

Joint SDG Fund  
PORTOFLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB

## Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

### Template

## Cover page

**Country: 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** (day/month/year): February 1, 2020

**End date** (day/month/year): March 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): Kati Tanninen, Representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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

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

**Overall budget** (with co-funding): USD1,960,000

**Total estimated expenditure** (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **USD 803,561.64**

**Total estimated commitments** (in USD, for the whole JP by 31 Dec 2021): **USD 1,024,013.26**

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

This Joint Programme (JP) seeks to contribute to the reduction of poverty by laying a strong foundation for mainstreaming risk informed shock-responsive social protection (RISRSP) system in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). It operates in the newly established BARMM, the region with the highest level of deprivations, during the critical period of the political transition. 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.

## Executive summary

The Joint Programme's (JP) results were all designed to contribute to overall social protection system strengthening in the newly established BARMM. The JP made visible the concept of risk informed and shock responsive social protection by laying the foundations and the building blocks of a shock responsive social protection system through evidence generation, capacity building and development of tools.

- To improve the reach and reduce social exclusion of social protection programmes and assistance during emergencies, the JP supported the analysis of poverty registries with concrete recommendations, developed poverty registry instruments reflective of BARMM context, a new vulnerability and proxy means test model, and a mockup design of the management information system for the registry, all of which are available for the BARMM government to take to scale as BARMM designs and funds its own registry.
- A new Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) and dashboard that provides a contextual understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities of the poor/vulnerable population that will be identified through the BARMM Poverty and Vulnerability Registry was also developed. The Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG) recognizing the importance of this work in developing resilience-building programmes, agreed to house the VRAM dashboard in its Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READI) Operations Office with its future operations and maintenance to be funded by the Ministry. The VRAM dashboard will have the capacity to show relevant data and indicators that will be useful for targeting and programming of the region.
- The JP continues to leverage additional resources. In March 2021, the Australian Government provided AUD1.730 million to scale up the JP in BARMM as another mechanism to support COVID-19 response in the region. Australia's support builds on the initial activities undertaken by the JP, particularly on expanding and improving the delivery of emergency cash transfers to affected populations in armed conflict areas; digitizing payment solutions using the results from JP-supported activities, supporting the health needs of mothers with young children, and supporting the livelihoods of vulnerable households through anticipatory action. The JP is also leveraging BARMM's resources, by helping to influence its budget for social protection and disaster management through the various tools and studies and proof of concept that it has supported.
- At the height of the pandemic in 2020, the JP expanded the reach of social assistance to 1800 poor but equally deserving households in BARMM that were excluded from the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP) and 4Ps.

Embedding this new concept – of a shock responsive social protection through policies and procedures into a newly established government that is also transitioning as a political entity – is a significant undertaking and goes beyond the JP's duration. It requires a new way of doing business and handholding which was further compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the JP has gathered the necessary evidence, and developed the technical guidance and tools that can be expanded and continued. The JP also trained BARMM staff on shock responsive social protection.

The JP has also strengthened the collaboration within the UN system, between the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) and Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs). It builds on the existing collaboration between the the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF and their comparative strengths and presence in BARMM. The JP also ensured complementation of activities within other UN agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP) in the first year of implementation to ensure that activities reinforce those of others, especially in the area of anticipatory action.

**Result 1:** After the adoption of the new institutional and policy framework for Risk-informed Shock-responsive Social Protection (RISRSP), the government of the newly established region (Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), will be able to consolidate its various social protection plans and programs into a sustainable and comprehensive Social Protection Programme that is responsive to the needs of the **geographically** and socially excluded, poor and vulnerable populations of the Bangsamoro, including populations affected by natural disasters and armed conflict.

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021:

**85% , the remaining 15% is for the support to Bangsamoro Development Plan Assessment and the Investment Case on SRSP study to be completed by end of February 2022**

**Result 2:** BARMM concerned institutions are equipped with new and innovative tools and systems (i.e., vulnerability assessment tools, disaster predictive analytics and updated poverty registry) that integrate element of RISRSP to enhance and inform local plans and decision-making processes.

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021:

**85% (AA Tools on Flood not yet completed and tested; completion is currently by 31 March 2022; conflict is integrated in the VRAM Results which will be available by 28 February 2022)**

**Result 3:** Available and potential additional sources leveraged for RISRSP including BARMM's annual budget for DRRM (\$64 million). Under the joint programme, proposed design tweaks based on ongoing rapid assessment/landscape analysis and learnings from the two (2) pilot provinces can support to unlock institutional bottlenecks around budget allocation, beneficiary enrolment and payment processes.

Estimated rate of completion as of 31 Dec 2021:

**90% (10% for the Simex in March). The Simex is designed to be the proof of concept to help influence the design of the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD)-funded Anticipatory and Recovery Program (Paghahanda and Pagbabalik Program).**

## **I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues**

### **I.1 Context and the overall approach**

#### *Ensuring an adaptive and strategic JP*

- The JP was designed before the COVID-19 pandemic. While the assumptions included operating within a challenging environment because of recurring natural disasters, armed conflict and a high level of poverty, the JP was not able to anticipate the impact of the pandemic and the various measures adopted by the government to contain the spread and manage the infection. This led to a serious delay in the implementation of various activities, due to restrictions in social gatherings and mobility. However, the challenges brought about by the pandemic became an opportunity to demonstrate the use of emergency cash transfers to address social exclusion. Through a repurposing of funds, the JP delivered cash to 1,800 households excluded from the government-funded SAP. The JP's objectives were further underscored by the pandemic thus elevating the agenda of RISRSP.
- The Joint Programme continued to operate within a challenging and fragile context. The interim Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) is given the formidable task of phasing out the defunct Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) political entity and establishing a functioning bureaucracy by the end of 2022. The BTA assumed expanded powers and responsibilities under the Bangsamoro Organic Law (Republic Act No. 11054) including hiring/firing of personnel, adopting new policies and legislation, while at the same time continuing to deliver services to the people. The ongoing transition presented opportunities and risks for advocating for the mainstreaming of RISRSP in BARMM. The mainstreaming of RISRSP into the 1st Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP), which was one of the main outputs of this JP, was not possible because the document was finalized before the programme started. The JP revised its workplan with the approval of the Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC) to include JP support to midterm review of the current BDP as a strategy to mainstream RISRSP in the next BDP. With the extension of the BTA mandate to 2025 approved by the Philippine President through the passage of Republic Act

11593, the JP will be able to continue to work with the BTA and adjust its target to influence the next iteration of the BDP by ensuring that sufficient analytical work and evidence were generated to inform the midterm review of the current BDP and consequently influence the integration of RISRSP in the BDP for 2023-2028. The JP intends to achieve this commitment through the scale up work funded by the Government of Australia.

- To be able to navigate through the fluid political transition and the new bureaucracy, the JP leveraged on its established governance mechanisms (Joint Programme Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups) to provide platforms for broader discussions and consensus building on how RISRSP can be established this political and operational conditions. The TWG served as a venue for recalibrating the JP workplan with risk mitigation measures 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 TWG served as technical advisory group for finalizing Terms of References, Concept Notes for the various analytical work done by JP e.g. Poverty Registry Analysis, Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping, Scalability Framework for Drought, Investment Case for RISRSP in BARMM. The Joint Steering Committee in a meeting in June 2021 approved the revision of 2021 work plan which included catch up strategies for unaccomplished 2020 commitments.

#### *Link with UNDAF/ UNSD 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, 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 Planet, and Peace.
- The JP demonstrates interconnectedness of the three 3 Pillars of PFSD and SEPF, namely: the People under social protection focus area, Peace through the UN in BARMM and Prosperity and Planet Pillar which also demonstrates the interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peace (triple nexus) programmes. This is reflected through the JP’s 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.

#### *COVID-19 impact*

- In response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the Government of the Philippines launched the 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 2,800 low-income and vulnerable households that were severely affected by COVID-19. Co-funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations (ECHO), this intervention is in line with the JP’s 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 used 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) 1,800 farmer/fisherfolk-led households.
- The post distribution monitoring conducted in Marogong covering 20 beneficiary households (15 male and 5 female respondents) indicated income reduction as the main impact of COVID-19 pandemic and most of the cash assistance was used to buy basic food items and livelihood inputs such as seedlings and fertilizer.
- The JP was also able to leverage additional resources from Australia. Part of the Australian support to scale up the JP is to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The scale-up will support BARMM in improving its social protection and humanitarian cash transfers through improvements in systems, expansion of coverage and introducing other forms of social protection interventions and other safety nets to the rural population - particularly in the four (4) highest conflict municipalities (Datu Salibo, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Mamasapano, and Shariff Aguak) in BARMM

## I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues

- The JP has advanced the agenda of a UN system-wide approach to partnerships with co-delivery of results and leveraging of resources, efforts of other partners. The pooling of funds for this joint programme is helping drive greater coherence and reducing transaction cost not only within the UN but across the government. JP draws on the expertise and comparative advantages of FAO and UNICEF and with expansion can bring in other relevant UN agencies working on social protection. As part of its activities, the JP also supported the institutionalization of the inter-agency mechanism in BARMM to sustain the gains of this joint undertaking. In BARMM various initiatives on SP fall across the different ministries. This leads to fragmentation of policies that makes it difficult to take advantage of synergies and results from sub-optimal use of the innovative approaches. The discussions facilitated by the implementation of the JP have also gained the support of other donors and international organizations who are now part of the JP TWGs.
- Implementing the JP has become a demonstration of leveraging on the comparative advantage of PUNOs thus promoting complementation. It served as a model for a new generation of JPs and institutionalization of protocols aligned with the thrust of the UN reform, the Management and Accountability Framework (e.g. role of the RC in the SC, alignment with the SEPF, coordination arrangements/division of labor among agencies)
- The JP is aligned with the three Pillars of PFSD/ SEPF. While focus is on the People Pillar, it also links with the Peace and Prosperity and Planet Pillar. Further, the TWGs formed have engaged other UN agencies, INGOs and other development partners in the design and implementation of key activities.
- The JP work has strengthened the relationship between the PUNOs (UNICEF and FAO) as the complementation of their expertise made the shock responsive social protection agenda highly visible. Through the TWGs platforms for discussion amongst like-minded UN and development partners have been established. WFP provided technical assistance in the development of the Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) data collection tools and training of enumerators leveraging on its experience in conducting similar work in BARMM in 2018.

### *Going beyond "business as usual" to produce catalytic results at scale*

- UNICEF and FAO also capitalized on their good relationship established in BARMM to identify opportunities and barriers for integrating risk informed shock responsive social protection as a mechanism to build resilience of the vulnerable population in BARMM. FAO and UNICEF also capitalized on their knowledge of the donor landscape to attract more resources to support the scaling up of the programme.
- The understanding of the political context and recognition of the interests and incentives of different partner ministries informed the adjustments in the implementation and risk management strategies. Identifying the gatekeepers and influential personalities within each of the partner ministries has been critical in pushing forward the JP agenda.
- Operating in BARMM entailed approaching the JP from the lens of triple nexus. The review of the poverty registry has essentially identified almost the whole of BARMM's population to be vulnerable thus further highlighting the compounding threats of natural and human-induced shocks in the region.

### *SDG acceleration*

The following accomplishments constitute the building blocks for creating an enabling environment for the establishment of an inclusive, risk informed, resilient and adaptable social protection system in BARMM:

- The BARMM Poverty and Disaster Registry, and VRAM when operational will allow BARMM to expand the coverage of social assistance programs to a wider geographical area and to a larger number of poor and vulnerable, before and during emergencies, thereby reducing exclusion.

- The VRAM Information Dashboard that maps out the location of natural and human induced hazards and the kind of agricultural livelihoods that are affected by these risks can inform the design of early warning and early action protocols and programs based on the unique context of the BARMM communities. This will reduce the magnitude of disaster impact and subsequently the cost of disaster response.
- The inter-operability of the Poverty and Disaster Registry and the VRAM Dashboard coupled with the capacity building on the use of these tools and the provision of resources can accelerate results for SDG 1, 2, 3, contribute to 5, 10, 11 and 16 and support the key principle of Leaving no one behind.
- While the actual integration of the RISRSP in the current Bangsamoro Development Plan may not be achieved with the two-year period of the JP, the JP has provided strategic technical guidance and tools that strongly support the arguments of integrating it in the BDP 2023-2028. The next phase of scaling up the JP through the Australian grant provides opportunity to continue building on and sustaining the momentum achieved through the JP.

#### *Policy integration and systems change*

- The issuance of BARMM Memorandum Order No 0392 creating the Anticipatory Action TWG under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRRMC) is a significant outcome of the JP capacity building on Anticipatory Action for Drought. Co-chaired by the Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), the AA-TWG institutionalizes a mechanism within the BARMM government for providing technical advice to the BRDRRMC on matters about preparedness and anticipatory action, covering RISRSP. The TWG leverages the internal expertise of member ministries and existing regional coordinating structures on disaster risk management to develop Anticipatory Action Protocols for various hazards, early warning system monitoring processes that will allow BARMM to activate pre-emptive responses to safeguard communities and build the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods in the Bangsamoro Region.
- The JP also supported the assessment of the current BDP by presenting the results of the JP analytical work on Poverty Registry, Vulnerability Risk Assessment and the Investment Case Study to influence the integration of RISRSP and the implementation of a comprehensive social protection strategy in the BDP 2023-2028. The target is to outline RISRSP within the development priorities of the Bangsamoro Government for the three-year extension period and beyond. The proposed 2nd BDP of the BARMM will also serve as a basis in the programming and utilization of the Special Development Fund.
- Both FAO and UNICEF at the national level are supporting the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) in developing guidelines/policies for the ex-ante approach of Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT). An extension provides the opportunity to apply this innovation in BARMM along with the pilot originally planned under the JP. This approach will be able to leverage resources and also inform the current roll out of the ECT in the country with an initial focus in BARMM. This ECT pilot will be implemented in February 2022.

#### *Contribution to improvement of the situation of vulnerable groups*

- The COVID-19 Cash Transfer Support to families excluded in the existing government social amelioration program supported 1800 vulnerable households (1,000 households with pregnant or lactating women and children 0-2 years old and 800 households dependent on farming and fishing).
- The policies, tools and studies that the JP produced are all aimed at ensuring that current programmes can be expanded to cover more vulnerable sectors and new programmes are developed to address the needs of previously excluded sectors.
- The Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping included variables on food security, livelihood and nutrition and Washington Group of questions (WGQ) for disability. The WGQ provides baseline information on the type of activity restrictions (seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication) that some

members of the community may be experiencing. The information ensures that disability inclusion or reasonable accommodation is integrated in the design of any RISRSP related programmes.

- The JP technical assistance to BARMM supported the design of an inclusive and risk informed poverty registry that is ready for BARMM to build on and develop to scale. This includes a) poverty registry instruments that cover i) household and ii) community assessment forms, b) a new proxy means test model (PMT) for BARMM that captures the inherent risks and vulnerabilities prevailing in the region, and c) mock-up design of the management information system for the poverty registry. Using these building blocks and analyses, BARMM MSSD will soon commence procurement of the management information systems and start building their poverty registry with their own funds.
- Operations Manual for the five regular social protection programmes (Financial Assistance) of MSSD has been enhanced. The process has generated valuable insights and lessons on MSSD's current strategies of targeting beneficiaries that are likely to be excluded amidst limited financial resources. Among others, the JP supported the revision of the eligibility criteria for the financial assistance program for persons with disabilities to make it simpler and easier for persons with disabilities to access the assistance. Discussions and revisions in the operations manual are closely linked with the development of the poverty registry.

Total number: 9,000 individuals (1800 households, estimated 5 people per household)  
 Percentage of women and girls: 48% (20% if women only)

#### *Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment*

- Gender equality is a significant objective of the JP and gender perspectives were considered in the design of assessments, policies, tools and activities.
- An additional 1,800 poor families with 0-2 year old children (1,000) and vulnerable farmer and fishing dependent families (800), excluded from SAP and 4Ps, have been reached with social assistance through the JP as part of COVID-19 response. The JP modelled an alternative way of targeting beneficiaries that considers the vulnerabilities of families with pregnant, lactating women and young children, in a province with high levels of poverty and childhood malnutrition (nutrition-sensitive social protection). As a result, Australia DFAT will scale up coverage to another 6,000 poor households using the same nutrition-sensitive social protection lens in armed conflict areas in BARMM.
- The Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping covers gender equality, as a cross-cutting theme in the analysis, where the following variables are examined 1) decision-making, 2) work burden and access to resources, and structures (i.e. goods, markets, and services) to generate information on how these that facilitate or affect their livelihood strategies and outcomes, including food security and nutrition.
- The Community Registry, developed as part of the Poverty Registry Review included the identification of the presence or absence of facilities that cater to the needs of women (i.e. maternity clinic, women crisis center).
- The Investment Case included considerations for child-sensitive and socially inclusive financing.

Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spent on Gender equality and Women empowerment by the end of 2021: 5%  
 (representing amount of cash transfers for COVID-19 response for SAP excluded households, 48% of which are women and girls)

#### *Human rights*

- 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 SEPF 2020-2023 but also aligns with the new Bangsamoro government's vision of inclusive and moral governance.
- The JP supported the COVID-19 Social Protection Assistance to cover poor families with pregnant women and 0 to 2-year-old children, farmers and fisher folks (CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) that have been excluded in existing social protection programs.

- The Review of Poverty Registry is an initial step towards establishing reliable poverty data and improved data collection systems in BARMM (Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights). The registry is envisaged to establish a more comprehensive targeting process for poor and vulnerable population in BARMM, with a greater number of population able to claim their rights to a social assistance that is fit for their needs and context.
- 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 implemented.

#### *Partnerships*

- The JP through the JPSC and the TWGs provided a platform for greater collaboration within the UNCT and with BARMM Ministries. The appreciation workshop provided the participants with a broader shock responsive social protection agenda and programme overview. It generated great interest and full participation from BARMM, relevant development partners (ADB, WB and DFAT), and other UN agencies.
- By bringing in the various groups in the discussions such as the Partners' Forum, opportunities for collaboration with the private sector have also emerged noting that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives are leaning towards promoting inclusive rural development and socio-economic inclusion. The application of the tools generated by the JP can be adopted through private sector engagement in asset protection or insurance, and access to credit and finance for rural groups and informal sector.
- 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 People Pillar.

#### *Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing*

- The cash delivered for COVID-19 response and in complementing the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP) was also able to reach additional 1,000 SAP-excluded agriculture-dependent families using funds leveraged from a parallel project supported by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). Relatedly, FAO is able enter into a 3-year Global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) to continue the work on RISRSP together with Anticipatory Action including BARMM as among the priority areas.
- Additional resources from the Australian Government (US\$1.3 million) have been mobilized to support scaling up JP innovations and ensure the sustainability of JP work in BARMM.

Building on the result of the poverty registry review, which established a prototype social registry fit for purpose for the unique circumstances and vulnerabilities of Bangsamoro people; the BARMM Government decided to use its resources to develop a BARMM poverty registry. This registry will cover vulnerable sectors that are currently excluded from the national registry registry using indicators that are relevant to BARMM.

- BARMM will initiate and finance the implementation of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance for Disaster Preparedness and Recovery (*Paghahanda at Pabaon*), using government resources, which will be informed by the tools and analysis done through the JP.



### Strategic meetings

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners'/donors' event*	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>		See partners CN, documentation The JP led by BARMM and UN gathered humanitarian and development partners together with private sectors on 13 October 2021 through an online Partners' Forum to celebrate the collaborative efforts towards a more resilient Bangsamoro Region. Attended by 131 participants, the Forum was picked up by several media outlets and was aired live on various social media platforms reaching more than 3,000 viewers.
Other strategic events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

### Innovation, learning and sharing

- The JP supported MSSD in the **revisions of its Guidelines for the BARMM social protection for persons with disabilities**, or *Kalinga sa may Kapansanan Program*, to align with national and international categories and definitions. The revisions streamlined the eligibility process with the intent of providing the necessary interventions for persons with disabilities, thereby making social protection for persons with disability more inclusive.
- **Co-design of a Multipurpose Cash Transfer that integrates elements of SRSP.** To demonstrate the elements of SRSP, the design of a multipurpose cash transfer social assistance program targeting over 7000 vulnerable and poor families was completed, to be implemented in March 2022. Funded jointly by the Joint SDG Fund and Australia's DFAT as part of the JP scale-up, this cash transfer targeting 7,137 farmer headed households and families with pregnant and lactating mothers and 0-5-year-old children will be implemented in four municipalities in Maguindanao that frequently experience sporadic and protracted armed conflict and floods in BARMM. Co-designed with MSSD, it informs a more sustainable approach to the provision of future social assistance by a) demonstrating the use of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in determining benefit levels and b) exploring the use of other financial service providers for efficient delivery of payouts.
- The **development of the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) dashboard** has provided a platform to broaden the scope of inquiry and deepen its analysis of variables and indicators related to Livelihood, Food Security and Nutrition for RISRSP implementation. The dashboard can accommodate significant information derived from needs assessments to be done as structured processes of data collection and analysis that provides a critical understanding of a situation and the needs of people and their livelihoods. The data and information are then used to decide whether and how to carry out an intervention in response to the immediate short-term needs, and medium or longer-term adaptation and resilience-building needs. This can be used for emergency and recovery response, as well as for planned assessments, context analysis and surveillance systems.
- Rapid needs assessment in the municipalities of Mamasapano and Datu Saudi Ampatuan was done to **establish a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)** that informed the calculation of the transfer value that will be used to pilot test the JP tools and processes in 2 municipalities in BARMM. The JP team expects that this activity will provide valuable insights and lessons for MSSD as it finalizes its own Paghahanda and Pabaon Program in 2022, funded under MSSDs 2022 budget, it aims to provide social assistance to victims of disasters, to help them anticipate, prepare and cope with the impacts of disasters.

## II. Annual Results

### Overall progress

- 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:

The JP is on track to achieve majority of its results (satisfactory overall progress) using the following indicators as provided in the project document:

- **Number of policies in BARMM that mainstream risk informed and shock responsive social protection:** One out of 2 policies, Memorandum Order establishing the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group
- **Number of pilot programs adopted using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disasters:** One out of 2 pilot activities. Lessons from Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) for COVID-19 informing ECT Pilot for proposed MSSD anticipatory and recovery program
- **Number of additional poor and disaster vulnerable people, included in BARMM registry to benefit from social assistance:** Unable to report. The BARMM poverty registry is not yet operational as this is currently being established by the BARMM government with their own funds. The JP's significant contribution is to produce the evidence, technical advice and instruments to make their design as inclusive as possible taking into account risks and vulnerabilities inherent in BARMM. The complementary VRAM tools were also designed to support identification of highly vulnerable populations to natural and human induced shocks for inclusion in the targeting of assistance. Both are foundational in making any registry inclusive.

**Output 1.1.a: RISR SP mainstreamed in the Regional Development plan – Partially achieved.** BDP 2020-2022 was already finalized before the implementation of the JP. As such, the JP worked on influencing the next iteration of the BDP which covers 2023-2028. Government adjusted the schedule of the Midterm Review., This was achieved in January 2022.

**Output 1.1b : BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISR SP established – Two out of 1 achieved. In 2020 the JP Coordination and Governance Mechanisms (Joint Programme Steering Committee and the TWGs) were established. In 2021 a more sustainable coordination mechanism was established, Technical Working Group under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council**

**Output 1.2b : No. of Ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance - 2 out of 2 achieved. In 2021 MILG adopted the use of VRAM Dashboard.**

**Output 1.3a : Registry includes hazards and vulnerability assessment.** Achieved. Hazards and vulnerability are already included in the registry instruments which have been accepted. The government committed to fund the management information system that will underpin the poverty registry.

**Output 1.3b: Improve the use of registry (Listahanan or other existing registries) for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring of a social protection mechanism adapted to BARMM – Partially achieved.** The design of the poverty registry has been completed with the instruments, PMT and vulnerability models including a mock up design of the management information system. The BARMM government is supporting the development the management information system which will then integrate and capture these tools for them to start data collection.

The remaining commitments in the JP end of program results are expected to be achieved by 1st quarter of 2022. Key final activities were delayed following COVID-19 Omicron surge in December 2021, which has left a significant number of staff from partner BARMM Ministries infected and having to observe quarantine and isolation. This has delayed the process of identifying household beneficiaries in the community for the proposed Simulation exercise to pilot AA Tools on Flood and ex-ante ECT. Also, a Category 5 typhoon (Typhoon Rai) struck the country before the end of 2021, which has also diverted BARMM staff time for emergency response.

While BARMM region has relatively been spared from the devastation, the BARMM Regional Government has been extending humanitarian assistance to the adjacent and nearby affected provinces.

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

#### ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**

- Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale

The JP has contributed to steer discussions in BARMM to broader thematic areas and components that aid in resilience building in the region. The increased number, severity and duration of crises has overburdened traditional response systems, showcasing the necessity to resort to new, more flexible and comprehensive approaches. The JP was able to provide solid evidence through its tools, studies and piloting social protection through RISRSP as a key strategy to reduce poverty, enable development, and build resilience. BARMM has been ushered toward a multi-sectoral approach by organizing different Ministries to be a coordinating body for anticipatory action. In the long-term, BARMM hopes to have RISRSP interventions enhance the economic and productive capacity of vulnerable households, smooth their consumption and allow them to invest in activities aimed at building their resilience to shocks.

#### ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per annual targets set by the JP)**

- Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented

The analytical work on the Poverty Registry and the tools developed, the result of the Vulnerability Risk Mapping and the development of the Scalability Plan for Drought are building blocks to the acceleration of SDG achievements at scope and scale. The implementation of a Poverty and Vulnerability Registry is expected to reduce the number of vulnerable populations excluded in government social assistance programs. The Information Dashboard produced under the VRAM will help the BARMM determine the geographical extent of the support required to build the resilience of the populations living in areas at risk from multiple hazards of conflict and natural disasters. These will also address the main drivers of poverty in BARMM, natural and human induced disasters.

The BARMM Memorandum Order on the Creation of an interagency Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group supports the acceleration of the JPs support for the SDG Goals 1, 2, and 13. The AA TWG is mechanism within the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council that harnesses internal and external expertise to develop of triggers and thresholds to support the activation of anticipatory action that is context specific to BARMM.

### *JP Outputs and Outcomes*

#### ⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outputs**

- **Output 1: RISRSP Mainstreamed in the Bangsamoro Development Plan.** An Investment Case Study on RISRSP in BARMM has been carried out and will inform the recommendation to integrate RISRSP in the BDP for 2023-2028. The JP is supporting the assessment of the current BDP towards the integration of RISRSP in the BDP for 2023-2028. The Joint Programme Steering Committee and 3 Technical Working Groups (TWG) served as venue for inter-ministerial discussion and coordination of JP activities. The Anticipatory Action TWG under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRRMC), which the JP helped facilitate, ensures the sustainability of a coordination structure for SRSP in BARMM.
- **Output 2: BARMM capacity enhanced to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced risks through improved synergy and coordination between social protection programs, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management.** The Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) that aims to establish information on risk and vulnerabilities of communities in BARMM is in its final stage. The prototype dashboard has been created and is undergoing technical review to prepare for its handover to BARMM Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READI) under the Ministry of Interior and Local Government.
- **Output 3: Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring.** The registry instruments that were developed for the proposed BARMM poverty registry included risks and hazard vulnerabilities and have been pilot tested in four municipalities which demonstrated high vulnerability among the population.

The model was also tested on Listahanan 2 to generate the anonymized list of BARMM poor households using a more inclusive approach. The VRAM complements the vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics of the registry. The testing of the instruments for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring in two municipalities in BARMM will be done by March 2022.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

- **Number of policies in BARMM that mainstream risk informed and shock responsive social protection.** One out of 2 policies: Memorandum Order establishing the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group.
  - BARMM Government issued Memorandum Order 0392 on 19 July 2021 creating the AA-TWG under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council. The creation of the AA-TWG was facilitated by the JP in its pursuit to institutionalize the ex-ante approach within the region under the overall agenda of adaptive and shock-responsive social protection. This has propelled the discussions on adopting RISRSP. The TWG will lead in developing Anticipatory Action Protocols for various hazards and early warning system monitoring processes to allow BARMM to activate pre-emptive responses to safeguard communities and build resilience of agriculture-based livelihood in BARMM.
- **Number of pilot programs adopted using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disasters.** One out of 2 pilot activities: Lessons from Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) for COVID-19 informing ECT Pilot for proposed MSSD Anticipatory and Recovery Program
  - The MSSD Anticipatory and Recovery Program has been included in the regular budget of the Ministry and will be piloted through the JP Simulation Exercise by March 2022. This adoption was aided by the JP's demonstration of tools and protocols (ECT for COVID) for ex-ante intervention.
- **Number of additional poor and disaster vulnerable people, included in BARMM registry to benefit from social assistance.** Anonymized list of poor households from the Listahanan 2 data was generated using the modified BARMM poverty registry instruments and PMT/Vulnerability models. MSSD requested DSWD to release names to be used for possible inclusion in the targeting of assistance.

⇒ **Monitoring and data collection:**

- Monitoring and data collection arrangements have been established at various levels, at the operational level between FAO and UNICEF, technical and operational level through the three Technical Working Groups and the Joint Programme Steering Committee.

*Lessons learned and sustainability of results*

- Policy reforms take time. A two-year timeline would have been enough in a best case pre-COVID-19 scenario but less so in a newly established regional government that is in transition where reforms especially for programmes that require paradigm shift from business as usual to integrating development, disaster risk management and humanitarian response into one seamless resilience building support to communities that are vulnerable to multiple hazards of conflict, and natural disasters. Significant amount of time is required for hand holding and modeling to get to a point where a new government in transition is confident enough to pursue difficult but necessary reforms.
- The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the way of doing business and as a result reform work slows down or takes the backseat as the new government tries to grapple with how to respond to COVID-19 exposures amidst continuing multiple risks of conflict and natural disasters affecting the communities in BARMM at the same time. While adjustments have been implemented along the way, the uncertainty has resulted in partners realistically planning with a risk-mitigation lens, reducing the ambitious results on what could be achieved.
- Nationally funded programs are difficult to sustain in BARMM because of the limited control that is provided to the region concerning programme improvements or adjustments. This results in the development of parallel programmes that may seem to duplicate national programmes but are actually designed to address the exclusion of equally vulnerable sectors from national programs. While the scope and scale of national programs are ideal for vertical and horizontal expansion given the regular budget, expanding the parallel and regionally designed programmes is less complicated, as the lead-time for national activation takes

longer as these adjustments would require adherence to national level approval processes. Meanwhile, regionally designed programmes are relatively more flexible and adaptable.

### III. Plan for the final phase of implementation

*Towards the end of JP implementation*

**The JP commits to complete achievement of results and sustainability of the following activities/commitments will be delivered by the JP by end of March 2022:**

Activities towards an improved enabling environment for mainstreaming RISRSP through the issuance of policies:

- Learning and Sharing Sessions/ Policy and Research Dissemination Forum with BARMM and other relevant partners to present the results of the following JP work and generate policy recommendations to sustain the gains of the JP:
  - a) Poverty Registry Review
  - b) Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping
  - c) Investment Case (Cost Benefit Analysis and Financing Study) on RISRSP in BARMM
  - d) Scalability Framework for Drought
- Provision of Technical Support to the Bangsamoro and Development Agency in the assessment of the current BDP to inform the integration of a comprehensive social protection Programme in BARMM as an important commitment under the BDP 2023-2028, to be finalized in 2022. This ensures funding support towards the sustainability of the JP work as the strategies and activities necessary to harmonize DRR, Peace-building and Social Protection work become part of the development and funding priorities in the next BDP.

Activities towards a) Enhanced Government Capacity for the adoption of RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict-induced disasters.; and b) Enhanced inclusivity of BARMM Registry with additional poor and disaster vulnerable people to benefit from social assistance

- Hand-over of the Vulnerability Risk Assessment Mapping and Dashboard to MILG-READI by March 2022. MILG-READI has committed to use this dashboard to inform BARMMs future work on the development of hazard specific Anticipatory Action Plans, the improvement of its Social Protection Programmes to include ex-ante interventions and integration of a comprehensive social protection programme in the LGU Local Development Plans.
- Piloting of the poverty registry and tools in two municipalities jointly with FAO and UNICEF on armed conflict and flooding by March 2022. This work establishes the proof of the added value of JPs work on poverty registry, vulnerability risk assessment, scalability framework and the investment case study in establishing an enabling environment for a comprehensive and risk informed shock responsive social protection in BARMM.

Activities towards Leveraging additional resources for RISRSP;

- Expand the reach of the JP work on RISRSP in BARMM with the additional funds from Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The scale-up will continue the work on anticipatory action for conflict and the pilot testing of the use of the poverty registry in implantation of the national guidelines on Emergency Cash Transfers and the design and implementation of emergency and multipurpose cash transfers in BARMM (i.e. *paghahanda and pabaon*).
- MSSD Funds supporting the development of a poverty registry based on the prototype developed and pilot tested by the JP.

- Completion/Culmination of the documentation of the Lessons Learned through a Learning and Sharing Session/Policy and Research Dissemination Forum to be scheduled before the end of the JP.
- Pilot the engagement of Financial Service Providers operating in the Region, to facilitate the release of cash benefits to beneficiaries of social assistance. Lessons from this pilot will inform MSSDs transition from cash-in-envelope to digital payment solution.

#### *Risks and mitigation measures*

- Delays in the project implementation and achievement of expected results (i.e. integration of RISRSP in the BDP) due the fluid political transition process in BARMM, including preparations for the National Elections in May 2022 which may inadvertently shift the focus of key BARMM partners to election-related priorities. Local candidates belonging to or endorsed by the Bangsamoro Justice Party, the Political Party of the MILF will require support from key party members who also occupy important positions in the BARMM Cabinet/Parliament and are key members of the JPSC and TWGs. The JP will continue to monitor the political environment and continue to strengthen the good working relationship with key technical officers in the different Ministries holding permanent positions to ensure continuity of the work should a political transition happen.
- Frequent and protracted armed conflict in BARMM as local politicians prepare for the elections in May 2022, resulting in disruption of program activities, with some leading to re-scheduling. The JP will continue to scan the political environment and monitor related security situations in BARMM to inform project implementation activities and location.
- Disruption of program activities due to rising COVID-19 Cases in Cotabato City, increasing the risk of Programme Personnel and government partners getting the virus resulted in delays in the achievement of program results. The surge in the Omicron variant has resulted in the closure of BARMM offices for disinfection as more and more officials are infected with the virus. The JP continues to maximize the use of technology in conducting meetings and consultations and adjusts as soon as restrictions are lifted. However, the likelihood of activities such as the Pilot testing of tools in selected municipalities getting delayed is high due to movement restrictions that will be established.

## Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

### 1. JP contribution to global Fund's programmatic results

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

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

Select up to 3 SDG *indicators* that your Joint Programme primarily contributed to (in relation to SDG targets listed in your JP ProDoc)

- 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

Outcome indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>1</sup>	1	1	Integration of disaster risk reduction and management lens in social protection introduced to BARMM, expected to be formally incorporated in policy in 2022	1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memorandum Order 0392: Creation of Anticipatory Action TWG under the BRDRRC</li> </ul>				
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>2</sup>	1	0	Solutions/tools developed, expected to be adopted in 2022	1
<i>List the policies:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>				

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

Output indicators	Expected 2021 target	2021 result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	01	Solutions/tools developed, expected to be adopted in 2022	2
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	n/a	n/a		

Did your Joint Programme contribute to strengthening of national capacities to implement integrated, cross-sectoral SDG accelerators in 2020-2021?

<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.

Yes

**No**

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme Results have not yet matured enough to influence the improvement of national policies.

## 2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2021 target	2021 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected final target
<b>Outcome 1: By 2022, enabling environment is in place in BARMM for more poor and vulnerable households with women, children, rural workers, Indigenous Peoples, Internally Displaced Persons and ex-combatants to access social protection/social assistance</b>					
Outcome 1.1. Indicator  Number of policies in BARMM that mainstream risk informed and shock responsive social protection	0 - According to the Landscape Analysis, social protection policies in the region are still in line with the national government policies and legislative context. Thus, there is still no region-specific policies on social protection.	At least 2 policies that articulate the adoption of risk informed and shock responsive social protection	1 Policy BARMM Memorandum Order No. 0392 s 2021: Creating the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AA-TWG) under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRRMC)	Integration of RISRSP in the BDP (2023-2028) not yet done as this is contingent on the assessment of the current BDP.	At least 2 policies that articulate the adoption of risk informed and shock responsive social protection
Outcome 1.2 indicator  Number of pilot programs adopted using RISRS SP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disasters	0 - RISRSP approach is new (using ex ante and ex post approach) and therefore has not been pilot tested in its entirety.	At least two pilot programme adopted at the LGU level	1	Pilot testing of tools in March 2022	At least two pilot programme adopted at the LGU level



	There were pilot projects on Early Warning Early Action and Forecast based Financing				
Outcome 1.3 indicator Number of additional poor and disaster vulnerable people, included in BARMM registry to benefit from social assistance.	396,000 4Ps households in BARMM as included in Listahanan	At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM receive social assistance under this Joint Programme	Anonymized list of poor households in BARMM generated from Listahanan 2 using the modified registry instruments and models, while the BARMM poverty registry is still being established by BARMM.  2,800 vulnerable families supported through the ECT for COVID 19 (1,000 ECHO funded)	MSSD development of management information system for the poverty registry not yet completed.	At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM receive social assistance under this Joint Programme
Output 1.1: Risk-informed and shock responsive social protection policy mainstreamed within the Bangsamoro Regional Development Plan					
Output 1.1a indicator	0 – BARMM Regional Development	1 – BARMM Development Plan	0	BDP 2020-2022 was already finalized before the start of the	1 – Bangsamoro Development Plan includes

RISR SP mainstreamed in the Regional Development plan	Plan is currently being crafted	(BDP)includes RISRSP among its strategies		implementation of the JP. Adjustment was considered to target influencing the next iteration of the BDP which covers 2023-2028 by supporting the Midterm Assessment of the 1 <sup>st</sup> BDP  Relatedly, it can be noted that this target of influencing the review has been accomplished in January 2022 through the support to the conduct of BDP Assessment	RISRSP among its strategies
Output 1.1 b indicator  BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISR SP established	0 – RISRSP is a new concept for BARMM thus there is no coordination mechanism in place	1 – Functioning regional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	1 Technical Working Group (3 Adhoc TWGs specific for JP; 1 TWG under BRDRRMC)		N/A (target already met)
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 adaptation, and disaster risk management					
Output 1.2a indicator No. of tools and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disaster risks.	0 - none	At least 1 for human-induced disaster	Scalability Framework for Drought  AA Plan for Drought	Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping (which includes indicators on human-induced disaster risks) to be finalized by end of March 2022	1 for natural disaster  1 for human induced disaster
Output 1.2b indicator No. of Ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance	0 - none	1 BARMM Ministry	1 - MILG adopting the use of the VRAM Dashboard in		N/A (target already met)

			its READI Operations		
Output 1.3 Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring					
Output 1.3a indicator Registry includes hazards and vulnerability assessment	0 – None	1 registry with hazards and vulnerability indicators	1 registry instrument;; PMT and vulnerability models captured risks and hazard vulnerability assessments	While the the instrument and the actual registry are not the same JP considers this output as fulfilled. The government partner (i.e.MSSD) decided to fund the MIS development. The registry tools and instruments pilot tested and finalized by the JP are important tools that MSSD will use when they decide to they start with the data collection.	N/A (target already met)
Output 1.3b indicator Improve the use of registry (Listahanan or other existing registries) for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring of a social protection mechanism adapted to BARMM	Existing registry for 4Ps includes 396,000 households in BARMM.	At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM receive social assistance under this Joint Programme	Data on excluded households was generated from the existing Listahanan 2, however, provision of social assistance was not provided under this project in anticipation of an updated Listahanan 3 poverty registry which was not	MSSD is developing the management information system with their own funds, which underpins the poverty registry together with the Bangsamoro Information and Communications Technology Office (BICTO).	Partially achieved. While the MIS may not be fully operational within the duration of the program, the JP will test the instruments to provide social assistance as part of a pilot.

			released during the JP program duration.		
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## Annex 2: Strategic documents

- Complete the tables below by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results – primarily **legal acts, strategies, policy documents, methodological guidance (e.g. SOPs) and reports on comprehensive analysis.**

### 2.1. Contribution to social protection strategies, policies and legal frameworks

#### Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	If published, provide the hyperlink
1. Policy Brief on Poverty and Disaster Registry in BARMM: Recommendations for a more inclusive social registry	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes		yes	
2. Analytical Report on the BARMM Poverty and Disaster Registry, including poverty registry instruments at the household and community levels.	Sept 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
3. Scalability Framework for Drought	May 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes			
4. Operations Manual for MSSD Cash Transfer and Financial Assistance Program	Aug 2021	Yes			Yes		

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**Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)**

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized (MM/YY)</b>	<b>Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)</b>	<b>If published, provide the hyperlink</b>
1. Updating of the Bangsamoro Development Investment Plan and Results Framework	May 2021		Yes		Yes		
3. Terms of Reference and OCM Memorandum Order on the Creation of the BARMM Anticipatory Action TWG	July 2021		Yes			Yes	

**2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations**

**Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP**

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized (MM/YY)</b>	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on children (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on youth (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on older persons (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)</b>	<b>Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)</b>
N/A								

**Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution (but did not produce or lead in producing)**

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b>	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment</b>	<b>Focus on children (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on youth (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on older persons (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Focus on other group/s</b>	<b>Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible</b>
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	(MM/YY)	(Yes/No)				(List the group/s)		by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
<b>Revisions of its Guidelines for the BARMM social protection for persons with disabilities, or Kalinga sa may Kapansanan Program</b>							Yes	

### Annex 3: 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>
<b>Contextual risks (e.g. social, environmental, security and safety risks)</b>					
Delays in the project implementation due to 1) the fluid political transition process in BARMM (e.g. preparations for BARMM local 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 and the Office of the Chief Minister.	UNRC and PUNOs (FAO, UNICEF)
2) Frequent and escalation of election related armed conflict in BARMM results to disruption of program activities, leading to non-completion of 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 project implementation activities and location.	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC – OCD / DSWD / MSS
3) 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	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC – OCD / DSWD / MSS

				importance of social protection in the context of COVID-19.	
<b>Programmatic/Operational risks</b>					
1) 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
2) Delays in project implementation due to COVID 19 safety and health protocols and surge of infections in the region.	9	3	3	Continuous monitoring of COVID-19 advisories by BARMM and concerned provinces.  - JP to continue implementing projects using available digital platforms as default, with flexibility to shift to face to face approach when situation allows.	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC – OCD / DSWD / MSS
3) 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	Continuous monitoring of BARMM political economy to anticipate possible shifts in leadership and roles.  -JP to establish and maintain strong relations with relevant BARMM ministries.	FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC – OCD / DSWD / MSS
<b>Institutional risks (e.g. political, regulatory risks)</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. Ownership of the JP and commitment secured to co-deliver results with BARMM officials in JPSC and TWG co-chair/co-lead agencies	UNRC/FAO / UNICEF / NDRRMC – OCD / DSWD / MSS

Fiduciary risks (financial risks, fraud & corruption risks)					
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

#### Annex 4: Results questionnaire

- Complete portfolio questionnaire online at: <https://forms.office.com/r/H4eZakyx9H>