **Mid-term progress review report** to be submitted halfway through the implementation of Joint Programme<sup>8</sup>; and
- **Final consolidated narrative report**, after the completion of the JP, to be provided no later than two (2) months after the operational closure of the activities of the joint programme.

The Convening/Lead Agent, supported by the Joint Programme Coordinator, will compile the narrative reports of PUNOs and submit a consolidated report to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, through the Resident Coordinator.

The Resident Coordinator will be required to monitor the implementation of the JP, with the involvement of Joint SDG Fund Secretariat to which it must submit data and information when requested. As a minimum, joint programmes will prepare, and submit to the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat, 6-month monitoring updates. Additional insights (such as policy papers, value for money analysis, case studies, infographics, blogs) might need to be provided, per request of the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat. The JP will allocate resources for monitoring and evaluation in the budget.

Data for all indicators of the results framework will be shared with the Fund Secretariat on a regular basis, in order to allow the Fund Secretariat to aggregate results at the global level and integrate findings into reporting on progress of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs will be required to include information on complementary funding received from other sources (both UN cost sharing, and external sources of funding) for the activities supported by the Fund, including in kind contributions and/or South-South Cooperation initiatives, in the reporting done throughout the year.

PUNOs at Headquarters level shall provide the Administrative Agent with the following statements and reports prepared in accordance with its accounting and reporting procedures, consolidate the financial reports, as follows:

- **Annual financial reports** as of 31st December each year with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint SDG Fund Account, to be provided no later than four months after the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- **A final financial report**, after the completion of the activities financed by the Joint SDG Fund and including the final year of the activities, to be provided no later than 30 April of the year following the operational closing of the project activities.

In addition, regular updates on financial delivery might need to be provided, per request of the Fund Secretariat.

After completion of a joint programme, a final, **independent and gender-responsive<sup>9</sup> evaluation** will be organized by the Resident Coordinator. The cost is within the Joint Work Plan, and in case there are no remaining funds at the end of the joint programme, it will be the responsibility of PUNOs to pay for the final, independent evaluation from their own resources. It will be managed jointly by PUNOs as per established process for independent evaluations, including the use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation

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<sup>8</sup> This will be the basis for release of funding for the second year of implementation.

<sup>9</sup> [How to manage a gender responsive evaluation, Evaluation handbook](#), UN Women, 2015

managers not involved in the implementation of the joint programme. The evaluations will follow the United Nations Evaluation Group's (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System, using the guidance on Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met and the evaluation is conducted with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant programme's stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst government, development partners, civil society, and other stakeholders. A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process and made publicly available on the evaluation platforms or similar of PUNOs.

### **3.3 Accountability, financial management, and public disclosure**

The JP will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

Each Participating UN Organization (PUNO) shall assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent of the Joint SDG Fund (Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office). Such funds will be administered by each UN Agency, Fund, and Programme in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Each PUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be 7%. All other costs incurred by each PUNO in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs.

Funding by the Joint SDG Fund will be provided on annual basis, upon successful performance of the JP.

Procedures on financial transfers, extensions, financial and operational closure, and related administrative issues are stipulated in the Operational Guidance of the Joint SDG Fund.

PUNOs and partners must comply with Joint SDG Fund brand guidelines, which includes information on donor visibility requirements.

Each PUNO will take appropriate measures to publicize the Joint SDG Fund and give due credit to the other PUNOs. All related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, provided to the press or Fund beneficiaries, will acknowledge the role of the host Government, donors, PUNOs, the Administrative Agent, and any other relevant entities. In particular, the Administrative Agent will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each Participating Organization and partners in all external communications related to the Joint SDG Fund.

### **3.4 Legal context**

Agency name: UNDP

Agreement title: Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the United Nations Development Programme; Country Programme Document 2019-2023

Agreement date: 21 July 1977

Agency name: UNFPA

Agreement title: Exchange of letters to the effect that the signed SBAA signed by UNDP and Government on 21 July 1977 be applied mutatis mutandis

Agreement date: 21 October 1996

Agency name: UNICEF

Agreement title: Basic Cooperation Agreement

Agreement date: 20 November 1948



## D. ANNEXES

### Annex 1. List of related initiatives

Name of initiative/project	Key expected results	Links to the joint programme	Lead organization	Other partners	Budget and funding source	Contract person (name and email)
Development of budget tagging tool for children and increasing the capacities of LGUs on budget analysis, expenditure monitoring and local revenue generation for children	Budget Tagging Tool for Children-LGU level	The strategy and desired outputs	UNICEF	DOF, Social Watch Philippines		Lea Marasigan, <a href="mailto:Imarasigan@unicef.org">Imarasigan@unicef.org</a>
SDG Tagging	Increased capacity of national government to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• track and analyze funding for SDGs at the project-and program-level</li> <li>• determine funding gaps</li> <li>• identify priority areas for funding</li> <li>• compare funding among different goals and targets</li> </ul>	The JP will support this initiative of the national government through complementation and close coordination. NEDA has sought support from UN in initiating this project.	NEDA	DBM	National Government Budget	Myrna Asuncion, NEDA Social Development Staff, <a href="mailto:mbasuncion@neda.gov.ph">mbasuncion@neda.gov.ph</a>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compare current funding for each goal vis-à-vis needed</li> <li>investment to achieve targets</li> </ul>					
Comprehensive Tax Reform Program	<p>To accelerate poverty reduction</p> <p>To sustainably address inequality</p>	By making the tax system simpler, fairer, and more efficient, additional - and a more sustainable stream of - revenues will be generated to make meaningful investments in people and infrastructure	Department of Finance			Mark Allen Biscara, <a href="mailto:mbiscara@dof.gov.ph">mbiscara@dof.gov.ph</a>
Program and Project Monitoring System Component of the NEDA-UNDP Strategic M&E Project	Program and Project Monitoring System (online platform)	The platform that will be developed under the NEDA-UNDP project will be used for the budget tagging output of the JP.	UNDP	NEDA, DBM	National Government Budget	Valerie Junginger Project Coordinator <a href="mailto:valerie.pagasa@undp.org">valerie.pagasa@undp.org</a>
Data Matching and Integration for Strategic Monitoring and Evaluation in Support of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022	Scoping Study on the Planning-Programming-Budgeting Linkage	This will inform the development of the platform that will link the planning and budgeting process, which will be further enhanced with the JP.	UNDP	NEDA, DBM	National Government Budget	Valerie Junginger Project Coordinator <a href="mailto:valerie.pagasa@undp.org">valerie.pagasa@undp.org</a>
Support to POPCOM in the development and implementation of a National Action	1. Final Demographic Dividend National	Complementary activities to JP Output 2.1	UNFPA	Commission on Population and	USD 37,000 (UNFPA)	Vicente Jurlano,

Plan to harness the Demographic Dividend in the Philippines	<p>Action Plan formulated and adopted by the Government</p> <p>2. Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) capacity to formulate and implement a DD Roadmap enhanced via South-to-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)</p>			Development, Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA)	Regular Resources)	<a href="mailto:jurlano@unfpa.org">jurlano@unfpa.org</a>
Fifteen-year Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child	<p>The objective of the study is to provide a human face to the SDGs and to contribute to the body of evidence on adolescents and population dynamics with a focus on the SDGs. The information collected shall be utilized for national policy making, program development and planning. Specifically, the research has the</p>	<p>Complementary evidence base, source of data to support analytical activities under JP Outputs 2.1 and 2.2</p>	UNFPA	<p>National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Social Welfare and</p>	<p>Estimated budget requirement of USD 3,000,000 for Waves 4-7 of the longitudinal study covering 2019-2023 (fund sources include the Government of the Philippines, Government of Australia, UNFPA</p>	<p>Dr. Charl Andrew Bautista, <a href="mailto:cbautista@unfpa.org">cbautista@unfpa.org</a></p>

	<p>following expected results:</p> <p>(a) Critical information (socio-economic, health and development profiles) on a cohort of 5,000 girls and boys in the Philippines collected for 15 years from 2016 up to 2030 (throughout the SDG Agenda period) and a database established containing these information;</p> <p>(b) Longitudinal research data are analyzed and results of the analysis utilized to help improve understanding of adolescents for policy formulation and program delivery; and</p> <p>(c) Communication campaign designed and launched to put</p>			<p>Development (DSWD), National Youth Commission (NYC), and Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)</p> <p>Research Collaborators:</p> <p>University of San Carlos – Office of Population Studies (USC-OPS), Demographic Research and Development Foundation (DRDF), Xavier University – Research</p>	Regular Resources)	
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	a face to and stir public interest in the SDGs.			Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU), Australian National University (ANU) Prof. Ben Edwards		
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## Annex 2. Results Framework

### 2.1. Targets for Joint SDG Fund Results Framework

**Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2:** Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope <sup>[1]</sup>	US\$1M	US\$1M
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale <sup>[2]</sup>	US\$1M	US\$4M

**Joint SDG Fund Output 4:** Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented

Indicators	Targets	
	2020	2021
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	0	5
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead <sup>[3]</sup>	0	3
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	1	3

<sup>[1]</sup> Additional resources mobilized for other/ additional sector /s or through new sources/means

<sup>[2]</sup> Additional resources mobilized for the same multi-sectoral solution.

<sup>[3]</sup> This will be disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners

### **Joint SDG Fund Operational Performance Indicators**

- Level of coherence of UN in implementing programme country<sup>10</sup>
- Reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other joint programmes in the country in question
- Annual % of financial delivery
- Joint programme operationally closed within original end date
- Joint programme financially closed 18 months after their operational closure
- Joint programme facilitated engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)
- Joint programme included addressing inequalities (QCPR) and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”
- Joint programme featured gender results at the outcome level
- Joint programme undertook or draw upon relevant human rights analysis, and have developed or implemented a strategy to address human rights issues
- Joint programme planned for and can demonstrate positive results/effects for youth
- Joint programme considered the needs of persons with disabilities
- Joint programme made use of risk analysis in programme planning
- Joint programme conducted do-no-harm / due diligence and were designed to take into consideration opportunities in the areas of the environment and climate change

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<sup>10</sup> Annual survey will provide qualitative information towards this indicator.

## 2.2. Joint programme Results framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	2020 (2 <sup>nd</sup> Sem) Target	2021 Target	2022 (1 <sup>st</sup> Sem) Target	Means of Verification	Responsible partner
<b>Sub-outcome 1: By 2022, a functional Integrated National Finance Framework that supports the attainment of the SDGs is established</b>						
Sub-outcome Indicator 1.1 Report on SDG financing gap published	No available report	1	-	-	Published report	Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority
Sub-outcome Indicator 1.2 % of 169 SDG targets supported by a funded program	No baseline data available	Establish baseline	50%	70%	Budget tracking report	Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority
<b>Output 1.1: DBCC Subcommittee on the SDGs strengthened to apply INFF building blocks</b>						
Indicator 1.1.1 Level of functionality of Subcommittee	Level 1 (Subcommittee is organized and calls for	-	Attain Level 3 (Subcommittee is	-	Report from the Sub-Committee Secretariat on the major	National Economic and Development Authority



	its First Meeting)		operation al, meets regularly and is able to meet at least 50% of its objectives )		accomplishm ents of the Sub-Committee  Establishmen t of and operationaliz ation of the Stakeholder Chamber	
Output 1.2: NEDA planning (PIPOL) and DBM budgeting (OSBP) systems integrated						
Indicator 1.2.1 System integration	Not yet integrated	-	Systems integrated	-	System integration report	Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority
Output 1.3: Budget tagging / tracking system instituted in cross sectoral issues						
Indicator 1.3.1 No. of budget tracking report published	0	-	1	-	Budget tracking report	Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority

<b>Sub-outcome 2: By 2022, financing for complex priority issues piloted within a risk-mitigation framework (2 demonstration cases)</b>						
Indicator 2.1  # of programs designed and funded in the national budget	0	-	2	-	Program design	Department of Budget and Management, National Economic and Development Authority
Output 2.1 Employing the demographic dividend as a thematic test case given its complex, interdependent, and inter-sectoral natures, build national government's capacity for evidence-based budgeting and performance-oriented expenditure tracking system within an integrated national financing framework						
Indicator 2.1.1  No. of policy papers/analysis submitted to gov't	0	1	1	-	Policy paper / analysis	UNFPA, UNICEF
Indicator 2.1.2  Inclusion of Priority Programs Necessary to Achieve the Demographic Dividend, in particular those that have a direct impact on the health, education and employment	0	-	Programs identified to be contributory to the Demographic Dividend	Programs contributory to the Demographic Dividend that have been included in the approved 2022 budget are	2022 Budget Call;  2022 National Expenditure Program	Department of Budget and Management

outcomes of the 15 to 19 year-old age group, into the Program Converge Budgeting component of the 2022 Budget			included in the proposed 2022 budget	monitored/ tracked as to their physical and financial progress		
Output 2.2 Socio-economic impact of COVID-19, particularly on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and the Demographic Dividend, analyzed and mitigated						
Indicator 2.2.1 No. of policy and/or program proposals submitted to the government	0	1	1	-	Policy / program proposal	UNDP
Indicator 2.2.2 Number of Local partners with post COVID 19 recovery plans and service delivery models for emergencies	0		1	2	Policies/ guidelines	UNICEF
Indicator 2.2.3 Number of local partners with coordinated adolescent physical and mental health service models	0	-	1	2	Service delivery models guidelines	UNICEF

for emergencies (including COVID-19)						
<b>Sub-outcome 3: By 2022, proposals for alternative funding sources for the SDGs will be approved by the Subcommittee on the SDGs</b>						
Indicator 3.1 Development Finance Assessment updated	Updated in 2017	1	-	-	Assessment report	UNDP
Indicator 3.2 No. of national strategies for mobilizing public and private resources developed	0	1	-	-	National Strategy document	UNDP
Indicator 3.3 Number of financing instruments co- designed and experimented	0	-	2	-	Report on financing instruments	UNDP, Department of Finance

### Annex 3. Gender marker matrix

Indicator		Score	Findings and Explanation	Evidence or Means of Verification
N°	Formulation			
1.1	Context analysis integrate gender analysis	<b>1</b>	Data and documents reviewed provides some level of gender disaggregated data, and gender analysis is reflected mainly on the issue of teenage pregnancy but nothing on the SDG financing framework, probably because there is limitation to available information linked to that.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSA and NDHS 2017 Survey</li> <li>Initial INFF</li> <li>Philippine Statistics Authority's Civil Registry and Vital Statistics data</li> </ul>
1.2	Gender Equality mainstreamed in proposed outputs	<b>2</b>	Intent to conduct gender assessment across all SDG financing, strategies and tagging system to ensure that gender is integrated and if not incorporated afterwards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender assessment report and recommendations</li> <li>Inclusive and participatory workshops and consultations</li> </ul>
1.3	Programme output indicators measure changes on gender equality	<b>2</b>	Outputs outlined attempts to incorporate gender indicators across all SDG targets in the proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender assessment report and recommendations</li> <li>Inclusive and Integrated National Financing Framework for the Attainment of the SDGs</li> <li>Capacity development of key government agencies including gender focal persons</li> </ul>
2.1	PUNO collaborate and engage with Government on gender equality and the empowerment of women	<b>2</b>	All participating PUNO have been working with key government agencies mindful that they also tackle gender concerns in their programming work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programmes and initiatives of all PUNOs</li> </ul>
2.2	PUNO collaborate and engages with women's/gender equality CSOs	<b>2</b>	All PUNOs have good working relationships with select CSOs and women's groups that aligns to their work and programmes too.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programmes and initiatives of all PUNOs</li> </ul>
3.1	Program proposes a gender-responsive budget	<b>3</b>	The programme strongly proposes to incorporate gender indicators in budget tagging and development financing framework development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender assessment report and recommendations</li> <li>Inclusive and Integrated National Financing Framework for the Attainment of the SDGs</li> <li>Capacity development of key government agencies including gender focal persons</li> </ul>
<b>Total scoring</b>		<b>12</b>		

## Annex 4. Budget and Work Plan

### 4.1 Budget per UNSDG categories

UNDG BUDGET CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 (UNDP)		PUNO 2 (UNFPA)		PUNO 3 (UNICEF)		TOTAL	
	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contribution (USD)
1. Staff, DPC and other personnel	150,000	200,000	72,000	150,000	40,000	150,000	262,000	500,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	5,000		-		20,000		25,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including depreciation)	5,000		-		5,000		10,000	
4. Contractual services	118,000		30,600		30,000		178,600	
5. Travel	20,000		-		10,000		30,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-		131,000		120,000		251,000	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	131,907		18,736		27,336		177,979	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>429,907</b>		<b>252,336</b>		<b>252,336</b>		<b>934,579</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs (Max. 7%)	30,093		17,664		17,664		65,421	
<b>TOTAL Costs</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>270,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<i>1st year</i>	180,000	200,000	125,000	50,000	135,000	50,000	440,000	300,000
<i>2nd year</i>	280,000		145,000	100,000	135,000	100,000	560,000	200,000

#### 4.2 Budget per SDG targets

SDG TARGETS		%	USD
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for the Philippines from multiple sources	47%	697,800
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	10%	150,000
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	10%	150,000
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	3%	50,000
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	13%	202,200
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	7%	100,000
8.6	By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	10%	150,000
TOTAL		100	1,500,000

### 4.3 Work plan

JP Sub-outcome 1:			By 2022, a functional Integrated National Financing Framework that supports the attainment of the SDGs is established												
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	2021				2022		PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
	2020	2021		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Budget (USD)		
Output 1.1 The DBCC Subcommittee on the SDGs is functional and coordinates all INFF related efforts and will lead efforts to refine SDG plans and programs; Multi-sectoral working group to help the Subcommittee in its engagement with local and non-state actors established and functions	DBCC and multi-sectoral working group convened and capacitated	DBCC Subcommittee on the SDGs is functional	Technical Assistance and Capacity Development of the SDG Sub Committee Secretariat							Technical assistance/consultants, online learning events and workshops,	20,000	0	20,000	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Department of Health, Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Education, Commission on Population and Development, Department of the Interior and Local Government
			National Training / Workshop and "Deep Dive" into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development							Technical assistance/consultants, online learning events and workshops	15,000	0	15,000		
			Online and face to face workshops on SDGs (Integration in planning; target-setting; localization; stakeholder engagement)							Technical assistance/consultants, learning events and workshops, travel	15,000	0	15,000		
	Analytical work for policy formulation carried out	Policy developed and disseminated	Advocacy and Strategic Communications							Consultant and publications	42,800	0	42,800		
			Technical Assistance in Policy Formulation							Consultants/experts					
Output 1.2 The PIPOL system of NEDA on the Public Investment Program is linked to the Online Submission of Budget Proposal (OSBP) of DBM to enable ease in tracking budgets for programs in the PIP.	Scoping Study on the Planning-Programming-Budgeting Linkage conducted	Systems integrated	Strengthening monitoring of PDP through program and project monitoring system							Consulting Firms	0	200,000	200,000	UNDP	National Economic and Development Authority
			Scoping Study on the Planning-Programming-Budgeting Linkage												
			Development of Matching Algorithm to feed in for PIPOL to GAA and PREXC to PDP-RM. With proposed extension to include SDGs												
Output 1.3 Tracking the alignment of government's programmes, projects, and activities to the SDGs building on output 1.2 to ensure that Agenda 2030 targets with no corresponding programs or with unfunded programs are identified.	Policy and Institutional Review and Financial Needs Assessment conducted	Budget tracking report published; Budget Tagging System process documented	Budget Tagging: Policy and Institutional Review, Expenditure Review, Financial Needs Assessment, Development of SDG Plan							Technical assistance, field mission, learning event and workshop	45,000	0	45,000	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance
			Institutional Capacity Building and Performance Audit							Technical assistance, field mission, learning event and workshop	15,000	0	15,000		
			Documentation of the Budget Tagging System process												
JP Sub Outcome 1 Total											152,800	200,000	352,800		



JP Sub-Outcome 2			By 2022, financing for complex priority issues piloted within a risk-mitigation framework															
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities											PLANNED BUDGET			PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
	2020	2021		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Budget (USD)					
Output 2.1: Employing the demographic dividend as a thematic test case given its complex, interdependent, and inter-sectoral nature, build national government's capacity for evidence-based budgeting and performance-oriented expenditure tracking system within an integrated national financing framework	Level of use of new data and evidence on adolescent in health and social sector policies, plans and programmes 1 – No new data and evidence 2 – New data and evidence is regularly collected/available 3 – Evidence is available and used occasionally 4- Evidence is regularly updated and systematically used.	Existence of two updated national plans with budgetary frameworks to improve adolescent health and development	Support for evidenced-based policy making, planning, financing and scale up of high impact interventions and innovations, including supply chain improvement							Trainings, TA, salaries, supplies, institutional contracts, program visits, knowledge products, watch and learn	200,000	100,000	300,000	UNICEF	CWC, NYC, DOH, DILG, LGU, Y-PEER Pilipinas PYDN, FPDP			
	Number of LGU coordinated adolescent physical and mental health service models that demonstrate increased use of services (3 cities)	Number of LGU coordinated adolescent physical and mental health service models that demonstrate increased use of services (3 provinces)	Strengthened capacity of health, education and social workers to deliver quality and adolescent-friendly services  Model interventions to improve both the quality and access to rights-based and culturally competent essential adolescent service delivery in atleast sub national priority areas where significant gap/ vulnerability															
	Number of LGUs with public private partnership models that demonstrate increase use of services (3 cities)	Number of LGUs with public private partnership models that demonstrate increase use of services (3 provinces)	Modelling public-private gender responsive adolescent health and development program															

Output 2.1: Employing the demographic dividend as a thematic test case given its complex, interdependent, and inter-sectoral nature, build national government's capacity for evidence-based budgeting and performance-oriented expenditure tracking system within an integrated national financing framework	Integrated funding/ budget to support the Government's National Plan of Action for Reaching and Optimizing the Demographic Dividend included in the Department of Budget and Management's Program Converge Budget component of the 2022 General Appropriations Bill	National Action Plan on the Demographic Dividend cascaded, implemented and monitored at both national and sub-national levels	Inclusion of Priority Programs Necessary to Achieve the Demographic Dividend, in particular those that have a direct impact on the health, education and employment outcomes of the 15 to 19 year-old age group, into the Program Converge Budgeting component of the 2022 Budget						Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and workshops	76,374	0	76,374	UNFPA	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Center for Health Solutions and Innovations Philippines (CHSI)
			Build the institutional capacities of inter-agency mechanisms coordinating the National Action Plan on the Demographic Dividend to design, implement and monitor a localized, differentiated and targeted approach to harnessing the Demographic Dividend at both national and sub-national levels, taking into account the wide variations in health, education and employment status of young people across regions, localities and contexts						Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and dissemination workshops	100,000	0	100,000		
	Multi-year, strategic and costed plan to implement the CSE nationwide is developed	Proposed 2022 CSE budget proposed by DepEd to Congress is informed by the multi-year costed CSE implementation plan	Technical assistance to the Department of Education in developing a Multi-Year Costed Implementation Plan to roll-out the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum across the country and to inform DepEd's annual budget submission to Congress						Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and workshops	0	50,000	50,000		Department of Education (DepEd), Center for Health Solutions and Innovations Philippines (CHSI)
			Bottleneck analyses of young people's access to SRHR info and services completed and findings and recommendations disseminated to key government and non-government stakeholders						Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and dissemination workshops	0	100,000	100,000		Department of Health (DOH), Philippine Society for Responsible Parenthood (PSRP)
	Bottleneck analyses of young people's access to SRHR info and services completed and findings and recommendations disseminated to key government and non-government stakeholders	Bottleneck analyses of young people's access to SRHR info and services utilized as evidence base in the advocacy for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Bill currently pending in Congress	Bottleneck analysis of young people's access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information and services						Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and dissemination workshops	0	100,000	100,000		Department of Health (DOH), Philippine Society for Responsible Parenthood (PSRP)

Output 2.2: Socio-economic impact of COVID-19, particularly on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and the Demographic Dividend, analyzed and mitigated	Number of National Partners with coordinated adolescent physical and mental health service models for emergencies (particularly COVID 19) - 2 National Agencies	Number of National Partners with coordinated adolescent physical and mental health service models for emergencies (particularly COVID 19) - 2 National Agencies	Modelling public-private sector adolescent health and participation to emergency response					Institutional contracts, PCA, SSFA						
			Strengthened capacity of LGU in responding to emergencies particularly on ensuring continued access of adolescents to essential services					Institutional contracts, PCA, SSFA	52,474	50,000	102,474	UNICEF	CWC, NYC, PYDN, FPOP	
	Integrated funding/ budget to support the Government's COVID-19 Response Program (Incorporating elements that address significant socio-economic risks to achieving the Demographic Dividend) included in the Department of Budget and Management's Program Converge Budget component of the 2022 General Appropriations Bill	Integrated funding/ budget to support the Government's COVID-19 Response Program (Incorporating elements that address significant socio-economic risks to achieving the Demographic Dividend) included in the Department of Budget and Management's Program Converge Budget component of the 2022 General Appropriations Bill	Drawing from and building on completed and ongoing assessments and surveys, analyze in an integrated manner COVID-19's impact on the health, education and employment outcomes of young people, the country's revised trajectories in achieving the Demographic Dividend and the relevant SDGs given the pandemic, and short- to medium-term measures that can be adopted to mitigate these effects					Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and workshops	50,000	0	50,000	UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Health (DOH), Center for Health Solutions and Innovations Philippines (CHSI)	
			Inclusion of a COVID-19 Response Program, reflecting measures that mitigate the pandemic's impact on the country's SDG and demographic dividend trajectories, into the Program Converge Budgeting component of the 2022 Budget					Technical assistance/ consultants, learning events, consultations, and workshops	26,100	0	26,100			
	Total for JP Sub Outcome 2									504,948	300,000	804,948		

JP Sub-Outcome 3			By 2022, proposals for alternative funding sources for the SDGs are identified and approved by the Subcommittee of the SDGs												
Output	Annual target/s		List of activities	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	PLANNED BUDGET				PUNO/s involved	Implementing partner/s involved
	2020	2021								Overall budget description	Joint SDG Fund (USD)	PUNO Contributions (USD)	Total Budget (USD)		
Output 3.1:Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for the Philippines updated	Country diagnostics on SDG financing updated	N/A	Country diagnostics on SDG financing							online Learning costs and consultants	30,000	0	30,000	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Department of Health, Council for the Welfare of Children, Department of Education, Commission on Population and Development, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank), Securities and Exchange Commission, Development Bank of the Philippines
Output 3.2: National strategies for mobilizing public and private resources and aligning the national investment strategies and plans with the NDP are developed to directly realize its targets and objectives.	Initial steps taken for co-designing of financing strategies	National strategy for mobilizing public and private resources developed	Pilot Testing of Innovative Financing: Testing of the financing strategies arising from the result of the diagnostic							Consultants, learning events and workshops	25,000	0	25,000		
Output 3.3: New financing instruments are co-designed and experimented	Initial steps taken for co-designing of financing strategies	2 New financing instruments are co-designed and experimented	Online and face to face co-design workshop							Learning events and workshops					
Output 4.1 Effective Joint Programme Coordination and Management										Learning events and workshops	6,832	0	6,832	UNDP	
										General and other operating expenses (Work Space rental, printing services,e-mail and comms, ISS/LPL/UPL cost recoveries, others)	30,000		30,000		
										Communications	5,000		5,000		
										Monitoring and Evaluation	25,000		25,000		
										Joint Programme Coordination and Management Unit Staff Cost	110,000		110,000		
										LOE/DPC for Programme Staff (Team Lead, Analyst, Associate, Procurement, Finance, HR, Ops)	40,000		40,000		
										ICT Equipment	5,000		5,000		
										Indirect Costs	65,421		65,421	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	
Total for JP Sub Outcome 3											342,252	0	342,252		
Overall TOTAL											1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000		

## **Annex 5. Communication Plan**

### **Context**

The National Government's Ambisyon 2040 which presents the long-term aspirations of the country and the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 both contain goals and targets that are consistent with various SDG targets. However, the link of these national plans with the budgeting process still requires further strengthening as these plans and the SDGs are not mandatory considerations in the formulation of the annual national budgets. There is no special mention of the SDGs in the most recent guidelines issued on the formulation of the annual budget.

To address this, the proposed Joint Programme will provide the mechanisms for developing and enhancing the planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation systems and processes within a coherent financing framework that better supports the achievement of the SDGs.

This proposed Joint Program seeks to strengthen the link between the national plan and the national budget, particularly for SDG-related programs, through the pilot inclusion of 2 cross-sectoral SDG programs in the Program Converge Budgeting process of the Department of Budget and Management in the formulation of the national budget wherein related programs in different agencies are reviewed together. These programs are on reaping demographic dividend by addressing teenage pregnancy and responding to national health emergencies, particularly to the COVID-19 crisis.

This is more advantageous compared to component interventions being reviewed as part of an agency budget, since cross-dependencies and complementary interventions are more difficult to consider in individual agency budget reviews. Furthermore, this Joint Program will help establish a delivery unit within the Department of Budget and Management or Office of the Cabinet Secretary. The unit will ensure that clear targets and milestones are set by all agencies involved, enabling close monitoring and timely interventions in program execution.

All of these will be guided by the recently established Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) Subcommittee on the SDGs. The DBCC is the body that sets the parameters in the formulation of the national budget. The Subcommittee shall also engage with local governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector in the development and execution of these programs, as well as development of other sources of financing

### **Communication goals**

The JP aims to:

- raise programme awareness or awareness of integrated financing policies

- influence policy and decision makers
- encourage collaboration with government to participate in the programme implementation
- make programme information easily accessible and understandable to stakeholders

### **Audience**

- Close engagement - Stakeholders with high power and high interest in the success of the project are potential champions:  
National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Treasury, Department of Health, Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare and Development.
- Empowerment- Stakeholders who have low capacity but high interest in the project:  
Local government units, and civil society organizations
- Advocacy- Stakeholders with a low degree of interest but with high power:  
Private sector
- Awareness raising - Stakeholders with low power and low interest:  
Media and the general public

### **Messages**

- While many of the elements of an INFF are already present in the Philippines, there remains major gaps in ensuring the operationalization of an INFF.
- Government must improve its overall framework for the planning, financing and execution of programs that support the attainment of SDG targets.
- The Joint Programme aims to contribute to the attainment of the financing-related SDG target 17.3 by strengthening the Philippines' existing integrated national financing framework
- There is a need to expand financing sources for the SDGs
- Investing in reducing teen pregnancy will help contribute to attaining health-related SDG targets on maternal mortality and infant health, as well as youth employment.

- Risk management and a rapid response from government is required to ensure that the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic are mitigated
- The Joint Programme will take a multi-sectoral approach and stakeholders will be involved in the design and implementation of this Joint Programme.

## Plan Implementation

			Implementation details		
Communication Goal	Target Audience	Key messages	Communication channels	Budget (USD)	Frequency
Raise programme awareness or awareness of integrated financing policies	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Treasury, Department of Health, Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare and Development, Local government units, and civil society organizations, private sector, media, general public	<p>While many of the elements of an INFF are already present in the Philippines, there remains major gaps in ensuring the operationalization of an INFF.</p> <p>Government must improve its overall framework for the planning, financing and execution of programs that support the attainment of SDG targets.</p>	Social Media, Newsletters, News stories, Infographic	10, 700	Monthly
Influence policy and decision makers	Congress, Senate, Office of the President	Government must improve its overall framework for the planning, financing and execution of programs that support the	Social Media, Newsletters, News stories, Infographic		Monthly

		attainment of SDG targets.			
Encourage collaboration with government to participate in the programme implementation	Private sector, civil society	The Joint Programme will take a multi-sectoral approach and stakeholders will be involved in the design and implementation of this Joint Programme.	Social Media, Newsletters, News stories, Infographic	21,250	Monthly
Make programme information easily accessible and understandable to stakeholders	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Finance, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bureau of Treasury, Department of Health, Department of Education and Department of Social Welfare and Development, Local government units, and civil society organizations, private sector, media, general public	<p>There is a need to expand financing sources for the SDGs</p> <p>Investing in reducing teen pregnancy will help contribute to attaining health-related SDG targets on maternal mortality and infant health, as well as youth employment.</p> <p>Risk management and a rapid response from government is required to ensure that the negative impacts of COVID-19 pandemic are mitigated</p>	Social Media, Newsletters, News stories, Infographic	21,250	Monthly



## Annex 6. Learning and Sharing Plan

The learning and sharing plan will be integrated into the workplan and use a multi-stakeholder participatory approach. There are different types of knowledge that the joint programme would like to capture. First, is related to evidence generation. This will include Country diagnostics on SDG Financing: mapping and review of financing strategies (including private sector financing); updating of the INFF study; and review of existing systems for tagging and monitoring. Second is framework development. This would cover the writing of the National Financing Framework for SDG Monograph. Third is Evaluation, specifically, Operational Research on the effectiveness/efficiency of the JP on SDG Financing for Young People.

These are proposed and may change after a more thorough process of consultation on the learning and sharing agenda.

In order to document these areas of knowledge, there are four steps proposed: assess, explore, define, and develop.

**a) Assess stakeholders' capacity (expertise and information systems) for capturing knowledge.** This will require a workshop to introduce the overarching learning and sharing plan envisioned under the joint programme. Key questions which need to be answered are:

- What are the existing learning and sharing opportunities across agencies and stakeholders?
- What are the opportunities and challenges for learning and sharing under the context of the joint programme?

**b) Explore the added value for the joint programme's process documentation and prioritize the lessons that want to be highlighted**

**c) Define value proposition for enhancing the flow of knowledge across the organizations i.e. the UN, duty bearers and target groups.** Set shared objectives and goals across joint programme stakeholders. Identify the initial governance for learning and sharing efforts to make sure that the knowledge is not lost and but is transferred.

- Who are the owners of the learning and sharing plan under the joint programme? Who will be the users?
- Who will take the lead? What are the stakeholders' roles?
- How can the knowledge be transferred?

**d) Agree on a strategic plan and implementation roadmap for learning and sharing.** The Joint programme, in consultation with stakeholders, will identify strategic priorities and critical knowledge domains. This will be the basis for an implementation plan to guide the development of capabilities in support of knowledge flow and collaboration that will be undertaken.

## Annex 7. Risk Management Plan

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level</b>	<b>Likelihood</b> Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	<b>Impact</b> Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	<b>Mitigating measures</b>	<b>Responsible Org./ Person</b>
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Global Pandemic and Recession. Government attention will be focused on COVID-19 and its social and economic impact. This will be high priority for at least the rest of 2020 or longer if infections are not controlled by the first semester.	25	5	5	The program has been designed to include flexibility to re-design the workplan (up to 20%) to support the Government's Response and Recovery Plan for COVID-19. The workplan will focus on the financing strategy for the Response and Recovery Plan.	UNDP
Opposition to birth control by some sectors and politicians (including the Senate President). This will be tackled by the joint program as will work on the issue of Teenage Pregnancy	20	4	3	The program should keep a low national profile on any birth control program to be supported so as not to create unnecessary distractions (unless national public advocacy will be needed).	UNICEF, UNFPA
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Decrease of national government budget in 2022. As local governments will receive a higher share of revenues, the budget of some national agencies may be reduced.	16	4	4	Work with DILG in developing co-financing schemes between national and local governments for the attainment of some SDG goals. Incentives (financial and non-financial) must be provided to LGUs for them to actively engage.	UNDP
Poor execution of SDG interventions funded through the INFF that will reduce effectiveness in attaining SDG targets	15	3	5	Creation of the delivery unit that can immediately flag execution problems and trigger the necessary interventions	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
<b>Institutional risks</b>					

Elections will be conducted around the second year of program implementation. Major decisions will slow down during this period and the newly elected administration will have new priorities.	20	5	4	Work with career officials who can champion the program within government and help manage the transition to a new administration.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
Weak buy-in of implementing agencies. The proposal was developed in consultation with NEDA and DBM which is crucial in ensuring linkage of plans and budgets. The buy-in of agencies that will implement these plans is crucial.	12	3	4	Agencies must be involved in the development of plans and they must gain additional budget for these plans to ensure buy-in and ownership as well as highlight advantage of taking part in this joint program.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Limited capacity of government for fund management and implementation due to heightened focus on COVID-19 response and recovery.	12	3	4	<p>UNDP and other PUNO will implement the JP under National Implementation Modality with full Country Office Support. This means that</p> <p>Regular dialogue with partner government agencies and other partners shall be held to review of financial monitoring reports and financial statements, among other reports. For responsible parties, the following will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct regular HACT assurance activities</li> <li>• Due diligence assessment undertaken prior to downloading of funds to CSO partners</li> </ul>	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA