



Philippines: Ensuring Inclusive and Risk-informed and Shock-responsive Social Protection resulting in more Resilient Communities in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao Project Evaluation Report

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Abbreviations

AATWG	Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BARMM-READi	BARMM - Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster
BDRMMC	Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
BDP	Bangsamoro Development Plan
BPDA	Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority
BTA	Bangsamoro Transition Authority
CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System.
CFVSA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECT	Emergency Cash Transfer
EMG	Evaluation Management Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSP	Financial Service Providers
GPH	Government of the Philippines
JP	Joint programme
MAFAR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform
MSSD	Ministry of Social Service and Development
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC)
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PFSD	2019-2023 UN-Philippines Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development
PSA	Philippine Statistic Agency
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
PWD	Persons with disabilities
RCO	Office of the Resident Coordinator
RISRSP	Risk Informed and Shock Responsive Social Protection
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEPF	Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery
SWDI	Social Welfare and Development
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
VRAM	Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping

Executive summary

This evaluation report assessed the performance of the Joint Programme (JP) on “Ensuring inclusive and risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection (RISRSP) resulting in more resilient communities in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).” This program was jointly funded by the United Nations (UN) Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)¹. The project aims to directly contribute to the acceleration in addressing UN SDG goals to end poverty, zero hunger, and climate action. It targets an outcome that “By the end of the Joint Programme, it is expected that the poor households in BARMM which stands 515,715 (3,145,861 poor individuals) of which 9.6% are small farmers, foresters and fisherfolks, will benefit from the integrated policy and institutional capacity building interventions and increase access to social assistance program that build their resilience ex-ante and improve ex-post response. The objective is to achieve this through three main project outputs: (i) **output 1** is to mainstream Risk Informed Shock Responsive Social Protection (RISRSP) in the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP); (ii) **output 2**, to develop tools and standards on vulnerability and risk assessment mapping on natural and human-induced hazards to be piloted in at least two municipalities; and (iii) **output 3**, improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring.

The objective of this evaluation is to assess the accomplishment of the program in achieving its target results using the OECD-DAC criteria on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The evaluation results are to provide lessons learned and recommendation for possible scaling up of future projects on RISRSP. Data collection were primarily through document reviews and interviews of 29 key informants from the UN, BARMM ministries, and partner organizations.

The JP implementation was faced by the challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic and the transition state of the BARMM government. This affected certain program assumptions such delays in the completion of *Listahanan 3* or the national poverty registry which is to be used as one of the basis of the program outputs. The JP has adapted to these challenges and was able to accomplish substantial completion of milestone activities by project completion date.

Key Findings

The program is **relevant** as it contributes to the SDG, national and regional SDG and social protection agenda. However, it has some deficiencies in its program design. RISRSP mainstreaming is not achievable within the program implementation as targeted due to the policy development processes involved. Certain assumptions were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the program results framework was not adjusted/re-structured. The program is **effective** as it is assessed according to its accomplishment of target results of the program outcome, contribution to SDG agenda, contribution to UN Joint SDG Fund programmatic results, and transformative results. It has established coherence within the UN and with non-UN partners by using established mechanisms of partner agencies. The program fared poorly in attaining program outcomes with target indicator partially achieved, and two indicators not achieved. However, its contribution to higher goals improved. It has been able to directly contribute to the adoption of anticipatory action policies within the BARMM-READi through the establishment of an anticipatory action technical working group (AATWG) under the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC). This includes the introduction of a vulnerability risk assessment mapping tool to aid the body in identifying and monitoring vulnerable communities against hazards for better provision of assistance. It has also contributed to the development of a poverty registry instrument which includes vulnerability index appropriate to the region

¹ FAO counterpart fund with funding support from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

and inclusive of indicators for vulnerable groups. These contribute to the achievements of the program's expected results. It has partially achieved two SDG contribution indicators with one indicator not achieved. For the transformative results, it was able to achieve two indicators and one indicator as partially achieved. It is assessed as **less than efficient** as there were delays in the implementation of programs against the program timeline. However, it has optimized its use of resources with savings of 15% out of substantial accomplishments of key activities. This indicates efficiency in using resources as outputs. It is **likely sustainable** having the interest and commitments of the BARMM government to utilize the program outputs. Policy has been institutionalized for anticipatory action through a government memorandum identifying responsibilities and expected results. Its impact is **satisfactory** having positive impact to over-all SDG acceleration in BARMM with no negative impact. Over-all the program is rated as **successful**.

Lessons Learned

The program's lesson learned are the following: (i) review and allowance for revisions of program designs are needed for appropriate program updating and re-structuring given significant and unforeseen change in context, such as COVID-19 pandemic; (ii) program designs must take into consideration policy advocacy and timing of policy development processes; (iii) investments in proofs of concept are critical to policy advocacies; (iv) anticipatory action for armed conflict is still in the exploratory stage as identifying early warning signals is difficult for this situation; and (v) the Joint Program resulted in the complementation of expertise and resources of the participating UN agencies towards attainment of common results. However, occasionally, more attention is given to each PUNO's organizational priorities.

Recommendations

The recommendations for possible scaling up of the program's inputs are the following:

(i) For PUNOs

- a. Program design should take into consideration policy development processes and timeline. Program design updating and restructuring are necessary to be responsive to the delivery of expected results according to program context. A **mid-term program review** is recommended as a self-evaluation to assess whether a project is likely to achieve its outcome and outputs on time and within budget especially when affected by significant events.
- b. Program design should also **include specifications of the roles, responsibilities and expected outputs** from each implementing UN and non-UN agency and partners. This will facilitate coordination and provide a basis for mandates to justify participation in the program.
- c. **JP Program coordination scope of responsibilities** should give priority attention to over-all coordination, process documentation, M&E and other cross-cutting concerns.
- d. **Integration of M&E and process documentations for pilot projects.** As a pilot project, integration of M&E lens throughout the entire project cycle can contribute to harvesting data on evaluating key activities, especially concerning innovative solutions or pilot tests in new contexts. An M&E plan integrated in the program design will help guide program implementation towards aligning with the priorities of the program. Process documentation and/or reporting also records how activities/projects were executed, what

were the issues, challenges, how these were addressed, successful and unsuccessful strategies and ways forward.

(ii) For UNRCO

- a. **UNRCO overarching role.** UNRCO can provide an over-arching role to ensure that cross-cutting themes that are not within the specialized concern or expertise of the PUNOs are addressed.
- b. A joint program **administration manual** is recommended to be developed to provide PUNOs with clear guidance regarding quality standards for program implementation.

(iii) UN Joint SDG Secretariat

Evaluation period. Program evaluation are best done after a few months of program completion. This will provide time for tangible evidences to be more available for the assessment.

(iv) PUNO and BARMM

- a. Consider developing **inter-operability of poverty data** and **also VRAM** but ensuring the data security and protection and maintaining manageability of information system. Poverty registry of BARMM can also potentially be used by other ministries in extending assistance and providing services to other ministries such as MOLE, etc.
- b. For scaling up, consider development of **self-paced training modules** to reach more participants and partners. The VRAM is a new tool for the ministry and needs getting used to. MILG suggested coming up with a manual for the VRAM to facilitate usage of the tool.
- c. Consider active engagement of other potential key partners such as Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education, Ministry of Human Settlement and Development, Commission on Women, and civil society organization addressing concerns of PWDs and elder persons.

(v) FOR BARMM

- a. For MSSD, consideration of conducting **independent validation of household poverty assessment** to increase accuracy in targeting and address inclusion and exclusion errors.
- b. For MSSD, **communication strategy** be developed and implemented to convey to household beneficiaries that **selection criteria strictly follows an objective criteria.**
- c. Support the scaling up of the program as the benefits, tools developed, are beneficial to the delivery of services of the concerned ministries and contributes to the development goals of the region. Further enhance the VRAM dashboard with possible applicable usage to other ministries according to their needs and specifications (i.e. MAFAR). Support the capacity building of provincial and local government units in RISRSP and the integration of anticipatory action in disaster

monitoring, analysis and response. Establish regional AA protocols which include coordination with different levels of government.

I. Introduction

1. This report is a project evaluation on the Joint Programme (JP) "Ensuring Inclusive and Risk-Informed and Shock Responsive Social Protection Resulting in more Resilient Communities in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)." The JP was jointly funded with allocations from the UN Joint SDG Fund of US\$1.74 million, UNICEF with \$100,000, and FAO with \$120,000 for a total budget of \$1.96 million. Its project implementation period was for 26 months from February 2020 to March 2022. The UN Joint SDG Fund aims to fast track the SDG gains by incentivizing partners to adopt strategic financing and integrated policy solutions with the principle that smarter, collective investments can accelerate the SDGs. This is the first UN Joint SDG funded program in the country which now has a current total portfolio of \$3.46 million for two projects. Additionally, there has been an increasing funding of JP in the country with 25 projects by 2021 and a total portfolio of \$25.6 million mobilized, involving 16 UN agencies.²

2. The program targets an outcome that "By 2022, enabling environment is in place in BARMM for more poor and vulnerable households with women, children, rural workers, indigenous people, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants to access protection/social assistance." This outcome is targeted to directly address the following SDG goals: (i) SDG 1 Reduce Poverty; (ii) SDG 2 End Hunger; and (iii) SDG Goal 13 Climate Action.

3. The three main outputs of the program are the following: (i) **Output 1.1**, Risk Informed Shock Responsive Social Protection (RISRSP) policy mainstreamed in Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP); (ii) **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; (iii) **Output 1.3**, improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring.

4. Implementing agencies. The JP's participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) are UNICEF and FAO. UNICEF has a long presence in BARMM, implementing child welfare and protection programs primarily with the Ministry of Social Service and Development (MSSD) as key partner. FAO has been supporting nutrition and agricultural productivity projects in the region in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR). Both have established field offices in Cotabato city, the regional center of the BARMM government. The primary government partner for the project is the Office of the Chief Minister (OCM) of BARMM which acts as the head of the BARMM government and issues orders and policies of the Bangsamoro government.³ The United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) provides overall coordination providing strategic oversight function and quality assurance support. UNRCO is led by the UN resident coordinator.

5. Joint Program Steering Committee (JPSC) provides strategic direction to the program implementation. It is chaired by the BARMM Chief Minister and co-chaired by the Head of FAO as lead UN agency. Its memberships include the Head of Agency of UNICEF and ministers from key BARMM ministries, namely Bangsamoro Development and Planning Authority (BDPA), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), and Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs (MIPA).

² Data provided by UN Resident Coordinators Office, Philippines.

³ Republic Act 11054 (27 July 2018), section 32 (a), section e.

A. Purpose of the Evaluation

6. The purpose of this evaluation is to provide an assessment of the performance and results of the Joint Programme according to its results framework.⁴ This includes an assessment of the program's effectiveness in encouraging greater coherence and collaboration of the broader UNCT and UN reform agenda. It also includes an assessment of the effectiveness of the program in supporting SDG acceleration in the Philippines context and BARMM.

The evaluation criteria used are the OECD-DAC criteria on relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability to support evaluation findings.⁵ These findings aim to provide evidence based learnings, good practices and strategic recommendations that will be useful in guiding subsequent programming and policy making to the UN Joint SDG Fund, UN Philippines, and BARMM's social protection and community disaster resiliency agenda. The evaluation may also be useful for other UN agencies, academia and NGOs which have interests in shock responsive social protection, particularly in BARMM.

7. **Stakeholders and Users.** The evaluation results are expected to provide useful information in the RISRSP policy development of the national government and BARMM. UN, UNICEF and FAO are expected to use the evaluation results as inputs in developing designs of related programmes and their implementation. It may also contribute in providing information or learnings on how to strengthen intra-UN synergy and also partnerships with non-UN agencies towards stronger cooperation in support of the UN Philippines Cooperation Framework. The evaluation findings may also be useful not only to donors of the Joint SDG Fund, but also to other resource partners in advocating for the implementation of the Funding Compact, and on the importance of RISRSP.⁶

B. Evaluation Framework

8. **Scope** The scope of the evaluation covered the program's implementation period from February 2020 to March 2022. Review of the Evaluation TOR was discussed with the FAO, UNICEF and UNRCO. Initial evaluation scoping was conducted from 16 March – 16 April 2022 through the following: (i) review of documents; (ii) initial interviews of JP staff and officers from UNICEF and FAO; (iii) field visit to Cotabato city to observe closing project activities (meetings by a joint TWG, Anticipatory Action TWG, and Project Steering Committee) from 30 March -1 April 2022; and (iv) review of video documentation of 29 March 2022 JP policy forum.

9. **Timeframe.** The actual evaluation implementation period is presented in Table 1. The original submission date of final evaluation report has been given an extension from 26 May 2022 to June 15.

⁴ Please refer to Appendix A for JP Results Framework.

⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) or OECD-DAC, *Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully*, (OECD:2021)

⁶ "Funding Compact" aims to provide the financial support needed for the alignment of the UN development system with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It aims for more collaboration, transparency and efficiency in acceleration UNSDG goals. The Member States and UNSDG entities committed to attain these objectives through several agreed target indicators as presented in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) 74th session Funding Compact Report of the Secretary-General (2019) UN Doc A/74/73/Add.1 -E/2019/4/Add.1

This is to accommodate the time needed for the necessary review process which include the JP team, the Evaluation Management Group (EMG)⁷, and the UNRCO to finalize the report.

Table 1. Evaluation Implementation Timeline

Key Activities	2022											
	March			April				May				June
	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
1. Project scoping												
2. Review of initial project documents												
3. Submission of project inception												
4. Finalization and approval of evaluation Proposal												
5. Data collection/Key informant interviews												
6. Data consolidation and analysis												
7. Report writing												
8. Presentation of findings and draft report												
9. Submission of final report												
Legend												
Planned timeline												
Actual timeline												

10. Geographic coverage. The evaluation covered the program implementation in BARMM which focused on policy advocacy, evidence generation for the adoption of RISRSP policies, and capacity building on designing and monitoring RISRSP. Assessment included the post distribution monitoring survey data generated from the program’s emergency cash transfers (ECTs) conducted in the municipalities of Shariff Aguak, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, and Marogong.

11. Target . The target for the evaluation assessed the achievement of the JP according to its results framework which included its contribution to the acceleration of the SDG goals as aligned to the UNHCT and BARMM SDG priority. The evaluation included activities of the project which provided support to the program’s overall target outcome. These included performance of activities which supported outputs on RISRSP policy mainstreaming in BARRM policies, development and use of tools

⁷ The Evaluation Management Group (EMG) is composed of evaluation focals from FAO, UNICEF, and UNRCO who are not part of the day-to-day implementation of the programme functions.

to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disasters, and the enhancement of poverty registry for the inclusion of identified exclusion errors in the registry to receive social protection assistance.

12. Evaluation focus. In consideration of the limited remaining time for the conduct of the evaluation, it was agreed with the EMG during the project inception that focus and priority will be given to the following: (i) accomplishment of the main expected results; (ii) focus on the contribution to improving to the situation of vulnerable groups identified in the JP document (ProDoc and Program Evaluation TOR); (iii) Contribution to SDG acceleration; (iv) contribution to UN reforms (including, UNCT coherence).⁸

13. Limitations of the evaluation. The evaluation was limited by the following factors: short evaluation period; lack of tangible evidence for results; and availability of sufficient data. Efforts were made to address these gaps but inadvertently affected the conduct of the evaluation.

(i) **short evaluation period.** The assessment started data collection immediately after the project inception report was discussed with the EMG. To address the limited evaluation period, the focus of the evaluation was prioritized. Evaluation activities (data collection, validations, triangulations, consolidation, analysis and report writing) were conducted in parallel. Notes taken during interviews were immediately reviewed by the informants to minimize potential additional time taken for corrections of inputs during project report reviews. However, due to time constraint some interviews were not returned for review of informants. Interviews that were constraint by connectivity issues, especially at the local and provincial levels, did not get a chance for a second attempt. Interviews were scheduled during the two week period of data collection Time for data collection, consolidation and analysis were limited by the evaluation period.

(ii) **lack of tangible evidence for results within program implementing period.** The project closing date was on 31 March 2022. Some evidences for tangible results were either too early to manifest and/or not yet available during the evaluation period. For example, the assessment of the first BDP was just completed on Q1 2022. Its documentation, which can provide insights on findings and recommendations related to social protection, was not yet available. The tools developed through the program's support are in the initial stages of adoption.

(iii) **lack of available sufficient data.** A major challenge was the lack of sufficient consolidated documents on the processes and nature of the program's key activities. Although there are quarterly, mid-year and annual program reports, these are designed to be brief and are oriented towards providing summary information to the program target results. Consolidated program filing was limited. Some program documents are lodged with the managing PUNO and the concerned personnel directly involved with certain activities. Aside from the raw data of PDM surveys of certain ECTs and sampling of quality assurance reports by UNICEF, there were no post-activity reports available which ideally could contain descriptive data, highlights, results, review and feedback on the processes used, and challenges experienced. To address these constraints, the evaluator examined the documents made available, and observable data gaps were requested from program staff concerned. Of note is the lack of process documentations for the March 2022 activities which include the simulation exercises/pilot testing and meetings of TWGs and PSC. Although there were powerpoints available for some meetings/activities, the bullet point information are not sufficient to capture project/activity descriptions/details, highlight, and results.

C. Evaluation Criteria

14. The independent evaluation utilized the five evaluation criteria guide determined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee

⁸ 22 April 2022 notes from meeting between evaluator and EMG.

(DAC) or OECD-DAC⁹. These criteria are relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. The program's relevance was assessed according to its alignment with the SDG agenda, and regional development priorities and responsiveness to the needs of the target beneficiaries. The program's effectiveness was assessed according to its extent of accomplishment of the program's target results. It also assessed the extent of the program's established synergy within the UN and among partner agencies. Its efficiency was assessed according to its performance in achieving outputs according to its planned timeline and budget. Its impact was assessed according to its accomplishment in achieving positive impact to its target goals. Its sustainability was assessed according the extent on how the program's output can continue even after project completion. Gender dimension was assessed according to the program's impact on women and vulnerable groups in terms of its contribution to increasing access to social protection assistance.

15. Evaluation questions. The evaluation matrix as presented in Table 1 identifies key and specific evaluation questions according to OEC-DAC criteria. These questions have also been aligned with the specifications provided in the evaluation TOR. Each key and specific questions per criteria have corresponding indicators, sources of data, data collection and analysis method used have been presented.

⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) or OECD-DAC, *Applying Evaluation Criteria Thoughtfully*, (OECD:2021)

Table 2. Evaluation matrix

Evaluation Criteria/Key Questions	Specific/Complementary Questions	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection methods/Data Analysis
A. Relevance - Assess if the project's responsive to SDG goals, country policies/strategies/programs, priority needs of the beneficiaries and key stakeholders, and it's responsiveness to changing contexts over time				
1. To what extent was the project aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), UNCT country strategy, to the social protection policies of national and regional levels? Extent of alignment to the needs of the beneficiaries?	To what extent was the Joint Programme (JP) project aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)? To the UNHCT Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery 2020-2023 (SEPF)? Government national goals thru Philippine Development Plan (PDP)? BARMM Development Plan (BDP)? How appropriate has the results framework been?	Inclusion and alignment of JP project output/outcome/results to stated priority program, needs and target indicators of of SDG, SEPH, PDP and BDP.	JP program documents; SDG; SEPF; PDP; BDP. Key informants.	document reviews, survey/interviews (framework analysis)
	Did the needs/gaps remain the same throughout the project implementation? What were the changes, if any? To what extent is the project design responsive to the changing context from inception to completion? Were there major changes in the context and eventual changes in the project scope?	Existence of documentation of changes in project context and how it was addressed and how were the key stakeholder's engaged (number of consultation meetings)	project documents (inception, final project design, changes in scope, monitoring reports, annual reports); KII (BARMM officers, JP staff, community beneficiaries, if possible)	document reviews, secondary data review, survey/interviews (framework analysis)
	Did the project engaged the right partners in the implementation of the project?	Alignment of agency mandates to the expected project outputs/outcome	mandates of ministries; project documents and feedback	document reviews, secondary data review, survey/interviews (content analysis)
	How did the project respond to gender and vulnerable group priority needs?	Gender responsive and vulnerable targets included in project design/outputs	program documents and feedbacks from KIIs	document review
	What are the JP contributed to addressing humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts in BARMM?	feedback from key informants	program documents and feedbacks from KIIs	document review and KIIs

C. Effectiveness - Assess to what extent the project has achieved its objectives				
2. To what extent has the JP achieved planned outcome and target results as per its Results Framework?	To what extent were the project outcome and outputs achieved? To what extent has the project achieved planned results as per transformative results? Which project objectives were accomplished? How well? What were the reasons for the accomplishments? What contributed to its success or failure? To what extent has the JP contributed to the functioning and consolidation of the UNCT coordination mechanisms keeping mind the spirit of the UN reforms and adherence to them? To what extent has the JP contributed to the acceleration of the SDG agenda in BARMM?	Targets versus accomplishments; progress of accomplishments; evidence of completed indicators determining achievement of social protection criteria	JP program documents (monitoring reports); KII of relevant ministries (MSSD regional and municipal levels, MILG (BARMM-READI) regional and LGU levels; post-distribution survey (secondary data); post activity/training feedback.	document review, KII (framework analysis);
	What are the unintended results/effects of the project outputs? 5.2.2 Did these unintended outcomes/results have a positive or negative effects on the project objectives? Why? 5.2.3 What are the factors that contributed to these unintended results/effects?	presence of unintended results	JP program documents (monitoring reports); KII	document review, KII (framework analysis)
3. To what extent were internal inter-agency coordination integrated in the over-all project cycle?	Was there an established internal inter-agency coordination mechanisms established and activated throughout the project cycle? Were these inter-agency coordination active during the entire project cycle? How many times did these inter-agency/coordination functioned? To what extent were common systems used for the project implementation?	Level of coordination/engagement of implementing agencies and key stakeholders (i.e. establishment of TWGs, no. of coordination meetings through the project cycle, contribution to regular project assessment)	program documents and feedbacks from KIIs	Document review, KII (framework analysis)

4. To what extent were external inter-agency coordination integrated in the over-all project cycle?	Was there an established external inter-agency coordination mechanisms established and activated throughout the project cycle? What was the level of engagement? Were these active during the entire project cycle? To what extent were existing structures and mechanisms of partner government agencies used for project implementation?	Level of coordination/engagement of implementing agencies and key external stakeholders (i.e. establishment of TWGs, no. of coordination meetings through the project cycle, contribution to regular project assessment); no. of PSC and TWG coordination meetings	project documents (minutes of meetings, government memorandums, monitoring reports); KII survey	Document review, KII (framework analysis)	
D. Efficiency - assess to what extent the project has been timely and optimized resources					
5. To what extent has the JP project implementation been efficient and cost-effective?	Was the project able to achieve its targets according to project timeline and budget? Had there been any significant delays in implementation and achievement of results, and if so, what caused these?	planned timeline vs actual implementation; budget vs actual fund utilization; inclusion of efficiency strategies in project implementation; project cost saving without affecting target project results; amount of UN pooled resources to meet project targets.	JP program documents (quarterly and annual, audit, financial report, Project Steering Committee MoMs)	document review, KII (framework analysis)	
	Has the JP arrangement and UN agencies working together increase the efficiency of implementation, maximizing impact of pooled resources etc, coherence and coordination? If yes, what extent?	level of efficiency attained due to pooled resources	JP program documents (quarterly and annual, audit, financial report, Project Steering Committee MoMs)	document review, KII (framework analysis)	
E. Impact - assess contribution or potential contribution of the project to higher level of difference					
6. To what extent did the JP achieve meaningful contribution to changes in key RISR-SP policy areas of BARMM and in delivering tangible benefits to the intended policy beneficiaries?	Are there early signs of project contribution to the concerned primary SDG goals which the JP is contributing to (No Hunger; No Poverty; Gender Equality). To what degree has the project influenced policies and programs of the BARMM ministries and other agencies?	inclusion of project outputs in policies, BARMM policy contributing to adapting major RISR-SP projects attributable to JP inputs.	JP program documents (quarterly and annual, Project Steering Committee MoMs), lessons learned	document review, KII (framework analysis)	
F. Sustainability - assess if the project outputs can continue even after project intervention ceased					

7.To what extent can the project outputs continue even if the project interventions have ceased?	To what extent have the JP strategies been adopted by the government and other relevant stakeholders? To what extent do government and relevant stakeholders have ownership of the JP and how does this affect the sustainability of the JP? How likely is it that results will be sustained beyond the JP through the action of government and other stakeholders and/or the UNCT? What are the major factors which could influence the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the joint programme?	inclusion of exit strategies in project design, level of confidence of partner agencies to continue and expand project results; Level of perception; Presence of cited factors;	JP program reports, KII opinions	document review, KII (framework analysis)
	To what extent do government and relevant stakeholders have ownership of the JP and its effect on the project's sustainability?	mechanisms and resources in place to continue or scale up the JP outputs	JP program reports, KII opinions	document review, KII (framework analysis)
G. Gender, Disability & Vulnerability Dimensions - asses if the program prioritized gender, disability and vulnerability inclusion				
Gender, Disability & Vulnerability Dimensions	How did JP actions affect gender inequality and the situation of targeted people living with disabilities, and older people? Did the duty bearers work (i) improve the lives of women, girls, gender diverse people and targeted people with disabilities, and older people? (i2) maintain existing gender inequalities; and (3) worsen the circumstance for women, girls, gender diverse people and targeted people living with disabilities, and older people?	inclusion of gender dimension and identified vulnerable groups in the design; JP contribution to socio-economic inclusion of PWDs by categorically including them in the targeting and/or enhancing existing policies to make them more disability-inclusive, providing income security, coverage of health care, and disability-related costs across the life cycle.	JP program reports, KII opinions	document review, KII (framework analysis)

16. Evaluation Ratings. The criteria rating value and corresponding assigned score is presented in Table 3 . The criteria description corresponds to the parameters of the evaluation questions presented. Each criteria has been assigned a percentage weight by the evaluator. Each criteria uses a four point scale (3-0): 3 (e.g., highly relevant) and is equivalent to better than expected result; 2 (e.g. relevant) is equivalent to an expected result; 1 (e.g. less than relevant) is equivalent to less than expected result; and 0 (e.g., irrelevant) is equivalent to no or poor result. Each criteria is rated **independently**. A rating might be highly relevant but less than effective, and so on. The overall assessment is based on the over-all score the program attained.

Table 3. Evaluation Criteria Description, Ratings, Weight and Equivalent Score

OECD-DAC Criteria	Rating Value and Description				Weight
<p>Relevance. Assess the program’s responsiveness to SDG goals, country policies/strategies/programs, priority needs of the beneficiaries and key stakeholders, and the JP’s responsiveness to changing contexts over time. Appropriateness of results framework</p>	<p>Highly relevant (3). The JP is fully responsive to SDG goals, national and regional priorities and needs of its beneficiaries. The results chain and project design had no deficiencies. The project was appropriately responsive to changing contexts to make it more relevant.</p>	<p>Relevant (2). The project outcomes were sufficiently aligned with the SDG goals, national and regional priorities, and the needs of its beneficiaries. The project results chain and project design may have deficiencies .</p>	<p>Less than relevant (1).- The project outcomes were not or no longer aligned with the SDG goals, national and regional priorities and needs of its beneficiaries. The project results chain and design had significant deficiencies which could have been clearly foreseen and were not addressed quickly and appropriately which affected the delivery of target outputs and outcomes.</p>	<p>Irrelevant (0) The project outcomes were not aligned with the SDG goals, national and regional priorities, and needs of its beneficiaries. The project design was faulty and not feasible which resulted in its failure to attain its target project outputs and outcomes.</p>	20%
<p>Effectiveness. Asses to what extent the JP has been able to achieve is target results.</p>	<p>Highly effective (3). The JP outcome were fully met and some or all were exceeded. There were no issues on its implementation of gender and concerned group targets.</p>	<p>Effective (2). The project outcomes were substantially achieved (with certain levels of accomplishment per outcome indicator).</p>	<p>Less than effective (1). At least one to two outcome indicators with certain level of accomplishment</p>	<p>Ineffective (0). No achievements for all outcomes.</p>	20%
<p>Efficiency. Assess to what extent the project has been timely and able to optimize resources.</p>	<p>Highly efficient (3). The JP targets and outcome were achieved or exceeded expectations with significant lower costs or within a shorter period of time.</p>	<p>Efficient (2). The project outcomes and outputs were achieved within the planned costs or implementation period</p>	<p>Less than efficient (1). There were project cost overruns and delays in the project completion.</p>	<p>Inefficient (0). The cost overruns and project delays resulted in significant opportunity costs in project benefits.</p>	20%

<p>Sustainability. Assess if the project outputs and benefits can continue even after project interventions ceased</p>	<p>Most likely sustainable (3). The project results and benefits exceeds expectations in being continued by institutional partners after project interventions. Projected risks are fully mitigated.</p>	<p>Likely sustainable (2). Project benefits will be substantially continued. Possibility of risks occurring is moderate and sufficiently mitigated.</p>	<p>Less than likely sustainable (1). The project benefits is not ensured to be continued and possible risks have not been sufficiently mitigated.</p>	<p>Unlikely sustainable (0). The project benefits is unlikely to be continued and no mitigating measure have been implemented for possible risks.</p>	<p>20%</p>
<p>Impact. Asses contribution of the project to higher level of difference.</p>	<p>Highly satisfactory(3). There is clear evidence that the project has positive development impacts in attaining target contribution to identified goals that are beyond expectations as indicated in the results framework and it has no negative impact.</p>	<p>Satisfactory (2). The project has positive impact in its target contribution to the identified goals as expected and any negative impacts, if any, is minimal in relation to the gains of the project.</p>	<p>Less than satisfactory (1). The project had only minor development impacts in relation to its contribution to target goals. The minor impacts did not outweigh negative impacts</p>	<p>Unsatisfactory (0). The project has negative impact which substantially outweigh any positive impact.</p>	<p>20%</p>
<p>Overall. .</p>	<p>Highly successful. The project remains relevant, its achievements exceed expectations and will remain sustainable. Overall weighted average values is greater than or equal to 2.50</p>	<p>Successful. No major negative results occurred, the expected outputs have been achieved, outcome and impact are expected to be achieved and the project is sustainable over the project's life. Overall weighted average is greater than or equal to 1.75 and less than 2.50</p>	<p>Less than successful. Overall weighted average is greater than or equal to 0.75 and less than 1.75. The project resulted in some benefits although sustainability, impact and outcome are unlikely. The overall rating becomes automatically less than successful if the value of one or more of the subratings' value is 0.</p>	<p>Unsuccessful. Overall weighted average is less than 0.75. The project failed. The achievement of results are minimal, project cost is beyond expectations and negative effects are apparent.</p>	

D. Evaluation Methodology

17. This evaluation used a mix of generally qualitative approach for data collection and quantitative approach in data analysis. Data gathering was primarily conducted from 16 March 2022 – 28 May 2022 through collection of project documents¹⁰ and conduct of one-on-one interviews with 29 respondents using semi-structured questionnaires. The interview with the staff from UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) was conducted as a group interview. Due to conflict in schedules, three informants provided their inputs by answering a prepared questionnaire e-mailed to them. The questions were adapted according to the roles of the informant and their level of engagement with the program activities.¹¹ The interviews were conducted from 2-18 May 2022 with participating officials from 7 BARMM ministries, provincial and municipal government units, 5 program implementing partners, UNRCO, UNICEF and FAO.¹²

18. Data analysis approach used was primarily through framework analysis approach and supported by the use of process analysis and contribution analysis. Framework analysis was used in the analysis of inputs generated from the interviews where the collected data was identified according to themes, mapped and interpreted. Process analysis was used to determine the frequency and quality of participation of key stakeholders, especially groups which were identified in the project design, and how these groups benefited from the project as intended. Contribution analysis approach was used in the contribution of the project outputs to target goals and results.

19. Quality assurance was ensured through validation of initial design and assessment supported by EMG and the JP team (for the assessment). The entire evaluation process was conducted by the evaluator for this project. Data gathering, consolidation and interpretation was handled solely by the evaluator ensuring consistency and accuracy of data consolidation and analysis. Notes taken during the interviews were referred back to the concerned informants to check accuracy of interpretation of their inputs. Due to constraint of time, group interviews (e.g., UNRCO interview) did not get a review of interview notes. Confidentiality of information shared with the evaluator is assured as pertinent details of interview inputs has not been shared with anyone.

20. This program evaluation report is presented according to these main categories: (i) design and implementation; (ii) findings; (iii) lessons learned; and (iv) recommendations.

II. Program Design and Implementation

21. The JP was approved in 2019 by the UN Joint SDG Fund. For its program identification and design phase, consultations were conducted by the PUNOs with the BARMM ministries and other partner agencies. A landscape analysis on social protection in BARMM was also completed and was used as inputs to the design of this program. Through the course of the two year implementation period, planned results have shifted due to the prevailing environmental context of the program. Changes in the budget and workplan have been made and approved by the Project Steering Committee, of note is the 20% re-alignment of the program's budget to accommodate assistance to the COVID-19 response of the BARMM government with fund support for cash transfers and computers. The program results framework however has not been updated nor restructured and remained the same until project completion. This evaluation report is based on the results framework as presented in the program document. The target transformative results, however, has been changed mid-year of 2021 as was approved by the UN Joint SDG Fund secretariat.

¹⁰ Please refer to Appendix B for list of documents reviewed.

¹¹ Please refer to Appendix C for general guide questions used in the interview.

¹² Please refer to Appendix D for list of people interviewed

A. Program rationale

22. The JP aims to operationalize the “leave no one behind”¹³ commitment of the UN member states by directly targeting the following groups as program beneficiaries – poor households with women, children, small rural farmers and fisherfolk, and indigenous people (IPs) internally displaced persons (IDPs), and ex-combatants. The *Listahanan* is the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR) and is an information management system that identifies who and where the poor are located nationwide. This system makes available to the national government agencies (NGAs) and other social protection stakeholders a database of poor households as basis in identifying potential beneficiaries of their social protection programs and services. It is the system used by the national conditional cash transfer program called 4Ps or *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*.¹⁴

23. The JP has identified BARMM as a key strategic target area due to its decades of poverty situation which has consistently placed the region at the bottom of national poverty incidence. According to the Philippine Statistic Authority (PSA), for the first semester of 2021, an estimated 45.8% or 2,017,164 of the region’s 4,404,288 population are below the national poverty threshold of monthly average amount of PhP10,532 or US\$202 needed for a family of five.¹⁵ Aside from frequent experience of flooding and occasional drought, another major driver of poverty in the region is its long-experience of armed conflict. This has contributed to the isolation of the region from development.

24. Social protection is key to addressing poverty. The national government implement 4Ps as its biggest social assistance program, representing 2.3% of the national budget of 2021. However, coverage of social protection in BARMM is still low and unbalanced compared to the need as only 396,000¹⁶ or 20% of the identified poor in the region benefits from the 4Ps.

25. The *Listahanan* poverty registry uses proxy-means test to identify the poor which correlates variables, such as assets and household characteristics, with poverty and income. The *Listahanan* has exclusion errors as it excludes 0-5 year old children since it is updated every three years and was last updated in 2016. The next update, *Listahanan 3* or the nationwide household assessment, was started in May 2019 and was initially targeted to be completed by February 2021 but is yet to be completed as of the program’s completion date. It does not use a cross referencing approach whereby instruments such as poverty registry, and technology i.e. geo-hazard mapping can be used to predict who, where will be most affected and the magnitude of the shock. It also does not consider nor include the cultural specificity of BARMM such as existence of polygamic households. As such, response programs that use *Listahanan* miss the critical window of opportunity due to dependence on one registry system known to have exclusion errors.

26. The program problem statement identifies the poorest and most vulnerable population in BARMM as not being able to access and benefit from the timely delivery of social protection programs, specifically social assistance, and are further disadvantaged as they are unable to manage the impact of extreme natural hazard and human induced disasters.

27. The program maintains that a risk-informed shock responsive social protection (RISRSP) system, incorporating the identification of the geographical location of the most vulnerable to disasters, is an anticipatory response measure which can minimize human and development costs of disasters. The program aims to contribute in mainstreaming RISRSP in BARMM policies and programmes, in consideration of BARMM context, maximizing the opportunity that the region is at the early phase of state building process

¹³ The “Leave No One Behind” represents the commitment of all UN Member States to eradicate poverty in all its forms, end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce the inequalities and vulnerabilities that leave people behind and undermine the potential of individuals and of humanity as a whole.

¹⁴ *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program* (4Ps) is a poverty alleviation program of the Philippine national government that provides conditional cash grants to the poorest of the poor, to improve the health, nutrition, and the education of children aged 0-18.

¹⁵ REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY (2021), *Official Poverty Statistics of the Philippines (First Semester 2021)*. (Quezon City, Philippines: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2021), .7-9.

¹⁶ Cited by the project document, page 19.

B. Program target groups.

28. The JP targets poor households with women, children, small rural farmers and fisherfolk, and indigenous people (IP), internally displaced persons (IDPs), and ex-combatants outside the *Listahanan 3*. They are the least likely to cope with shocks and disasters, has higher level of poverty, income are more dependent on weather and are more exposed to hazards. These groups are not mutually exclusive and are likely to be part of the other. It aims to include disaster vulnerability assessment and analytics to identify those who are socially and geographically excluded

C. Program target outputs

29. The JP has identified three key strategic outputs to attain its targets outcome and results as presented in its results framework. The implementation of these outputs, their achievements of targets at project completion according to the described results framework are detailed as followed:

- (i) **Output 1**, risk-informed and shock responsive social protection (RISRSP) policy mainstreamed within Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) – **not achieved**.

Under this output, one out of two target indicators has been completed but the final target output of RISRSP mainstreamed in the BDP has not been realized as the finalization of the BDP 2023-2028 is beyond this program's implementation period. It's first indicator, mainstream RISRSP in the Regional Development Plan, has not been achieved. A mid-term review assessment of the BDP was supported by the program on January 2021. Another assessment refinement was conducted on March 2022 supported by JICA and the Asia Foundation. The crafting of the BDPs will still involve several steps of consultations and planning sessions which is beyond the program implementation period.

The second indicator, the establishment of BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISRSP has been achieved. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) was formed in 2020 and has convened twice throughout the project implementation period.¹⁷ It consists of 11 ministries as members with the Office of the Chief Minister (OCM) and the UN Resident Coordinator as co-chairs. The member agencies are Ministry of Social Service and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MIILG), Ministry of Indigenous People's Affairs (MIPA), Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Environment and Energy (MENRE), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS), Ministry of Finance, Budget and Management (MFBM), Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA), and Bureau of Public Information (BPI).

Subsequent creations of different Technical Working Groups (TWGs) for each output were made. The Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AATWG) was established through BARMM memorandum number 0392 under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRRMC) issued on July 2021.¹⁸ This TWG is tasked to formulate plans, budget and identify budget sources for an AA plan for the region which are to be mainstreamed in the programs and plans of the BDP.

- (ii) **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 has been **partially achieved**.

The first indicator, number of tools and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disasters has been **partially achieved**. The conduct of vulnerability risk assessment (VRA) of five provinces in BARMM to identify vulnerable and at-risk population **has been completed**. A VRAM study was conducted by the Volunteer Service Organization (VSO), a partner NGO, to identify vulnerability and risks and its sources in BARMM. An online

¹⁷ The PSC has convened on 12 April 2021, June 2021 and 30 March 2022.

¹⁸ Please refer to Appendix I for BARMM memorandum 0392 series of 2021.

prototype dashboard of digitized GIS map which visually locates the vulnerable and at-risk communities in the five provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi along with the 63 barangays in North Cotabato under the Special Geographic Areas of BARMM was developed. This was pilot tested in five provinces, 42 municipalities and 210 barangays, collecting community data which involved 1,711 households. VSO was the overall implementing partner with the help of two local organizations, UnyPhil-Women and MARADEC for data collection. The two local NGOs focuses on welfare of women and youth. The project target was to collect data from 50% men and 50% women. Actual number of women respondents was 37% while 30% of the household respondents were headed by women. Data collected included demographics, disabilities, income, occupation, type and ownership of dwelling, toilet facilities, type, impact and frequency of disasters, waste disposal, frequency and type of food consumption, household decision-making, physiological status of mothers (lactating or pregnant), child health nutrition, food security and others. The study used the Food Consumption Score (FCS) developed by the World Food Programme in 1996 to determine the usual household diet, frequency of consumption and the diversity of food consumed and to ascertain the nutritional quality of the food consumed.

The study came up with capacity building modules on operation and maintenance of the dashboard. It also incorporates a digitized enumeration tool that was used in its process of data collection. The dashboard completed is a prototype which the BARMM government can use as a starting module.

Sessions on anticipatory action were conducted which culminated in simulation exercises on anticipatory action on March 2022. These were conducted in four municipalities (Mamasapano,, Datu Salibu, Sharif Aguak, and Datu Saudi Amapatuan). Anticipatory Action coordination conducted at Datu Salibu and Mamasapano. Cash transfer process was also pilot tested using financial service provider (FSP) in Sharik Aguak and Datu Salibu

BARMM-READi (Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster) under the MILG, is mandated to coordinate the BARMM government's programs and activities pertaining to disasters. They also monitor and respond to displacement due to calamities in the region. They have committed to use the VRAM dashboard in their disaster monitoring and response operations The simulation activity on anticipatory action for flood will also provide as inputs to the development of a BARMM disaster risk reduction and management plan.

MSSD is integrating the poverty registry instrument developed through the JP for their own social protection assistance registry. The lessons from the simulation exercise (SIMEX) on Anticipatory Action provides inputs to the development of MSSD poverty registry to be used for their multipurpose cash transfer programme (i.e., *Paghahanda at Pagbabalik*). The project aims to enhance the population's anticipatory (*paghahanda*) and recovery/rehabilitation (*pagbabalik*) actions using cash integration.

A scalability framework for drought has been completed on May 2021. The document provided recommendation on early warning triggers including trigger for cash-based, social protection responses to droughts. It also provided recommendation on possible fund sources for the response. A scalability framework for human-induced disasters was not developed. This is due to the difficulty of identifying early warning and triggers for an armed conflict type of hazard Thus, simulation exercises were conducted only for flooding as a natural disaster. No activity was conducted for conflict.

- (iii) **output 3**, improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring (at least 10% of the exclusion error identified by *Listahanan 3* in BARMM receives social assistance under this Joint Programme)- **partially achieved**

As the *Listahanan 3* was yet to become available during the program's period of implementation, an anonymized listing was done on *Listahanan 2* using the developed poverty registry tools and models

(i.e. proxy means test model, household and community questionnaires) to identify exclusion error. However, as the listing was not made available yet by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)¹⁹, social assistance was provided to 1,983 households identified by MSSD as poor and vulnerable using MSSD's own targeting criteria (with the inclusion of 0-5 year old in the family). This is to simulate anticipatory action for flooding in two municipalities experiencing armed conflict. The poverty registry instruments were used to collect information from the MSSD-identified poor households as a parallel process to test the models developed through the UN Joint SDG Fund vis a vis the targeting approach employed by MSSD ex post, in the absence of the *Listahanan 3*. Vulnerability indicators including food security index, nutrition index, risks to disasters are integrated in BARMM poverty registry tool. It also includes region specific indicators such as disaster risks to armed conflict (i.e. rido), membership to ethnic groups in the region, and polygamous nature of households. The modified BARMM registry was tested in the municipalities of Datu Salibu and Sharif Aguak for a slow onset disaster, flooding, which at that time was also experiencing armed conflict.

D. Project Costs and Financing

30. The JP was jointly funded with allocations from the UN Joint SDG Fund of US\$1.74 million, UNICEF with \$100,000, and FAO with \$120,000 for a total budget of \$1.96 million. The UN Joint SDG Fund is administered by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) in New York. Part of the functions of the MPTFO/Administrative Agent is to consolidate financial statements and reports, based on submissions provided by each Participating UN Organization. It submits the consolidated financial statements and reports, and the consolidated narrative progress reports to each donor that has contributed to the program account, and to the Steering Committee.

31. The budget allocations and management for the program were separately managed and implemented by UNICEF and FAO. Financial reports are therefore provided separately. Appendix E presents UN Joint SDG fund utilization by UNICEF and Appendix F presents UN Joint SDG fund utilization by FAO. Re-alignment of program budget was made to accommodate activities for COVID-19 response during the first year of project implementation. UNICEF presents complete fund utilization with zero fund balance while FAO has an unused fund of \$288,062 which is 15% of total project fund allocation. Items which have the most remaining balance over budget allotted are on technical support services (79%), expendable procurement at 75% and travel at 72%. As per feedback from the key informants, they perceived that the resources budgeted for the results expected were sufficient to achieve the program's target activities and outputs. With substantial accomplishment of program target results and remaining unused fund of 15%, this indicates efficiency in use of resources for corresponding program outputs.

E. Project Implementation Timeline

32. Table 4 presents the actual project implementation of key activities, the original timeline as approved in the original project document, and the revised timeline as indicated in the revised project document. With 85% completion of target outputs, two key activities extended implementation until March of 2022 – piloting of vulnerability tools and anticipatory cash transfer.

¹⁹ The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) spearheads the process of identifying the poor through the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) National Household Targeting Sections (NHTS) are also organized in all DSWD Field Offices to monitor more closely the operations on the ground.

Table 4. Program Implementation Timeline

JP Output	Performance Target/Indicators with Baseline	Activities	Implementing UN Agency	Implementation Timeline									
				2020			2021			2022			
				Q1	Q2	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q4	Q1			
Output 1.1 Mainstream risk-informed and shock responsive social protection policy mainstreamed within Bangsamoro Regional Development Plan	JP Target Indicator 1.1.1 RISR SP mainstreamed in the Bangsamoro Regional Development Plan	Activity 1.1.1.1: Facilitation of the incorporation of RISR SP into Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) (workshop, technical assistance).	FAO										
		Activity 1.1.1.2: Conduct cost-benefit analysis of RISR SP to inform the formulation of RISR SP policy for BARMM and mainstreamed in the Regional Development Plan in conjunction with output 3.2 indicator	UNICEF										
		Activity 1.1.1.3: Conduct study on financing strategies with recommendations to increasing fiscal space in support of RISR SP programs	UNICEF										
	JP Target Indicator 1.1.2 By Q2 2021, BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISR-SP established	Activity 1.1.2.1 Develop TOR and establish multi-sectoral coordination body composed of BARMM ministries at the regional level	FAO										
		Activity 1.1.2.2: COVID-19 RESPONSE (I.T. support)	FAO										
		Activity 1.1.2.3: Program management - coordination, monitoring	FAO										
Output 1.2 BARMM capacity enhanced to analyse and monitor natural and human-induced risks through improved synergy and coordination between social protection programs, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management	JP Target Indicator 1.2.1 & . By Q4 2021, Tools and standards integrated in the design, implementation and monitoring of SRSP programs for natural and human-induced hazards	Activity 1.2.1.1: Conduct vulnerability and risk assessment in the five provinces of BARMM to identify vulnerable and at-risk population (scoping workshop on VRA design); Scoping of VRA 23 & 30 Sep 2020	FAO										
		Activity 1.2.1.2: Conduct training among relevant ministries and LGUs in designing, implementing and monitoring SRSP programs	FAO										
		Activity 1.2.1.3: Develop a scalability framework for natural and human induced disasters for 4Ps programme (technical assistance)	FAO										
	JP Target Indicator 1.2.2 At least two BARMM ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance.	Activity 1.2.2.1: Pilot RISR SP to reach BARMM level consensus on indicator, triggers and protocols for social protection programmes to support early actions on droughts, floods, typhoons (i.e. natural disasters) and conflict (i.e. human induced disasters) (technical assistance on tools on drought, flooding and human-induced hazards)	FAO										
		Activity 1.2.2.2 : COVID-19 response (cash transfer, 800 poor farming/fishing household beneficiaries in Basilan and Lanao del Sur)	FAO										
		Activity : Program management: coordination and M&E	FAO										
Output 1.3 Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring	JP Target Indicator 1.3.1 By Q2 2021, BARMM social protection registry, <i>Listahanan</i> , includes hazards and vulnerability assessment and indicators	Activity 1.3.1.1: Assessment of poverty registry (<i>Listahanan</i> or other existing registries) for inclusion of hazards and vulnerability indicators, in BARMM (technical consultant, poverty registry expert)	UNICEF										
		Activity 1.3.1.2: COVID-19 response ECT to 1,000 households in Lanao del Sur in May 2021 coinciding with the SAP payouts and provision of IT equipments for the registration - all completed in May 2021	UNICEF										
		Activity 1.3.1.3: Build consensus for the use of vulnerability indicators to include additional population in the registry (workshops and consultations)	UNICEF										
	JP Target Indicator 1.3.2 By Q4 2021, improved use of registry (<i>Listahanan</i> or other existing registries) for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring of a social protection mechanism adopted to BARMM - at least 10% of exclusion error identified in the <i>Listahanan</i>	Activity 1.3.2.1: Improve registry (i.e., expand <i>Listahanan</i> or other existing registry to address exclusion errors in BARMM and inclusion of vulnerability indicators including food security and nutrition index (modification of registry to suit BARMM context) (technical assistance, cost effective analysis)	UNICEF										
		Activity 1.3.2.2: Test the modified BARMM registry in two municipalities in BARMM for 1)slow onset disasters and 2) armed conflict displacement (pilot test, incidence analysis)	UNICEF										
		Program management: coordination and M&E	UNICEF										
		Legend:											
		Original planned implementation timeline											
		Revised planned timeline as per 2021 JP Annual report											
		Actual extension of implementation											

III. Findings

33. The findings address the key and specific questions defined in the evaluation matrix and are presented according to each OECD-DAC criteria. Each criteria rating is based on the descriptive metrics presented in Table 3 and as explained in paragraph 14.

A. Relevance

34. Relevance assessed the program's alignment to SDG goals, country policies/strategies/programs, priority needs of the beneficiaries and key stakeholders, and its responsiveness to changing contexts over time.

35. **Alignment to SDG agenda in BARMM - highly relevant.** The JP has been able to contribute to the acceleration of the SDG goals in BARMM supporting the national agenda on eradicating poverty through social policy to include social protection for uncovered sectors. This directly contributes to the acceleration of the SDG goals to end poverty, zero hunger and sustainable community. The inclusion of exposure to hazards in the poverty registry instrument to be used by MSSD for their social protection programs including the "*paghahanda at pagbabalik*" or preparedness and recovery assistance contributes to directly accelerating sustainable communities. This anticipatory response program will aid the community to cope with impending impact of hazard to their communities. Another tool developed under the program, the VRAM identifies vulnerable communities which aid in more accurate targeting of preparedness and response by the BARMM government. This also contributes to the SDG goal 13 for sustainable communities.

36. **Alignment to UNCT country program – highly relevant.** The program is aligned and contributed to the UNCT Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery 2020-2023 (SEPF). In support of the People Pillar, the program's output of mainstreaming RISRSP in key policies provide increase access of vulnerable groups to social protection assistance. Its adoption of digital solution in the data collection for poverty registry support and piloting of the use of financial service providers (FSP) increases efficiency in delivery of social protection services.²⁰ Alignment with the Prosperity and Planet pillar was manifested by the use the development of tools and anticipatory response standards which enhances timely distribution of social assistance and disaster response which improves resiliency. Equitable, sufficient and timely social protection assistance contributes to peace. The program also responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by re-allocating 20% of its budget to COVID-19 supporting emergency cash transfer program of the MSSD. People Pillar - the UN supports achieving universal social protection in line with the Philippine Development Plan through progressive realization and mixing different contributory and non-contributory schemes and programs linking to longer-term comprehensive shock responsive social protection systems, including social protection floors, to ensure recovery sustained and future crises prevented.

37. **Alignment to needs of target groups – highly relevant.** The program's target beneficiaries are poor and vulnerable households who have members that are women, children rural workers, indigenous people, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants. This is integrated in the program design and are made key aspects of the strategies undertaken under the program. The poverty registry instrument developed to support the BARMM poverty registry include information useful for identifying special vulnerable indexes, such as disability status, physiological status of women, food security status, household shocks and coping mechanisms, displacement, crime and armed conflict, access to services, etc.. The VRAM mapping uses the poverty registry indicators to identify and analyze communities and households with vulnerability indicators. By surfacing the locations and how many households with identified vulnerable indicators, targeting of social protection assistance can be more accurate and timely. The COVID-19 pandemic ECTs supported by the program prioritized distribution to benefit poor households with the following criteria: (i) excluded from SAP distribution for the COVID-19 ECT

²⁰ Financial Service Providers are community based registered businesses which provides financial services such as money remittance outlets and foreign currency exchanges to residents of communities.

assistance; (ii) farming and/or fishing households; (iii) with 0-5 year old children; (iv) with pregnant or lactating women.

38. **Stakeholders’ perceptions - highly relevant.** The interview with officers from the partner ministries generated generally positive feedback regarding the alignment of the program in addressing the needs of social protection in BARMM and the needs of the target beneficiaries, contributions of the program in addressing the needs of target vulnerable groups and its contribution in addressing humanitarian, development and peacebuilding in BARMM. These perceptions are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Stakeholders’ perception concerning JP relevance

Questions/Rating	Response
1.The orientation/familiarization session on RISRSP was adequate to help me/our ministry understand how we can adopt policies that are risk informed and shock responsive particularly including women, persons with disabilities, seniors and children at risk.	Strongly agree-4; Agree-3; Neutral-0 Disagree -0 No response - 3
2. The extent the JP activities/outputs have contributed in addressing humanitarian concern in BARMM	Very significant-7; Moderately significant- 2; Insignificant - 0 No comment -1
3. The extent the JP activities/outputs have contributed in addressing development concern in BARMM	Very significant-7; Moderately significant- 2; Insignificant - 0 No comment -1
4.Eextent the JP activities/outputs have contributed in addressing peace concern in BARMM	Very significant-5; Moderately significant- 2 Insignificant - No comment -3

39. **Responsiveness to changing context such as COVID-19 – relevant.** The program has made timely adjustments to its workplans and budgets to respond to the changing context. Within the first six months of implementation, 20% of the program budget has been re-allocated to support COVID-19 ECTs for the SAP of the government. The program’s workplan was also re-adjusted in consideration of the restrictions of movement and focused attention of partner ministries to response measures to the COVID-19 pandemic. Consistent with the program’s target beneficiaries, the ECT targeted vulnerable households that were excluded from SAP with the following beneficiary criteria: (i) with farming and/or fishing households; (ii) with 0-5 year old children; (iii) with pregnant or lactating women. However, the other identified target vulnerable groups of the program were not specifically targeted for the ECTs. These are PWDs, internally displaced persons, indigenous people, and ex-combatants. The priority beneficiary targeting was influenced by the PUNOs focus of assistance to certain sectors, for UNICEF it’s children and for FAO, it’s farming/fishing sector.

40. **Appropriateness of Results Framework – less than relevant.** The program’s activities and outputs are all aligned with the target outcome. The activities for output 1, investment case analysis, identification of fiscal space, and facilitation of RISRSP mainstreaming in the BDP directly contributes to the goal of the policy adoption and to the resulting enhancement of policy environment to have more vulnerable groups get access to social protection. However, the responsiveness of the results framework to the program’s context contributed to the non-achievement of several target outputs. The timing of the development and completion of the next BDP (2023-2028) is beyond the program implementation period and cannot be achieved by the program closing date. The COVID-19 pandemic brought delays in the program implementation. The program target of having at least two municipalities adopting the VRAM tools was not achieved within program implementation period. Likewise, the program assumption that the *Listahanan 3* will be available for the application of the developed poverty registry instrument to include exclusion errors did not materialize. *Listahanan 3* was initially projected to be completed by March 2020 but is yet to be completed by the time of program

closing date. Though the program was able to adjust its budget and workplans, the results framework was not updated nor restructured.

41. Over-all, the program is assessed with a **relevant rating** due to its full alignment to the SDG agenda in BARMM and the UNCT priority agenda. It has included in its program design the integration of addressing the needs of its target beneficiaries in accessing social protection through policy advocacy and development of tools for inclusiveness of vulnerabilities. The stakeholders' perception provides a generally positive agreement with the responsiveness of the program in contributing to address the needs of its target beneficiaries, vulnerable groups. The program has been responsive to the COVID-19 pandemic context by its immediate re-allocation of budget and workplan to include COVID-19 pandemic response support to BARMM. However, its results framework was not adjusted in consideration of the impact of the unexpected COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic affected program implementation and completion of certain assumptions (Listahanan 3). The program design has certain deficiencies as it targeted the mainstreaming of the BDP in the program design. This target during the program design would have been beyond the program's implementation period as the BDP development involves several steps of assessments and plannings. These would have been beyond the program's implementation timeline.

B. Effectiveness

42. Effectiveness assessed to what extent has the program achieved its planned outcome as per its results framework, its achievement of the transformative results and SDG agenda as specified in the evaluation TOR. Effectiveness also assessed the program's coherence within the UN and with non-UN partners.

43. Achievement of target outcome. The program outcome is stated as "By 2022, enabling environment is in place in BARMM for more poor and vulnerable households with women, children, rural workers, indigenous people, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants to access social protection/social assistance." The program has partially contributed to this outcome according to its achievement of the three outcome target indicators. The indicators are the following: (i) **outcome target indicator 1**, at least two policies articulating the adoption of risk informed and shock responsive social protection; (ii) **outcome target indicator 2**, at least two pilot programmes adopted (at the local government unit level) using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disaster; (iii) **outcome target indicator 3**, at least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM (including those women-led), added to the BARMM registry.

44. The program has failed to fully achieve any of the three outcome indicator targets. Outcome target 1, is partially achieved while the remaining two target are not achieved. Table 6 summarizes the performance of the program in achieving the three outcome target indicators.

Table 6. JP Outcome Accomplishment

JP Outcome	Project Design Results Framework	Accomplishment
By 2022, enabling environment is in place in BARMM for more poor and vulnerable households with women, children, rural workers, indigenous people, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants to access social protection/social assistance	Baseline: zero Target 1: At least 2 policies articulating the adoption of risk informed and shock responsive social protection	Partially Achieved. BARMM issued memorandum number 0392 mandating the creation of anticipatory action technical working group under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRRC) issued on 19 July 2021.
	Baseline: zero Target: At least 2 pilot programmes adopted (at LGU level) using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disaster	Not achieved. Two municipalities, <i>Mamasapano</i> and <i>Datu Saudi Ampatuan</i> , pilot tested the tools and standards for natural disaster. Tools and standards for conflict not yet developed as early warning and triggers cannot be accurately identified. Adoption at LGU level not yet achieved and is expected to be implemented at the scaling up project funded by DFAT. BARMM-READi under the MILG will use the VRAM dashboard for their disaster monitoring and response.
	Baseline: 396,000 4Ps households in BARMM as included in the <i>Listahanan</i> Target: At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM under the <i>Listahanan 3</i> (including those women-led), added to the BARMM registry.	Not Achieved. Anonymized list of households in BARMM generated from <i>Listahanan 2</i> using the modified poverty registry instruments and proxy means test/vulnerability models. This resulting list was not made available to the program nor to MSSD.. BARMM poverty registry is still at a development stage.

45. (i) Outcome target indicator 1, at least two policies articulating the adoption of risk informed and shock responsive social protection. The program was able to directly contribute to the issuance of BARMM memorandum 0392 issued on 19 July 2021.²¹ The memorandum mandates the creation of an anticipatory action technical working group (AATWG) under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. It mentions that the creation of the AATWG was a result of a workshop “Enhancing Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection in BARMM: Understanding Anticipatory Action on Drought in BARMM, conducted under the program.” This directly refers to the program’s contribution to the issuance of the memorandum through a workshop held from 18-21 March 2021.

46. The creation of the AATWG under the BDRMMC aims to “enhance the institutional capacity of the Bangsamoro Government to protect people’s lives, livelihood, and income by providing critical and appropriate interventions to affected populations before the crisis reaches its peak.²² It has 14 ministries as members with MILG and MAFAR as co-chairs. The AATWG is tasked with the following key tasks: (a) develop anticipatory action protocols for all types of hazards; (b) institutionalize protocols on data administration and management on anticipatory actions; (c) provide BDRMMC with science and evidence based technical advice on matters pertaining to risk mitigation and preparedness; (d) provide BDRMMC guidance on financing mechanisms and sources; and (e) develop anticipatory action plan and budget and ensure inclusion in BDP;

47. All the indicated preparatory activities for the facilitation of the mainstreaming of RISRSP in the BDP have been completed. The Investment Case Study on Risk Informed and Shock Responsive Social Protection in BARMM has been completed and presented to the ministries. It identified cost-benefit analysis of RISRSP policy with the following key findings:(a) on average, 10% of households in BARMM are affected by more than one emergency and post-emergency; (b) poverty rate in the region constantly exceeds pre-emergency rates by 2.9% to 3%. (c) RISRSP can reduce human capital losses in households by 73.2% if transfer is delivered after one month following a disaster as opposed to 2 or 3 months. Fiscal space options identified are (a) re-allocating public expenditures; (b) mixing use of existing disaster risk financing; and (c) increasing grants based on modelling using 10% of projected ODA for BARMM on shock responsive social protection.

48. The Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) 2020-2022 has already been completed by the time the

²¹ Please refer to Appendix I for BARMM Memorandum no. 0391 series of 2021

²² Ibid.

project started and the planning for the next BDP 2023-2028 will be conducted beyond the JP implementation period. For the next BDP preparation, there are several key steps involved: several assessment workshops; formulation of priority agenda; several consultations with different stakeholders (academe, LGUs, provincial government, NGOs, CSOs, private sectors); and writeshops. The program decided to support the mid-term assessment of the first BDP conducted on 24-28 January 2022.

49. Under the BARMM government's "Enhanced 12 point Priority Agenda," thematic area "Social Protection and Universal Care," states its objective to "boost responsiveness and timeliness of social protection services in order to mitigate vulnerability to economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters. Improve equitable access to quality and affordable health care services, ensure protection from health financial risk and enhance modalities for disease preparedness, prevention and management." The inclusion of RISRSP aspect in the priority agenda was confirmed by key informant from Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA). This priority agenda is already being used in government program planning. However, the BDP 2023-2028 is yet to be crafted and finalized.

50. **(ii) Outcome target indicator 2**, at least two pilot programmes adopted (at the local government unit level) using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disasters. On March 2022, anticipatory action simulation exercises were conducted in four municipalities (Mamasapano, Datu Salibu, Sharif Aguak, and Datu Saudi Ampatuan). As part of the simulation exercise and pilot, social assistance in the form of anticipatory cash transfers were conducted in Sharif Aguak and Datu Saudi Ampatuan benefiting 1,983 poor households. The lessons from the experience is meant to enhance the design and implementation of the MSSD multipurpose cash transfer "*Paghanda at Pagbabalik*" program. The use of a financial service provider was also tested by the ministry. Health Organization Mindanao, a local NGO, collected household data from the beneficiaries using the poverty registry instrument developed under the JP. Beneficiaries were poor farming families with any following members: (i) pregnant or lactating women; (ii) 0-5 years old children. While the VRAM and poverty registry are tools that can be used for both natural and human-induced disasters, piloting of management of these tools were tested at the regional level first. Though the LGUs were involved in the targeting and coordination of distribution. The simulation exercise still needs fine tuning of protocols and are not yet ready for adoption at the LGU levels. Further cascading at the municipal level is projected to commence during the program's scale up project funded by DFAT. Thus, the target outcome of piloting of these tools by at least two LGUs has not been achieved.

a. **ECT findings.** These are the feedback from the implementing partners concerning the conduct of the cash transfers:

- i. There were cases of inclusion errors among the ECT beneficiaries. According to data gathered from the post-distribution survey, 30% of the respondents did not have any member falling under any of the vulnerable group (with 0-5 years old, pregnant, elderly, lactating mothers.)
- ii. The use of financial service providers facilitates management of the cash distribution
- iii. Women are the best and reliable sources of family data compared to men who comprised majority of the cash transfer claimants.
- iv. There are cases of reported "commission" sharing of cash transfer received. PDM survey result that 7% of the respondents (586) received a lower amount. Only 88.4% understood why they were selected as beneficiaries.
- v. As per feedback from the local government unit representatives, the community level activities contributed to positive trust level to the regional government
- vi. Food expense was the topmost (98%) item used for the cash transfer, followed by debt payment and buying clothes.

51. **(iii) Outcome target indicator 3**, at least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM (including those women-led), added to the BARMM registry. One key program assumption was the expected completion of the national *Listahanan 3*. The poverty registry instrument developed was targeted by the program to be used in identifying exclusion errors in *Listahanan 3* for

BARMM area. The resulting list was targeted to benefit from social assistance program. The *Listahanan 3* started in October 2019 with expected completion by March 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it has yet to be completed as of March 2022. An anonymized listing was made on the *Listahanan 2* using the poverty registry instrument, PMT models, and vulnerability analysis MIS. However, the resulting list is yet to be shared with MSSD by DSWD. On the other hand, the program has completed assistance to MSSD in developing the poverty registry instrument for their own poverty registry. The instrument incorporates vulnerability indicators on food security, disaster risks, disabilities and nutrition index. These indicators will address exclusion of other poor households in the Listahanan, the tool also includes BARMM specific context such as polygamous households.

Since the exclusion error list generated from *Listahanan 3* was not available, and that the BARMM poverty registry is still in developmental status, no addition of exclusion error list was added to a BARMM poverty registry. This target indicator has not been achieved.

52. Achievement of transformative results. The three targets for the transformative results have been partially achieved with two results achieved and one that is partially achieved. This equates to a satisfactory attainment of the expected transformative results. Summary accomplishments per expected transformative result and the accompanying evidences are presented in table 7.

Table 7. Accomplishment of Target Transformative Results

Transformative Results	Accomplishment
<p>Result 1 (Revised) 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), <i>will be able to consolidate its various social protection plans and programs into a sustainable and comprehensive social protection programme that is and 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.</i></p>	<p>Partially achieved. Policy issuance BARMM memo 0392. Supporting mechanism such as poverty registry instrument and VRAM to include geographically and socially excluded.</p>
<p>Result 2 (Revised) BARMM concerned institutions are equipped with new and innovative tools and systems (i.e.,vulnerability assessment tools, disaster predictive analytics and <u>updated poverty registry</u>) that integrate element of RISRSP to enhance and inform local plans and decision-making processes</p>	<p>Achieved. Poverty registry instrument and VRAM</p>
<p>Result 3 (Revised) 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.</p>	<p>Achieved. Additional funding from DFAT to scale up the project has been allocated for A\$1,730,000. Future plans and budgets mandated through BARMM Memo no. 0392.</p>

53. (i) **For Result 1**, although the program targeted a mainstreamed RISRSP in the BDP which did not materialize, supporting policies and mechanisms have been accomplished instead. These are the policy issuance of BARMM memorandum no 0392 which tasks the AATWG to develop anticipatory action protocols, plans, budget and financing supporting AA. These lead to the likely consolidation of various social protection plans as it has 14 ministries as members (i.e, MILG, MAFAR, MIPA, and MSSD) which needs to develop their own AA plans and budgets. The AATWG is also tasked to provide technical advice on AA to the BDRRMC . In addition to this policy, soft commitments and inclusion of RISRSP in

the BARMM priority agenda for the for 2023-2025 has been affirmed by the BDPA as of March 2022. The priority agenda is discussed in detail in para. 27. The agenda integrates the concept of timely and responsiveness social protection services to mitigate impact of disasters.

54. (ii) For **result 2**, MSSD has plans to enhance their "*Paghahanda at Pagbabalik*" program. The project aims to enhance the population's anticipatory (*paghahanda*) and recovery/rehabilitation (*pagbabalik*) actions using cash integration. Poverty registry instrument developed through the JP support is to be used by MSSD for their own poverty registry. It is designed to identify vulnerabilities such as membership with indigenous people group, indicators for women and children at risk, and include those who are socially excluded and vulnerable. In addition the VRAM is another instrument which integrates vulnerabilities included in the poverty registry for better identification, monitoring and analysis of hazards for eventual better targeting and more efficient disaster response. These tools have been pilot tested through simulation exercise held in at least two municipalities during Q1 2022.

55. (iii) For **result 3**, a scale up funding from DFAT Australia provides A\$1,730,000. The committed fund is set to be implemented from June 2021 to November 2022. The project's objective is "to enhance provision of adequate social protection and humanitarian cash transfers for 6,000 households as direct beneficiaries using a Risk Informed Shock-responsive Social Protection (RISRSP) approach." The project strategy are the following: (i) to enhance protection of livelihood and food security of vulnerable communities through capacity building and agricultural insurance; (ii) improved health and nutrition of children, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers through immunization, nutrition practices and cash transfers; and (iii) strengthened cash delivery through improved payment mechanism; Further, the policy issuance of the creation of AATWG has tasked the group to identify AA plans and budget and ensure its inclusion in the BDP and annual budget of the respective ministries. This provides the mandate to tap and allocate ministry budgets for AA plans of the BARMM government. The TWG is also a venue for integrating RISRSP programs and plans of each ministry. Lessons learned from the simulation exercise will help determine the still necessary details and protocols for beneficiary enrolment and payment processes.

56. **Factors influencing the achievement and non-achievement of JP planned results.** The greatest factor which contributed to the non-achievement of the target results is the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only did it result in delayed implementation of program activities but it also delayed the completion of certain program assumption such as the completion of *Listahanan 3*. There were restrictions in movement due to several lockdowns imposed by the government. The partner ministries' attention were also focused on addressing problems caused by the pandemic. The second factor is the failure of the program to re-structure the results framework. Though workplans and budget were immediately adjusted to be responsive to the COVID-19 pandemic context, it did not translate to necessary adjustments needed to the program outcome and outputs in the results framework. However, the transformative target results were adjusted in 2021. Thus, the program achievements were assessed using the unchanged results framework. The third factor that affected the failure to mainstream RISRSP in the BDP was the failure to recognize that the next BDP will not be completed during the program implementation period.

57. **.Coherence within UN.** The project has been able to engage other UN partners in the program. The poverty registry tool project was able to utilize other existing tools used by other UN agencies. It used food security vulnerability indicators (type and frequency of food intake of a household), Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA), used by the WFP.

58. The separate management and implementation per output by the PUNOs facilitated implementation. It did not necessarily equate to less transactions. Jointly implementing a program entailed consulting each other for key decisions and steps in the program implementation. This is an additional step in decision making but did not present any hindrance in the program implementation. On the other hand, it brought the resources of the organization together to work on a common goal.

59. Clarity in coordination functions among the UN agencies needs to be established, especially to identify roles, responsibilities and expectations. Areas of clarifications concerns communications, coordination of over-all JP activities, and compliance concerning program quality standards.

60. Coherence with BARMM ministries and other partners. The program has been active in engaging non-UN partners. It was able to utilize the existing mechanism of the BARMM government such as the BARMM READi, the BDRRMC and provided support for the enhancement of MSSD’s social assistance programs. It utilized MSSD’s organizational mechanism for social protection assistance in the cash transfer distributions. The establishment of different TWGs provided for a much appreciated regular venue for inter-ministerial coordination and acted as trigger for the activation of the BDRRMMC. It was also able to partner with local NGOs (VSOs, Health Organization of Mindanao, UNYPHIL-WOMEN, and MARADECA) which brought in local expertise and knowledge, especially on women and children’s concerns. to the JP activities on pilot testing of the VRAM and poverty registry tools.

Table 8. Stakeholders’ perception concerning JP Coherence with BARMM

Questions/Rating	Response
1. To what extent did the JP strengthened synergy of programs and maximize resources with the BARMM ministries?	Very significant – 6 Moderately significant – 2 Neutral - 0 Insignificant – 0 No response -1
2. Did the JP able to optimize the existing mechanisms, programs and resources of the ministry/ministries?	Yes - 5 Partially - 1 No response -2 Don't know -1
3. Satisfaction with agency’s involvement in program implementation	Very satisfied -4 Moderately satisfied -3 Neutral -1 No response -1
4. Over-all satisfaction with UN-BARMM partnership	Very satisfied -5 Moderately satisfied -1 No response -3

61. Factors which influenced the program’s achievements. The combined expertise of FAO and UNICEF in a joint program contributed to the program’s achievements. They were able to optimize their established networks and existing tools to facilitate the implementation of the program activities. FAO has experienced working with the local government units for Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA). UNICEF has experienced working with DSWD regarding poverty registry, especially inclusion of families with young children. It also has internal structure and experience in using government mechanism for cash transfer distribution. The established working relationship of each PUNO with key ministries also provided complementation to the program. While UNICEF has MSSD as a regular program partner, FAO has established working relationship with MILG and MAFAR for their regular programs. The combined establish relations facilitated the navigation of setting new program with these ministries as lead partners. This is manifested by the achievement of the program in establishing different TWGs with these key ministries leading. Also, UNICEF brought in its organizational knowledge/familiarity on the following areas: cash transfer distribution quality assurance report, post distribution monitoring survey, inclusion of malnutrition targeting and use of quality assurance report for cash transfers, inclusion of vulnerable children and women in the poverty registry instrument. FAO brought in indicators for inclusion of agricultural context and food security in the poverty registry instrument.

- (i) **It provided opportunities for complementation of strengths in resources, expertise and established relations among UN agencies.** The JP was able to access expertise of UNICEF in the area of poverty registry instrument and cash assistance mechanisms and its long established working relations with MSSD and DSWD. On the other hand, the expertise of FAO in VRAM and its established working relations with MILG and MAFAR brought in

strengths to the program. The collaboration resulted in the complementation of each's organizational strengths and expertise towards attaining a common result.

- (ii) Key factor to the success of the program was the active engagement of the BARMM ministries through the establishment of TWGs. This was unanimously mentioned by the ministries as very beneficial - not only to their participation to the program activities, but it also provided a regular venue for better inter-ministerial establishment of working relationship i.e., exposure to the works of other ministries and other levels of government (provincial and municipal levels)
- (iii) The transition state of the BARMM provided for both advantages and disadvantages to the program's achievements. The young state of the BARMM government was an open and receptive environment for innovative concepts and tools. The active participation of the ministries in the programs' TWGs resulted in the completion of activities accomplished at the remaining short program implementation period. The same condition also presented challenges as the ministries' organization were still in its formative stage. This created uncertainties on the long-term engagement of the leadership structure which might affect the institutionalization of agreements and established capacity building for RISRSP mainstreaming in government policies.

62. Extent of contribution to UN reforms. The JP provided a vehicle for both UNICEF and FAO to collaborate towards a common result. The common result is for advancing RISRSP policies in BARMM to benefit more vulnerable groups which include 0-5 years old children, pregnant or lactating mothers (primary target beneficiaries of UNICEF) and poor farming/fishing households (primary target beneficiaries of FAO). Immediate benefit of social assistance to these vulnerable groups was accomplished through the ECTs supported by the program for more than 3,500 household. Expected benefits through the program are through the development of poverty registry instrument and vulnerability risk assessment mapping which identify more vulnerability indicators for more inclusive targeting. The JP provided opportunity for the PUNOs to continue working together for its scale up project funded by DFAT.

63. Contribution to acceleration of SDG agenda in BARMM. The expected SDG impact of the program is "By the end of the Joint Programme, it is expected that the poor households in BARMM which stands 515,715 (3,145,861 poor individuals) of which 9.6% are small farmers, foresters and fisherfolks, will benefit from the integrated policy and institutional capacity building interventions and increase access to social assistance program that build their resilience ex-ante and improve ex-post response." The contribution of the program to this impact are assessed according to the plausibility of effect of its outputs. The AATWG policy, the poverty registry instrument with vulnerability indicators, and the VRAM tools are all positive contributions towards this SDG target impact. The poverty and vulnerability tools integrate vulnerabilities which increases access of vulnerable groups to social assistance. These tools are targeted to be used for MSSD social assistance programs such as the *Paghahanda at Pagbabalik* (anticipatory and recovery). This program aims to provide RISRSP response and build the resiliency of vulnerable households to impact of disasters.

The partner agencies are very satisfied with the accomplishments of the projects and consider the outputs as very helpful in providing proofs of concept to enable them to allocate resources for RISRSP. The tools developed through the program are considered very useful to their programs. There is strong agreement among the BARMM ministries that the JP outputs enhance BARMM capacities in delivering timely and appropriate social protection assistance.

64. (i) SDG indicator 1.3.1 "By end of 2021, using the risks and vulnerability indicators, improve the use of poverty registry to identify at least 10% of the exclusion error during the *Listahanan 3* to receive social assistance under this Joint Programme. This additional households may be composed of IPs, IDPs, and former combatant (25,000) that were initially excluded but ranked high in terms of vulnerability." – **not achieved.** Although there has been an anonymized listing of the exclusion error using the developed poverty registry instrument in *Listahanan 2*, it was not released. As the exercise was only meant to demonstrate the models, the utility of using an outdated *Listahanan 2* data (year 2015) was not endorsed.

65. (ii) SDG target indicator 1.5.4. At least two policies, (at regional or local level), that articulate the adoption of RISRSP. BARMM and LGU capacity for VRA and use that to include more vulnerable population in social protection programmes. – **partially achieved.** One regional policy articulation of RISRSP achieved through issuance of BARMM memorandum 0392, creating the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group. There has been no local level articulation of the adoption of RISRSP under the program. Regional capacity for VRA has been enhanced with the development of VRAM which uses poverty tool vulnerability indicators. These indicators identify vulnerable population which can be included in the social protection programmes. The tool is still in its introductory and refinement phase.

66. (iii) SDG target indicator 2.1.1p1 The food security and nutrition aspect will be included in the poverty and vulnerability index that the joint programme will develop to include more vulnerable and at-risk of food insecurity population in the social registry and thus, benefiting from social assistance . Relatedly improved disaster coping ability of government and individual beneficiaries can contribute stability of livelihoods and income thus enhancing food availability and accessibility, as well as food systems resilience, at all times. – **partially achieved.** Food security and nutrition indicators have been included in the poverty and vulnerability index developed under the Joint Programme. This aims to include these groups to benefit from social assistance but it is too early to actually benefit as the use of these tools are in the refinement and introductory phase.

67. Contribution to Global Fund’s programmatic results. The JP was able to partially achieved one target and full achieved one target of the two target indicators for the program’s contribution to the Global Fund’s programmatic results. It has been able to fully achieve in contributing to global output 3 with the completion of providing innovative solutions that were tested to accelerate SDG program implementation as detailed in Table 9.

Table 9. Achievement in Contributing to Global Fund’s Programmatic Results

Global Outcome 1	Outcome indicators	Final result
Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale	1.1 At least two integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope (substantive expansion, additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated)	Partially achieved. BARMM memorandum 0392 establishing anticipatory action technical working group which is now planned to support the BDRMMC. This paves the way for the integration of RISRSP in social protection assistance and disaster response
	1.2 At least one integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale (geographical expansion, local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries)	Achieved. The pilot testing of the tools used in the simulation exercise for anticipatory action at the municipal level are proofs of concepts for adoption at the regional levels.
Global output 3	Output indicators	Final result
Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG program implementation	3.1 At least two innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	Achieved. (i) poverty registry - successful; (ii)vulnerability risk assessment and mapping tools -successful; (iii) use of financial service provider in emergency cash distribution - successful
	3.2 Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead (not applicable)	Not applicable

68. The promulgation of BARMM memorandum 0392 partially complied with one out of two targets of multi-sectoral policies in terms of expanding additional thematic area on the existing BDRMMC mechanism in disaster monitoring, analyzing and response. It expanded the usual ex-post disaster response towards anticipation where vulnerable communities are provided assistance before the actual onset of a hazard. This will help the vulnerable households to cope with the impact of a hazard by supporting them to pre-position their essential needs which would protect them and mitigate risks during crisis situations. The different tools used during the program’s simulation exercises for anticipation actions at the municipal levels provided proofs of concepts to the regional ministries on the effectiveness of these tools towards RISRSP. These tools were the use of financial service providers in the distribution of ECTs, the use of poverty registry instrument that are more responsive to the region’s context and inclusive of

other vulnerable groups, and the use of VRAM for monitoring and forecasting impact of hazards to vulnerable communities.

69. The summarized accomplishment of the program for effectiveness in achieving target results are the following:

Table 10. Summary of Achievement of Program Outcome, Transformative Results and SDG Goals

Program Target Results	Accomplishment	Rating	Equivalent Score
a. Program Outcome	1 partially achieved, 2 not achieved	Less than effective	2
b. Transformative results	1 partially achieved, 2 achieved	Effective	3
c. Contribution to SDG acceleration in BARMM	1 not achieved, 2 partially achieved	Less than effective	1
d. SDG Fund Programmatic Results	1 partially achieved, 1 achieved	Effective	2
		Total	8
		Average score	2

The assessment of effectiveness includes the achievement of the program for target results for program outcome, SDG acceleration in BARMM, program contribution to SDG Fund Programmatic results, and transformative results. These inclusions are specified in the evaluation TOR for effectiveness evaluation. Therefore, overall rating of the program for effectiveness is 2 which is a score equivalent to **effective**.

C. Efficiency

70. The program is rated **as less than efficient**. There were delays in the implementation of several of the program’s key activities.²³ One delayed activity is the completion of COVID-19 ECT activities. UNICEF was able to complete the transfer of funds to MSSD and implement ECT in May 2020 coinciding with the nationwide social amelioration payouts for COVID19 including in BARMM. However, FAO experienced delays in transferring fund to MSSD. This is due to lack of existing organizational guidelines in supporting emergency cash transfers. FAO completed the fund transfer to MSSD on Q1 of 2021. This paved the way for FAO to develop their guidelines for funding ECT activities. Some project activities were not completely achieved lacking time for full implementation. Although the program workplan projected completion of key program activities by December 2021, implementation of several activities extended until March 2022. These are the following: (i) simulation exercises on anticipatory action which included piloting of poverty registry tool and cash transfer using financial service provider; (ii) completion and final turn-over of VRAM to MILG ; (iii) finalization and presentation of investment case on RISRSP in BARMM; and (iv) scalability framework for drought. Uncompleted activities such as piloting at the LGU level are programmed to be completed during the scaling up project implementation funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of (DFAT) Australia. With substantial completion of program activities, the JP has 15% unutilized fund which indicates efficiency in converting resources to results.

D. Impact

71. The program impact is **satisfactory** as it has clear positive effect to its target contribution to the identified SDG goals and has no negative impacts. Generally, not all targets were achieved due to the following circumstances which were not under the control of the program: (i) COVID-19; (ii) policy development process and timeline of the BDP; (iii) uncertainty regarding extension of the transition government; (iv) *Listahanan 3* was not completed during project implementation. Thus, results are not at the level at which the program has envisioned. However, the following program accomplishments are positive steps towards advancement of RISRSP policies in the region which contributes to the acceleration of SDG goals in BARMM: (i) support to BARMM for inclusion of RISRSP lens in the 12-point priority agenda of BARMM for 2023-2025; (ii) the issuance of the BARMM memorandum 0392 also provides a positive and meaningful change towards the recognition of the importance of RISRSP through AA. It provides a recognized mandate and mechanism for anticipatory actions to be integrated in the BDRMMC policies with authority to determine program, plans, budget and source of funding, and ensure RISRSP is mainstreamed in

²³ Please refer to Table 4 for Program Implementation Timeline.

the BDP; (iii) investment case on RISRSP in BARMM; (iv) assessment of poverty registry in BARMM and development of contextualized poverty registry instrument for BARMM; (v) development of tools and capacity building on vulnerability risk assessment and mapping; and (vi) simulation exercises on anticipation actions.

E.Sustainability

72. The program is rated as **most likely sustainable**. The project benefits are assessed to most likely continue even after program inputs ceased. The tools developed under the program have already been accepted by the BARMM government. BARMM-READi of MILG is set to use the technology introduced through VRAM and has indicated that a budget is to be allocated for this program. Introduced anticipatory action tools will be used as inputs in their disaster operation and in developing their Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (BDRRM) plan. The poverty registry instrument is being integrated in the MIS plan of MSSD which is being undertaken by the Bangsamoro Information and Communication Technology Office (BICTO) funded by the regional government. Program continuity and scaling up is currently funded through DFAT with a budget commitment of A\$1,730,000. This demonstrates the capability of the program to use the limited Joint SDG Fund resource as a catalyst to influence much larger financing flows. Continuous discussion for RISRSP agenda will be led by BPDA as approved by the JPSC. These indicate commitments and interests to continue the program’s outputs.

F. Gender and Disability Dimensions

73. Through the integration of vulnerability indicators in the poverty registry instruments, the program’s identified vulnerable target groups, will be included in the registry with opportunity to have more access to social protection. The following vulnerability indicators targeting specific sectors were included in the vulnerability index of the poverty registry: (i) women – physiological status (pregnant or lactating)’(ii) indigenous people – type of ethnicity; (iii) persons with disability – Washington group questions²⁴; (iv) elder persons – age. The ECTs for the COVID-19 assistance and simulation exercises prioritized the following households: (i) with 0-5 years old children; (ii) lactating or pregnant women; (iii) poor farming/fishing households. For these activities, the certain type of vulnerable groups (indigenous people, persons with disability, elder people, internally displaced persons, ex-combatants) were not specifically targeted and included. There were no active engagement or participations from representative groups during program implementation except for NGOs addressing concerns of women and children.

G. Over-all Rating

74. The program is rated as **relevant, less than efficient, effective, likely sustainable and its impact is satisfactory, with an over-all score of 1.8 which is equivalent to a successful rating**. The rating and equivalent scoring is discussed in paragraph 14 accompanied by Table 2

Table 11. JP Evaluation of Performance Ratings

Criteria Rating	Score	Weight	Weighted Score
Relevant	2	20%	0.4
Effective	2	20%	0.4
Less than efficient	1	20%	0.2
Likely sustainable	2	20%	0.4
Impact – satisfactory	2	20%	0.4
Over-all		100%	1.8

75. The program is relevant as it contributes to the SDG, national and regional SDG and social protection agenda However, it has some deficiencies in its program design. RISRSP mainstreaming is not

²⁴ This is a set of simple questions designed to identify people with functional limitations. The main purpose of the Washington Group is the promotion and coordination of international cooperation in generating statistics on disability suitable for censuses and national surveys.

achievable within the program implementation as targeted. Certain assumptions were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and the program results framework was not adjusted/re-structured. The program is effective as it is assessed according to its accomplishment of target results of the program outcome, contribution to SDG agenda and transformative results. It has established coherence within the UN and with non-UN partners by using established mechanisms of partner agencies. The program fared poorly in attaining program outcomes with target indicator partially achieved, and two indicators not achieved. However, its contribution to higher goals improved. It has partially achieved two SDG contribution indicators with one indicator not achieved. For the transformative results, it was able to achieve two indicators and one indicator as partially achieved. It is assessed as less than efficient as there were delays in the implementation of programs against the program timeline. It has optimized its use of resources with savings of 15% out of substantial accomplishments of key activities. It is likely sustainable having the interest and commitments of the BARMM government to utilize the program outputs and are prepared to allocate budgets. Policy has been institutionalized for anticipatory action through a government memorandum identifying responsibilities and expected results. Its impact is satisfactory having positive impact to over-all SDG acceleration in BARMM with no negative impact. Over-all the program is rated as successful.

IV. Lessons Learned

76. The following are the derived lessons learned based on the findings identified during the implementation of the program:

(i) Review and allowance for revisions of program design are needed for any updating or re-structuring given significant and unforeseen change in context, such as COVID-19 pandemic.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Philippines resulted in one of the world's longest and strictest lockdowns. Aside from the mobility restrictions, the focus of the program's partners were directed towards responding to the COVID-19 crisis. This has affected the program's implementation and some program assumptions. One key assumption was the expected completion of the *Listahanan 3*. The national poverty registry was targeted by the program to be used in identifying exclusion errors in BARMM and the resulting list will provide benefits to at least 10% of those in the exclusion list for access to social assistance in BARMM. Delay resulted from the restriction of movements which prevented household surveys. The survey started in October 2019 with expected completion by March 2020. It has yet to be completed as of March 2022.

The pandemic also caused delays in the implementation of the program activities, which included program staff recruitment. The program coordinator was only engaged on the last quarter of 2020. Changes were made to the program's transformative results, budget and workplan but this did not translate to a review and calibrating of the results framework. This resulted in extension of the program activities until March 2022 and the non-completion of some the program's target outcome.

(ii) Program designs must take into consideration policy advocacy and timing of policy development processes.

One of the program's expected outputs is for the RISRSP mainstreaming in the BDP. This was not achievable within the program implementation period. The BDP 2020-2022 was already in place by the time the program started and the next BDP is set for 2023-2028. The preparation and finalization of the next BDP falls beyond the project closing date. Related target results would not have been achievable within the program period as the BDP development process involves several key steps of assessments, consultations, writeshops, and refinements. The program adjusted its workplan by focusing on supporting the mid-term assessment of the BDP 2020-2022. This change did not result in the adjustment of the results framework.

(iii) Investments in proofs of concept are critical to policy advocacies.

The program supported studies on investment case on RISRSP in BARMM and the analysis on poverty and disaster registry in BARMM are much appreciated by the ministries. Government programming and funding limits investments and/or public expenses on these kind of evidence gathering projects. The flexibility of the UN Joint SDG Fund to invest resources on proofs of concept (studies and pilot testing) filled critical gaps in the needed policy enhancement of the BARMM government. As per MSSD, the testing of the use of financial service providers for cash transfers provides lessons learned and proof of concept as this provides justification in getting approval of the Commission of Audit (COA) to use this modality. It shows a third party can be used to distribute cash, minimizing administration and management of cash for the MSSD. The technical assistance for the poverty registry facilitates programming and the corresponding budget approval. The simulation exercises demonstrated the necessary structures (i.e., institutional arrangements, protocols) in place to execute an efficient and appropriate anticipatory actions for social protection assistance.

(iv) Anticipatory action for armed conflict is still in the exploratory stage. From the program's experience, identifying early warning signals and triggers for anticipatory action for armed conflict is problematic as armed conflict involves military intelligence and an early warning seems to be not feasible. Due to this factor, the program was unable to come up with target output of scalability framework and simulation exercise on anticipatory action for human-induced disasters.

(v) The Joint Program resulted in the complementation of expertise and resources of the participating UN agencies. However, occasionally, more attention is given to organizational priorities. For UNICEF, priority is given to children while FAO prioritizes farming and fishing households. The program's target beneficiaries include vulnerable women, children, elder people, indigenous people, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities and ex-combatant. These were included in the poverty registry instrument design and VRAM vulnerability indexes. However, the ECTs for SAP COVID-19 and simulation exercise targeted the following households: (i) with 0-5 years old children; (ii) with lactating or pregnant women; (iii) farming/fishing households. These did not include targeting of the other vulnerable groups, PWDs, indigenous people, elder people, ex-combatants, and internally displaced persons. Although the simulation exercise was meant to test the process of cash distribution, testing it with these identified program target beneficiaries would have potentially surfaced lessons learned on how the process can be more inclusive, and how to provide them more access to social protection assistance.

(i) A regular and established inter-agency coordination mechanism results in better understanding and facilitates implementation – planning together, working together. When asked what they think went well with the program implementation, some of the ministries' responses were the following:

“level of engagement of the program with the ministries,” “the regular meetings,” “map (VRAM) is live document and great help to identify appropriate assistance,” “JP really captures MAFAR policy,” “the direction and learnings,” “venue for networking and understand each other's work,” “the program facilitates coordination even via digital communication can easily mobilize,” “discussions are easier and faster.”

V. Recommendations

77. The following are recommendations to address issues and challenges experienced during the program's implementation which may be used as inputs for any program scaling-up. implementation which may be used as inputs for any program scaling-up.

A. For PUNOs

78. Program design should take into consideration policy development processes and timeline. Although the program workplan has been revised by Q1 2021, the results framework has not been re-structured. Program design updating and restructuring are necessary to be responsive to the delivery of expected results according to program context. The COVID-19 pandemic was a major global event which should have been a trigger for a program design re-assessment. A **mid-term program review is recommended as a self-evaluation to assess whether a project is likely to achieve its outcome and outputs on time and within budget.** If a change in the project is recommended, and/or its outcome and/or outputs are likely to change, a change of scope should be processed. A 'major' change substantially affects the program's outcome, components, benefits or implementation arrangements. A minor change does not substantially affect the program's outcome, components, benefits or implementation arrangement. Approval procedure and responsibilities per type of change should also be determined and agreed.

79. Program design should also **include specifications of the roles, responsibilities and expected outputs** from each implementing UN and non-UN agency and partners. This will facilitate coordination and provide a basis for mandates to justify participation and use of resources for the program.

80. **JP Program coordination scope of responsibilities** should be evaluated on a per JP basis. Assigning specific output tasks as one of the project coordinator's responsibilities may impinge on efficiency of over-all program management, attention to cross-cutting themes such as program communication, program process documentations and consolidation, financials, monitoring of over-all project objective especially compliance with prescribed program implementation quality standards

81. **Integration of M&E and process documentation for pilot projects.** As a pilot project, integration of M&E lens throughout the entire project cycle will contribute in harvesting data on evaluating key activities especially concerning innovative solutions or pilot tests in new contexts. An M&E plan integrated in the program design will help guide program implementation towards aligning with the priorities of the program and this will also inform program management on the progress on each key output and assessment of necessary adjustment needed. Process documentation and/or reporting also records how activities/projects were executed, what were the issues, challenges, how these were addressed, what were the successful and unsuccessful strategies, and ways forward. These may include learning achievements for key training activities, post-distribution monitoring survey oriented towards effectiveness, and sex-disaggregated feedback, effectiveness of targeting vulnerable groups, and effectiveness of the use of financial service provider versus government managed cash distribution

B. For UNRCO

82. **UNRCO overarching role.** UNRCO can provide an over-arching role to ensure that cross-cutting themes that are not within the specialized concern or expertise of the PUNOs are addressed. This may include overarching administration concerns such as communications/public relations, over-all JP events, and quality assurance standards expected during program implementation.

83. Although several meetings among the UN Joint SDG Fund Secretariat and UNRCO were conducted for clarifications regarding program reporting requirements, a joint program **administration manual** is recommended to be developed. This is to provide PUNOs with readily available and clear guidance regarding quality standards for program implementation. The UNRCO is recommended to provide orientation/mentoring to PUNOs to facilitate implementation, especially in translating these standards into the program reports and program activities.

C. UN Joint SDG Fund Secretariat

84. **Evaluation period.** Independent program evaluations are best done after a few months of program completion. This will provide time for tangible evidences to be more available for the assessment. Final program reports are one of the key documents to be examined for the evaluation. Full program closing and completion requirements (i.e. program final/completion report, audit reports) are ideally completed first before an independent program evaluation should commence as these are documents which will be needed in the evaluation. The program final report may contain a self-evaluation

portion by the program management team as an over-all assessment of the performance of the program to enhance its transparency and accountability. The learnings and experiences from the self-assessment may also be used to immediately benefit future program planning, formulation and implementation of similar programs. The independent program evaluation may then validate the results of the self-assessment made.

D. PUNO and BARMM

85. Consider developing **inter-operability of poverty data** and **also VRAM** but ensuring the data security and protection and maintaining manageability of information system. Poverty registry of BARMM can also potentially be used by other ministries in extending assistance and providing services to other ministries such as MOLE, etc.

86. For scaling up, consider development of **self-paced training modules** to reach more participants and partners. The VRAM is a new tool for the ministry. Familiarity will be needed and possible mentoring during usage. MILG suggested coming up with a manual for the VRAM to facilitate usage of the tool.

87. Consider active engagement of other potential key partners such as Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education, Ministry of Human Settlement and Development, Commission on Women, and civil society organization addressing concerns of PWDs and elder persons.

E. FOR BARMM

88. For MSSD, consideration of conducting **independent validation of household poverty assessment** to increase accuracy in targeting and address possible inclusion and exclusion errors.

89. For MSSD, **communication strategy** be developed and implemented to convey that **selection criteria strictly follows an objective criteria**. This is to minimize any misinformation that beneficiary selection is due to an arbitrary special favor granted to them by any entity.

90. Support the scaling up of the program as the benefits, tools developed, are beneficial to the delivery of services of the concerned ministries and contributes to the development goals of the region. Further enhance the VRAM dashboard with possible use to other ministries according to their needs and specifications. Support the capacity building of provincial and local government units in RISRSP and the integration of anticipatory action in disaster monitoring, analysis and response. Establish regional AA protocols which include coordination with different levels of government.

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Appendix A Joint Programme Results Framework

Result/Indicator	Baseline	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible Partner
Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1: Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale.					
1.1 Integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope	0	1	1		
1.2 Integrated multi-sectoral policies have accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale	0	1	1		
Joint SDG Output 3: Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented					
3.1 No of innovative solutions that were tested, each JP in the implementation phase will test at least 2 approaches. (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	0	2	2		
3.2 No. of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	0	n/a	n/a		
Outcome: By 2022, enabling environment is in place in BARMM for more poor and vulnerable households with women, children, rural workers, indigenous people, internally displaced persons and ex-combatants to access protection/social assistance					
INDICATORS	BASELINE	2020 Target	2021 Target	Means of Verification	Responsible Partner
1. Number of policies in BARMM that mainstream risk informed and shock responsive social protection (Memo or circulars; EOs; local ordinance)	0. As per landscape analysis regional policies are still in line with national gov'tal policies & legislative context. Thus, there is still no region specific policies on social protection	On-going discussion to mainstream RISRSP in BARMM	At least two policies that articulate the adoption of RISRSP	Memorandum or joint circulars; Executive Orders; local ordinance	BPDA and one local government partner to be identified
2. Number of pilot programs adopted using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disasters (project report, local EOP)	Zero.	pilot testing and simulation exercises to be conducted	At least two pilot programs adopted at the LGU level	Project report, local executive orders	MSS, MILG, MAFAR, DSWD
3. 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	discussions and dialogues organized	At least 10% of the households identified be part of the exclusion error in BARMM (including those women-led) added to the BARMM registry	project report, BARMM data, DSWD Listahanan data	MSSD, MILG, DSWD, 2 LGUs

Output 1.1 Risk-informed and shock responsive social protection policy mainstreamed within Bangsamoro Regional Development Plan					
Indicator 1.1a RISR SP mainstreamed in the Regional Development Plan	0 - BARMM Regional Development plan is currently being crafted	None	1-BARMM Regional Development Plan includes RIRSP among its strategies	BARMM Regional IDevelopmentn Plan	BARMM government, BPDA, MSSD, MILG, MAFAR, MIPA
Indicator 1.1. b 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-creation of a regional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	1-functioning regional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism	Memo circular and/or executive orders	BARMM government
Output 1.2 BARMM capacity enhanced to analyse and monitor natural and human-induced risks through improved synergy and coordination between social protection programs, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management					
Indicator 1.2. a. Number of tools and standards to analyse and monitor natural and human-induced risks	0-none	at least 1 for natural disaster	1 for human-induced disaster	project report, tools developed using trigger approach	PAGASA, BARMM governmetn, CSOs, LGUs
Indicator 1.2.b Number of ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance	0-none	at least 1 BARMM ministry	1 BARMM ministry	Memo circular and/or executive orders	MILG, MSSD, MAFAR, MIPA
Output 1.3 Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring					
Indicator 1.3.1 Registry includes hazards and vulnerability assessment	0-none	Ongoing consultations to integrate hazards and vulnerability indicators in the registry	1 registry with hazards and vulnerability indicators	project reprot, MSSD database	MSSD, PAGASA, DSWD
Indicator 1.3.2 Improve the use of registry (Listahanan or other exiting registries) for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring of a social protection mechanism adopted to BARMM	Existing registry for 4Ps includes 396,000 households in BARMM	technical discussions to include households outside Listahan	At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM receive social assistance under this Joint Programme	project report, MSSD databse	MSSD, PAGASA, DSWD

Appendix B List of Documents Reviewed

A. Program Design Document

- Joint Programme Document (Original)
- Joint Programme Document (Revised)

B. Program Reports

- 2020 Quarterly check LNOB 2020Annual 2020 Program Report
- 2021 Quarterly check LNOB Q1 2021
- 2021 Quarterly check LNOB Q3 2021
- 2021 LNOB Six-month Progress Update
- Annual 2021 Program Report
- Draft JP Final Report

C. Program Studies

- Landscape Analysis on BARMM Shock Responsive Social Protection
- Analytical Report and Recommendations for an Inclusive and Risk-Informed Poverty and Disaster Registry in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. September 2021
- Drought Scalability Framework for BARMM
- Policy Brief: Investment Case for Shock Responsive Social Protection in BARMM

D..Various Program Documents

- Emergency Cash Transfer Pilot Concept Note in BARMM 5 August 2021
- VRAM-Focused Group Discussion Guide
- VRAM report
- VRAM Policy Brief
- BDPA Enhanced 12 Point Agenda of the BARMM 2023-2025
- MSSD Community Registry
- Social Inclusion Poverty Registry in BARMM
- Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Consolidated data, 15 respondents in Marogong (October 2021)
- Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Questionnaire , 15 respondents in Marogong (October 2021)
- Program Assurance Report, Picong, 8 June 2020
- UNICEF budget utilization report as of May 2022
- FAO budget utilization report as of May 2022
- Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Infographics (March 2022) Sharif Aguak, Datu Saudi Ampatuan by UNICEF
- Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Questionnaire (March 2022) Sharif Aguak, Datu Saudi Ampatuan by UNICEF
- Joint SDB Evaluation TOR
- UNCT Philippines response to UN Joint SDG Fund Comment to Program Proposal August 2019)
- Management Accountability Framework the of UN Development and Resident Resident Coordinator System (ver 15 September 2021)
- 2020 Portfolio MTR questionnaire
- Policy Brief BARMM Poverty Registry
- Joint UN SRSP Philippines MEL Plan V2
- Draft Report of Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping
- BARMM Development Partners' Coordination Meeting, 3 June 2022, Davao city
- Independent Evaluation of Scaling up Forecast based Financing/Early Warning Early Action (FbF/EWEA) and Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) with innovative use of climate risk information for disaster resilience in ASEAN
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E. Videos

- 29 March 2022 Policy Forum

91. Powerpoints

- Joint UN SDG Fund Results Matrix (no date indicated)

Appendix C Sample of Guide Questions Used During Interviews

JP Key Informant Interview Guide Questions

Date (dd/mm/yy)	Time	Mode of interview

Name	Position	Agency	Gender

Introduction

Good day. Thank you for accommodating and allocating time for this interview. This interview is being conducted to assist in the evaluation of the UN SDG Joint Programme on "Ensuring inclusive and risk-informed shock-responsive social protection resulting in more resilient communities in BARM. You have been selected for this interview because your agency is a partner of this programme. The objective of this evaluation is to assess the performance of the JP and identify lessons learned and good practices for subsequent programming and/or scaling up of this project. Rest assured that information you want to be kept in confidence will be respected. With your permission, I will record this interview for referencing to ensure accuracy of data recording.

This interview has 8 sections. These are discussions on the following: (i) familiarity on the JP program and key concepts; (ii) engagement of key partners; (iii) JP's synergy with the programs of other agencies; (iv) JP effectiveness in meeting its target results; (v) effectiveness of tools and standards developed for vulnerability and risk mapping; (vi) simulation exercise and piloting of emergency cash transfer; (vii) inclusion of JP of vulnerable groups; (viii) efficiency of JP implementation; (ix) contribution to over-all SDG, transformative results and (x) JP sustainability

A. Familiarity with the Joint Programme (For non-UN partner agencies excluding LGU level)

1. What are some of the significant JP activities you have been involved in ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Coordination meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Workshops, forums, orientations <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency cash distribution activities <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify
2. What is your level of familiarity with the following:	
2.1 SDG programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Very familiar <input type="checkbox"/> Familiar <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unfamiliar
2.2 JP projects/activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Very familiar <input type="checkbox"/> Familiar <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unfamiliar
2.3 RISR SP programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Very familiar <input type="checkbox"/> Familiar <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unfamiliar

B. Stakeholder engagement (UN agency partners but excluding UNICEF/FAO; BARM ministries; modify for other partner agencies/LGU levels)

1. Were your agency involved in the following?	
1.1 Project Identification? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
1.2 Project conceptualization/design? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
1.3 Project implementation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
1.4 Project monitoring? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
2. What is your level of satisfaction in your agency's involvement in the JP activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
3. In what way do you think can the JP improve its engagement with your ministry/agency for this kind of programme in the future?	
4. Do you think the JP was able to engage the appropriate agencies/partners?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
5. If no, which agency should also have been included/excluded?	

C. JP synergy intra-UN agencies and inter with external partners (UN agencies, BARM ministries, INGO partners)

1. INTRA-UN: To what extent did the JP strengthened synergy of programs and maximize resources within UN agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant In what ways?
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2. Were there duplications of efforts/programs/resources, conflicting roles or resources not optimized due to JP activities? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what areas?
3. What do you think went well for the joint UNICEF and FAO jointly implementing the JP?	
4. What do you think could be improved?	
5. INTER-AGENCIES: To what extent did the JP strengthened synergy of programs and maximize resources with the BARMM ministries?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant In what ways?
6. Did the JP able to optimize the existing mechanisms, programs and resources of the ministry/ministries? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what ways?
7. What do you think went well?	
8. What could have been improved?	
D. JP effectiveness in meeting target results (BARMM perspective; Reformatted for JP staff perspective; selected questions applicable for other JP partners and LGUs)	
1. In your opinion, to what extent does the following JP activities contribute to the following	
1.1 The establishment project steering committee and supporting technical working groups contributed to the understanding and adoption of RISR-SP policies in BARMM.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree Explain briefly:
1.2 The orientation/familiarization session on RISRSP was adequate to help me/our ministry understand how we can adopt policies that are risk informed and shock responsive particularly including women, persons with disabilities, seniors and children at risk.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree Explain briefly
1.3 The establishment of technical working groups for RISRSP was helpful to strengthen and in making inter-ministerial coordination more productive and synchronize efforts for more inclusive social protection policies.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree Explain briefly
1.4 The JP study on Investment Case for Shock Responsive Social Protection in BARMM is a significant contribution to mainstreaming RISRSP in the BDP and BARMM related programs and strategies	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree Explain briefly
1.5 The JP study on identifying fiscal space to support RISR-SP programs is a significant contribution for our ministry or BARMM government to allocate funding for related programs and policies.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree Explain briefly
1.6 The vulnerability risk assessment and mapping activities helped us better identify vulnerable and at risk population and hence provide a more targeted and timely social protection assistance.	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Neither agree nor disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree Why so?
2. What do you think was the level of inclusion of vulnerable groups in the JP pilot emergency cash transfer distribution	
2.1 Persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted and included <input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted but not included <input type="checkbox"/> Neither included nor excluded <input type="checkbox"/> Excluded but not intentionally <input type="checkbox"/> Intentionally excluded
2.2 Children and women at risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted and included <input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted but not included <input type="checkbox"/> Neither included nor excluded <input type="checkbox"/> Excluded but not intentionally

	<input type="checkbox"/> Intentionally excluded
2.3 Senior citizens	<input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted and included <input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted but not included <input type="checkbox"/> Neither included nor excluded <input type="checkbox"/> Excluded but not intentionally <input type="checkbox"/> Intentionally excluded
2.4 Indigenous people	<input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted and included <input type="checkbox"/> Specifically targeted but not included <input type="checkbox"/> Neither included nor excluded <input type="checkbox"/> Excluded but not intentionally <input type="checkbox"/> Intentionally excluded
3. To what extent do you think the JP vulnerability risk mapping and JP pilot emergency cash transfer successfully ensured that the following will be included in benefitting from the pilot SIMEX distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input type="checkbox"/> Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful Explain briefly
3.1 Persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input type="checkbox"/> Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful
3.2 Children and women at risk	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input type="checkbox"/> Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful
3.3 Older people	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input type="checkbox"/> Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful
3.4 Indigenous people	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input type="checkbox"/> Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful
4. To what extent did the pilot emergency cash transfer contributed to helping the beneficiaries preposition to reduce the effect of crisis and risks	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant Explain briefly
5. To what extent did the simulation exercise on vulnerability risk assessment contributed in helping the agency participants develop early warning protocols and better identify target beneficiaries and	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant Explain briefly
6. To what extent does the JP study Analytical Report & Recommendation for an Inclusive Risk Informed Poverty and Disaster Registry in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao contribute to the adoption of a RISRSP in BARMM SP policies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant Explain briefly
7. To what extent do you think the JP activities/outputs have contributed to addressing the following in BARMM:	
7.1 Addressing humanitarian concerns	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
7.2 Supporting development in BARMM	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
7.3 Supporting peacebuilding efforts in BARMM	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
	Explain briefly
E. SIMEX and pilot of emergency cash transfer (JP staff; BARMM ministries; HOM; re-phrase and only applicable questions for LGUs)	
1. To what extent has the SIMEX emergency cash transfer contributed in the following:	
1.1 Support the vulnerable households in preparation for foreseen crisis which would likely affect their living condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
1.2 Support the preparatory measures of the family in pre – positioning essential needs that would protect them and mitigate risks during the crisis situation	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
1.3 Assist the crisis affected families including those who have been in prolonged – displacement to recover from their losses and return to the places of origin or resettled	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
1.4 Assist the affected individuals or families in reintegrating to their communities and secure basic needs that would help them in their life restoring into normalcy	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
1.5 Contribute to social protection intervention by specifically targeting mostly in need families prioritizing women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know

headed households, based on the assessment conducted by the ministry's social worker (ex. Families under survival and subsistence status)	
1.6 What were other significant unintended results for this activity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know If yes, please describe
2. What do you think went well in the following activities:	
2.1 Vulnerability and risk mapping	
2.2 Targeting of beneficiaries	
2.3 Coordination of cash distribution	
2.4 Actual emergency cash distribution	
2.5 Monitoring of post distribution activities	
3. What do you think can be improved in the following activities:	
2.1-Vulnerability and risk mapping	
2.2 Targeting of beneficiaries	
2.3 Coordination of cash distribution	
2.4 Actual emergency cash distribution	
2.5 Monitoring of post distribution activities	
F. Inclusion of vulnerable groups -disability inclusion and Gender Dimension (JP; BARMM; rephrasing for LGUs)	
1.To what extent did the JP target persons with disabilities for inclusion in RISR-SP activities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary target group for the program <input type="checkbox"/> Included as one of the target beneficiaries <input type="checkbox"/> Not specifically included as target beneficiaries
2.To what extent were persons with disabilities, in particular children and women with disabilities through their representative organization involved in the following?	
2.1 Project Identification? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
2.2 Project conceptualization/design? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
2.3 Project implementation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
2.4 Project monitoring? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know	If yes, in what way? <input type="checkbox"/> informed <input type="checkbox"/> consulted <input type="checkbox"/> participated
3. To what extent did the JP support data collection and analysis, registries, and information system feature disability?	<input type="checkbox"/> No reference to disability <input type="checkbox"/> Disability included via Washington group short set or similar but no analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Disability included via Washington group short set or similar <input type="checkbox"/> Part of generally analysis <input type="checkbox"/> With specific analysis
4. To what extent did the JP contribute to the inclusion of persons with disabilities through the following:	
4.1 Ensure basic income security	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
4.2 Coverage of health care costs, including rehabilitation and assistive devices	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
4.3 Coverage of disability-related costs including community support services	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderatey Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
4.4 Facilitate access to inclusive early childhood development, education and work/livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> Very insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know

G. JP Efficiency (UNICEF,FAO,RCO)	
1.What were the significant changes in contexts which affected the implementation of the JP and its activities?	
2.Were the changes beneficial to the project target outputs and results?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Explain briefly.
3.Was the JP implemented according to its approved project timeline?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
4.Were all the expected outputs accomplished?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Why?
5.(BARMM ministries, UN) What do you think of the pace of project implementation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Too fast <input type="checkbox"/> Just right <input type="checkbox"/> Too slow <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Explain briefly
6.Were there project cost savings?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Why?
7.Were there project over-expenses?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Why?
8.How did the actual project expense affect quantity and quality of project outputs and expected results?	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> No effect Why?
9.Do you think the JP resources were appropriately allocated and spent?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Why?
10.(For BARMM ministries, UN) Do you think the JP resources were enough to meet target outputs/results?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Why?
11. Do you think the following JP target outputs were practical and achievable given the JP resources available;	
11.1 adoption of RISRSP in the BDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Explain briefly:
11.2 piloting of a natural and human-induced hazards in two municipalities using vulnerability risk mapping	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Explain briefly:
11.3 inclusion of at least 10% exclusion errors in BARMM poverty registry	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know Explain briefly:
H. Contribution of JP program to BARM SDG goals, BDP (UN JP staff; BARMM ministries; other partner agencies; modify question for LGU level)	
1.In your opinion, to what extent do you think the JP activities supports/contributes to the following:	
1.1 Bangsamoro SDG goals	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> No significance
1.1a Reducing poverty in BARMM	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> No significance
1.1b inclusion of vulnerable groups in poverty Registry and improving access to social protection	
1.2 Reducing hunger in BARMM	<input type="checkbox"/> Very significant <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Insignificant <input type="checkbox"/> No significance
Please explain each briefly	

I. JP Sustainability (UN JP staff; BARMM ministries)		
1. Do you think the BARMM government and its ministries are committed to utilize, continue, and scale-up the following JP outputs (RISR-SP studies) and projects?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explain briefly	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
2. Utilize JP produced studies on investment case and recommendations for an Inclusive Risk Informed Poverty and Disaster Registry in BARMM to develop and implement related policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explain briefly	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
3. Utilize the vulnerability risk assessment tools and standards in targeting RISR-SP beneficiaries	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explain briefly	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
4. Development of a BARMM poverty registry which will include the exclusion errors?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explain briefly	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
5. Do you think the BARMM government and ministries have the capabilities (skills, knowledge and resources) to continue or scale up the JP outputs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explain briefly	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
6. Do you think supporting policies are already existing or needs to be further developed to enable the BARMM government and its ministries to effectively adopt and implement a RISR-SP policy and programs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explain briefly	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
7. What are the mechanisms and resources put in place or to be put in place to ensure sustainability of project outputs?		
8. Were there exit strategy drafted to ensure JP programme sustainability?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes Please specify	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know
9. What are the factors that can influence the programme's sustainability under the following areas of concern?	Will contribute to JP Sustainability	Will hinder JP sustainability
9.1 Political		
9.2 Environmental		
9.3 Social		
9.4 Technological		
9.5 Environmental		
9.6 Legal		

Appendix D List of People Interviewed

Date	Name	Designation	Agency
3/30/2022	Edlin Lumanog	National DRRM Specialist	FAO, Philippines
04/06/2022	Arnel Sanchez	Humanitarian Cash Transfer Coordinator	UNICEF, Philippines
05/02/2022	Vincent Cuales	MDRMO	Mamasapano, LGU
05/03/2022	Pendatun Padarasa	Director General	MAFAR
05/03/2022	Tiongco Paulo,	Secretary to Mayor, Acting Municipal Planner	Marogong, LGU
05/04/2022	<u>Roseanne Imperial</u>	Planning Officer	MIPA
05/04/2022	Mauricio Civiles	Senior Statistician, DRRCA	MILG
05/04/2022	Sharon Macalawan	NUTRITION Supervisor for Team Mindanao	HOM
05/05/2022	Ominsalam Magontra	MSSWO	Marogong, LGU
05/05/2022	Shem Guiamel	Division Chief, Social Welfare Officer 5	Disaster Response and Management Division
05/05/2022	Carmille Ferrer	Development Coordination Officer, Data Management and Results, Monitoring and Reporting	UN Resident Coordinator Office
05/05/2022	John Alikpala	Economist	UN Resident Coordinator Office
05/05/2022	Eden Lumilan	Partnership Development and Financing	UN Resident Coordinator Office
05/05/2022	Maria Teresa Debuque	Communication	UN Resident Coordinator Office
05/05/2022	Marianne Olesen	Team Leader	UN Resident Coordinator Office
05/05/2022	Ismael Guiuamel	Director	MAFAR
05/06/2022	Mohajirin Ali	Director General	BPDA
05/06/2022	Engr Abdulwahid Sendad	Planning Officer III, Focal Person for Special Development Fund	MOST
05/06/2022	Emma Ali with Nina	PSWO	MSSD
05/06/2022	Glennie Tolentino-Lorico,	PROGRAM OFFICER DEVELOPMENT	DFAT
05/06/2022	Sharon Lumpias	Program Coordinator	FAO
05/07/2022	Lyca Sarenas	Chief of Staff, Office of the Minister	MSSD
05/07/2022	Ainee Abatayo		BPDA

05/07/2022	SJ Sumama Ampatuan	secretary of the mayor, interim planning officer	Datu Piang LGU
05/09/2022	Gustavo Gonzales	Resident Coordinator	UN Resident Coordinator Office
05/11/2022	Maria Ruzzella Quilla	Programme Development and Coordination Specialist; Team leader Socio-Economic, DRR and CCA Team of Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (UNFAO),	FAO, Philippines
05/12/2022	Rosela Agcaoili	Social Policy Specialist	UNICEF, Phil
05/12/2022	Anjanette Saguisag	Section Chief, Social Protection	UNICEF, Philippines
05/12/2022	Oyunsaihan Dendenovrov	Country Representative	UNICEF, Philippines
5/18/2022	Kati Talninen	Country Representative	FAO, Philippines
d to Survey Questionnaire			
05/06/2022	Shariffa Ainie	Planning Officer III	BPDA-BARMM
05/21/2022	Ruth Rodriguez	social protection specialist	World Bank, Philippines
05/08/2022	Sheen Alexandre Tato	Program Officer	VSO

Annex E Joint Programme UN Joint SDG Fund Utilization by UNICEF

OUTCOME	LIST OF ACTIVITIES	Implementing UN agency	SDG Fund Contribution	PUNO Contribution (UNICEF)	TOTAL	Expense to date	Committed until 30 July	Balance	Remarks
OUTPUT									
Indicator 1.1.a RISR SP mainstreamed in the Regional Development plan	Activity 1.1.1: Facilitation of the incorporation of RISRSP into Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP)	FAO							
	Activity 1.1.2: Conduct cost-benefit analysis of RISRSP to inform the formulation of RISRSP policy for BARMM and mainstreamed in the Regional Development Plan in conjunction with Output 3.2 indicator	UNICEF	75,000		75,000	64,399		0	completed
	Activity 1.1.3: Conduct study on financing strategies with recommendations to increasing fiscal space in support of RISR SP programs	FAO							
Indicator 1.1.b BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISR SP established	Develop TOR and establish multi-sectoral coordination body composed of BARMM Ministries at the regional level	FAO	49,701	10,000	59,701				
	COVID-19 response	FAO?	40,000		40,000				
Program Management	Staff cost, meeting costs, supplies, communications	FAO	40,000	10,000	50,000				
Output 1.2 BARMM capacity enhanced to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced risks through improved synergy and coordination between social protection programs, climate-change sensitive interventions, and disaster management protocols			563,467	60,000	623,467				
Indicator 1.2.a No. of tools and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disaster risks	Conduct vulnerability and risk assessment of in the five provinces of BARMM to identify vulnerable and at-risk population	FAO	63,467	20,000	83,467				
	Conduct training among relevant Ministries and LGUS in designing, implementing and monitoring SRSP programs	FAO	100,000	20,000	120,000				
Indicator 1.2.b No. of Ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance	Pilot RISR SP to reach BARMM level consensus on indicators, triggers and protocols for social protection programmes to support early actions on droughts, floods,	FAO	120,000	10,000	130,000				

	typhoons (i.e. natural disasters) and conflict (i.e. human induced disasters)								
	<i>COVID-19 response</i>	FAO	130,000		130,000				
	Develop a scalability framework for natural and human induced disasters for 4Ps programme	FAO	90,000		90,000				
Program Management	Staff cost, meeting costs, supplies, communications	FAO	60,000	10,000	70,000				
Indicator 1.3.a Extent to which the registry includes hazards and vulnerability assessment	Assessment of poverty registry (Listahanan or other existing registries) for inclusion of hazards and vulnerability indicators, in BARMM	UNICEF	100,000	50,000	150,000	165,604.36		0	completed
	Build consensus for the use of vulnerability indicators to include additional population in the registry	UNICEF	10,000	10,000	20,000				
	Improve registry ie. expand Listahanan or other existing registry to address exclusion errors in BARMM and inclusion of vulnerability indicators (Modification of registry to suit BARMM context)	UNICEF	10,000	35,000	45,000				
Indicator 1.3.b Use of the registry for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring.	Test the modified BARMM registry in two municipalities in BARMM for 1) slow-onset disasters and 2) armed conflict displacements	UNICEF	228,998		228,998	220,538	9,301	0	ECT payouts completed; remaining is analysis of results and documentation by June 30
	Development of Operations Manual and Guidelines of MSSD Cash Assistance Programs	UNICEF	36,678		36,678	36,678		0	completed
COVID Response Repurposing	<i>COVID-19 response</i>	UNICEF	34,324		34,324	134,001.69		0	completed
	<i>COVID-19 response ECT payouts</i>	UNICEF	100,000		100,000				
Program Management	General and other operating expenses	UNICEF	30,000	0	30,000	75,112.00	17,365	0	remaining printing; dissemination, T4D, Comms June 30
	Communications and supplies	UNICEF	18,000	0	18,000				
	Monitoring	UNICEF	30,000	5,000	35,000				

	Staff cost	UNICEF	50,000		50,000				
	FAO indirect cost								
	UNICEF indirect cost								
	Total Programmable				723,000				
	Recovery Cost		50,610		50,610	47,706	2,904		
	<i>TOTAL</i>		773,610	240,000.00	773,610	744,040	29,570		

Annex F Joint Programme UN Joint SDG Fund Utilization by FAO


Activity Description	Account	Budget	Soft Commitment	Hard Commitment	Total Commitments	Actuals	Commitments & Actuals	Available Budget	Forecast	Projected Balance	% of budget unused
FUNDS RECEIVED											
TF5C35PH20164 668961 UNJP/PHI/070/UNJ Ensuring inclusive risk-informed shock-responsive SP resulting in more resilient BARMM communities (PROJECT)											
3001 Contributions Received In Advance		0	0	0	0	(968,144)	(968,144)	968,144	0	968,144	
Totals by Activity (TF5C35PH20164 668961 UNJP/PHI/070/UNJ Ensuring inclusive risk-informed shock-responsive SP resulting in more resilient BARMM communities (PROJECT))		0	0	0	0	(968,144)	(968,144)	968,144	0	968,144	
Total FUNDS RECEIVED		0	0	0	0	(968,144)	(968,144)	968,144	0	968,144	
EXPENSE											
TF5C35PH20164 668961 UNJP/PHI/070/UNJ Ensuring inclusive risk-informed shock-responsive SP resulting in more resilient BARMM communities (PROJECT)											
5013 Consultants		183,655	0	46	46	184,571	184,617	(962)	0	(962)	-1
5014 Contracts		170,500	0	31,588	31,588	107,871	139,459	31,041	0	31,041	18
5021 Travel		70,330	0	9,986	9,986	9,687	19,673	50,657	0	50,657	72
5023 Training		179,098	43,571	0	43,571	66,546	110,117	68,981	0	68,981	39
5024 Expendable Procurement		20,440	2,209	2,353	4,562	550	5,112	15,328	0	15,328	75
5025 Non Expendable Procurement		84,328	5,672	0	5,672	38,283	43,955	40,373	0	40,373	48
5027 Technical Support Services		37,000	0	0	0	7,600	7,600	29,400	0	29,400	79
5028 General Operating Expenses		34,755	623	548	1,171	15,790	16,961	17,794	0	17,794	51
5029 Support Costs		63,222	0	0	0	37,894	37,894	25,328	0	25,328	40
5030 Cash and Financial Assistance		104,000	0	0	0	91,557	91,557	12,443	0	12,443	12
5050 Internal Common Services and Support		19,062	0	0	0	21,383	21,383	(2,321)	0	(2,321)	-12
Totals by Activity (TF5C35PH20164 668961 UNJP/PHI/070/UNJ Ensuring inclusive risk-informed shock-responsive SP resulting in more resilient BARMM communities (PROJECT))		966,390	52,075	44,521	96,596	581,732	678,328	288,062	0	288,062	30
Total EXPENSE		966,390	52,075	44,521	96,596	581,732	678,328	288,062	0	288,062	
Balance		966,390	52,075	44,521	96,596	(386,412)	(289,816)	1,256,206	0	1,256,206	

Appendix G BARMM Memorandum Order No. 0392 “Creation of AATWG”



Republic of the Philippines
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
Bangsamoro Government Center, Governor Gutierrez Avenue, Rosary Heights VII, Cotabato City 9600

MEMORANDUM

Order No. 0392 
Series of 2021

TO : **ALL CONCERNED MINISTRIES AND OFFICES**
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

SUBJECT : **CREATION OF BARMM ANTICIPATORY ACTION TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP**

DATE : **19 July 2021 / 9 Dhul-Hijjah 1442**

I. BACKGROUND

1. On May 18-21, 2021, the Joint SDG Programme facilitated a workshop on *Enhancing Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection in BARMM: Understanding Anticipatory Action on Drought* as part of its capacity building support to BARMM Ministries on monitoring and analyzing natural and human induced risks. The workshop aimed to develop a Draft Anticipatory Action Drought using lessons learned from the successful pilot of Anticipatory Action for Drought in Maguindanao.
2. The workshop brought together technical officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Finance, and Budget and Management (MFBM), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA) and Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) with varied experiences in supporting and implementing social protection, climate change and disaster management activities across the bureaucracy. Recognizing the important contribution of Anticipatory Action in building a resilient Bangsamoro, the workshop participants committed as a way forward to pursue the development of hazard specific Anticipatory Action Tools for BARMM through an inter-ministerial Anticipatory Action (AA) Technical Working Group (TWG).
3. Anticipatory Action (also known as Early Warning Early Action or Forecast Based Financing) is an innovative mechanism for Risk Informed Shock Responsive Social Protection Program (RISRSP) that aims to trigger pre-agreed early actions with pre-approved financing when science-based forecasts reach a pre-defined threshold. By releasing funding in anticipation of a crisis, it is expected that damage, loss and suffering will be reduced, if not entirely avoided. Through the provision of critical support and appropriate interventions to affected populations before the height of a crisis is reached, Anticipatory Action helps mitigate the impacts by protecting

people's lives, livelihood, and income. With the increasing intensity and frequency of natural hazards and human-induced conflicts, such an anticipatory approach becomes all the more imperative for governments and humanitarian actors.

4. Numerous studies have shown that in addition to life-cycle shocks, natural and human-induced disasters are the major factors contributing to lingering poverty in the country. The Philippines is one of the world's most natural disaster-prone countries due to a combination of exposure to typhoons, floods, landslides, droughts, volcanoes, earthquakes and the country's considerable vulnerability to these hazards. The Bangsamoro Region is likewise exposed to these hazards with a particularly higher disaster risk to flooding and drought as well as to conflict.
5. Flooding is a hazard perennially experienced by the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, particularly in the province of Maguindanao, which is the catch basin of the Rio Grande De Mindanao River. Several notable flooding incidents have been recorded in the past. For instance, one single event in October 2020, more than 40,000 families were affected, and an estimated 1,500 hectares of agricultural production areas were flooded amounting to about PHP10 million in damages. With the number of floods experienced in the region, flooding greatly impinge on the economic development of the Bangsamoro Region.
6. Drought likewise regularly causes damage to the agriculture and fishing sector. FAO reported USD325 million worth of total damage and production losses in crops due to El Niño-induced drought from February 2015 to July 2016. An estimated 413,456 farming households were affected and needed support to recommence farming activities for the next cropping season. Sixteen of the country's 18 regions were affected with its impact strongest in Mindanao. Drought is a main hazard for BARMM, particularly in the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Sulu. Drought episodes in 2015-16 and 2018-19 prompted the declaration of a state of calamity where agriculture sector was one of the hardest hit. However, lessons learned from the 2018 Anticipatory Action Tool pilot tested by FAO in Maguindanao, and Lanao del Sur indicated that with several months lead time, lives and livelihoods of affected communities can be protected using anticipatory approach. Cost benefit analysis of the pilot intervention showed that for every 1 USD invested in preparedness/anticipatory action, the affected communities gained over four (4.4) USD in avoided losses and other benefits.
7. Given these pieces of evidence, the BARMM government intends to carefully undertake the harmonization of the plans and actions on these disaster events through collective efforts of the various Ministries. Thus, the creation of an AA TWG under the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRMMC) aims to enhance the institutional capacity of the Bangsamoro Government to protect people's lives, livelihood, and income by providing critical and appropriate interventions to affected populations before the crisis reaches its peak.

II. ANTICIPATORY ACTION TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

1. Building on the mandates of each ministry and leveraging on internal expertise and existing regional coordinating structures on disaster risk management, the AA TWG will provide technical advice to the BDRMMC on matters pertaining to preparedness and anticipatory action. The TWG will lead in developing 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 resilience of agriculture-based livelihood in the Bangsamoro Region.

2. Consistent with Agenda 10 of the BARMM 12-Point Agenda, the AA TWG will also leverage productive partnership between the Bangsamoro Government, the participating United Nations Offices under the Joint SDG Programme on RISRSP in BARMM and other development partners for complementation of programs and projects to maximize results.

3. Composition

- 3.1. The AA TWG will lead in developing Anticipatory Action Protocols for various hazards affecting the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. Building on the mandates of each ministry and leveraging on existing regional coordinating structures on disaster risk management, the AA TWG will likewise lead in early warning system monitoring and in acting pre-emptively in order to safeguard communities and build the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods.
- 3.2. The Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG) and Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) representatives shall serve as co-chairs of the TWG. Its membership shall include designated Bangsamoro DRRM Council focals and their alternates from the following ministries and offices:
 - a. Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA);
 - b. BARMM Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (BARMM-READI);
 - c. Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD);
 - d. Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST);
 - e. Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE);
 - f. Ministry of Finance and Budget Management (MFBM);
 - g. Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MIPA);
 - h. Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS);
 - i. Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Tertiary Education (MBHTE);
 - j. Ministry of Public Works (MPW);
 - k. Ministry of Human Settlements and Development (MHSD); and
 - l. Ministry of Health (MOH).
- 3.3. To ensure that BARMM anticipatory action work is linked with current initiatives of nearby regions and national initiatives and policies, the following agencies will be invited to participate in the AA TWG:
 - a. Mindanao PAGASA Regional Services Division (MPRSD);
 - b. Mindanao River Basin Management Council; and
 - c. Office of Civil Defense (Regional Office).
- 3.4. The TWG may engage additional technical/sectoral specialists or leverage on expertise of the non-government organizations and United Nations- agencies implementing risk informed shock responsive social protection programs in BARMM to assist in performing related tasks.

4. Functions and Responsibilities

The AA TWG shall perform the following:

4.1. Short Term/Immediate

- 4.1.1. Develop Anticipatory Action Protocols for various hazards, particularly those presenting a high disaster risk in the region, such as flooding, drought, and conflict;
- 4.1.2. Identify and establish thresholds and triggers for various priority hazards affecting areas at risk;
- 4.1.3. Identify appropriate anticipatory actions corresponding to the hazards;
- 4.1.4. Establish and agree on targeting criteria for selecting beneficiaries of anticipatory actions;
- 4.1.5. Establish and institutionalize protocols on data administration and management on anticipatory actions; and
- 4.1.6. Formulate internal rules.

4.2. Long Term

- 4.2.1. Provide the BDRMMC science and evidence based technical advice on matters pertaining to risk mitigation and preparedness;
- 4.2.2. Provide guidance to BDRMMC on financing mechanisms and funds/resources that can be accessed for the implementation of hazard-specific Anticipatory Action Protocols;
- 4.2.3. Develop an Anticipatory Action Plan and Budget and ensure its inclusion into the Bangsamoro Development Plan and the respective Annual Ministry Budget.
- 4.2.4. Participate in Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) meetings especially in the event of an impending hazard;
- 4.2.5. Participate in the review and evaluation of Anticipatory Action simulation/activation;
- 4.2.6. Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation focus on implementation of the Anticipatory Actions;
- 4.2.7. Participate in Anticipatory Action simulation/activation and related trainings of the Joint SDG Programme; and
- 4.2.8. Provide updates on the progress of the Anticipatory Action work to the BDRMMC.

5. Secretariat

- 5.1. BARMM READI shall serve as the Secretariat, and will provide coordination, technical and administrative support to the TWG.
- 5.2. The Joint SDG Programme shall, within its project duration, provide financial and other relevant support to the BARMM READI. The member ministries may also provide support to facilitate the conduct of meetings and activities of the TWG, in accordance with their own mandate, and subject to the usual accounting and auditing rules.

III. MEETINGS

The AA TWG will have a quarterly meeting (every first month of the quarter), at a date agreed upon by its members during its first meeting. In case there are actions and issues that require immediate attention and discussion of the TWG, special meetings may be conducted.

IV. REPORTING

The TWG shall provide updates to the BDRRMC chaired by the Chief Minister during its regular Council meeting and submit written reports as may be required by the BDRRMC or by the Chief Minister.

For information, and compliance.

By Authority of the Chief Minister
AHOD BALAWAG EBRAHIM


ABDULRAHAF A. MACACUA
Senior Minister

OCM-BARMM RD-AMS
AAA015405


Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
Records Division - AMS
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DATE: JUL 21 2021
TIME: 7:50 PM

Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
Office of the Chief Minister
OFFICE OF THE SENIOR MINISTER
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Appendix G Enhanced 12 Point Priority Agenda of the BARMM 2023-2025

ENHANCED 12 POINT PRIORITY AGENDA OF THE BARMM 2023-2025

1. **A Stronger BARMM Bureaucracy.** Evolve a strong, responsive, and relevant BARMM bureaucracy through the enactment of the remaining priority codes and legislation. Promote good governance by enhancing enabling policies that impel transparency, accountability, and improvement of overall public financial management. Ensure horizontal and vertical alignment and integration of development plans at the national, regional, and local levels. Enhance capacity development support and develop an incentive scheme to encourage full functionality of constituent local government units.
2. **Digital Infrastructure and E-governance.** Build the needed digital infrastructure allowing for improved availability and accessibility of a digitized government, enhanced data privacy and security, and enhanced e-governance framework across the BARMM.
3. **Revenue Generation and Economic Comparative Advantage.** Intensify revenue generation through the creation of government-owned and -controlled corporations and other financial institutions, establishment of economic zones, and introduction of other initiatives to encourage investments and maximize the revenue potentials of the BARMM. Boost the economic development in BARMM by capitalizing on its comparative advantage when it comes to the economic potentials of its natural resources, the halal industry, ecotourism, the investment incentives in its existing and prospective economic zones, freeports, and industrial estates, and the development of Islamic banking and finance in the region. Enhance research and development, maximize science and technology, increase public and private partnerships, and endorse business-friendly policies.
4. **Agri-fishery Productivity and Food Security.** Promote socio-economic development, facilitate poverty alleviation, and strengthen regional food security by improving production in the agri-fishery sector and promoting value chain. Develop and implement responsive policies and innovative convergence programs that increase access to needed capital, resources, training, facilities, and equipment by farmers and fisherfolks, as well as connect their produce and harvest to a bigger market.
5. **Investment in Transportation, Communications, and Other Strategic Infrastructure.** Develop a system of reliable and resilient infrastructure for land, sea, and air transportation, communications, commercial, social, industrial, environmental and other strategic infrastructure, to spur economic growth in the BARMM.
6. **Energy Security.** Improve energy security through the exploration, development and utilization of energy resources, and improvement of the investment climate for the energy sector to attract private investment and, in the process, generate more jobs, create more revenue sources, and develop human capital in the BARMM.

7. **Social Protection and Universal Health Care.** Boost responsiveness and timeliness of social protection services in order to mitigate vulnerability to economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters. Improve equitable access to quality and affordable health care services, ensure protection from health financial risk and enhance modalities for diseases preparedness, prevention and management.
8. **Disaster Resilience and Climate-Change Adaptation.** Build resilience of communities to human-induced and natural disasters including emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, and adaptive capacities to climate change by pursuing holistic approach to disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. Strengthen environment and natural resources protection, conservation, rehabilitation, and management through strict enforcement of laws and the enhancement of socially-cohesive development initiatives.
9. **Quality and Holistic Education.** Improve access to quality and holistic education through the strengthening of the education system including the *madaris* system by investing in human resource development, skills training, and learning continuity programs, and advancing science, technology, and innovation.
10. **Support to the Marawi Rehabilitation.** Provide meaningful and IDP-centered support to the ongoing rehabilitation, reconstruction, and recovery of Marawi City.
11. **Peace, Justice, and Security.** Sustain and improve peace, justice, and security across the BARMM through stronger coordination and proactive collaboration with law enforcement agencies, development partners, and other relevant agencies and stakeholders. Operationalize the plural and enhanced justice system under the Bangsamoro Organic Law. Intensify peace building interventions, starting from securing the deliverables and commitments under the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro, including the attainment of transitional justice. Support the normalization process for the transitioning combatants, their families, and communities, through stronger cooperation, accountability, complementation, monitoring, and evaluation with the National Government.
12. **Bangsamoro Culture, Heritage, Identity and Diversity.** Advance the mainstreaming of the rich culture, heritage, and identity of the peoples of the Bangsamoro. Provide avenues for the meaningful engagement and participation of the diverse populace of the Bangsamoro and establish appropriate institutions towards a self-sustaining and inclusive development of the women, youth, and other vulnerable sectors.

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Annex H Poverty Registry Instruments

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENT HOUSEHOLD ASSESSMENT FORM <small>Page 1 of 6</small>		TIME STARTED: TIME ENDED:
I. IDENTIFICATION		
1. Household ID:	<input type="text"/>	
2. Address:	<input type="text"/> <small>Province City/Municipality</small> <input type="text"/> <small>Purok / Sitio / Zone / District Street Address (Bldg. Name / Blk. / Lot / House / Unit No.)</small>	Homeless: <input type="checkbox"/> Orphan: <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Number of Households in the Housing Unit:	<input type="text"/>	4. Length of stay of household in barangay: <input type="text"/>
5. Name of Respondent:	<input type="text"/>	6. Contact number: <input type="text"/>
II. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION		
7. Type of building/house (check one) <input type="radio"/> 1. Single house <input type="radio"/> 2. Duplex <input type="radio"/> 3. Multi Residential (three units or more) <input type="radio"/> 4. Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural building <input type="radio"/> 5. Institutional living quarters <input type="radio"/> 6. Other housing unit, specify _____	14. Is the toilet facility located inside the housing unit? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
8. Construction materials of the roof (check one) <input type="radio"/> 1. Galvanized iron/aluminum <input type="radio"/> 2. Tile concrete/clay tile <input type="radio"/> 3. Half galvanized iron and half concrete <input type="radio"/> 4. Wood <input type="radio"/> 5. Cogon/nipa/anhaw <input type="radio"/> 6. Asbestos <input type="radio"/> 7. Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials <input type="radio"/> 8. Other, specify _____	15. How many households share the toilet facility? _____	
9. Construction materials of the outer walls (check one) <input type="radio"/> 0. No walls <input type="radio"/> 1. Concrete/brick/stone <input type="radio"/> 2. Wood <input type="radio"/> 3. Half Concrete/brick/stone and half wood <input type="radio"/> 4. Galvanized iron/aluminum <input type="radio"/> 5. Bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa <input type="radio"/> 6. Asbestos <input type="radio"/> 7. Glass <input type="radio"/> 8. Makeshift/salvaged/improvised materials <input type="radio"/> 9. Others, specify _____	16. Is there electricity in the building/house? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
10. Construction materials of the flooring (check one) <input type="radio"/> 0. No flooring/earth <input type="radio"/> 1. Concrete/cement/marble/adobe <input type="radio"/> 2. Wood <input type="radio"/> 3. Concrete and wood <input type="radio"/> 4. Bamboo <input type="radio"/> 5. Makeshift/salvaged/improvised material <input type="radio"/> 6. Others, specify _____	17. What type of fuel does this household use for lighting? <input type="radio"/> 0. None <input type="radio"/> 4. Oil (vegetable, animal, and others) <input type="radio"/> 1. Electricity <input type="radio"/> 5. Others, specify _____ <input type="radio"/> 2. Kerosene (gaas) <input type="radio"/> 3. Liquefied petroleum	
11. How many bedrooms are there in the housing unit? <input type="radio"/> 0. None <input type="radio"/> 1. 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2. 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3. 3 or more bedrooms	18. What is the household's main source of water? <input type="radio"/> 0. None <input type="radio"/> 5. Tubed/piped shallow well <input type="radio"/> 1. Own use, faucet, community water system <input type="radio"/> 6. Dug well <input type="radio"/> 2. Shared faucet, community water system <input type="radio"/> 7. Protected spring <input type="radio"/> 3. Own use, tubed/piped deep well <input type="radio"/> 8. Unprotected spring <input type="radio"/> 4. Shared, tubed/piped deep well <input type="radio"/> 9. Lake, river, rain <input type="radio"/> 10. Peddler <input type="radio"/> 11. Others	
12. Tenure status of housing unit <input type="radio"/> 1. Own house and lot, or owner-like possession <input type="radio"/> 2. Rented house/room, including lot <input type="radio"/> 3. Own house, rented lot <input type="radio"/> 4. Own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner <input type="radio"/> 5. Own house, rent-free lot without consent of owner <input type="radio"/> 6. Rent-free house and lot with consent of owner <input type="radio"/> 7. Rent-free house and lot without consent of owner <input type="radio"/> 8. Not applicable	19. If water is communal/shared, who usually fetches the water in the household? <input type="radio"/> 1. Adult Woman (15 years or older) <input type="radio"/> 4. Boy (Under 15) <input type="radio"/> 2. Adult Man (15 years or older) <input type="radio"/> 5. Not applicable <input type="radio"/> 3. Girl (Under 15)	
13. Type of toilet facility that the household use <input type="radio"/> 0. None <input type="radio"/> 1. Water-sealed, sewer septic tank used exclusively by household <input type="radio"/> 2. Water-sealed, sewer septic tank, shared with other households <input type="radio"/> 3. Water-sealed, other depository, used exclusively by household <input type="radio"/> 4. Water-sealed, other depository, shared with other households <input type="radio"/> 5. Closed pit <input type="radio"/> 6. Open pit <input type="radio"/> 7. Open sea <input type="radio"/> 8. Others (pail system, and others), specify _____	20. Does this household have the following household devices in working condition? <input type="radio"/> 1. Radio/radio cassette <input type="radio"/> 10. Cooking range <input type="radio"/> 2. Television set <input type="radio"/> 11. Washing machine <input type="radio"/> 3. CD/DVD/VCD player <input type="radio"/> 12. Flat iron <input type="radio"/> 4. Component/ stereo set <input type="radio"/> 13. Microwave <input type="radio"/> 5. Landline/wireless telephone <input type="radio"/> 14. Toaster <input type="radio"/> 6. Cellular phone <input type="radio"/> 15. Blender <input type="radio"/> 7. Personal computer (desktop, laptop, netbook, and others) <input type="radio"/> 16. Coffee maker <input type="radio"/> 8. Refrigerator/freezer <input type="radio"/> 17. Rice cooker <input type="radio"/> 9. Electric fan <input type="radio"/> 18. Aircon <input type="radio"/> 19. Motor vehicle	
	21. What kind of fuel does this household usually use for cooking? <input type="radio"/> 0. None <input type="radio"/> 4. Charcoal <input type="radio"/> 1. Electricity <input type="radio"/> 5. Wood <input type="radio"/> 2. Kerosene (gaas) <input type="radio"/> 6. Others, specify _____ <input type="radio"/> 3. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	
	22. If wood, who collects the firewood in the household? <input type="radio"/> 1. Adult Woman (15 years or older) <input type="radio"/> 4. Boy (Under 15) <input type="radio"/> 2. Adult Man (15 years or older) <input type="radio"/> 5. Not applicable <input type="radio"/> 3. Girl (Under 15)	
	23. What means of transportation does your household usually use if traveling from house to school/hospital/market/work? <input type="radio"/> 0. None <input type="radio"/> 4. Bus <input type="radio"/> 1. Bicycle <input type="radio"/> 5. Taxi <input type="radio"/> 2. Pedicab/Tricycle <input type="radio"/> 6. Own car <input type="radio"/> 3. Jeepney <input type="radio"/> 7. Other, specify: _____	
	24. Does this household have access to internet? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 12. From elsewhere <input type="radio"/> 11. From Home <input type="radio"/> 2. No	

Household ID: _____

III. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (PART 1)

LINE NO	25. NAME			EXT.	26. DATE OF BIRTH			27. AGE	28. SEX	29. PS	30. MS	31. SP	32. REL	33. ETH
	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE		MM	DD	YYYY							
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
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25. Name	30. MS <u>Marital Status</u>	33. ETH <u>Ethnicity</u>	34. RH <u>Relationship to HH Head</u>	35. RF <u>Relationship to Nuclear Family Head</u>	36. POLY <u>Polygamous</u>	40. HEAR <u>Hearing</u>	Choices for questions 39 to 44
Write the complete name of the household (HH) member.	1 - Single 2 - Married 3 - Widowed 4 - Divorced / Separated 5 - Annulled 6 - Unknown	11 - Maranaw 12 - Molbog 13 - Palawanon 14 - Sama 15 - Sangil 16 - T'duray 17 - Tausug 18 - Yakan 19 - Other, specify _____	1 - Household Head 2 - Wife/Spouse 3 - Son/Daughter 4 - Brother/Sister 5 - Son-in-Law/Daughter-in-Law 6 - Grandson/Granddaughter 7 - Father/Mother 8 - Other Relative 9 - Boarder 10 - Domestic Helper 11 - Non-Relative	Nuclear Family Head 1 - Family Head 2 - Wife/Spouse 3 - Son/Daughter 4 - Brother/Sister 5 - Son-in-Law / Daughter-in-Law 6 - Grandson / Granddaughter 7 - Father/Mother 8 - Other Relative	1 - Yes 2 - No	Does ___ have any difficulty in hearing, even when using a hearing aid? 41. WALK Walking or Climbing Steps Does ___ have any difficulty in walking or climbing steps? 42. REM Remembering or Concentrating Does ___ have any difficulty in _____	1 - No, no difficulty at all 2 - Yes, some difficulty 3 - Yes, a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do it at all 45. PWD Person with Disability Is ___ a registered PWD (has a PWD ID)? 1 - Yes 2 - No
26. Date of Birth	Write the date of birth of the HH member.	1 - B'laan 2 - Badjao 3 - Bagogo 4 - Iranun 5 - Jama Mapun 6 - Kalagan 7 - Kalibugan 8 - Maguindanao 9 - Mandaya 10 - Manobo			How many wives/families reside in the housing unit? 0 - none 1 - 1 2 - 2 3 - more than 2		
27. Age	Write the age of the HH member.						
28. Sex	1 - Male 2 - Female						
29. PS <u>Physiological Status</u>	1 - Pregnant 2 - Lactating 3 - NA						
32. REL <u>Religion</u>	1 - Islam 2 - Christian 3 - Other						
39. SEE <u>Seeing</u>	Does ___ have any difficulty in seeing, even when wearing eyeglasses?						46. AS <u>Attending School/Preschool/Daycare</u> 1 - Yes 2 - No

CODES

III. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (PART 2)

LINE NO.	62. PERIOD	61. SECONDARY EA	60. PERIOD	59. PRIMARY EA	58. HO	57. SM	56. OFI	55. OVE	54. NE	53. BP	52. CW	51. PSOC	50. PRIMARY OCCUPATION/BUSINESS	49. JB	48. EMP	47. HEA	46. AS	45. PWD	44. COM	43. CARE	42. REM	41. WALK	40. HEAR	39. SEE	38. DIS	37. HH COUNT	36. POLY	35. RF	34. RH
1																													
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47. HEA Highest Education Attained	48. EMP Employment	51. PSOC Philippine Standard Occupation Code	53. BP Basis of Payment	54. NE Nature of Employment	56. OFI Overseas Contract Worker?	59 & 61. Primary and Secondary Entrepreneurial Activity (in the last 12 months)	60 & 62. PERIOD
0 - no grade completed 1 - preschool 2 - elementary 3 - elementary 4 - high school 5 - high school 6 - ALS undergraduate 7 - ALS 8 - vocational 9 - college undergraduate	Did ___ do any work/business during the past week? 1 - Yes 2 - No 49. JB Job or Business Although ___ did not work, does ___ have a job or business? 1 - Yes 2 - No 50. Primary Occupation / Business Write the primary occupation / business of the HH	Leave this column blank. Your AS will fill this out. 52. CW Class of Worker Where does ___ work? 1 - Worked for private household 2 - Worked for private establishment 3 - Worked for gov't/gov't corporation 4 - Self-employed without any paid employee 5 - Employer in own family-operated farm or business 6 - Worked with pay in own family-operated farm or business 7 - Worked without pay in own family-operated farm or business	What is the basis of the payment that ___ receives? 0 - In kind, imputed (received as wage/salary) 1 - Per piece 2 - Per hour 3 - Per day 4 - Monthly 5 - Pakyaw 6 - Other salaries / wages 7 - Not salaries / wages	1 - Permanent job / business / unpaid family work 2 - Short-term or seasonal or casual job / business / unpaid family work 3 - Worked for different employers or customer on day-to-day or week-to-week basis 55. OVE Overseas Is ___ overseas? 1 - Yes 2 - No	Is ___ Overseas Contract Worker? 1 - OCW 2 - Workers other than OCW 3 - Employees in Phil Embassy, Consulates & other missions 4 - Students abroad/tourists 5 - Others 57. SM Sending money to the household Does ___ send money to the household? 1 - Yes 2 - No	0 - None 1 - Crop farming and gardening 2 - Livestock and poultry raising 3 - Fishing 4 - Forestry and hunting 5 - Wholesale and retail 6 - Manufacturing 7 - Community, social, recreational, personal services 8 - Transportation, storage, and communication services 9 - Mining and quarrying 10 - Construction 11 - Others, specify _____	How long has ___ been engaged in entrepreneurial activity? 1 - Less than a month 2 - Less than a month 3 - Less than 3 months 4 - Less than 6 months 5 - 6-12 months 6 - Not applicable

CODES

IV. ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITIES	V. FOOD INSECURITY Page 4 of 6
<p>63. Does the household own another house and/or lot? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>64. Does the household rent out lands, spaces, buildings, or other properties? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>65. Is the property being rented out non-agricultural or agricultural? <input type="radio"/> 1. Non-agricultural <input type="radio"/> 3. Not applicable <input type="radio"/> 2. Agricultural <input type="radio"/> 4. Both (more than one property)</p> <p>66. Did the household receive income from these rentals in the past twelve (12) months? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 3. Not applicable <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>67. Does your household have access to land for farming? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p>	<p>75. In the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't Know <input type="radio"/> 2. No <input type="radio"/> 4. Refused</p> <p>76. In the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't Know <input type="radio"/> 2. No <input type="radio"/> 4. Refused</p> <p>77. In the last 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 3. Don't Know <input type="radio"/> 2. No <input type="radio"/> 4. Refused</p>
<p>68. What is your tenurial arrangement on the farm land? <input type="radio"/> 1. Fully owned by family <input type="radio"/> 2. Tenant (share of harvest) <input type="radio"/> 3. Leased/borrowed/rented (repayment in produce or money) <input type="radio"/> 4. Leased arrangement with a Plantation Company <input type="radio"/> 5. Rent free (no payment, but not owned) <input type="radio"/> 6. Voluntary offer to sale <input type="radio"/> 7. Other, specify _____ <input type="radio"/> 8. Not applicable</p> <p>69. What is/are the main crop(s)/marine product(s) that you cultivated/raised last year? <input type="radio"/> 1. Rice <input type="radio"/> 7. Rubber <input type="radio"/> 2. White corn <input type="radio"/> 8. Seaweeds <input type="radio"/> 3. Coconut <input type="radio"/> 9. Fisheries/marine products <input type="radio"/> 4. Root crops <input type="radio"/> 10. Other, specify: _____ <input type="radio"/> 5. Vegetables <input type="radio"/> 11. Not applicable <input type="radio"/> 6. Fruits</p> <p>70. Does your household own livestock? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>71. What livestock do you raise and how many? <input type="radio"/> 1. Carabao _____ <input type="radio"/> 2. Chicken _____ <input type="radio"/> 3. Cattle/cow _____ <input type="radio"/> 4. Duck _____ <input type="radio"/> 5. Goat _____ <input type="radio"/> 6. Other, specify: _____ <input type="radio"/> 7. Not applicable</p> <p>72. Do you or any member of the household usually go fishing? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>73. What is your usual method of fishing? <input type="radio"/> 1. Hook and line fishing <input type="radio"/> 4. Other, specify: _____ <input type="radio"/> 2. Fish and caging <input type="radio"/> 5. Not applicable <input type="radio"/> 3. Fish net trawling</p> <p>74. Where did household/s member/s fish in the past 12 months? <input type="radio"/> 1. Ocean <input type="radio"/> 5. Artificial fishpond <input type="radio"/> 2. River <input type="radio"/> 6. Swamps <input type="radio"/> 3. Creek/stream <input type="radio"/> 7. Lagoon (salt water) <input type="radio"/> 4. Natural freshwater pond/lake <input type="radio"/> 8. Other, specify _____ <input type="radio"/> 9. Not applicable</p>	<p>VI. HOUSEHOLD COPING MECHANISMS</p> <p>78. Has your household experienced any shocks/difficulties in the last 12 months? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>79. If yes, please rank the shocks and report the three most serious. _____ 1. Drought/irregular rains _____ 2. Floods _____ 3. Crops damaged by insects, disease, animals _____ 4. Lack of HH labor _____ 5. Lack of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc) _____ 6. HH member temporarily ill or injured _____ 7. HH member chronically ill _____ 8. Unusually high level of human disease _____ 9. Lack or loss of employment _____ 10. High costs of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer, etc) _____ 11. Political problems _____ 12. Price fluctuations _____ 13. Insecurity _____ 14. Death of a working household member _____ 15. Death of other household member _____ 16. Theft of money/valuables _____ 17. Theft of crops or livestock _____ 18. Severely high level of livestock diseases _____ 19. Prison/detainment _____ 20. Fire _____ 21. Other, specify _____ _____ 22. Not applicable</p> <p>80. What did the household do to compensate for this loss of income/assets? <input type="radio"/> 1. Eating less-preferred, cheaper foods <input type="radio"/> 2. Borrowing food/money from friends and relatives <input type="radio"/> 3. Reducing the number of meals per day <input type="radio"/> 4. Go a whole day without a meal (anyone in the HH, exclude fasting) <input type="radio"/> 5. Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, jewelry, etc) <input type="radio"/> 6. Reduced non-food expenses on health (including drugs) and education <input type="radio"/> 7. Sold productive assets or means of transport <input type="radio"/> 8. Spent savings <input type="radio"/> 9. Borrowed money from a formal lender/bank <input type="radio"/> 10. Sold house/land <input type="radio"/> 11. Withdrew children from school <input type="radio"/> 12. Sold animals <input type="radio"/> 13. Begging <input type="radio"/> 14. Marriage of children <input type="radio"/> 15. Asking assistance from the government <input type="radio"/> 16. Not applicable</p>

/I. GARBAGE DISPOSAL	VIII. VULNERABILITY AND ASSISTANCE Page 5 of 6
<p>i1. How does your household usually dispose your garbage? Check top 3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Picked up by garbage truck</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Dumping in individual pit (not burned)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Burning</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Composting</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Burying</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeding to animals</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Others, specify _____</p>	<p>91. In times of emergencies in the past 12 months, did your household receive external assistance?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Not applicable</p>
<p>/II. DISPLACEMENT</p> <p>i2. Was your family ever been displaced?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No</p> <p>i3. What is your place of origin? _____</p> <p>i4. What was the reason for the displacement?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Conflict-related <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Other, specify _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Natural hazards <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Economic-related</p> <p>i5. How many times in the past three years were you displaced?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Once <input type="checkbox"/> 4. More than three times</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Twice <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Thrice</p> <p>i6. When was the last time you were displaced?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. A week ago <input type="checkbox"/> 5. A year ago</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. A month ago <input type="checkbox"/> 6. More than a year ago</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. 1-6 months ago <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Cannot remember</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. 6-12 months ago <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Not applicable</p> <p>i7. How long have you been staying in this location?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Less than a week <input type="checkbox"/> 5. 1 year</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Less than a month <input type="checkbox"/> 6. More than a year</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. 1-6 months <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Cannot remember</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. 6-12 months <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Not applicable</p> <p>i8. Have you decided to permanently reside in this location?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Not applicable</p> <p>i9. What is the main reason why you have not decided yet to permanently stay in this location?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Intend to return to place of origin once situation improves</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Political situation in the present location is not stable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Economic condition in the present location is difficult</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Present location is subject to perennial natural hazards</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other, specify _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Not applicable</p> <p>i10. Which of the following situations happened when your household was displaced?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Better economic situation <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Separated from other family/relatives</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Safer/peaceful community <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Children stopped schooling</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Lost of homes <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other, specify: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Lost of jobs/livelihood <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Not applicable</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Lost of lives</p>	<p>92. During the past 12 months, did you or any member of your household receive or avail of any of the following programs?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Scholarship</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Day care service/ECCD</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Supplementary feeding</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sustainable Livelihood Program's Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran (SLP SEA-K)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Skills/Livelihood training</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Housing</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Microcredit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. PhilHealth</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10. Subsidized rice</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 11. Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) program</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 12. Social Pension</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 13. Kalahi-CIDSS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 14. Disaster relief assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 15. Emergency financial assistance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 16. Others, specify: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 17. Not applicable</p> <p>93. What is/are the name/s of the program? _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
	<p>94. Who implemented this program?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. National</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Province</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. City/municipality</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Barangay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Congress/district</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Private organizations/NGOs</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Don't know</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 8. Others, specify: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 9. Not applicable</p>
	<p>IX. PEACE AND ORDER</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions will be a bit personal and about experiences that may have happened to you and your household. Your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously.</i></p> <p>95. Did your household ever been a victim of the following crime/s:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 0. No, never been a victim <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Theft</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Murder/Homicide <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Robbery</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Physical Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Drugs (cultivate, sell, use)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Violence against women <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other, specify: _____</p> <p>96. Where did the crime happen?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Within the barangay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Outside the barangay but within the municipality/city</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Outside the municipality/city but within the province</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Outside the province</p>
	<p>X. CONFLICT</p> <p>97. Did any member of the household ever experience being caught in the middle of an armed-conflict confrontation?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Refused</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Don't know</p> <p>98. Where did the confrontation happen?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Within the barangay</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Outside the barangay but within the municipality/city</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Outside the municipality/city but within the province</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4. Outside the province</p>

IX. DECLARATION

X. CERTIFICATION

On behalf of all the members of my household, I confirm that the information I have provided in this form is true and represent accurate information of our household.

I understand that the data collected from this assessment will be processed, managed, and maintained in a secured database by the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD). Such data will be used to determine poverty status and serve as basis for research and in the development and implementation of social protection programs and services to promote the interest of the poor.

I authorize MSSD to manage the information, including personal data, obtained from this household assessment and allow the processing and controlled disclosure or transfer of data to its development partners and other stakeholders in accordance with the DSWD policies on Data Sharing and the provisions of Republic Act No. 10173 or the Data Privacy Act (DPA) of 2012.

Name of Respondent

Thumbmark of Respondent

Signature of Respondent

As Enumerator and Area Supervisor hired by MSSD for the purpose of this assessment, we confirm that for this household, the data gathering process was accomplished in accordance with the policies and procedures prescribed by the Ministry.

We attest that the information provided in this form was personally obtained and reviewed by us.

We further declare that all household information collected and validated was managed with strict confidentiality and protected from unlawful and unauthorized processing.

We are aware that any violation committed on the foregoing will be penalized in accordance with pertinent provisions of RA 10173 or the Data Privacy Act of 2012.

Name of Enumerator

Date Accomplished (mm/dd/yyyy)

Signature of Enumerator

Name of Area Supervisor

Date Reviewed (mm/dd/yyyy)

Signature of Area Supervisor

REMARKS



BARANGAY/COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

Ministry of Social Services and Development

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TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY AREA SUPERVISOR

REGION		NAME OF RESPONDENT	
PROVINCE		DESIGNATION/POSITION IN THE BARANGAY	
MUNICIPALITY/CITY		ADDRESS OF THE BARANGAY HALL	
BARANGAY			

I. BARANGAY FACILITIES/CHARACTERISTICS		5. Do farmers, farm laborers, fishermen, loggers, and forest product gatherers constitute more than half of the population 10 years old and over?	
I. Is your barangay, a...		<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
a. poblacion/city district?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	II. KINDS OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE BARANGAY In the barangay, is there a/an...	
b. former poblacion/city district?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
II. Is this barangay accessible to the national highway?		<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
I. In your barangay, is there a...		6. Commercial establishment like wholesale store, department store, Bazaar, hardware store, drugstore, gasoline station, sari-sari store, or other stores with current merchandise worth P600 or more.	
a. town/city hall or provincial capitol?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	a. How many commercial establishments in this barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
b. public plaza or park for recreation?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	b. How many commercial establishments outside the barangay but within 2 kms. from the barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
c. barangay health center?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	7. Recreational establishments like movie house, night club, bar, beer garden, billiard hall, bowling alley, video tapes/cd rental, computer games station, videoke, internet café, cockpit arena, gym, sports house, etc.	
d. maternity clinic?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
e. hospital?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	a. How many recreational establishments in this barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
f. day care center?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	b. How many recreational establishments outside the barangay but within 2 kms. From the barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
g. elementary school?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	8. Hotel, dormitory, motel, or other lodging places.	
h. high school?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
i. college/university?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	a. How many hotels, dormitory, motel or other lodging places in this barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
j. women's/crisis center?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	9. Banking institution, pawnshop, financing/investment or insurance company/agency, others.	
k. church?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
l. cemetery?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	a. How many banking institution, pawnshop, financing/investment or insurance company, or others in this barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
m. library?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	10. Auto repair shop, vulcanizing shop, electronic repair shop, or other repair shops	
n. fire station?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
o. seaport in operation?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	a. How many auto repair shop, vulcanizing shop, electronic repair shop, or other repair shops in this barangay have less than 100 employees?	<input type="text"/>
p. community waterworks system?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	I. Does your barangay have a street pattern, i.e. network of streets of at least three streets or roads?	
q. post office or postal service?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
r. market place or building where trading activities are carried out?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
s. landline telephone system or calling station?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
t. cellular phone signal?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
u. internet?	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		
v. masjid/madrasa	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No	
w. Barangay Council for the Protection of Children (BCPC)	<input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No		



BARANGAY/COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

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<p>11. Establishments offering personal services like restaurant, cafeteria, or refreshment parlor (excluding mobile eating places), beauty parlor, barber shop, massage parlor, industry shop, funeral parlor, or other establishments offering personal services.</p> <p>a. How many establishments offering personal services in this barangay have less than or equal to 100 employees? <input type="text"/></p>	<p>VI. IN-MOVERS</p> <p>16. Was there a large number of families who moved to this barangay in the last five years due to the following reasons...</p> <p>a. Typhoon? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>b. Other natural calamity/disaster? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>c. Peace and order problem? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>d. Other reasons, specify: _____ <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p>
<p>III. DISABILITY FRIENDLY SERVICES</p> <p>12. Does the barangay have programs for persons with disability (PWD)? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p><i>If yes, are any of the following programs/services available to the barangay?</i></p> <p>a. Job-training (Income generating training) <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>c. Socialization <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>d. Granting of assistive devices <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>e. Medical mission/health benefits/free medicine <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>13. Who provides these services?</p> <p>a. National <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>b. Province <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>c. City/municipality <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>d. Barangay <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>e. Congress/district <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>f. Private organizations/NGOs <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>g. Don't know <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>h. Others, specify: _____ <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p>	<p>VII. GARBAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM</p> <p>17. Are any of the following community garbage disposal facilities present in the barangay?</p> <p>a. Open dump site? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>b. Sanitary landfill? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>c. Compost pits? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>d. Material Recover Facility (MRF)? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>e. Other, specify: _____ <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>VIII. WATER SUPPLY</p> <p>18. Are any of the following water systems present in the barangay?</p> <p>a. Level I water system (Point source) <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>b. Level II water system (Communal) <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>c. Level III water system (Piped water) <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p>
<p>IV. INFORMAL SETTLERS</p> <p>14. In this barangay, how many households dwell in...</p> <p>a. private land which they do not own <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. danger areas like esteros, railroad tracks, garbage dumps, river banks, shorelines, waterways, sidewalks, roads, parks and playgrounds? <input type="text"/></p> <p>V. PRESENCE OF RELOCATION AREA</p> <p>15. In this barangay, is there a...</p> <p>a. temporary relocation area? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p> <p>b. permanent resettlement area? <input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No</p>	<p>VII. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS</p> <p>19. During the past 12 months, how many times did the following events occur?</p> <p>a. Typhoon <input type="text"/></p> <p>b. Flooding <input type="text"/></p> <p>c. Drought <input type="text"/></p> <p>d. Earthquake <input type="text"/></p> <p>e. Volcanic eruption <input type="text"/></p> <p>f. Landslide <input type="text"/></p> <p>g. Tsunami <input type="text"/></p> <p>h. Fire <input type="text"/></p> <p>i. Armed conflict <input type="text"/></p> <p>j. Epidemic <input type="text"/></p> <p>k. Pest infestation <input type="text"/></p> <p>l. Livestock/Poultry Diseases <input type="text"/></p>



BARANGAY/COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

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VIII. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS

20. Does the barangay have a written disaster risk reduction plan? 1. Yes 2. No

21. Does the barangay have a disaster/emergency response team? 1. Yes 2. No

22. Does the barangay have designated evacuation centers? 1. Yes 2. No

23. Does the barangay have any of the following disaster/emergency response equipment?

- a. rubber boats 1. Yes 2. No
- b. handheld radios 1. Yes 2. No
- c. rain gear (e.g. raincoats, boots) 1. Yes 2. No
- d. emergency service vehicle 1. Yes 2. No
- e. flashlights 1. Yes 2. No
- f. medicines/first aid supplies 1. Yes 2. No
- g. life vests 1. Yes 2. No
- h. megaphone 1. Yes 2. No
- i. others, specify: _____ 1. Yes 2. No

24. Does the barangay have designated shelter for unaccompanied/separated children? 1. Yes 2. No

IX. PEACE AND ORDER

25. Does the barangay have reported cases on the following crimes in the past 12 months?

Crimes against Persons

- a. Murder/Homicide 1. Yes 2. No
- b. Physical Injury 1. Yes 2. No
- c. Rape 1. Yes 2. No

Crimes against Property

- d. Theft 1. Yes 2. No
- e. Robbery 1. Yes 2. No

Other crimes

- f. Prohibited Drug Use 1. Yes 2. No
- g. Human Trafficking 1. Yes 2. No
- h. Illegal Recruitment 1. Yes 2. No
- i. Prostitution 1. Yes 2. No
- j. Spousal/Partner Abuse 1. Yes 2. No
- k. Sexual Harassment 1. Yes 2. No
- l. Other, specify: _____ 1. Yes 2. No

X. DECLARATION

I declare that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge.

NAME OF RESPONDENT

SIGNATURE OF RESPONDENT

DATE ACCOMPLISHED

I declare that the above information was obtained/reviewed by me personally.

AREA SUPERVISOR

SIGNATURE OF AREA SUPERVISOR

DATE REVIEWED

Appendix I BARMM Memorandum no 0392, Creation of Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group



Republic of the Philippines
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER
Bangsamoro Government Center, Governor Gutierrez Avenue, Rosary Heights VII, Cotabato City 9600

MEMORANDUM

Order No. 0392 *fm*

Series of 2021

TO : ALL CONCERNED MINISTRIES AND OFFICES
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

SUBJECT : CREATION OF BARMM ANTICIPATORY ACTION TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

DATE : 19 July 2021 / 9 Dhul-Hijjah 1442

I. BACKGROUND

1. On May 18-21, 2021, the Joint SDG Programme facilitated a workshop on *Enhancing Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection in BARMM: Understanding Anticipatory Action on Drought* as part of its capacity building support to BARMM Ministries on monitoring and analyzing natural and human induced risks. The workshop aimed to develop a Draft Anticipatory Action Drought using lessons learned from the successful pilot of Anticipatory Action for Drought in Maguindanao.
2. The workshop brought together technical officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR), Ministry of Interior and Local Government (MILG), Ministry of Finance, and Budget and Management (MFBM), Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA), Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs (MIPA) and Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) with varied experiences in supporting and implementing social protection, climate change and disaster management activities across the bureaucracy. Recognizing the important contribution of Anticipatory Action in building a resilient Bangsamoro, the workshop participants committed as a way forward to pursue the development of hazard specific Anticipatory Action Tools for BARMM through an inter-ministerial Anticipatory Action (AA) Technical Working Group (TWG).
3. Anticipatory Action (also known as Early Warning Early Action or Forecast Based Financing) is an innovative mechanism for Risk Informed Shock Responsive Social Protection Program (RISRSP) that aims to trigger pre-agreed early actions with pre-approved financing when science-based forecasts reach a pre-defined threshold. By releasing funding in anticipation of a crisis, it is expected that damage, loss and suffering will be reduced, if not entirely avoided. Through the provision of critical support and appropriate interventions to affected populations before the height of a crisis is reached, Anticipatory Action helps mitigate the impacts by protecting

people's lives, livelihood, and income. With the increasing intensity and frequency of natural hazards and human-induced conflicts, such an anticipatory approach becomes all the more imperative for governments and humanitarian actors.

4. Numerous studies have shown that in addition to life-cycle shocks, natural and human-induced disasters are the major factors contributing to lingering poverty in the country. The Philippines is one of the world's most natural disaster-prone countries due to a combination of exposure to typhoons, floods, landslides, droughts, volcanoes, earthquakes and the country's considerable vulnerability to these hazards. The Bangsamoro Region is likewise exposed to these hazards with a particularly higher disaster risk to flooding and drought as well as to conflict.
5. Flooding is a hazard perennially experienced by the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region, particularly in the province of Maguindanao, which is the catch basin of the Rio Grande De Mindanao River. Several notable flooding incidents have been recorded in the past. For instance, one single event in October 2020, more than 40,000 families were affected, and an estimated 1,500 hectares of agricultural production areas were flooded amounting to about PHP10 million in damages. With the number of floods experienced in the region, flooding greatly impinge on the economic development of the Bangsamoro Region.
6. Drought likewise regularly causes damage to the agriculture and fishing sector. FAO reported USD325 million worth of total damage and production losses in crops due to El Niño-induced drought from February 2015 to July 2016. An estimated 413,456 farming households were affected and needed support to recommence farming activities for the next cropping season. Sixteen of the country's 18 regions were affected with its impact strongest in Mindanao. Drought is a main hazard for BARMM, particularly in the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, and Sulu. Drought episodes in 2015-16 and 2018-19 prompted the declaration of a state of calamity where agriculture sector was one of the hardest hit. However, lessons learned from the 2018 Anticipatory Action Tool pilot tested by FAO in Maguindanao, and Lanao del Sur indicated that with several months lead time, lives and livelihoods of affected communities can be protected using anticipatory approach. Cost benefit analysis of the pilot intervention showed that for every 1 USD invested in preparedness/anticipatory action, the affected communities gained over four (4.4) USD in avoided losses and other benefits.
7. Given these pieces of evidence, the BARMM government intends to carefully undertake the harmonization of the plans and actions on these disaster events through collective efforts of the various Ministries. Thus, the creation of an AA TWG under the Bangsamoro Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRMMC) aims to enhance the institutional capacity of the Bangsamoro Government to protect people's lives, livelihood, and income by providing critical and appropriate interventions to affected populations before the crisis reaches its peak.

Protocols for various hazards, early warning system monitoring processes that will allow BARMM to activate pre-emptive responses to safeguard communities and build resilience of agriculture-based livelihood in the Bangsamoro Region.

2. Consistent with Agenda 10 of the BARMM 12-Point Agenda, the AA TWG will also leverage productive partnership between the Bangsamoro Government, the participating United Nations Offices under the Joint SDG Programme on RISRSP in BARMM and other development partners for complementation of programs and projects to maximize results.

3. Composition

- 3.1. The AA TWG will lead in developing Anticipatory Action Protocols for various hazards affecting the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region. Building on the mandates of each ministry and leveraging on existing regional coordinating structures on disaster risk management, the AA TWG will likewise lead in early warning system monitoring and in acting pre-emptively in order to safeguard communities and build the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods.
- 3.2. The Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG) and Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) representatives shall serve as co-chairs of the TWG. Its membership shall include designated Bangsamoro DRRM Council focals and their alternates from the following ministries and offices:
 - a. Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA);
 - b. BARMM Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (BARMM-READI);
 - c. Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD);
 - d. Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST);
 - e. Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, and Energy (MENRE);
 - f. Ministry of Finance and Budget Management (MFBM);
 - g. Ministry of Indigenous Peoples Affairs (MIPA);
 - h. Ministry of Public Order and Safety (MPOS);
 - i. Ministry of Basic, Higher, and Tertiary Education (MBHTE);
 - j. Ministry of Public Works (MPW);
 - k. Ministry of Human Settlements and Development (MHSD); and
 - l. Ministry of Health (MOH).
- 3.3. To ensure that BARMM anticipatory action work is linked with current initiatives of nearby regions and national initiatives and policies, the following agencies will be invited to participate in the AA TWG:
 - a. Mindanao PAGASA Regional Services Division (MPRSD);
 - b. Mindanao River Basin Management Council; and
 - c. Office of Civil Defense (Regional Office).
- 3.4. The TWG may engage additional technical/sectoral specialists or leverage on expertise of the non-government organizations and United Nations- agencies implementing risk informed shock responsive social protection programs in BARMM to assist in performing related tasks.

4. Functions and Responsibilities

The AA TWG shall perform the following:

4.1. Short Term/Immediate

- 4.1.1. Develop Anticipatory Action Protocols for various hazards, particularly those presenting a high disaster risk in the region, such as flooding, drought, and conflict;
- 4.1.2. Identify and establish thresholds and triggers for various priority hazards affecting areas at risk;
- 4.1.3. Identify appropriate anticipatory actions corresponding to the hazards;
- 4.1.4. Establish and agree on targeting criteria for selecting beneficiaries of anticipatory actions;
- 4.1.5. Establish and institutionalize protocols on data administration and management on anticipatory actions; and
- 4.1.6. Formulate internal rules.

4.2. Long Term

- 4.2.1. Provide the BDRMMC science and evidence based technical advice on matters pertaining to risk mitigation and preparedness;
- 4.2.2. Provide guidance to BDRMMC on financing mechanisms and funds/resources that can be accessed for the implementation of hazard-specific Anticipatory Action Protocols;
- 4.2.3. Develop an Anticipatory Action Plan and Budget and ensure its inclusion into the Bangsamoro Development Plan and the respective Annual Ministry Budget.
- 4.2.4. Participate in Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) meetings especially in the event of an impending hazard;
- 4.2.5. Participate in the review and evaluation of Anticipatory Action simulation/activation;
- 4.2.6. Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation focus on implementation of the Anticipatory Actions;
- 4.2.7. Participate in Anticipatory Action simulation/activation and related trainings of the Joint SDG Programme; and
- 4.2.8. Provide updates on the progress of the Anticipatory Action work to the BDRMMC.

5. Secretariat

- 5.1. BARMM READI shall serve as the Secretariat, and will provide coordination, technical and administrative support to the TWG.
- 5.2. The Joint SDG Programme shall, within its project duration, provide financial and other relevant support to the BARMM READI. The member ministries may also provide support to facilitate the conduct of meetings and activities of the TWG, in accordance with their own mandate, and subject to the usual accounting and auditing rules.

III. MEETINGS


The AA TWG will have a quarterly meeting (every first month of the quarter), at a date agreed upon by its members during its first meeting. In case there are actions and issues that require immediate attention and discussion of the TWG, special meetings may be conducted.

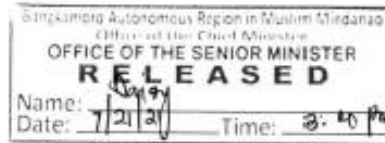
IV. REPORTING

The TWG shall provide updates to the BDRRMC chaired by the Chief Minister during its regular Council meeting and submit written reports as may be required by the BDRRMC or by the Chief Minister.

For information, and compliance.

By Authority of the Chief Minister
AHOD BALAWAG EBRAHIM


ABDULHAFID A. MACACUA
Senior Minister



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