

Joint SDG Fund  
PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND LNOB  
**Joint Programme 2020 Annual Progress Report**

## Cover page

**Country:** The Philippines

**Joint Programme title:** Ensuring inclusive and risk-informed shock-responsive social protection (RISRSP) resulting in more resilient communities in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

**Short title:** Ensuring inclusive RISRSP resulting in more resilient communities in BARMM

**Start date** (month/year): February 1, 2020

**End date** (month/year): January 31, 2022

**RC** (name): Gustavo Gonzalez

**Government Joint Programme Focal Point** (name and ministry/agency): Chief Minister Al Haj Ahod Balawag Ebrahim, Office of the Chief Minister, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

**Representative of Lead PUNO** (name and agency): Ms. Hang Thi Thanh Pham, Deputy Representative, *ad interim*, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

**List of PUNOs:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

**RCO Main JP Focal Point** (name): Ms. Eden Lumilan **E-mail:** eden.lumilan@un.org

**Lead Agency Main JP Focal Point** (name): Ms. Maria Ruzzella Quilla **E-mail:** Maria.Quilla@fao.org

**Contact person for Joint Communications** (name): Ms. Maria Teresa Debuque **E-mail:** debuque@un.org

**Budget** (Joint SDG Fund contribution): USD 1,740,000

**Overall budget** (with co-funding): 1,960,000

**Annual Financial Delivery Rate** (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%):

**Rate of Committed Funding** (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%):

**Budget** (Joint SDG Fund contribution): USD 1,740,000

**Overall budget** (with co-funding): USD 1,960,000 (USD 773,610 transferred to PUNOS in Year 1)

**Annual Financial Delivery Rate** (= Total JP expenditures / transferred funds x 100%): **31.3%**

**Rate of Committed Funding** (= Total JP commitments / transferred funds x 100%): **44.2%**

### Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

This Joint Programme seeks to address the risks and vulnerabilities that the Bangsamoro people, especially the poorest, most vulnerable, and marginalized, face in times of natural and human induced disasters, that perpetuate the cycle of poverty. The JP focuses on three key interventions: A) Mainstream RISRSP in the Bangsamoro Development Plan; B) Build the capacity of BARMM institutions to analyze and monitor both natural and human-induced risks, and improve synergy and coordination between social protection programmes, climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness and management; and C) Improve the poverty registry system in the region to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments, predictive analytics, inclusive targeting and effective monitoring.

#### Overall instructions for using the template:

- *Do not go over the maximum number of pages per section – the report should be no more than 12 pages, not including the executive summary and annexes.*
- *Please be succinct and to the point, emphasizing only the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Fund at the global level.*
- *Please include a one- or two-line summary of each response longer than two paragraphs.*
- *The primary purpose is to report on annual, “big picture” results to the global level of the Joint SDG Fund, specifically with reference to the JP document that had been approved. It is independent of the separate, more detailed reports that may be required of your local partners that you can prepare in addition to this report.*
- *When in doubt, please contact the Joint SDG Fund Secretariat for further clarification.*
- *Delete all instructions after completing the report.*

### Executive summary

- *Maximum 0.5 page to summarize the most important aspects from your detailed report below that you want to highlight for inclusion into the Joint SDG Fund’s global annual report.*
- *This should, primarily, include annual results, main achievements, and any major changes in the JP’s approach.*

For 2020, the Joint Programme work focused on the establishment of key governance and coordination mechanisms, mobilization of partners, and repurposing of the 20% of the SDG Fund to support COVID-19 response.

Mobility restrictions and quarantine measures declared nationwide to curb the transmission of COVID-19 delayed implementation of major activities. These restrictions demanded a shift in approach from face-to-face coordination to virtual online meetings. Critical activities such as the programme launch and consensus building events (i.e. inception workshop, technical bilateral consultations) and capacity building training were all conducted using various digital platforms.

Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the JP was able to prepare for the Joint Steering Committee and the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) which provided opportunity for broader discussions and consensus building on how risk-informed social protection programs can help build the resilience of the most vulnerable population of the BARMM. The TWGs also served as a venue for re-calibrating the JP workplan to be more responsive to the context and needs of the region as well as to adapt to the challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The repurposed funds were used to support the BARMM Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in including 1,800 low-income, vulnerable, and severely COVID-19 affected households that are excluded from the government’s 4Ps and Social Amelioration Program (SAP). These households were provided with the standard one-time emergency cash grants of Php 5,000 pesos. The first batch of emergency cash transfer (ECT) involving 1,000 vulnerable households was implemented by UNICEF with MSSD on May 21-22, 2020. This took place in four municipalities of Lanao Del Sur, which is the province with the highest poverty incidence. Meanwhile, the second batch of ECT distribution covering 800 agriculture dependent households, through the FAO component, will commence in February 2021. A case study of ECT as part of COVID-19

support to BARMM will be carried out after the second batch of ECT distribution. The aim is to draw lessons from the experience that can inform policies of the MSSD. The ECT intervention is in line with the intention of the JP and the priority of the BARMM of leaving no one behind. It demonstrates how an existing social protection program can be expanded to provide support to equally vulnerable households who are not part of the regular assistance programs.

An online scoping workshop on vulnerability assessment was conducted with BARMM Ministries, provincial local government units (LGUs), NGOs, UN agencies and key development partners to map existing and on-going assessments as well as tools being used for gathering information on hazard/vulnerability information and risk profiling in the region; and to identify vulnerable populations often affected by hazards. This exercise informed the development of draft monitoring tools for flooding, which is identified as the most frequent and damaging natural hazard in the region, and it informed the design of the Vulnerability Risk Assessment.

The assessment of poverty registries (*Listahanan* or other existing registries) for inclusion of hazards and vulnerability indicators in BARMM commenced in December 2020. The result of the assessment will inform the development of an expanded poverty registry in BARMM that includes vulnerability indicators. As part of enhancing the capacity of BARMM officials to monitor and analyze data, several IT and communication devices have been procured to aid in monitoring of climate risk data. The Joint Programme intends to tap into tools, technologies and other science-based resources that can improve planning and implementation of anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection.

Development of an Operations Manual for the various financial assistance programs (small cash transfers programs) of the MSSD for vulnerable groups in ongoing under the JP with co-funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT).

---

## A. Annual Progress

- *In sum, part A should be a **maximum of 7 pages**.*
- *It should refer to the broader context and JP approach and provide an update on priority issues.*
  - o *Note that you will present annual results in detail in part B.*
- *Please be very succinct and clear - use bullet points when possible.*
  - o *Responses should generally be should be no more than 1-2 paragraphs per section*

### A.1 The overall approach

#### *Broader context and JP changes*

- Briefly explain any changes in the broader context in the past year that led (or might soon lead) to a change of the JP's approach, strategy, Theory of Change, or expected results.
  - o If a change of the broader JP is anticipated, please explain what that might include and what the implications might be.

The COVID-19 pandemic will continue to affect the broader context of the JP in BARMM. COVID-19 has pushed more people into poverty due to loss of jobs and livelihood.

Rural communities in Shariff Saydona Mustapha, Maguindanao mentioned that the strife they are experiencing due to armed conflict between government forces and non-state armed groups has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Travel restrictions imposed by the national government as a precautionary measure against the spread of the deadly virus has affected their livelihoods. Limited mobility impinged on farmers and traders' access to markets to sell produce. Lockdowns decreased farm gate prices of their yield that resulted in lesser income adversely affecting their access to nutritious food.

The National Elections in May 2022 may result in escalated armed violence in the lead up to the election.

### *Ensuring that JP remains strategic and catalytic*

- Briefly explain how your JP contributed to UNDAF and/or preparation of new Cooperation Framework.

The overall theme of the JP in BARMM is "Leave No One Behind" which supports the main theme of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019–2023 which was updated in 2020 in the form of the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines 2020-2023 (SEPF) and retains the three strategic pillars of the PFSD: People, Prosperity and Peace, and Peace. The JP demonstrates interconnectedness of these 3 Pillars and among them, the JP contributes directly to the People Pillar with the outcome statement of the most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk groups of people benefit from more inclusive and resilient quality services and live in more supportive environments where their health, education, social protection and food systems are strengthened. Moreover, the JP aligns with the direction set by BARMM leadership as indicated in the 12-point agenda of the Interim Chief Minister that were unveiled in 2019 and identified the following relevant actions: 1) set up programs that will respond to the pressing social and economic challenges in the Bangsamoro such as poverty, education, health, access to clean water and electricity, job opportunity, agricultural productivity; and 2) special programs for transitioning combatants and their families apart from regular programs of the government like 4Ps, PhilHealth, among others, "to ensure that these programs are tailored fit to their needs so that they will become productive members of the society."

Briefly explain how you adapted the JP to COVID-19 in 2020 (through formal re-purposing of 20% of the overall budget or other changes/adaptations).

In response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the government of the Philippines launched the Social Amelioration Program (SAP) which grants a Php5,000 to 8,000 emergency cash subsidy to identified low-income households for two months (April and May 2020). Following the approval to repurpose 20% of the JP budget to support the COVID-19 response, FAO and UNICEF coordinated with the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in BARMM for the provision of one-time emergency cash grants in the amount of Php5,000 to 1,800 low-income and vulnerable households that are severely affected by the impact of COVID-19. This intervention is in line with the JPs intention to leave no one behind as the emergency cash transfer specifically targeted households that were not eligible to receive support under the SAP. The selection of beneficiaries was carried out by using a combination of criteria set by the government and those provided by FAO and UNICEF, namely: a) 1,000 households with children 0-2 years old; and b) 800 farmer/fisherfolk-led households.

- Provide a brief update on the progress/status of these adaptations (e.g. did you finalize the re-purposed activities? If not, what is the plan).

The first batch of emergency cash transfer (ECT) was implemented by UNICEF with MSSD on May 21-22, 2020 in four municipalities of Lanao Del Sur, which is the province with the highest poverty incidence and high malnutrition rates. Meanwhile, the second batch of ECT distribution, through the FAO component, will commence in February 2021.

A case study of the ECT intervention as part of COVID-19 support to the BARMM will be carried out after the second batch of ECT distribution to draw lessons from the experience and these lessons will be made available to inform policies of the MSSD.

- Briefly explain any other re-alignments of the JP over the past year, including those related to changed/new national strategic priorities, and how you have ensured that the JP remains strategic and catalytic.

With the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the JP is also co-financing the ongoing development of an Operations Manual for the various financial assistance programs (small cash transfers programs) of the MSSD for vulnerable groups. This initiative is led by UNICEF and lays the foundation for future links between disaster response and early warning actions and these existing cash transfer schemes that already target vulnerable groups if and when the need arises. This strengthened link will allow humanitarian assistance organisations to immediately use these mechanisms.

- Refer to how the JP aligns with the UN's SERP in your country, or how you plan to ensure such an alignment in the next year.

The JP is aligned with the recently approved UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines (SEPF) 2020-2023, a hybrid document that serves as update/annex to the current Cooperation Framework to make it fit for purpose, and also functions as the UN Philippines COVID-19 response plan. Under the refocused People Pillar of the SEPF, the JP contributes to the immediate and medium-term response interventions to address the impact of COVID-19 through cash transfers and enhancement of social protection systems including payment channels and governance structure. With the JP taking the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach, the implementation of activities is geared towards demonstrating interlinkages between social protection and disaster risk reduction management by developing fast, evidence-based decision making processes that can enable early action. Thus, the capacity of BARMM entities will have to be enhanced to enable analysis and monitoring of natural and human-induced risks for improved synergy and coordination between climate actions, disaster management, conflict management and social protection. The JP emphasizes immediate actions to address fundamental blocks in advancing the agenda of resilience building.

## A.2 Update on priority issues

### *SDG acceleration*

- In bullet points, please provide a brief update on JP contribution to the acceleration of the progress towards the SDGs, in line with the JP's Theory of Change for SDG Acceleration.

COVID-19 restrictions meant a shift in government priorities to respond to the crisis and thereby also cause delay in JP implementation. The activities that have been implemented in 2020 under the JP still succeeded in building consensus among stakeholders, and though not yet substantial results then still contributing to building the foundation towards SDG acceleration. The JP has continued to facilitate tapping of additional resources and unlocking institutional bottlenecks around budget allocation, enrollment for beneficiaries and payment processes. SDG acceleration will be achieved with the establishment of social protection systems that are inclusive, risk-informed, resilient, and adaptable. Having a shock-responsive social protection system in place will increase the coverage of social assistance programs to those who are poor and vulnerable ex-ante and ex-post emergencies.

### *Vulnerable groups*

- In bullet points, please provide a brief description of how you have directly and/or indirectly provided support to the vulnerable groups that your JP focuses on (i.e. the groups identified in the JP document).
- Provide an updated number of individuals that were reached through the JP's efforts in 2020, and the total number that you expect to reach by the end of the programme (disaggregated by vulnerable groups and gender).

Emergency cash transfers were provided to 1,000 poor households with 0-2 years old children as part of COVID response, directly benefitting 1016 children and meeting their most immediate needs.

### *Gender marker*

- In bullet points, please briefly explain how you applied the Gender Marker in JP implementation in the past year, and/or other ways in which gender was mainstreamed into implementation.

The JPs' support to the implementation of the government's social protection response to COVID-19 targeted 1,000 households with 0-2 years old and pregnant/lactating women. The selection was informed by the results

of the gender analysis and findings from the Landscape Analysis of RISRSP in BARMM that children aged 0-2 years old and pregnant women are excluded from government's social transfer programmes.

### *Human rights*

- In bullet points, please briefly explain how human rights mechanisms were mainstreamed in JP implementation in the past year, as envisaged by the original JP design.
  - The overall theme of the JP in BARMM is "Leave No One Behind" which not only supports the main theme of the Philippines UNDAF or PFSD 2019-2023/ updated UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery but also aligns with the new Bangsamoro government's vision of inclusive and moral governance.
  - The JP supports the COVID-19 Social Protection Assistance that targets poor families with pregnant women and 0-2 years old children, farmers and fisher folks (CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).
  - The Review of Poverty Registry is an initial step towards establishing a reliable poverty data and improved data collection systems in BARMM (Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights)
  - Furthermore, the transformative and catalytic nature of this joint undertaking and its rights - based approach is not only linked to the final outcome of this joint programme but also to the process through which it was designed and being implemented.

### *Partnerships*

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding JP's partnerships.
- Refer to how these have been aligned with the broader UNCT's partnership approach.

The joint programme is gaining traction and providing a platform for greater collaboration within the UNCT and with BARMM Ministries. The appreciation workshop provided the participants with the broader shock responsive social protection agenda and a programme overview. It generated great interest and full participation from BARMM, relevant development partners (ADB, WB and DFAT), and other UN agencies.

The JP has also forged closer alignment and collaboration within the UN with the creation of an inter-UN TWG on shock-responsive social protection to ensure that parallel initiatives on shock-responsive social protection are coordinated particularly in the BARMM and with the national government, and key messages on shock responsive social protection are mutually reinforced within and outside the UN system.

Key agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WFP and RCO) have laid out the various engagements and identified synergies and complementation, recognizing each other’s comparative advantage in shock-responsive social protection (SRSP). As a result, better coordination and information sharing have been sustained amongst these UN agencies through regular coordination meetings and joint coordination mission and have informed discussions in the Sub-Group on Social Protection under the UN TWG on the Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19.

In the last quarter, the joint programme was able to extend partnerships beyond the Participating UN agencies FAO and UNICEF. FAO is partnering with the World Food Programme in the development of the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Tool and the conduct of the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment in BARMM's five provinces and 63 barangays in special geographic areas.

Within the BARMM region, FAO has been working closely with key BARMM's Ministry of Interior and Local Government's Rapid Emergency And Disaster Response (BARMM READi), the Department of Science and Technology regional offices, local Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (PDRRMO) as well as humanitarian organizations, for the conduct of scoping exercises to determine related work on vulnerability and risk assessments, early warning systems and anticipatory action. These partnerships are key towards ensuring that the JPs work builds on and complements what has already been started by government with support from other development partners.

*Strategic meetings*

- Indicate if you organized any of the events below (in person or virtually). If you did not, indicate in the comments when you plan to organize them.

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The launch was conducted virtually in August 2020 and was streamed via Facebook Live in the UN Philippines’ FB page as well as shared in FAO Philippines’ and UNICEF Philippines’ FB pages.
Annual JP development partners’/donors’ event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Within the first quarter of 2021

*\* This refers to any event that included representatives of the Joint SDG Fund’s global development partners/donors (Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.) Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or other partners’ event.*

### Funding and financing

- In bullet points, please provide an update on what the JP has done (or plans to do) to leverage additional funding and/or financing from Government, IFIs or other partners.

FAO and UNICEF submitted a proposal to Australia DFAT to build on and expand the work of this JP program on other aspects pertaining to strengthening the BARMM cash delivery systems by supporting relevant work on cash transfer beneficiary database management systems and providing emergency cash transfers for resilience building. The proposal is under review.

Through this JP, we are also leveraging BARMM's own resources as it plans to finance and develop its management information systems for social protection. Our work on improving the poverty registry and identifying vulnerability indicators will feed directly into the BARMM MSSD's management information systems.

The JP has been coordinating with the World Bank for complementary activities in BARMM in social protection as the Bank implements its recently approved Beneficiary First project. The Beneficiary First project has dedicated support for improving 4Ps implementation in BARMM.

As part of broader UN efforts and linked with the implementation of the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines, strategic dialogues with development partners and donors will be pursued including for this JP.

### Innovation, learning and sharing

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding your JP's work on innovation and learning – this should be an update on implementation of the JP learning and sharing plan from your JP doc.

UNICEF presented in an internal regional webinar the experience of linking social protection interventions to nutrition objectives as part of COVID-19 response, using the JP-supported ECT implementation in Lanao del Sur as an example. The experience was one of the early interventions implemented in the region using ECTs to improve inclusion and linked to nutrition. The flexibility of the JP to repurpose and respond to the pandemic was an enabling factor.

### Strategic communications

- In bullet points, please list the main highlights regarding your JP's strategic communications - - this should be an update on implementation of the JP learning and sharing plan from your JP doc.
- That this should be a brief overview as you will provide more specific information in the Annex 3 of this report.

Highlights of strategic communications for the JP in 2020 consist of the following:

- Formulation of the JP Communication Strategy and work plan for the duration of the JP;
- Mainstream media outreach, yielding earned media coverage by national and BARMM media;
- Social media outreach, generating high engagement.

## B. Annual Results

- In sum, part B should be a **maximum of 3 pages**.
- It should provide specific information on the achievement of expected annual results as per the workplan, following up on the broader progress presented in part A.

### Overall progress

- Provide a self-assessment on the JP's overall progress in the past year, including a brief explanation.

- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

Please, explain briefly:

Implementation of activities were severely constrained by the pandemic-related mobility restrictions. Onboarding of consultants were also affected by the said travel restrictions and partner agencies prioritized COVID-19 response. However, the JP refocused on remedial measures and generated results relating to support to COVID-19 effected households.

### *Contribution to Fund's global results*

- Provide brief overview on your JP's contribution to the global outputs and outcomes of the Joint SDG Fund (in terms of the annual targets outlined in the Results Framework of your JP document).
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

The JP has not yet provided specific accomplishments to indicate contribution to the Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale; and to the Joint SDG Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented. However, interim steps have been taken to set up organizational structures to support policy development and implementation of solutions in 2021.

### *JP Outputs and Outcomes*

- Provide information on the implementation of annual results in relation to the JP's specific outputs and outcomes, as per your expected targets over the past year.
- While annual results might refer mostly to output-level results, they might also include contributions to outcomes.
- Therefore, divide the information into:
  - o Achievement of expected outputs
  - o Achievement of expected contributions to outcomes
- Note that you will also provide a consolidated table in Annex 1.

## **Achievement of 2020 Expected Outputs**

### **1. BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISRSP established.**

- **The Joint Program Steering Committee (JMC)** co-chaired by the UNRC and the BARMM Chief Minister with members of PUNO, Development Partners and Ministers of relevant BARMM Ministries as members; provides guidance and oversight to the implementation of the JP in BARMM. A Memorandum Order signed by the BARMM Chief Minister was issued to formalize the organization of the JMC.
- **Technical Working Groups for three output areas** were organized to provide platforms for technical discussions and coordination between representatives of partner BARMM Ministries and counterpart UN agencies. The TWGs Co-chaired by UNICEF, FAO and relevant partner ministry representatives served as venues for firming up JP activities through an adaptive programming approach.

### **2. At least one tool and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disaster risks developed.**

- **Preparations for development of draft monitoring tools for flooding were initiated through the conduct of an online scoping workshop on vulnerability and risk assessment (VRA)** on 23 and 30 September 2020 with BARMM Ministries, provincial local government units (LGUs), NGOs, UN agencies and key development partners to stock take assessments in BARMM, the tools used for

hazard/vulnerability information and risk profiling in the region, and identify vulnerable population often affected by hazards. This exercise informed the development of draft monitoring tools for flooding, which has surfaced during consultations as the most frequent and damaging natural hazard in the region. There were delays in the conduct of stocktaking exercises as the COVID-19 pandemic prompted the implementing UN agencies, on government request, focused on COVID-19 support to BARMM. Further, the increasing number of COVID-19 cases in BARMM affected the ability of implementing partners to focus on JP SRSP-related work.

### 3. At least One BARMM Ministry adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance.

- On-going, BARMM Ministries are participating in the standardizing exercise.

### 4. Review of existing poverty registries to include risk and vulnerability indicators.

- On-going. Consultations with relevant ministries and departments are underway.

### 5. COVID19 Response

- Expanded the government's social assistance program to cover an additional 1000 poor households with 0-2 year old children initially excluded from SAP and 4Ps, with a one-off emergency cash transfer using MSSD systems. Lanao del Sur has high poverty incidence and high malnutrition rates in BARMM.

#### Workplan

- If you modified JP workplan in the last year, please provide a brief explanation.

JP workplan was modified

JP workplan was not modified

Explain briefly: Repurposing of 20% JP funds to expand an existing government social protection program to provide emergency cash assistance to vulnerable households but are not beneficiaries of the regular SP program. However, this was still consistent with the initially indicated activities and was contributing to the same outputs.

## C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation

- In sum, part C should be a **maximum of 2 pages**.
- Please build upon Parts A and B to describe the plan for the next year as you approach the end of JP implementation.

#### Next year

- Regarding the next year (1 Jan – 31 Dec), briefly explain:
  - o The main focus of the annual work plan
  - o Expected annual results (in terms of outputs and outcomes)

The 2021 Annual Work Plan will focus on the completion of critical activities such as the integration of SRSP in BRDP; the generation of Vulnerability Risk Assessment Information; and the integration of vulnerability indicators into and development of an expanded poverty registry for the BARMM and pilot testing and modeling of RISRSP. The following activities will likewise be pursued to support the accomplishments of these major outputs:

- Training among relevant Ministries and LGUS in designing, implementing and monitoring SRSP programs conducted.

- Vulnerability Risk Assessment and the Review of the Poverty Registry completed and presented to JP PMC and relevant BARMM Ministries.
- Scalability Framework Completed and pilot tested.
- Pilot RISRSP BARMM level consensus on indicators, triggers and protocols for social protection programmes to support early actions on droughts, floods, typhoons (i.e. natural hazards) and conflict (i.e. human induced disasters)
- Expansion of Poverty Registry and pilot its use for slow onset disasters and armed conflict displacements
- Develop the operations manual and financial guidelines for the MSSD Cash Transfer/financial assistance programs

### *Towards the end of JP implementation*

- Present the expected final JP results and briefly explain how you plan to achieve them by the end of JP implementation.
  - o Indicate if you anticipate any further modifications to the overall JP.

By 2022, the enabling environment for a shock-responsive social protection system is in place in the BARMM for more poor and vulnerable households with women, children rural workers, indigenous peoples and former combatants to access social protection/social assistance. JP will continue to pursue its evidence building activities (i.e. poverty registry review, vulnerability risk assessment, and pilot RISRSP activities) to lay the groundwork for BARMM to be able to implement shock responsive social protection in the region. The JP continues to leverage more resources particularly from the BARMM government to support sustainability.

Modifications anticipated due to consequences of i) continuing COVID-19 restrictions especially with entry of the new variant and ii) increasing focus of local officials on preparations for the national elections in May 2022 where they will be seeking a fresh mandate. On the other hand, the ongoing lobbying for extension of the transition phase for another 3 years for BARMM can also be a facilitating factor to accommodate and adopt policy solutions for the region.

### *Risks and mitigation measures*

- Briefly present the main risks and associated mitigation measures as you move forward with implementation.
  - o Note that you will include an updated JP Risk Matrix in Annex 4, so this section should focus on the update of the overall Risk plan that you have in an annex of your JP doc.

COVID-19 continues to affect the joint programme implementation: i) as cases are increasing; ii) limitations on mobility and access to reliable internet connection slowed down communication and coordination between JP Team and BARMM partners, including of inability of latter to participate in TWG meetings and other consultations; and iii) procurement bottlenecks have also been encountered with limited participation of service providers due to COVID-19 restrictions and the BARMM context.

To address this, the JP team will ensure complete documentation and promptly share the highlights and agreements from the meetings and consultations. The team will also explore to engage partners with existing presence in the field who can support the JP activity.

The JP also anticipates the increasing frequency of election related violence as local politicians as early as 2021, will increasingly focus on how they will win a fresh mandate in the national elections in May 2022. The JP and its partners will continue to scan the political environment and monitor related security situations in BARMM to inform project implementation activities and location; and to ensure continuing safety of programme staff and its partners.

## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused on in 2020

The JP contributes to the achievement of several SDGs and targets but especially to:

SDG: 1 – End poverty  
 SDG: 2 – Zero Hunger  
 SDG:13- Climate Action

#### **Global Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale**

1.1 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scope<sup>1</sup> in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: As it was the first year of implementation, only preparatory work was undertaken in 2020

1.2 Did your Joint Programme contribute to implementation of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerate SDG progress in terms of scale<sup>2</sup> in 2020? (if so, brief explanation)

Yes

No

Explain briefly: As it was the first year of implementation, only preparatory work was undertaken in 2020

#### **Global Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented**

1.3 Number of innovative solutions tested in 2020

Total number disaggregated by % successful and unsuccessful: N/A for 2020

Provide the list

Explain briefly: As it was the first year of implementation, only preparatory work was undertaken in 2020

1.4 Number of integrated policy solutions implemented with the national partners in lead in 2020

Total number: N/A for 2020

Provide the list

Explain briefly: As it was the first year of implementation, only preparatory work was undertaken in 2020

1.5 Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020?

Yes

No

<sup>1</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>2</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

Explain briefly: As it was the first year of implementation, only preparatory work was undertaken in 2020

1.6 Did your Joint Programme develop a functioning partnership framework for integrated policy solutions to accelerate progress on SDGs in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: As it was the first year of implementation, only preparatory work was undertaken in 2020

## 2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- Provide data for aggregation at the global level of the Joint SDG Fund.

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

Yes, considerably contributed

Yes, contributed

No

Explain briefly: The JP is aligned with the 3 Pillars of PFSD/ SEPF while focus is with People Pillar. Further, the TWGs formed have engaged other UN agencies, INGOS and other development partners.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for participating UN agencies in their interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

Yes,

No

N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The JP has established a direct coordination with the BARMM leadership with the Chief Minister serving as the Chair of the JP Steering Committee. This has allowed for more efficient coordination among Ministries involved given the support and commitment from BARMM.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly:

2.4. Did your Joint Programme secure additional funding resources in 2020?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: FAO and UNICEF submitted a proposal to Australia DFAT to build on and expand the work of this JP program on other aspects pertaining to strengthening the BARMM cash delivery systems by supporting relevant work on cash transfer beneficiary database management systems and providing emergency cash transfers for resilience building. The proposal is under review.

### 3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
<b>Outcome 1:</b>						
<b>Output 1.1 Risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection (RISRSP) policy mainstreamed within the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP)</b>						
Output 1.1.a indicator	RISRSP mainstreamed in the BDP	--	--	N/A	BDP includes RISRSP among its strategies	
Output 1.1.b indicator	BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISRSP established	Creation of a regional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	The Office of the Chief Minister issued a memorandum order for the creation of a Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC) who will oversee the implementation of JP activities.	N/A	Functioning regional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	
<b>Output 1.2 BARMM capacity enhanced to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced risks through improved synergy and coordination between social protection programs, climate-change sensitive interventions, and disaster management protocols</b>						
Output 1.2.a indicator	No. of tools and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disaster risks	At least 1 for natural disaster	Consultations and a Vulnerability and Risk Assessment workshop was conducted to stock take tools utilized in gathering hazard information and risk profiling in the region.	There were delays in the conduct of stocktaking exercises as the COVID-19 pandemic prompted implementing UN agencies to focus on COVID-19 support to BARMM. Further, the increasing number of COVID-19 cases in BARMM coupled with affected the ability of implementing partners to focus on JP SRSP-related work.	1 for human-induced disaster	

Output 1.2.b. indicator	No. of ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance	At least 1 BARMM ministry	BARMM ministries participated in stock taking exercises.	Ongoing stock taking exercises.	1 BARMM ministry	
Output 1.3 Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring						
Output 1.3.a. indicator	Extent to which the registry includes hazards and vulnerability assessment	Ongoing consultations to integrate hazards and vulnerability indicators in the registry			1 registry with hazards and vulnerability indicators	
Output 1.3.b. indicator	Use of the registry for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring	Technical discussions to include households outside Listahanan			At least 10% of the exclusion error identified by Listahanan 3 in BARMM receives social assistance under this Joint Programme	

## Annex 2: List of strategic documents

- Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of this Joint SDG Fund portfolio.

### Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role
N/A		

### Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description of the document and the role
N/A		

## Annex 3: Strategic communication results

- Provide the responses to the questions below with data for the last year overall.

### 3.1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

Yes

No

**Explain briefly:** The communication strategy for the JPSRSP sets out the communication objectives, target audiences, communication channels and key messages. It also contains a work plan for the duration of the JP. It is found here: <https://bit.ly/3iOQLjB>

### 3.2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

**Explain briefly:** About 28% of the budget for communications through audio visual presentations and visual collaterals has already been utilized.

### 3.3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

Yes

No

**Explain briefly:** The JP launch afforded the UN Philippines, the BARMM Government, and the PUNOs an outreach opportunity to explain to Filipinos the need for shock-responsive social protection in one of the poorest and most vulnerable regions in the Philippines. The media pick-up of the launch shows the newsworthiness of this development intervention and the combined reach of the news stories has resulted in good dissemination of this message. The JP also allowed UNICEF to produce a human interest angled video story showing how the JP has been able to immediately respond to the economic impact of COVID-19 on the people of BARMM, aside from the initially identified shocks that the JP intends to address. This video has generated 68,000 engagements on the UN Philippines Facebook.

### 3.4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

Yes

No

**Explain briefly:** The Philippines Country Profile on the Joint SDG Fund website amplifies the communication work of the UN Philippines, as it features all of the country initiatives and products, thus increasing our visibility to resource partners and other audiences.

**3.5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?**

**Total number:** Seven (7) news stories in digital sites of national broadsheets, including in BARMM

**Explain briefly:** The launch of the joint programme generated seven (7) stories on Philippine broadsheets and other digital news sites, as follows:

[FAO, UNICEF link arms for new social protection program in BARMM.](#) [News Story]. Manila Bulletin. 14 August 2020.

[BARMM, UN to give cash aid to 1,800 poor farming families.](#) [News Story]. GMA News. 13 August 2020.

[BARMM, UN launch social protection program.](#) [News Story]. Philippine News Agency. 14 August 2020.

[BARMM signs social protection program partnership with UN.](#) [News Story]. BARMM website. 13 August 2020.

[UN, BARMM join hands to boost Bangsamoro resilience amid crisis.](#) [News Story]. Manila Bulletin. 13 August 2020.

[U.N. agencies, BARMM govt give doles to at-risk folk.](#) [News Story]. Business Mirror. 14 August 2020.

[BARMM, UN ink social protection program partnership.](#) [News Story]. Malaysia Sun. 16 August 2020.

**3.6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?**

**Total number and explanation:** One (1) human interest angled video story produced by UNICEF; one (1) UNCT press release on the JP launch.

Social media outreach is detailed below:

UN PH Facebook Post	Link
JP SRSP Virtual Launch photo	<a href="https://bit.ly/3ppvQ9Q">https://bit.ly/3ppvQ9Q</a>
JP SRSP Virtual Launch Video	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/unphilippines/videos/222951992479302/">https://www.facebook.com/unphilippines/videos/222951992479302/</a>
#Socialprotection in the #Philippines webinar	<a href="https://bit.ly/2Yiudip">https://bit.ly/2Yiudip</a>
JP SRSP beneficiary	<a href="https://bit.ly/2YidiAn">https://bit.ly/2YidiAn</a>
UN PH Twitter Post	Link

JP SRSP beneficiary (retweet)	<a href="https://twitter.com/JointSDGFund/status/1316041296100941824/photo/1">https://twitter.com/JointSDGFund/status/1316041296100941824/photo/1</a>
JP SDG Fund	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNPhilippines/status/1313373509586841600/photo/1">https://twitter.com/UNPhilippines/status/1313373509586841600/photo/1</a>
#Socialprotection in the #Philippines webinar	<a href="https://twitter.com/UNPhilippines/status/1313025850887999489/photo/1">https://twitter.com/UNPhilippines/status/1313025850887999489/photo/1</a>
FAO PH Facebook Post	Link
JP SRSP Virtual Launch Video	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/306053486136022/videos/222951992479302">https://www.facebook.com/306053486136022/videos/222951992479302</a>
JP SRSP Virtual Launch Invite	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/unphilippines/photos/a.311141688960535/4177598078981524/">https://www.facebook.com/unphilippines/photos/a.311141688960535/4177598078981524/</a>
JP SRSP Launch event livestream	<a href="https://fb.watch/3i4qu_e2o-/">https://fb.watch/3i4qu_e2o-/</a>
FAO PH Twitter posts	Link
JP SRSP BARMM Launch event	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293366596539310080">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293366596539310080</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1291645255683629056">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1291645255683629056</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1292339830064656386">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1292339830064656386</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1292641820426395650">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1292641820426395650</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293064605598715909">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293064605598715909</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293366596539310080">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293366596539310080</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293786863132696576">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293786863132696576</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293815182339252224">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1293815182339252224</a> <a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1294200213964386304">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1294200213964386304</a>
Stakeholders appreciation workshop on the JPSRSP for BARMM	<a href="https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1291278513597710336">https://twitter.com/FAOPhilippines/status/1291278513597710336</a>

### 3.7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Yes

No

**Total number:** (Not mandatory)

**Explain briefly:** The social media accounts of the UN Philippines and of the PUNOs have all increased their following in the past year. However, it is not possible to determine how much of the increase could be directly attributed to specific outreach on the JP.

### Multi-Media Faucets

- Complete the table by focusing on most important strategic communication documents (factsheets, promotional materials, infographics, videos, etc.). Provide hyperlinks when possible.

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Press release: Leave no one behind: UN-BARMM program launched to help build resilience of the Bangsamoro people	13 August 2020	Earned Media: <a href="#">FAO, UNICEF link arms for new social protection program in BARMM.</a> [News Story]. Manila Bulletin. 14 August 2020. <a href="#">BARMM, UN to give cash aid to 1,800 poor farming families.</a> [News Story]. GMA News. 13 August 2020. <a href="#">BARMM, UN launch social protection program.</a> [News Story]. Philippine News Agency. 14 August 2020. <a href="#">BARMM signs social protection program partnership with UN.</a> [News Story]. BARMM website. 13 August 2020. <a href="#">UN, BARMM join hands to boost Bangsamoro resilience amid crisis.</a> [News Story]. Manila Bulletin. 13 August 2020. <a href="#">U.N. agencies, BARMM govt give doles to at-risk folk.</a> [News Story]. Business Mirror. 14 August 2020. <a href="#">BARMM, UN ink social protection program partnership.</a> [News Story]. Malaysia Sun. 16 August 2020.

### Social Media Campaigns

- Complete the table by focusing on the highest social media impressions or campaigns. Provide hyperlinks when possible.

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Livestream of the launch of the JP SRSP in BARMM	FAO Philippines Facebook live stream	Generated 26k organic views; link: <a href="https://fb.watch/3i4qu_e2o-/">https://fb.watch/3i4qu_e2o-/</a>
"Junaira" - A video story of BARMM mother/recipient of emergency cash transfer from the JP	UN Philippines FB and Twitter	Generated 68k engagements; link: <a href="https://bit.ly/2KR7d70">https://bit.ly/2KR7d70</a>

## Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

- Update the table from your JP document with the most recent analysis of risks and corresponding mitigation measures. This should support the narrative update provided in part C above.

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b> (Likelihood x Impact)	<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>
Contextual risks					
Delays in the project implementation due to 1) the fluid political transition process in BARMM (e.g. preparations for BARMM elections in 2022 may inadvertently shift focus of BARMM officials to election related priorities)	High (9)	3	3	Continuous engagement of BARMM ministry officials and stakeholders Secure Office of the Chief Minister	UNRC
Frequent and escalation of election related armed conflict in BARMM results to disruption of program activities, leading to noncompletion of activities	9	3	3	<p>Continuous engagement of BARMM ministry officials and stakeholders.</p> <p>Regular scanning of the political environment and monitoring of related security situation in BARMM to inform project implementation activities and location</p>	<p>FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS</p>

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b> (Likelihood x Impact)	<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>
Containment measures related to COVID19 and new variants result in delays in implementation of activities.	9	4	5	Constant coordination with BARMM implementing partners to agree on approach options and ways forward in the implementation of activities, keeping in mind the importance of social protection in the context of COVID.	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Compromised safety of JP Staff and its partners are compromised due to escalation of election related violence in the lead up to the 2022 election, leading to disruption and or suspension of project activities.	9	3	3	Continuous engagement of BARMM ministry officials and stakeholders. Regular scanning of the political environment and monitoring of related security situation in BARMM to inform timing and planning of activity implementation.	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b> (Likelihood x Impact)	<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>
Delays in project implementation due to COVID 19 safety and health protocols and surged of infections in the region.	9	3	3	<p>Continuous monitoring of COVID-19 advisories by BARMM and concerned provinces.</p> <p>JP to continue implementing projects using available digital platforms as default, with flexibility to shift to face to face approach when situation allows.</p>	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS
High staff turn-over in the relevant counterpart BARMM ministries may result in: · Delays in activity implementation · Non-continuity of agreed priorities · High cost associated with reengaging and re-orientation of counterpart program staff	9	3	3	<p>Continuous monitoring of BARMM political economy to anticipate possible shifts in leadership and roles.</p> <p>JP to establish and maintain strong relations with relevant BARMM ministries.</p>	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS
<b>Institutional risks</b>					

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level:</b> (Likelihood x Impact)	<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>
Loss of credibility of the UNRC, FAO and UNICEF with BARMM stakeholders, if unable to deliver and complete activities as prescribed in the time duration	Low (4)	2	2	UNRC has sought agreement with the Office of the Chief Minister for the Joint Programme.	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS
<b>Fiduciary risks</b>					
Weak capacity for fund management of relevant BARMM ministries and CSO partner-stakeholders.	High (9)	3	3	Conduct regular HACT assurance activities Due diligence assessment undertaken prior to downloading of funds to CSO partners Direct implementation of some activities by FAO and UNICEF	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC - OCD / DSWD / MSS

