

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY:** Philippines  
**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Final  
**DATE OF REPORT:** June 2020

<b>Project Title:</b> Building Capacities for Sustaining Peace in Mindanao	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 00107354	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Bangsamoro ARMM, Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society, Ateneo de Davao and Ateneo de Zamboanga Universities, Community and Family Services International, Voluntary Service Overseas and Moro Islamic Liberation Front	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 24 October 2017 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> UNDP: \$ 1,878,920 UNICEF : \$ 821,040 UN Women : \$ 300,040 : \$ Total: USD 3,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
<b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b> 2 tranches covering full amount for each project recipient organization	
<b>Report preparation:</b> Project report prepared by: Chetan Kumar, UNDP Peace Team Leader Project report approved by: UN Resident Coordinator Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:  
Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: Yes, final Project Evaluation Report completed in April 2020.

## **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

## **PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):  
Implementation of project components and key interventions completed. Project funds spent/committed is now at 100% with the bulk of committed funds allocated for project evaluation. Following its inception in 2017, the project made significant contributions in the Bangsamoro agenda by providing critical assistance to parties to the peace process for the passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL), better understanding of the BOL at the community level, and the conduct of a peaceful plebiscite. The project also provided capacity-building support in generating a unified Bangsamoro vision, preparing key individuals on political transition and transition management, and for strategic planning of select BARMM ministries. On PVE, engagements with government and civil society actors, including those in Luzon and Visayas, generated a National Plan of Action (based on the UN Framework) that is now approved and adopted by the National Anti-Terrorism Council. On the ground, efforts to prevent the further alienation and radicalization like provision of psychosocial support and referrals to education service providers, especially among children and youth, have been successfully implemented. Women in the most vulnerable and diaspora communities have been sensitized to the roles that they can play in this regard, and have organized themselves to address early signs of risk to their families and communities, as well as in advocating for stronger support to the peace process.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**

on track with significant peacebuilding results

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

The project is interesting in its simultaneous engagement with state and non-state actors both at the national and local levels to address key issues and concerns on the peace process and the increasing threat of radicalization. The project's focus on supporting processes, spaces and forums through which relevant actors can build confidence, achieve consensus on key policies, and form alliances and coalitions for bringing about transformation change was both relevant and effective as it allowed levels of flexibility in responding to the demands of the times. Platforms for intra-group and intra-faith dialogues--like the Insider Mediators, peace tables, and consortium of CSOs--provide safe spaces for meaningful exchange of ideas and direct participation of women, youth, religious groups and the academe on initiatives that deal with addressing violent extremism. With UNICEF, the roll out of its social messaging tool and data collection system called RapidPro/U-Report shall provide a fast and easily accessible platform for citizen engagement, especially the youth, on topics relevant to them. The system will be linked to the Office of the Bangsamoro Youth Affairs of the BARMM to generate/update the Bangsamoro Youth agenda and for appropriate action by the Bangsamoro regional and local governments.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): The Insider Mediators' Group--a group of senior advisors to parties in the Bangsamoro peace process--has with PBF support helped members of the Philippines Congress and their principals find common ground necessary to establishing a Bangsamoro autonomous region, and thus fulfilling a key provision of the 2014 peace agreement. Select civil society leaders and previously trained women leaders were assisted in mobilizing support for the peace process among Moro communities (including diaspora ones) in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, thus adding to the momentum for the law's passage in the Philippines Congress, and its signing into Republic Act 11054. Chairman Murad of the MILF was assisted in generating an inclusive Bangsamoro vision with the wider Moro and non-Moro stakeholders, and in preparations for political transition. On PVE, the project was instrumental in facilitating a high-level process that brought together different strands of work to produce a National Action Plan, now under the purview of the National Security Council and Anti-Terrorism Council for endorsement and formal adoption. On the ground and thanks to PBF support, none of the 1,869 children and youth disengaged from the military wing of the MILF, who were deemed to be at risk of re-association with more radical ISIS-linked armed groups, have so far been found to have re-associated. Religious sermons containing key messages on child rights-protection and peaceful jihad are now ready for wider dissemination.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The project made significant real human impact in several key areas: (1) development of sermons, including on peaceful struggle, has brought clarification in earlier understanding on different levels of 'Jihad' and one of the community leaders said "Unlike my earlier understanding, the greatest Jihad includes serving parents and countering ones own 'nafs' (self demands)"; (2) bringing together and for the first time more than 9,000 community members and government agencies in more than 410 Barangays for consultation on availability of services at community level and child rights, and where one local official said; "I am a Barangay Captain and didn't know about child rights and was thinking that childhood is up to age of 9 years"; (3) on consensus-building and negotiation work of the Insider Mediators, where BTC Commissioner Sema said "When we organized the IM group with the help of UNDP, a lot of issues unfolded before my eyes. There were so many intertwining needs and interests that needed to be met in the legislation of the Bangsamoro Basic Law. Luckily, a lot of us came out who played the role of IM in the sectors to which they belong. Our engagements helped me in pushing for an inclusive BBL in the Bangsamoro Transition Commission"; and, (4) in the advocacy work on the Organic Law, local officials and constituents in 63 North Cotabato barangays petitioned and voted for their inclusion after community sessions on key provisions and benefits of the BOL.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

While the project have generally remained on track with its programmed interventions and targets, it had significant challenges that led to some delays in implementation, and adjustments in priority areas of support and allocation of project resources. The Marawi Conflict-emergency response in 2017 delayed commencement of project activities since the Government, UN agencies and other partners prioritized humanitarian relief efforts. In the first semester of 2018, activities were limited pending concerns over the modified and diluted

versions of the then Bangsamoro Basic Law passed at both chambers of Congress. Then in the last part of 2018 and early portion of 2019, scheduling of project activities were significantly affected when priorities shifted to the advocacy work on the BOL and peaceful conduct of the plebiscite. Project response included: (1) roll out of catch-up plans; (2) engagement of government entities, civil society groups and the academe as implementing partners to capitalize on their respective competencies and maximize reach; (3) provision of support for the work of Insider Mediators on bridging differences and consensus-building on the Bangsamoro Basic Law and a collective Bangsamoro vision; and, (4) increased allocation of resources for information-education-communication campaign on the Bangsamoro Organic Law and plebiscite. Then following the ratification of the BOL, the project allocated resources to support political transition.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

See response above on key challenges encountered and measures taken to address them.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

1. List of links to online articles and videos regarding the work of Insider Mediators and the Peacebuilding Fund (sample links below

- <https://peace.gov.ph/2018/10/un-peacebuilding-fund-sustaining-the-gains-of-peace-and-development/>

- <https://www.clingendael.org/news/insider-mediators-appointed-bangsamoro-transitional-assembly>

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5mu-s0vjD-Y>

- <https://www.mindanews.com/tag/bangsamoro-vision/>

2. Manuscript of the Presentation of the National Security Adviser on the NAP-PCVE to the National Anti-Terrorism Council

3. Summary list of Religious Leader sermons (full versions with translation in local dialects are available)

4. Final version Adolescent and Youth Peacebuilders Manual (sample cover page only)

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Enabling environment for the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro established.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project

*has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*

The project has contributed significantly towards: (1) the enactment of the Bangsamoro Basic Law acceptable to the primary parties in the peace process; and, (2) passage and signing of a final version close to the one crafted by the Bangsamoro Transition Commission. The support provided by the Project in the deployment of legal practitioners and the Insider Mediators (IM) Group helped converge different Moro interests and factions, translated these into legal provisions and communicated the same to the leaders of the different Moro armed groups, the Congress, the Bangsamoro Transition Commission, and the Office of the President for adoption. These efforts were complemented by: (1) the advocacy work of women leaders, supported by UN Women, which had discernible impact on drawing national attention to the Bangsamoro Basic Law, including among the now substantial Moro diaspora throughout the Philippines; and, (2) lobbying work by civil society groups, through the Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society, with members of the Bicameral Conference Committee for the restoration of key provisions in the BTC-crafted Basic Law that were substantially modified by Congress. The final version signed by the President into the Bangsamoro Organic Law was well-received by the MILF, with Chair Murad even indicating that it is 80 to 90% CAB-compliant.

The project also responded to the clamor of communities within and around the core territories for more information regarding the law by supporting information-education-communication (IEC) efforts of the OPAPP, select civil society groups and the academe. The successful inclusion of Cotabato City and 63 North Cotabato barangays into the new political entity had been partly credited to the IEC initiatives under the project. Inspired by the passage of the Organic Law, OPAPP pursued a similar strategy with the Bangsamoro track by convening an Indigenous Peoples' (IP) Legislative Assembly in the Cordillera Autonomous Region in support to the IPs' aspirations for self-determination and genuine autonomy, as had been asserted by the Bangsamoro people. The resulting legislative proposal containing the proposed enhancements to the draft autonomy bill is ready for submission to Congress for consideration. Other contributions of PBF to the peace table initiative of OPAPP included the updating of the Normalization Results Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, convening of Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) consultations in the BARMM as inputs to the formulation of National Action Plan on YPS, and IEC Campaign Series on the GPH-MILF Peace Process for the Philippine National Police. The MILF and BARMM leadership likewise benefited from the learning exchange missions facilitated by the project which exposed them to experiences, lessons and success stories on political transition and normalization.

**Outcome 2:** Factors driving alienation, radicalization, and violent extremism identified, and capacities to address them developed and implemented.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track with significant peacebuilding results**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Following the ASEAN member states' adoption in November 2017 of the the Manila declaration calling for regional cooperation to address transboundary factors driving violent extremism, and also for each country to develop its own national action plan, PBF support was used to jumpstart the bring on board a team of national experts to give further impetus to the development of the National Action Plan (NAP) and to bring together different institutional interests and priorities. The NAP had been finalized following series of

consultations and validation sessions with national and area-based stakeholders in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. A similar initiative was pursued by OPAPP, still with PBF support, for the development of a National Action Plan on Youth, Peace and Security.

Meanwhile, on the ground, UNICEF was able to sustain working closely with the MILF and with the ulama community to ensure that minors are protected from the concerted recruitment efforts of radicalized groups. Considering the important influence of Islamic Religious leaders on the lives and actions of children and adolescents in Muslim-Mindanao, 10 religious sermons (Khutbah) on child protection, violence, and peaceful-'jihad' were developed and translated into local dialects in consultation with MILF religious leaders. Training for the target 200 MILF religious leaders has been completed. Partnership with Regional Darul Ifta established on working with all Islamic religious leaders in Muslim Mindanao, to reach all communities and youth, as a contribution to encouraging peaceful struggle and preventing violent extremism and recruitment of children by non-state armed groups. Of the 1,869 children (33% female and 67%) disengaged from the MILF armed forces in 2016 and 2017, none were found to have re-associated with armed groups. All disengaged children received psychosocial and life-skills support, while 987 at-risk children were provided with access to appropriate education services. An Adolescent and Youth Peacebuilders Manual can now be used by schools, clubs and networks of young people. The social messaging platform called Rapid-Pro/U-Report had been pilot-tested and is now ready for full deployment which will allow citizen engagement to drive policy formulation and action on youth concerns and other local development agenda.

Relative to the Marawi crisis, UNDP-supported dialogues that helped diffuse tension between the National Government and IDPs from Marawi have also helped blunt the militant recruiting pitch. Documentary outputs of recovery advisors on land dispute and claims resolution as well as on debris management were forwarded to the Task Force Bangon Marawi and Provincial Government for reference and appropriate action.

**Outcome 3:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

**1.3 Cross-cutting issues**

<p><b><u>National ownership:</u></b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Throughout project implementation, UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women worked with various state actors at the national, regional, municipal and barangay levels to ensure oversight, ownership and sustainability. At the national level, the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace</p>
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	<p>Process (OPAPP) directly managed USD 300,000 from PBF for initiatives to generate momentum for the passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, and subsequently for the ratification of the Bangsamoro Organic Law. OPAPP led the advocacy work through the development of IEC materials on the BOL, and distribution of these same materials to government and non-government partners for wider dissemination. OPAPP also used PBF funds to actively pursue its peace table initiatives with the youth and indigenous people sectors.</p> <p>At the local level, municipal and barangay government units actively participated in UNICEF and UN Women consultations, workshop and community dialogues. Members of the Insider Mediators Group who have been appointed to key positions in the Bangsamoro Transition Authority and Regional Government committed to support mediation and negotiation work needed during the transition phase.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>In April 2018, project partners undertook a joint risk analysis exercise and technical review, that resulted in two key modifications to the project: (1) monies allocated to advocacy for the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law were reallocated for efforts to ensure its enactment and subsequently for the peaceful conduct and positive result of the plebiscite; and, (2) given the critical impact of the pace and content of the recovery process of Marawi on the wider issue of PVE in the Lanao del Sur province, USD 150,000 in project monies were reallocated to ensuring a conflict sensitive process of recovery, and in particular in ensuring that the processes of debris management, and those of managing claims and disputes over land and property among IDPs as well as between the government and returning IDPs, included a significant component of consultation and joint planning. Both these issues have significant emotional value for IDPs given that some of the debris and affected homes are from properties that have been with families for centuries, and their mismanagement could heighten alienation and radicalization.</p> <p>Aside from the engagement of partners in technical working group meeting to review progress-challenges-solutions, UN agencies regularly deploy staff to project activities to document event highlights (as inputs for reporting) and issues-recommendations-next steps (for recalibration of strategies and/or reallocation of resources).</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6</p>	<p>Procurement of an International Consultant who would handle the project evaluation is ongoing. A National (Local) Evaluation Assistant will also be deployed to</p>

<p>months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>support and co-manage the evaluation exercise. A total of USD 50,000 is available for contracting of the Lead Consultant and Evaluation Assistant, and for follow through meetings for the presentation, review, updating and finalization of the evaluation report.</p> <p>Update: Project Evaluation Report completed in April 2020.</p>
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u></b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>USD 3 million was received by UNDP from Japan in early 2018 as additional support for PVE related activities. Ateneo de Davao University, a critical partner for the PBF project, also played a key role in mobilizing these additional resources. A wider programme for "Stabilization, Recovery, and Transformation for Peace" or START-PEACE was also approved in support to transitioning Moro revolutionary groups into civilian and leadership. The project has a total funding of USD 3.9 million from DFAT. UNDP likewise mobilized USD 750,000 from the European Union to build on the PVE work under this project. The workplan includes the (1) conduct of research on local response and adaptation strategies towards extremist violence; (2) development and implementation of national policies and programmes on PVE; and, (3) strengthening capacities of communities to promote peace, tolerance and respect for diversity. For UNICEF, innovative approaches to engagement with young people networks and the introduction of RapidPro / U-Report information platform are expected to generate funding commitments by the third quarter of 2019.</p>
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u></b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>PBF support has been instrumental in bringing together national institutions with divergent frameworks on PVE to start jointly developing a National Action Plan on the issue, and to align policies and programmes. In May 2019, the resulting document was formally adopted by the National Anti-Terrorism Council as the overarching framework on PVE. The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process has been able to leverage the support to launch a successful series of "peace tables" for youth, women, and indigenous peoples. In a meeting by MILF Chair Murad with members of the donor community (which the project facilitated), official representatives from the European Union, Australia, Japan, Turkey, Spain, Netherlands and Canada have committed to support the transition government either through direct implementation of projects on the ground or provision of funding support through existing modalities. To date, Japan, Australia and the European Union have substantial contributions to ongoing projects in support to the Bangsamoro transition.</p>
<p><b><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u></b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of</p>	<p>The project supported the request of Chairman Murad to come up with an collective Bangsamoro vision through the</p>

<p>project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>conduct of multi-stakeholder consultation sessions and visioning exercises. The resulting document now defines the general Bangsamoro vision and intermediate priorities to guide the BTA, and subsequently the first batch of elected BARMM officials, in defining their governance and development agenda. In addition, the recently adopted National Action Plan on PVE will now serve as basis by national government for allocations and expenditures on this issue, and as template by local governments in crafting contextualized local action plans. Lessons and recommendations from this project have been integrated into their respective programme of cooperation with the BARMM Regional Government to ensure sustainability and build on the gains of PBF support. Meanwhile, select members of the Insider Mediator's Group who have been appointed to key positions in the BTA and ministries have committed to host or facilitate future dialogues to help ensure a successful transition.</p>
<p><b>Risk taking:</b> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>In April 2018, the two chambers of the Philippines Congress passed significantly watered down versions of the Bangsamoro Basic Law, thereby threatening to derail the peace process. With UNDP-PBF support, the Insider Mediators' Group, the Friends of Peace, and the Consortium on Bangsamoro Civil Society conducted sustained back-channel diplomacy, advocacy with high-level government officials and actors, and focused efforts to find bridging language to restore necessary provisions into the BBL right through the Bicameral Conference Committee sessions. By July 11, many of the key provisions that had originally been deleted had been restored and the overall process was back on track. The project also noted the huge challenge for the Joint Implementing Panels to reach as many people to be directly involved with and affected by the ratification process. While the passage of RA 11054 was widely lauded, there was still the risk then of non-ratification due to lack of information or disinformation to voters. The project augmented advocacy efforts by funding the production of IEC materials needed by OPAPP and supporting initiatives of civil society groups in the conduct of caucuses to present and clarify key provisions of the Bangsamoro Organic Law.</p> <p>New risks include: dissatisfaction among Bangsamoro stakeholders due to duplication/saturation of support for select sectors and geographic areas; and, delays in BARMM response to partnership commitments due to substantial workload.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place</p>	<p>For UN Women, a Speakers' Bureau was conducted to enable 33 previously trained women leaders to deliver</p>

<p>with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>messages to gather support of the Bangsamoro peace process, most especially the passage of the law on the Bangsamoro, among Moro diaspora communities in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. Additional study sessions were conducted to strengthen capacities of these women last May. These women were 'deployed' in various diaspora communities throughout June to July, in time for the deliberations on the Bangsamoro Basic Law, and had a significant impact on generating wider support for the law's passage.</p> <p>For UNICEF, gender issues were fully considered in the selection and training of para-social workers considering some 620 disengaged and at risk children (33%) under Output 2.2 and (45%) under 2.2.3 are girls. Family Needs Assessment and Family Intervention Plans have included gender consideration, empowerment of women's role in the family through involvement in development and follow up of the intervention plan has been effective in access to disengaged children and promotion of positive parenting.</p> <p>For UNDP, due consideration was given to ensure women's participation in Insider Mediator initiatives, Bangsamoro visioning exercises, and PVE-related activities.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Project Evaluation Report likely to be finalized and released by September 2019 to give sufficient time for data collection, validation of findings, and the review/updating of draft reports.</p> <p>Update: Project Evaluation Report completed in April 2020.</p>

**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Enabling environment for the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro established	Indicator 1.1 Intra-Moro consensus achieved, with the participation of youth, women, and minorities, on power-sharing and governance within the new autonomous Bangsamoro entity	Consensus has not yet been achieved across the entire cross-section of Moro leadership	Sufficient consensus achieved by November 2017, and reflected in the formation of the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority, as well as the subsequent autonomous Bangamoro entity, by end-2018	Consensus on power sharing has been achieved as reflected in the current composition of the 80-member BTA. Various sectors are duly represented with the following number of seats (at least) in the parliament: women (11), youth (2), indigenous peoples (2) and settler communities (2)		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 1.2 Inputs from women and youth, as well as their direct participation, significantly enhanced in the process leading to formation of the autonomous Bangsamoro entity, as well as in overall implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro	No formal or systematic mechanism for participation by youth and women in the Bangsamoro peace process.	Systematic “peace tables” for women and youth established by end-2017 to accompany the Bangsamoro peace process, and their outputs fully reflected in the work of the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority and the subsequent autonomous Bangsamoro entity by end-2018	Following the establishment of BARMM, consultations for next steps have been conducted with the Office of the Bangsamoro Youth Affairs and Regional Commission on Bangsamoro Women. These two shall anchor succeeding works to advance the youth and women agenda.		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 1.3 UN Country Team fully equipped to support the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao.	No integrated baselines and indicators currently exist for UNCT support, which is ad hoc and has not been framed as an integrated programme offer.	Integrated programmatic offer developed by October 2017, and capacities related to women, peace and security developed and applied by end-2018.	The integrated programmatic offer was to be developed in support of the Government's Mindanao Peace and Development Funding Facility. However, the Marawi siege put the Government's plan on hold. The UNCT, for now, has allocated resources in support to the Bangsamoro transition.	The delay was created due to the length of the Marawi siege, which only concluded in November 2017, and the subsequent focus of the government on Marawi recovery.	Target has been adjusted to focus on post-conflict recovery in Marawi, and on the transition from ARMM to BTA, to reflect Government priorities for UNCT support. UNCT will also recalibrate assistance portfolio in light of the President's Executive Order 70.
Output 1.1 Platform for intra-Moro dialogue developed and	Indicator 1.1.1 Insider mediators successfully able to support consensus on enabling	Insider mediators have achieved convergence	Consensus on the enabling law achieved by October 2017, and	Internal Mediators' Group successfully established as a dialogue platform; peace agreements		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
implemented, including to achieve consensus on Bangsamoro legislation; Moro positions with regard to federalism; and on the constitution of the autonomous Bangsamoro government, including the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority	legislation in Congress, and on the constitution of the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority between the MILF and the MNLF.	of the three peace agreements, and also developed an informal draft of the enabling law that reflects substantive convergence.	agreement on power sharing and joint governance in the BTA achieved by early 2018. Accompaniment for the formation and work of the BTA provided through 2018.	reconciled in 2017; and, an all-Moro consensus draft of a charter for a new Bangsamoro political entity submitted and signed into law (RA 11054) by the President in July 2018.		
	Indicator 1.1.2 Credible platform for intra-Moro dialogue constituted under the auspices of BTC as appropriate, or otherwise, and sustained through the period of the formation of the	Platform currently does not exist	Constitutional Review Committee includes special autonomy for Bangsamoro in federal charter.	Insider Mediators' Group has transformed into a platform for intra-Moro dialogue and sustained through 2017 and 2018.		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	autonomous Bangsamoro entity  Indicator 1.1.3 Bangsamoro in new federal charter	Federalism does not include Bangsamoro		RA 11054 already contains provisions that can facilitate smoother transition to a federated region.	The Consultative Committee has yet to submit the final draft of the federal constitution. Initial drafts suggest the Bangsamoro area will be considered as an asymmetrical region due to its identity-based demands, and the Organic Act to be appended to the new constitution.	
Output 1.2 Roles of women, youth, and indigenous persons in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro	Indicator 1.2.1 Two national peace tables for youth and women developed, and outputs from the tables successfully integrated into the processes leading to the formation of the Bangsamoro autonomous entity.	Preliminary activities have been conducted, but systematic forums not yet launched.	Two national peace tables for youth and women are credibly established by end-2017, and are sustained through the period of formation of the Bangsamoro autonomous	National peace tables for women and youth have been successfully launched by the Office of the Presidential Advisor to the peace process. However, focus have shifted to the BOL advocacy work in late 2018 to early 2019	In 2019, OPAPP, through its PBF allocation, facilitated the conduct of the Youth, Peace and Security Consultations in the BARMM and the Mindanao IP Youth Peace Assembly.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
enhanced			entity.	preparation for the plebiscite.		
	Indicator 1.2.2 Women able to participate in ceasefire, normalization and transition processes and mechanisms and pursue measures on women, peace and security	Dialogue and networking around women's leadership roles in the Bangsamoro autonomous entity has taken place in a sporadic and ad hoc manner, and not yielded a reliable capacity	200 trained women on the Bangsamoro peace process able to participate and pursue gender agenda in local decision-making processes and mechanisms	One Speakers' Bureau convened; 2 study sessions conducted, participated by 33 and 22 women speakers, respectively.  The Bangsamoro Women's Summit of UN Women produced the consolidated Bangsamoro Women's Agenda for BTA's consideration.		
Output 1.3 Support from the UN Country	Indicator 1.3.1 Integrated programme offer in support of the	The programme offer exists in early draft	Programme offer finalized by August 2017	UNCT assistance framework adjusted to cover Marawi recovery;	Implementation of the indicator had been held up due to the Marawi siege and its aftermath	Substantial amount allocated to support transition-related initiatives

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Team for the finalization and implementation of the Government's Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao provided in an integrated and coordinated manner, including in partnership with the World Bank	Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao developed by the UN Country Team	stage, but will require further technical support from UNHQ, especially on cross-cutting issues, before being finalized		nuanced work on the prevention of violent extremism; and supporting the transition from ARMM to BTA-BARMM		like the Bangsamoro visioning exercise, learning sessions on political transition and transition management, and assistance for initial planning and organizational assessment of select ministries.
	Indicator 1.3.2 UNCT members able to integrate issues related to women, peace, and security in all initiatives related to peacebuilding and to the prevention of violent extremism	No systematic capacity outside UN Women and UNICEF	Training of all relevant UNCT staff implemented by end-2017; and tool to guide programming developed and implemented by June 2018	While the gender lens has been fully integrated into the new 2019-2022 UNDAF, the development of a specific tool for pertaining to gender and PVE remains to be undertaken	Indicator is delayed due to exigencies created by the aftermath of the Marawi siege and subsequent focus on activities implementation. Work on this aspect is ongoing and will be sustained by the UNCT after project completion.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 1.3.3 PBF support for the Philippines effectively monitored	Current PBF project was launched in September 2017	PBF support effectively implemented by December 2018	Joint stakeholder reviews of the PBF project have been conducted in March/April/October 2018 and in January/June 2019		
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
<b>Outcome 2</b> Factors driving alienation, radicalization, and violent extremism identified, and	Indicator 2.1 At least 3 credible online and physical forums established and sustained for dialogue between youth, women, and faith-based	No forums currently exist for systematic and broad-based dialogue.	At least 3 forums each, sustained by universities, in at least 3 of the 5 ARMM provinces, with each	The National Council on Muslim Filipinos; Ateneo de Davao University; Ateneo de Zamboanga University, and Mindanao State	The indicator was only partially achieved as many of the key interlocutors were displaced or otherwise adversely impacted by the Marawi siege, and others have seen their resources consumed by the BBL/BOL effort as well as post-conflict recovery in Marawi.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
capacities to address them developed and implemented	<p>leaderships in communities at risk, and systematic dialogue established between government and civil society on issue of PVE</p>		<p>forum able to engage at least 300 individuals (with half women, and half in age group 18-35) in dialogue. Network for systematic dialogue between government and civil society in PHL established</p>	<p>University have been engaged to deliver networks/ platforms for youth and women to engage with the PVE issue.</p>		
	<p>Indicator 2.2 Significant increase (with at least a hundred ulama across at least three ARMM provinces</p>	<p>The top ulama institutions of ARMM have issued calls against violent</p>	<p>At least 50% increase (equivalent to at least a hundred ulama across at least three</p>	<p>Core group of ulama in Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao provinces has been established to form a platform on new</p>	<p>Translation of these sermons took a longer time to complete to ensure that the core messaging on child's right and peaceful jihad/engagements are retained and consistent throughout.</p>	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	engaged) in numbers of ulama and madrassas conveying messages of positive struggles for peace, social justice and inclusion, and in the number of individuals participating in these sermons and classes	extremism, but there is no evidence of impact, and the calls are not sustained	ARMM provinces) in individual ulamas and madrasahs offering sermons or courses on peaceful struggle for social justice in at least three ARMM provinces	teaching and preaching.  The religious sermons developed through MILF-UNICEF partnership are now available. These outputs will be shared to the Regional Darul Ifta for wider dissemination.		
	Indicator 2.3 No return to armed groups by underage adherents of these groups who have now been rehabilitated, and a significant increase in	A 100% of rehabilitated youth, and a practically zero percent participation by these youth in educational opportunities	At least 80% of rehabilitated children are prevented from rejoining armed groups, and at least 1000 individuals	Currently, none of the rehabilitated individuals have reverted to violence.		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	educational opportunities that reduce the risks of radicalization for these individuals	that reduce the risks of radicalization	from this cohort are afforded opportunities for education that reduces the risk of radicalization			
Output 2.1 Role of women, youth and faith-based leaderships in preventing violent extremism enhanced, including through the development and dissemination of positive	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of youth in MILF communities reached with key messages on positive struggles for peace and social justice through religious leaders' sermons, and number of such leaders equipped to engage in this manner	0	200 religious leaders trained  10,000 youth in MILF communities reached by religious leaders	200  2,000	Delay in identification of MILF focal points for this component delayed implementation by three months. Also busy schedule of MILF team during BOL ratification delayed dissemination of key messages.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
narratives in social media	<p>Indicator 2.1.2 At least two dialogue spaces per province for three provinces of ARMM, with the active participation of three hundred individuals</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3 Credible intermediaries</p>	<p>The Salam network, oriented towards youth, is currently the only such entity with rudimentary dialogue capabilities</p> <p>No intermediaries deployed on the ground to work systematically with affected communities</p>	<p>At least six dialogue platforms should be fully functional by mid-2018, with the rest by end-2018</p> <p>At least 15 intermediaries will be trained and deployed by end 2018, and will support at least one research initiative in three select regions by end-2018</p>	<p>The Rapid-Pro/U-Report of UNICEF shall serve as an online dialogue platform for citizen engagement, especially the youth.</p> <p>Fifty intermediaries received training on mediation.</p>	Other dialogue platforms supported by another UNDP initiative.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 2.1.4 Regional meeting and action plan	No systematic dialogue on PVE between government and civil society in PHL and ASEAN	Regional meeting by end-2017	Regional meeting conducted in September 2017.		
Output 2.2 Children and youth at risk of association or re-association with armed groups	Indicator 2.2.1 Percentage of disengaged children who have not re-associated with armed groups	100%	80%	100%	Performance currently exceeds target. Based on direct assessment of 99% of the total 1,869 disengaged children	
	Indicator 2.2.2 Percentage of disengaged and at risk youth and children received culturally sensitive and flexible learning	0	1,000	987	This is not PBF funded. Delayed implementation due to Marawi-emergency crisis and priority given by Government and partners to emergency response. Delayed implementation by 3 months.	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	opportunities (education)  Indicator 2.2.3 Percentage of disengaged and at risk youth/children received psychosocial and life skills support	0	1,500	3,835	Family assessment of disengaged children recommended extension of psychosocial support to their siblings also	
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: Total PBF approved project budget fully downloaded to all three (3) project recipient organizations. UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women received the first tranche amount in October 2017 while the second tranche was downloaded to UN Women in August 2018 and to UNDP and UNICEF in December 2018.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: 100%

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: USD 300,000 from UN Women and USD 180,000 from UNDP planned and actually allocated. For UNDP, expenditure is higher given the other major activities with significant women's participation (e.g., Bangsamoro visioning exercise, community consultations and town hall meetings on the Bangsamoro Organic Law and the plebiscite)

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD -	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD	Delivery Rate
<b>OUTCOME 1: Enabling environment for the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro established.</b>				
<b>Output 1.1: Platform for intra-Moro dialogue developed and implemented, including to achieve consensus on Bangsamoro legislation</b>				
Activity 1.1.1: Assistance for the initiative of the "insider mediators"		79,316.82	79,316.82	100%
Activity 1.1.2: Support for the development and implementation of a platform for Bangsamoro-wide multi-stakeholder dialogue		63,003.08	63,003.08	100%
Activity 1.1.3: Facilitation of the development and implementation of a dialogue between Congressional leaders and the Moro leadership around the guaranteeing of special autonomy for Bangsamoro in any process of devolution, including through a federal system		91,368.90	91,368.90	100%
Activity 1.1.4: Advocacy for special autonomy for Bangsamoro with leaders of the Congress and the wider national political spectrum		1,311.20	1,311.20	100%
<b>Output 1.2: Roles of women, youth, and indigenous persons in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro enhanced</b>				
Activity 1.2.1: Assistance for new thematic peace tables featuring women, youth, indigenous persons and other constituencies at the national and Bangsamoro level		591,340.00	591,339.14	100%
Activity 1.2.2: Strengthening of women's leadership towards greater participation in the peace process and transition infrastructures				
<b>Output 1.3: Support from the UN Country Team for the finalization and implementation of the Government's Strategic Framework for Peace and Development in Mindanao provided in an integrated and coordinated manner</b>				
Activity 1.3.1: The UN Country Team's integrated programmatic offer in support of the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Peace and Development developed in coordination with the World Bank		100,000.00	99,743.09	100%
Activity 1.3.2: The Financing Facility for Peace and Development in Mindanao, the Government's facility for implementing the Strategic Framework, successfully implemented with initial secretarial support from the UN Resident Coordinator's office		98,518.13	98,771.03	100%
Activity 1.3.3: The UN Country Team's capacity to integrate issues pertaining to women, peace, and security into programmes related to peacebuilding and to the prevention of violent extremism developed, and its implementation monitored		260,252.19	260,189.74	100%
Activity 1.3.4: The implementation of PBF support for the Philippines effectively assessed, monitored, evaluated, and realigned with emerging risks and opportunities during the course of this project.		41,229.68	41,297.00	100%
<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1:</b>		<b>1,326,340.00</b>	<b>1,326,340.00</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>OUTCOME 2: Factors driving alienation, radicalization, and violent extremism identified, and capacities to address them developed and implemented.</b>				
<b>Output 2.1: Role of women, youth and faith-based leaderships in preventing violent extremism enhanced, including through the development and dissemination of positive narratives in social media</b>				
Activity 2.1.1: Assistance for faith-based leaderships in Muslim Mindanao, including for MILF religious leaders, and for leaders of women's and youth groups		184,371.04	202,146.50	110%
Activity 2.1.2: Support for civic representatives, with a priority on women, youth, and faith-based leaderships, from Philippines and the wider SE Asian region to engage government counterparts in a dialogue on the implementation of the "Manila Declaration" on the Prevention of Violent Extremism alongside the ASEAN Inter-Ministerial meeting		99,661.83	99,661.83	100%
Activity 2.1.3: Assistance with systematic and visible inter-faith and inter-community dialogue, as well as outreach by the MILF to minorities and religious and civic leaderships		105,967.13	105,923.46	100%
Activity 2.1.4: Engaging women and young women to prevent violent extremism.			-	
<b>Output 2.2: Children and youth at reduced risk of association or re-association with armed groups through dialogue, counselling, enhanced life skills and educational alternatives.</b>				

Activity 2.2.1: Assistance for the development of an appropriately trained and capacitated, and credible, group of local intermediaries		170,500.00	170,042.77	100%
Activity 2.2.2: Support for dialogue initiatives facilitated by credible intermediaries		129,500.00	129,103.72	100%
Activity 2.2.3 Support for strengthened capacities for services for at risk children and youth as well as their families, including for case follow-up/counselling, education, enhanced life skills, as well as for health and nutrition services to their communities.		637,327.00	621,331.08	97%
Activity 2.2.4: Engaging women and young women to prevent violent extremism				
<b>Output 2.3: Integration and operationalization of a comprehensive project monitoring and evaluation system for the Marawi post conflict rehabilitation and recovery</b>				
Assistance to the HUDCC/TFBM in the enhancement of the eMPATHY system to be able to cover post-conflict situation and integrating it into the recovery structure/system for Marawi				
Provision of technical support to the secretariat of the TFBM/HUDCC in the operationalization of the eMPATHY, including the building of the capacities of the staff and the support in the data analyses		76,387.78	75,767.41	99%
Support the TFBM and its assigned agencies establish a platform for managing land issues in the aftermath of the Marawi conflict, including the formulation of an operational framework, taking lessons from similar experiences in other countries without losing sight of the local context, laws and culture		73,612.23	73,350.23	100%
<b>TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 2:</b>		<b>1,477,327.00</b>	<b>1,477,327.00</b>	<b>100%</b>
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above				
Project operational costs if not included in activities above				
Project M&E budget				
<b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>2,803,667.00</b>	<b>2,803,667.00</b>	<b>100%</b>
Indirect support costs (7%):		196,333.00	196,333.00	100%
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>		<b>3,000,000.00</b>	<b>3,000,000.00</b>	<b>100%</b>

Summary:  
UNDP

1,878,920.00