

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme
Evidence-based Final Narrative Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

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	Agency/others	Joint SDG Fund contribution	Co-funding	Total
	UNDP	502,800	200,000	702,800
	UNICEF	248,600	150,000	398,600
	UNFPA	248,600	150,000	398,600
	Total	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CWC	Council for the Welfare of Children
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DepEd	Department of Education
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
E.O.	Executive Order
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
JP	Joint Programme
JPMCU	Joint Programme Management Coordination Unit
MTFF	Medium-Term Financing Framework
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NSC	National Steering Committee
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PLCPD	Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development
POPCOM	Commission on Population and Development
PUNOs	Participating UN Offices
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Executive summary

The Joint Programme (JP) on “Reaping the Demographic Dividends and Managing the Socio-Economic Impact of COVID-19 by Applying an Integrated Financing Framework in the Philippines” sought to establish an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Philippines and strengthen components of its building blocks within the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The new Development Finance Assessment (DFA) presents a timely overview on the state of SDG attainment in the Philippines and the current financing landscape, showing the reversals in the progress of 13 of the SDG targets and the negative impact on government revenues and debt. The DFA, last published in 2018, was updated under the guidance of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and Department of Finance (DOF).

The JP generated data on the level of government investments for health, education, and access to sexual and reproductive health (SDGs 3, 4 and 5.6) which was previously unavailable through a budget tagging exercise at the national level. This work lays the foundation for providing visibility to government investments in programs that contribute to all SDGs across all national government agencies and allow for more rigorous assessment of program effectiveness. A parallel effort was also undertaken in budget tagging for child-focused programs was developed and pilot tested with the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC). This is foundational work for establishing a system to aggregate data on local government financial investments for child-related SDGs that can lead to increased investments in critical social services such as health, nutrition, child protection, education, and social protection.

A demonstration case for applying the INFF in maximizing the demographic dividend and addressing teenage pregnancy executed under the JP led to an increase in government budgetary allocation for teacher training on comprehensive sexuality education and the national family planning program by US\$23.5 million. This outcome was made possible through the National Action Plan to Address Teenage Pregnancy developed by the JP and its subsequent advocacy for increased public sector investment.

To provide policy support to government in its goal of maximising the demographic dividend, the JP supported to conduct of a Population and Development Situational Assessment and an Impact of COVID-19 on the Youth. The JP also developed a costing toolkit for adolescent-friendly health services to help local governments plan investments for the upgrade of their health services and access additional funding from the Department of Health (DOH) once they successfully upgrade their level of service.

The various assessments and studies undertaken by this project point to a financing gap which has been made worse by COVID-19. The JP, as part of the DFA, dialogued with government and non-government partners and identified the following potential alternative financing strategies: a) Public-Private Partnerships in Health, b) labelled bonds, c) diaspora investments, d) development of SDG investor maps, and e) donation-based crowd funding platforms. Work is on-going in developing and designing these instruments.

The JP contributed to the UN Development System reform as close coordination between the different PUNOs at the technical level led to improved coherence of programs and policies. PUNOs were able to strengthen their engagement with government partners through the different streams of work under the INFF, providing them new perspectives and knowledge on how the broader government planning and budgeting system works, complementing their sectoral work. The Development Finance Assessment produced by the JP has been hugely useful for UNCT work, particularly for the Common Country Analysis undertaken for the 2024-2028 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between UN and the Government of the Philippines.

A key learning from the JP implementation is that the Philippine government has systems, structures, and processes in place to build a country-led integrated national financing framework. These included the Development Budget Coordinating Council (DBCC) and its SDB sub-committee and the different processes in the issuance of key government policies on financing and expenditures that are coordinated within the DBCC and its members. Strengthening these mechanisms posit a great opportunity for further harmonizing planning, programming, and financing for the SDGs.

Context

The Philippines’ Ambisyon 2040, which presents the long-term aspirations of the country and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 both contain goals and targets that are consistent with various SDG targets. While the SDGs have been incorporated in the PDP and other government development frameworks, the goals and targets will benefit from a strategy articulating how the aspirations it lays out are costed and how these will be financed. In particular, the link of the national and sectoral plans with the budgeting process and financing strategies requires further strengthening as these plans and the related SDGs are not mandatory considerations in the formulation of the annual national budgets and the financing gap is significant. This disconnect between plans and budgets, especially as they relate to SDGs, is expected to be starker as government recalibrates and re-strategizes its approaches – policy- and programme-wise – to respond to, mitigate the impact of, and transition to a new normal given the severe socio-economic damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. How the SDGs will be financed is not mentioned in the most recent guidelines^[1] issued on the formulation of the annual budget nor immediately evident in the government’s “We Recover As One” Roadmap for COVID-19, and how other financing flows can be leveraged to achieve the national development outcomes and the SDGs. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed weaknesses in the country’s health system, and the subsequent adverse impacts on the economy and way of life of Filipinos are already evident (*Inception Report, Updating of UN CCA for the Philippines, August 2020*). For the first time since measurements began in 1990, UNDP estimates that global human development—a combination of education, health, and living standards—could fall this year. While presenting enormous challenges, the COVID-19 pandemic also presents vast opportunities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Joint Programme (JP) applied the building blocks of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to provide catalytic support – tools, technical assistance for strengthening systems, coordination and consensus building on priorities as part of a whole of government approach in support of the Ambisyon 2040, the PDP 2017-2022 and the COVID-19 “We Recover As One” roadmap. It will assist in strengthening government’s planning and budgeting mechanisms at both the national and subnational level to ensure that resource allocation is more effectively targeted and in putting in place a more diversified financing framework that can together help to leverage additional resources for the implementation of COVID-19 recovery strategies, and ultimately, the achievement of the SDGs in an integrated manner. A demonstration case on the application of the INFF in the areas of reaping the demographic dividend and addressing teenage pregnancies, both of which are identified as government priorities in the PDP 2017-2022 and E.O. 141 issued in 2021 respectively.

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

Joint Programme Results

1. Overview of Strategic Final Results

1.1. Overall assessment

	Above expectations (fully achieved expected JP results and made additional progress)
	In line with expectations (achieved expected JP results)
x	Satisfactory (majority of expected JP results achieved, but with some limitations/adjustments)
	Not-satisfactory (majority of expected JP results not achieved due to unforeseen risks/challenges)

The JP completed 84% of target outputs and is on-track to complete 94% by 31 March 2023. It successfully applied INFF to a demonstration case and generated US\$23.5 million in additional public sector financing for SDG 5.6 in the 2023 national budget. It also achieved gains in strengthening INFF building blocks and identified alternative financing strategies.

A satisfactory rating is given because while the JP was able to achieve most target outputs, many were produced later than expected given the challenges encountered. Continuing engagement with government agencies beyond the programme duration is necessary to ensure target outcomes are achieved.

1.2. Key results achieved

The JP achieved the following results:

Establishment and Strengthening of INFF in the country. Capacity building support was provided to the SDG-subcommittee and its Secretariat, paving the way for the development of an INFF Roadmap and strengthening components of the INFF Building Blocks.

Assessment & diagnostics: Under the guidance of NEDA, DBM and DOF, the JP supported the updating of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA), last published in 2018. It presents a timely overview on the attainment of the SDGs in the Philippines and the initial impact of COVID-19. It also presents the financing landscape in the Philippines and shows how COVID-19 has impacted public sector financing and debt and provides an assessment of the financing gap for SDG 4.

Monitoring and review: A budget tagging methodology was developed to provide visibility on the level of public investments being made for each SDG sub-target. It was pilot tested in three areas: SDG 3 (Health), SDG 4 (Education), and SDG 5.6 (Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health). This provided more precise estimates on public investments for the years 2018-2020. Government appreciated the SDG budget tagging and committed to see this rolled-out to other SDGs.

A Budget Tagging tool for child-focused programs at the local government level was also developed together with the Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC). Framed around the four core rights of the child, the tool was aimed at strengthening capacities on expenditure monitoring and budget analysis at the subnational level to ensure equity in and increase investments on critical social services such as health, nutrition, child protection, education, and social protection. This is foundational work for establishing a system to aggregate data on local government financial investments for child-related SDGs.

Demonstration of INFF in reducing teenage pregnancy and maximizing the demographic dividend. The JP provided critical support to POPCOM and PLCPD in the development of a National Action Plan that adopts an INFF perspective to address teenage pregnancy and in the advocacy for additional financing for programs contained in the action plan. It succeeded in generating an additional US\$14.14 million for teacher training on comprehensive sexuality education and HIV/AIDS and an additional US\$9.33 million for the national family planning program in the 2023 national budget.

Assessment & Diagnostic: The JP supported studies on the Impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs for the Youth and a Population and Development Situational Analysis of the Philippines, which presents the impact of COVID-19 on demographic trends.

Monitoring and Review: UNICEF supported the development of a costing toolkit for adolescent-friendly health services to help local governments plan investments for such and access additional financing from DOH once they successfully upgrade their level of services.

Identifying Alternative Financing Strategies. Building on the DFA report, five alternative financing strategies were identified together with government and non-government partners: a) Public-Private Partnerships in Health, b) labelled bonds, c) diaspora investments, d) development of SDG investor maps, and e) donation-based crowd funding platforms. However, these proposals still need to be fully developed.

1.3. Results achieved on Integrated National Financing Framework

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INCEPTION PHASE

An assessment on the four building blocks of the INFF in the country was completed in 2022 as part of the DFA and a draft INFF roadmap was developed and presented to the TWG. The roadmap is now pending review and adoption of the SDG Sub-committee, which serves as the SDG coordinating mechanism within the Executive Branch of government. The Roadmap recommends three key action points over the next two years:

- Continue work on further integration of planning and financing through identified initiatives,
- Adopt policies and legislation to spur private investments in the SDGs,
- Sustained collaboration between various stakeholders: national government, local governments, business, civil society and international development partners.

ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSTICS

A comprehensive financing needs assessment on the attainment of the SDGs could not be undertaken given the lack of cost estimates to attain each SDG sub-target and lack of data on government spending for the SDGs. These were validated during the preparation of the DFA and execution of budget tagging for the SDGs. The JP has made 4 critical contributions in addressing these gaps:

- As part of the DFA, the cost requirement for select SDG 3 sub-targets being addressed by 9 specific government programs (e.g. Safe motherhood program, national family planning program and HIV, AIDS, STI prevention program) were estimated through a unit cost methodology;
- The National SDG Budget Tagging Exercise was able to generate data on national government spending for three fiscal years (2018-2020) for all targets under SDG 3 and 4, and SDG 5.6. More importantly, it provided a methodology and policy recommendations on how budget tagging could be undertaken by national government. This was undertaken in close coordination with NEDA and DBM, both of which expressed a commitment to follow through and roll-out for all SDGs across all concerned agencies given its value as input for policy and budget allocation;
- Cost estimates for budgetary requirements for reproductive health and family planning programs were provided to Commission on Population and Development (POPCOM) through the JP;
- Costing tool kits for adolescent-friendly health services at the local government level were also developed under the guidance of DOH and DILG;
- The COVID-19 Impact Study on the Youth identified worsening trends for the youth in terms of poverty, food security, and mental health. It also observed continuing gender disparities in well-being and human capital wherein girls better off than boys and proposed policy interventions to build gender equitable attitudes and skill sets among younger adolescents (e.g. addressing toxic masculinity)
- The Population and Development Situational Analysis concluded that the pandemic increased the number of consumers supported by each worker from an average of 2.24 in 2019 to 2.43 in 2020 due to the decrease in the total number of effective workers. It also proposes key interventions to maximize the demographic dividend.

While these initiatives generated specific sectoral data, they also developed methodologies that would be adopted later to identify financing gaps in other sectors / SDG sub-targets. Notwithstanding the lack of data on levels of public financing for the SDGs, progress is assessed to be at the advancing phase.

FINANCING STRATEGY

The JP conducted a policy dialogue on the INFF and alternative financing strategies. Several opportunities for financing were identified: a) Public-Private Partnerships in Health, b) labelled bonds, c) diaspora investments, d) development of SDG investor maps, and e) donation-based crowd funding platforms. However, these proposals still need to be fully developed together with government.

The JP also adopted budget advocacy as a financing strategy to generate additional resources from public expenditures. Through the efforts of POPCOM and the Philippine Legislators' Committee on Population and Development (PLCPD), the JP generated an additional US\$23 million in public investments related to SDG 5.6 by influencing the allocation of public investments in the national budget.

Efforts in budget tagging for the SDGs are also expected to aid the channelling of additional resources to severely underfunded SDGs in the next budget cycles of national and local governments. In addition, the studies supported by the JP have also generated data that can be used to advocate for better alignment of national and local budgets to SDG priorities.

Independent of the JP activities, the new administration which came into power on 30 June 2022 has developed and published two policies on government financing: the first-ever national government Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF) and DOF's Sustainable Financing Roadmap. The MTFF cites two priority measures of government to generate additional tax revenue: a) value added tax on digital goods and services, b) excise tax on single use plastics, c) real property tax valuation and assessment reform, and d) passive income and financial intermediaries taxation bill. The Sustainable Financing Roadmap, on the other hand, identifies several financing strategies to support the country's sustainability targets including the SDGs, although the current focus is on shifting to a low carbon economy. These identified strategies focus on unlocking private capital and corporate / individual donations.

These policy frameworks will be updated every three years and presents an opportunity for the PUNOs, the UNCT and partners to work with DOF in introducing alternative financing strategies for the SDGs.

Monitoring and Review

As part of the DFA produced through the JP, the latest available data on the achievement of the SDGs was collated and analysed. It presents an overview on the progress of SDG attainment and the preliminary impact of COVID-19.

The JP also supported investments in making public investment data for each SDG more visible by laying the foundations for linking NEDA planning and results data with DBM budget data.

NEDA has in place its PDP Results Matrices as a means of monitoring attainment of PDP targets, which includes the SDG targets. Tracking of SDG indicators is also undertaken by PSA through SDG Watch. On the other hand, DBM has its own system of monitoring expenditures and program outputs and outcomes. The JP has invested in strengthening the linkage of these two systems to better monitor financing and results for the SDGs. As part of the budget tagging exercise, an SDG codification matrix was developed with NEDA and DBM to systematically link the two data sets, making it easier to generate expenditure and performance data on each SDG sub-target. This effort builds on earlier work in improving NEDA's program and project monitoring system and developing an algorithm to link the PDP results matrix and national Budget which was supported by UNDP.

The budget tagging exercise generated data on the level of national government investment for SDGs 3, 4 and 5.6 in the years 2018-2020, showing where investments decreased or increased over the 3-year period. Providing visibility on the level of public investments for each SDG will allow for a more rigorous assessment on the effectiveness of government investments and interventions.

The effort to link the two systems is in the advancing phase as proof of concept has been presented and rolled out in three SDGs, involving programs and budgets of several government agencies. However, it will still require several budget cycles to build capacity for SDG budget tagging across the national government agencies.

Towards strengthening the monitoring at the subnational level, the Local Child-Focused Budget Tagging tool was developed, supporting improvement of local governments' capacities on expenditure monitoring, budget analysis and ensure equity and increase investments on child-focused and child-sensitive programs contributing to the SDGS. The local budget tagging tool was tested in four pilot local government units which confirmed its replication to generate budget reports showing efficiency and financing gaps on services for children.

In relation to the demonstration case for the INFF, a monitoring and evaluation framework was developed for the National Action Plan on Addressing Teenage Pregnancy (E.O. 141).

Governance and Coordination

In December 2019, the Philippine government established the SDG Sub-Committee under the Development Budget Coordination Committee (DBCC) to provide oversight over the identified programs that seek to address the SDG targets. The JP provided technical and capacity building support requested to the SDG subcommittee as identified by its Secretariat. A national conference on the INFF was conducted for members of the Subcommittee and the JP project partners to equip participants with knowledge and tools to effectively communicate core INFF concepts and building blocks and facilitate dialogue and coalition building for the INFF. Training and advocacy materials have been provided to the SDG Subcommittee Secretariat for its use. However, recent staffing and leadership changes in the SDG Subcommittee Secretariat have slowed down the momentum in strengthening the subcommittees oversight function.

1.4. Contribution to SDG acceleration

SDGs indicators	Baseline	Expected target	Actual results achieved/to be achieved in the near future	Reasons for deviation from targets, if any
17.3		US\$5,000,000	US\$23,467,873	
3.7		No target set		
3.8		No target set		
3.d		No target set		
4.5		No target set		
5.6		No target set		
8.6		No target set		

1.5. Contribution to SDG financing flows

One of the most critical contributions of the JP is the establishment of an SDG budget tagging process through which government can more easily identify national budget allocations for each specific SDG sub-target. The availability of such data when matched with the actual accomplishments of the SDG targets will provide government with information on which areas have the greatest financing gap and which areas possibly have ineffective interventions. This will strengthen the INFF building blocks on assessment & diagnostics and monitoring & review. Under this JP, budget tagging was pilot tested for SDG 3 (Health), 4 (Education), and 5.6 (Universal access to sexual and reproductive health). With the success in tagging these three areas, NEDA and DBM have committed to pursue and continue the implementation of budget tagging for the SDGs which will be rolled-out to other SDGs. It has been acknowledged within the JP TWG that several iterations of this process will be needed to generate better data and build sufficient capacity within government to sustain this exercise.

At the local level, UNICEF supported CWC and PF4C TWG (DOF, DBM, DILG, and DepEd), in partnership with Social Watch Philippines to develop a local budget tagging tool for child-focused programs, as well as supported DOH in developing a costing tool for adolescent-friendly health services. These tools will help local governments better plan and finance for these programs and accelerate attainment of related SDGs in their respective localities.

Another major contribution is that the support provided to POPCOM and PLCPD in developing a national action plan for the prevention of Teenage Pregnancies and related budget advocacy work has generated an additional budget allocation of US\$14.14 million for sexual education and HIV/AIDS teachers' training under DepEd and US\$9.33 million for the national family planning program of DOH in the 2023 National Budget.

The DFA also identified alternative financing strategies for the SDGs through the course of policy dialogues with government and non-government partners. These include: a) Public-Private Partnerships in Health, b) labelled bonds, c) diaspora investments, d) development of SDG investor maps, and e) donation-based crowd funding platforms. Follow-up sessions to further develop and design these strategies are planned before project closure.

[1.6. Results achieved on contributing to UN Development System reform](#)

The JP contributed the following to the overall coherence of the UNCT:

- Program information sharing: the JP was presented to the UNCT which provided an opportunity for all UN agencies to provide an input to the JP and share related work being done by each agency.
- Cross-over capacity building opportunities: the three PUNOs were able to benefit from capacity building activities undertaken by the JP which they would not normally have experienced working on their individual sectors/areas.
- Evidence-building for the UNCT: the products of the JP, including the Development Finance Assessment have been hugely useful for UNCT work, particularly for the Common Country Analysis undertaken for the 2024-2028 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework between UN and the Government of the Philippines.
- Improved policy coherence at the technical level: Close coordination between different PUNOs at the technical level led to improved coherence of programs and policies. However, this did not trickle up to policy coherence at the higher levels and is something that needs to be further improved.
- Strengthened government engagement: Through the JP, PUNOs were able to strengthen their engagement with government partners (NEDA, DBM and DOF) through the different streams of work under the INFF, providing them new perspectives and knowledge on how the broader government planning and budgeting system works, complementing their sectoral work. This has also broadened opportunities for the PUNOs to leverage on existing national systems and policies strengthening INFF.

Prior to this JP, the 3 PUNOs have historically been working with different government agencies in different policy areas. Thus, there was minimal duplication in efforts, if any. Through the JP, UNICEF and UNFPA had the opportunity to directly engage with DBM and NEDA. This leaves the possibility for greater collaboration in policy advocacy among the 3 PUNOs in the future if they continue to engage these two oversight agencies, but also the risk of duplication of efforts in the future.

[1.7. Results achieved on cross-cutting issues](#)

Several outputs of the JP have contributed to the promotion of gender equality and social inclusion.

- SDG Budget Tagging: provides data on budgetary allocation and actual spending for universal access to reproductive rights and health.
- DFA: presents snapshot on progress in the attainment of all the SDGs targets wherein 13 of the SDG targets have regressed in the aftermath of the pandemic. This includes food security, reduction of maternal deaths, equal access to education, and violence against women, among others.

- Local Costing Tool-Kit: will help local governments plan their investments in upgrading their health services and attain a higher accreditation status with DOH. If achieved, it will provide them additional resources for health services from the national government.
- Population and Development Situational Analysis: presents recent data on women empowerment and violence against women.
- COVID-19 Study on the Youth: shows continuing gender disparities in well-being and human development indicators among the youth.
- National Action Plan to Address Teenage Pregnancies: The JP supported the POPCOM in crafting the national action plan which was used by PLCPD in its budget advocacy with Congress. This led to an allocation US\$9.33 million into DOH's National Family Planning Programme in the 2023 national budget.

1.8. Results achieved on COVID-19 recovery

Three specific outputs of the JP contributed to providing government with analysis on the impact of COVID-19. The DFA includes a chapter that presents an overview on the state of the SDGs in the country amidst the effects of COVID-19. It noted that latest available data already show the partial effects of the pandemic, with several indicators regressing particularly in the areas of poverty, health, education and unemployment.

The Population and Development Situational Analysis analysed demographic trends, including the years impacted by COVID-19. It shows that the number of registered births decreased in December 2020, 9 months after the first set of lockdowns, and continued to decrease in 2021. However, this fails to account for the non-registration of births due to the lockdowns. The study also shows the general demographic trends and provides policy recommendations on how to maximize the demographic dividend, given the impact of COVID-19.

The COVID-19 Impact on the Youth study shows worsening trends for the youth in terms of poverty, food security and mental health. These three studies provide analysis that identify priority areas for investments and help costing additional investments needed due to the impact of COVID-19.

1.9. Strategic Partnerships

At the onset of project implementation, a National Steering Committee (NSC) and a Technical Working Group (TWG) were set up to provide guidance to the implementation of the JP. It strategically included members of the SDG subcommittee and all government partners identified in the JP work plan. The capacity building on the INFF provided to members of the TWG cemented an understanding and appreciation for the INFF and further strengthened collaboration between PUNOs and partners, which also includes non-government partners from business and civil society.

The leadership provided by NEDA, as the lead government counterpart, was important in ensuring government ownership of the JP outputs. DBM and DOF also provided critical leadership roles in the design and implementation of the National Budget Tagging Exercise and DFA respectively. The strategic partnership is expected to continue with the SDG subcommittee which remains a critical and important partner of the UN even after the closure of the JP.

Tapping into existing coalitions such as the PLCPD also aided in ensuring quick action and results as was achieved in the budget advocacy work towards for the National Action Plan to Address Teenage Pregnancy, which successfully advocated for increased budget allocations for teacher training on comprehensive sexuality education health and national family planning. Support provided by the JP allowed the engagement of experts in development of the national action plan and supported advocacy activities.

The JP as a whole created opportunities to bring in and convene key stakeholders, especially private sector and resource partners/donors (e.g. embassies) in the INFF discussions – as exemplified in the various webinars, workshops conducted by the JP, including the policy dialogues on SDG financing. The JP was able to communicate that the government and the UN are serious in mobilising resources to fill-in the SDG financing gaps and reiterated the call to action for a whole of nation approach as an anchor in implementing the roadmaps and ways forward formulated under the JP.

1.10. Additional financing mobilized

Source of funding	Yes	No	Type of co-funding/co-financing	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Government expenditure</i>	<i>Congress</i>	<i>23,467,873</i>	
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

The JP was successful in obtaining an additional US\$23.5 million in the legislated 2023 National Budget in support of SDG 5.6 through the efforts in developing a National Action Plan to Address Teenage Pregnancies and related budget advocacy work of JP partners, supported by the JP.

2. Results by JP Outcome and Output

2.1. Results achieved by Fund's global results

This JP committed to contribute to SDG Fund Global Outcome 2 and SDG Fund Global Output 4.

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2

This JP committed to generate an additional \$8 million dollars to accelerate SDG achievement. Through the activities supported by the JP through its partners, a total of \$23.5 million dollars was generated or almost 293% of its target. The following additional budget allocation was obtained with support of the JP in the 2023 National Budget or the General Appropriations Act:

Table 2.1: Additional Financing Generated by the JP

Program	Philippine Peso Value	US Dollar value
DEPED - Teacher training on comprehensive sexuality education and HIV/AIDS	777,533,000.00	14,136,963.64
DOH - Family Planning	513,200,000.00	9,330,909.09
TOTAL	1,290,733,000.00	23,467,872.73

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4:

Under Output 4.1, the JP committed to deliver 1 Integrated Financing strategies/instruments tested. Five potential alternative strategies were identified with the support of the JP: Public-Private Partnerships for Health, Labelled Bonds, Diaspora Investments, SDG Investor Maps and Crowd-based funding platforms. These proposals have yet to be fully developed and were not tested during the duration of the JP.

Under Output 4.3, the JP committed to deliver 1 Functioning Partnership Framework. It successfully established the National Steering Committee for the SDG INFF and a technical working group under it. This partnership mechanisms provided leadership and guidance on the implementation of the JP. Detailed planning, review and approval of the JP outputs was also done at the technical working group level. Collaboration and the partnership will be sustained even after the closure of the JP through continued engagement of the SDG sub-committee.

2.2. Results achieved by Joint Programme Outcome

Sub-Outcome 1:

Sub-outcome 1 aims to have an INFF adopted by the Philippine government. While no single INFF document has been adopted by government, critical studies and policy proposals that contribute to strengthening the building blocks of an INFF for the SDGs were produced under the guidance of the JP TWG. This includes an updated DFA which includes an assessment of the INFF building blocks, proposed alternative financing strategies, and an INFF roadmap.

Budget tagging for the SDGs was piloted at the national and local level. These exercises seek to address the lack of visibility in the level of investments for the SDGs and help strengthen INFF building blocks on assessment & diagnosis and monitoring & review. Government expressed appreciation for the budget tagging done for SDG 3, SDG 4, and SDG 5.6 and committed to support its continued improvement and expansion through an annual iterative process. At the subnational level, CWC committed to the phased implementation of the child-focused budget tagging tool. Policy dialogues shall also be convened together with DOF, DBM, DILG and leagues of Local Governments to ensure adoption of the system at the different levels of local governments.

Sub-Outcome 2:

Support was provided by the UNFPA to the POPCOM in developing a National Action Plan on Addressing Teenage Pregnancy, which adopts the INFF as a framework. The 4 building blocks of the INFF were present in the National Action Plan, although financing strategies were limited to public sector investments. The JP succeeded in helping generate an additional US\$9.33 million¹ for DOH's national family planning program and an additional US\$14.14 million² for teacher training on comprehensive sexuality education and HIV/AIDS in the 2023 National Budget (GAA). In addition, a costing tool kit for adolescent health services has been developed, which is intended to assist local governments plan their investments for such and attain financial and reputational incentives attached to a higher accreditation level from DOH.

Sub-Outcome 3:

The DFA presents an assessment of the SDG progress in the country which has been very useful for the government, including the UNCT, in identifying gaps as well as urgent and priority areas for development work in the country. It also identified 5 alternative financing strategies for the SDGs: Public-Private Partnerships for Health, Labelled Bonds, Diaspora Investments, SDG investor maps, and crowd-based funding platforms. These were presented to the JP TWG which includes DOF. However, these proposals have yet to be fully developed with government.

DOF has recently articulated its planned financing strategies through two policy issuances under the new Marcos administration: the first-ever Medium-Term Fiscal Framework which identifies new tax measures to generate additional revenues, and the also the first Sustainable Financing Framework which identifies financing strategies to tap into private sector financing for Climate Change and the SDGs. These new policy documents, which will be issued every 3 years, present opportunities for engaging government on SDG financing strategies.

[2.3. Results achieved by Joint Programme Output](#)

Output 1.1 and 1.2

The JP produced an INFF building blocks assessment, training and advocacy materials on the INFF achieving the targets for Output 1.1. These materials were provided to the SDG Subcommittee and were used in a national conference on the INFF to help build ownership and capacity around the members of the sub-committee. In addition, the JP built on on-going work to strengthen the linkage of the NEDA monitoring system and the DBM budgeting systems to provide better visibility on the level of investments government was making for each SDG sub-target. A budget tagging methodology was developed and pilot-tested for SDGs 3, 4 and 5.6. The exercise was able to generate estimates on the budget allocation and actual disbursements for each SDG sub-target across three fiscal years (2018-2020), showing annual increase or decrease in the public investment.

A budget tagging tool was also developed for child-focused programs and services at the local government level. It was noted that a difficulty in generating investment data by local governments on the SDGs was the lack of a consistent budget structure across all local governments, making it difficult to aggregate data.

¹ Appropriation provided under General Appropriations Act FY 2023, DepEd Special Provision 26 (Source: <https://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/GAA/GAA2023/VolumeI/DEPED/DEPED.pdf>)

² Appropriation provided under General Appropriations Act FY 2023, page 982 and DOH Special Provision 18. (Source: <https://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/GAA/GAA2023/VolumeI/DOH/DOH.pdf>)

Outputs 2.1 and 2.2

As part of the efforts to apply the INFF on the issue of demographic dividend and teenage pregnancy, the JP supported efforts of POPCOM in producing a National Action Plan on Addressing Teenage Pregnancy. The draft national action plan has been submitted by POPCOM to the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster of the Cabinet and was approved through an ad referendum. Plans for the other regions will also be developed in 2023 after the conclusion of the JP. In line with the national action plan, POPCOM and PLCPD with the support of UNFPA was able to successfully advocate for the funding of Comprehensive Sexual Education in the DepEd budget and additional budget allocation for DOH's family planning program. A budget briefer on the national action plan was also drafted in support of the continuing budget advocacy work by POPCOM and PLCPD.

Other studies generated with the support of the JP include 3 Provincial Demographic Dividend action plans out of a target of 12 Regional action plans, a population situational analysis given the impact of COVID-19, a costing tool kit for adolescent-friendly health services and a DOH-DILG Joint Memorandum updating the policies on the implementation of local health services given the recent Mandanas ruling which devolved more financial resources to local governments. The development of local investment plans reflecting adolescent-friendly health services with select local government units was not yet started and will be continued by DOH with support of UNICEF even after the end of the JP implementation.

Outputs 3.1 and 3.2

The DFA was completed in 2022 and it identified 4 potential alternative financing strategies for the SDGs and an INFF roadmap. However, these proposals need further development in design before they are ready for a trial implementation.

3. Challenges and Changes

3.1. Challenges faced by JP

Prior to the commencement of the JP, there was a significant delay in obtaining the needed authorization from the President for NEDA to sign the project document. It was only towards the end of May 2021 that the project document was signed by government, delaying the start of project implementation.

During project implementation, the following challenges were faced:

- **COVID-19.** Due to the continuing lockdowns and travel restrictions in the Philippines, many activities had to be postponed. There was also minimal face-to-face interaction during the first year of implementation leading to delayed decision making at times. The PUNOs made the best of the situation by rescheduling activities and shortening implementation periods for some activities. Some support was also channelled towards building the capacity of the SDG sub-committee secretariat for virtual meetings and activities.
- **LACK OF RECENT DATA.** Recent data was not readily available as government data collection had also been adversely impacted by COVID-19. This led to further delays in drafting of various reports (DFA, Population and Development Situational Analysis, COVID-19 Impact Study on the Youth, Budget Tagging Exercise). Consultants made use of available data and modified their methodologies to ensure completion of outputs within the duration of the JP implementation.
- **CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT DIRECTION.** There was a government transition as a new President assumed office towards the last 6 months of the project implementation. This led to some changes in government direction and staffing. Part of these changes led to NEDA's decision to no longer proceed with the COVID-19 impact study on the general population which led to the non-delivery of this target output. Resources allotted for this output was reallocated instead to other activities supportive of the JP deliverables and outcomes.

3.2. Changes made to JP

Given the significant delay in commencing the JP, government advised the project team that some of the JP's targets were no longer feasible. DOF indicated that there was insufficient time to test and implement the alternative financing strategies to be developed under JP sub-outcome 3. What was more realistic within the project timeline was to develop strategies based on diagnostics to be conducted with

support from the JP. Under sub-outcome 1, it was also determined that integration of the NEDA's planning system with DBM's budgeting system would take several years to design and execute. It was recommended that alignment of these systems to enable linking of data was more realistic within the project timetable. As such, the budget tagging exercise at the national and local levels was highlighted as a key component towards this alignment.

The change in government administration in June 2022, more than halfway into project implementation, also led to changes in some government priorities. In particular, the initially planned study on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the achievement of the SDGs with NEDA was no longer pursued. Allocated resources were realigned to other project components that required additional resources.

4. Sustainability and Country Ownership

4.1. Sustainability and country ownership

The JP has provided capacity development for government and non-government partners. A total of 38 participants from 16 organizations participated in the national conference on the INFF during which participants were equipped with knowledge and tools to understand and effectively communicate core INFF concepts. Additional technical support has also been given to NEDA and the SDG Sub-committee Secretariat.

Recent changes to the personnel in the SDG Sub-Committee Secretariat (Director level and staff) will necessitate continued support on the INFF from UNDP. Capacity building modules on the INFF developed under the JP are readily available to be used for such a purpose.

On the national budget tagging, both NEDA and DBM have recognized the importance of the exercise in determining SDG expenditures and showing how this could be operationalized and implemented. While acknowledging the many difficulties ahead in expanding the budget tagging exercise, the JP output provides government a springboard from which to jump forward. Continued technical assistance will be necessary to build capacity in other national agencies to undertake budget tagging for the SDGs.

At the local level, the CWC together with the established Public Finance for Children Technical Working group composed of DOF, DBM, DILG and DepEd remains committed to roll out the budget tagging for child-related SDGs for wider adoption and use among local governments and national stakeholders with assistance from UNICEF.

Initiatives under sub-outcome 2 of the JP are certain to be continued by partner government agencies with the continued assistance of UNFPA and UNICEF beyond the JP. DOH seeks to improve level of available adolescent-friendly health services at the local level and the costing toolkit was developed with UNICEF support will help local governments plan their investments for such. There is high level leadership commitment from DOH, particularly as the Bureau Director championing has been promoted to Undersecretary recently.

On the other hand, UNFPA continues to support POPCOM in its work to gain broader government support in addressing Teenage Pregnancies through the implementation of its National Action Plan. This has been submitted to the HDPR Cabinet Cluster for approval. PLCPD also remains committed to advocate with Congress for needed financing and legislation for this action plan.

A change of strategy may be necessary in terms of gaining stronger government traction, particularly within DOF, in developing alternative financing strategies for the SDGs. The JP's efforts in developing alternative financing strategies were coursed through the JP TWG and the SDG Sub-committee. However, NEDA which leads the sub-committee defers to DOF in terms of financing strategies. Even if DOF is a member of the sub-committee, it may be more strategic to engage and support DOF directly rather than through the sub-committee. Alternative SDG Financing Strategies could be adopted by government through either one of two policy documents: the Medium-Term Financing Framework and the Sustainable Financing Roadmap which are updated every three years.

5. Communications

5.1. Communication products

Given the desire of the Joint Programme on INFF to influence policies and financing strategies toward funding national development priorities, the communication strategy for this program was largely stakeholder-focused. Among the first communications tasks under the JP was a plan that mapped out the groups and sectors from which the JP may/should generate buy-in for its outputs, and the best possible channels and communication formats to reach out to them.

Updates on, and findings of the JP outputs were mainly coursed through monthly newsletters via Mailchimp, as well as a Medium blog page. The newsletter has been distributed to an audience of 542 individuals representing Philippine line agencies (NEDA, DOF, DBM, and other JP INFF Steering Committee and Technical Working Group members), private and civil society sectors (i.e., companies and organizations that form part of the NEDA Stakeholders' Chamber on the SDGs), Embassies of ally and donor countries, and fellow development sector agencies. The JP also had the opportunity of presenting its outputs during meetings with the SDG Subcommittees in Congress and the Executive (i.e., the Development Budget Coordinating Committee), and the UN Country Team.

Some of the writeups on JP INFF milestones were also shared through the social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and LinkedIn) pages of United Nations Philippines and UNDP Philippines as the lead UN agency; as well as on the websites of the Joint SDG Fund and INFF Knowledge Platform.

The JP INFF also informed the wider public of its major milestones, i.e., the JP launch and its Partners' Event, through coverage by media organizations, both targeting policymakers (The Philippine Star, The Manila Times, ABS CBN News Channel, BusinessWorld) and general audiences (Philippine News Agency, Journal Online).

5.2. Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
JP launch event (mandatory)		<input type="checkbox"/>		<p><i>In a virtual ceremony on 17 September 2022, the Philippines' National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) joined government and development partners in a ceremonial signing of the JP INFF Programme Document.</i></p> <p><i>During the high-level public launch, the JP secured the engagement and commitment of NEDA and other key government and private sector partners.</i></p> <p><i>The partners further affirmed their endorsement of the Joint Programme through a statement of support.</i></p>
Annual donors' event* (mandatory)		<input type="checkbox"/>		<p><i>As the Project comes to completion, the JP INFF held a Knowledge Café and Partners' Event on 8-9 February 2023. It showcased the Project's major outputs and took stock of the key results and outcomes of the Project, reflected on lessons learned, generated interest and broadened support for the continued establishment of INFF in the country.</i></p>
Partners' event ** *(optional)		<input type="checkbox"/>		<p><i>Following are the major outputs presented during the Forum:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A new edition of the Development Finance Assessment (2022 DFA), which provides a snapshot of the financing landscape in the</i>

Type of event	Yes	No	Number of events	Brief description and any highlights
				<p><i>Philippines, and the pace of the country's progress. These data and insights are hoped to provide a starting point to cost the gaps in achieving the SDGs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>National and Local-level Budget Tagging exercises, which capture public investments in national-level programs aligned with sustainable development priorities</i> - <i>Studies that aim at influencing policies and financing strategies to help the country reap the demographic dividend, including a Population and Development Situation Analysis, a Costed National Action Plan to Prevent Teenage Pregnancies, and a study on the impact of COVID-19 on young children as future drivers of development.</i>

*The Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

6. Lessons and Best Practices

6.1. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on SDG financing

The following lessons and best practices in implementing the JP were identified:

- **Existing Mechanisms and Vast Opportunities.** The Philippine government has systems, structures, and processes in place to build a country-led integrated financing framework. These included the DBCC and its SDB sub-committee and the processes involved in the issuance of key government policy documents (PDP, Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, Medium-Term Financing Framework). Strengthening these mechanisms posit a great opportunity for further harmonizing planning, programming, and financing for the SDGs.
- **Alignment with partners:** It was important to align and re-align with government partners on the scope, approach and deliverables of the project outputs to ensure feasibility and relevance of the outputs. This was crucial for this JP because there was an almost one-year delay in securing final government approval to sign the agreement covering the JP implementation and many changes happened during this period.
- **Be conscious of government budget cycle:** When engaging in work that seeks to influence government financing, familiarity with the government budget timeline and cycle is crucial. Executive policies being advocated would be best incorporated into these existing policy frameworks which are regularly published.
- **Engage stakeholders:** Private sector and development partners showed great interest in supporting the SDGs. Their active participation in the JP enriched discussions and improved JP outputs.
- **Be attentive during Government Transitions:** A change in government administration occurred at the start of the last 6 months of the JP with the election of a new President. There was also a movement of the SDG sub-committee secretariat to another staff unit within NEDA before the election of a new president. The project team should closely monitor changes within

government through close coordination with government partners to maximize opportunities and manage risks to changes in people and policy. The JP could have taken advantage of DOF's development of a Medium-Term Fiscal Framework and a Sustainable Financing Roadmap in pushing for alternative financing strategies for the SDGs.

[6.2. Key lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations on Joint Programming](#)

The following lessons and best practices related to Joint Programming were identified:

- **Establishing a Joint Programme Management Coordinating Unit (JPMCU).** JP implementation was greatly supported by having separate staff responsible for coordination and programme management. This was in contrast to the experience in other JPs where coordination work was added to the responsibilities of existing staff under the lead PUNO. PUNOs also appreciated that the administrative and reporting requirements under this JP were kept simple and less cumbersome by the JPMCU.
- **Requiring a Launch and Partners' Event.** These events were helpful in ensuring awareness and buy-in of heads of agencies at the start of project implementation and paved the way for greater cooperation with partners during project implementation. The Partners' Event towards the end of the project was crucial in disseminating the results of the JP and deepening understanding of the learnings from the JP. It also presents an opportunity for strengthening partnerships and identifying possible next steps towards the goals of the Joint Programme.

Annex 1: Consolidated results framework

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (full programme duration)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Complete table below)

Indicators	Baseline 2020	Target (end of JP)	Result (end of JP)	Notes
2.1: US\$ & Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged disaggregated in terms of public and private sector funds	-	\$8 Million	Public Sector: \$23,467,000*	Additional budget allocation for National Family Planning Program of DOH

* assumes USD1\$:PHP55.00 exchange rate

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Complete table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Baseline 2020	Targets (end of JP)	Results (end of JP)	Notes
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies/instruments that were tested		1	0	
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead		1	1	
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate SDG progress		1	1	

2. Selected global operational effectiveness indicators (full programme duration)

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

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly:

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to avoiding duplication of efforts for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities?

- Yes,
 No
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: There was very little duplication work within the UNCT as each PUNO has historically worked with different government agencies. But there is much room to strengthen collaboration within the UNCT.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Sub-outcome 1: By 2022, an Integrated National Finance Framework supporting the SDGs is adopted					
Sub-outcome Indicator 1.1 Extent to which INFF is endorsed by government as a financing strategy	No available report/ Low	High		<p>Low</p> <p>The DFA was presented to critical agencies of government. The DFA includes a financing gap assessment, an INFF building block assessment, and proposed alternative financing strategies.</p> <p>Studies of UNFPA – can be part of Philippine Youth Development Plan</p> <p>DFA – can be used for Financing Framework being developed by DOF</p> <p>TWG discussion on budget tagging (link of planning and budgeting)</p> <p>TWG alignment meeting – DBM to institutionalize in DBCC structure? Get document/ minutes</p>	Initial outcome indicator became an output indicator instead
Output 1.1: Integrated National Financing Framework developed					
Indicator 1.1.1 Number of document/s on INFF prepared and endorsed to government	0	2 documents	n/a	<p>2</p> <p>Two strategic documents on the INFF were endorsed to government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of the INFF Building Blocks Chapter (part of DFA report) 2. INFF training modules and advocacy materials on INFF 	A voluntary national review (VNR) was initially included as a target output under this outcome. However, NEDA published the VNR on its own without support from any external partner.
Output 1.2: SDG Budget tagging system endorsed for adoption in cross-sectoral issues					
Indicator 1.2.1 Extent to which the diagnostics conducted to support Budget Tagging exercise are utilised by national government, especially on programs for demographic dividend (DD) and adolescent pregnancy (AP)	Initial SDG tagging at agency level (NEDA)/ Low	High		<p>Low</p> <p>A pilot budget tagging exercise was completed under the JP for which NEDA, DBM and DOF have expressed a commitment to pursue continue its development and implementation.</p>	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
				However, due to the JP's delayed start of implementation, the outputs were not produced in time to be used as an input to the 2023 budget cycle.	
Indicator 1.2.2 Existence of local-level budget tagging tool for child-related SDGs drafted and pilot-tested in select LGUs	None/0	1		1 Budget tagging tool for child focused programs and services at the local government level developed	
Sub-outcome 2: By 2022, INFF is applied for complex priority issues (Demographic Dividend and Adolescent Pregnancy) within a risk-mitigation framework for COVID-19					
Indicator 2.1 Extent to which INFF is applied to programs on DD and EO 141	None/Low	High		High The National Action Plan on EO 141 (Prevention of Teenage Pregnancies) presents a comprehensive strategy and action plan that contains the 4 building blocks of INFF: assessment & diagnostics, financing strategy, monitoring & review, and governance & coordination. One limitation of the action plan is that this does not look into the potential contribution of the private sector in terms of financing.	
Indicator 2.2 Number of programs on DD and EO 141 designed and funded in the national budget	0	2		2 DepEd - Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) with additional line item in the budget DOH – National Family Planning Program with additional 0.97 Php Billion allocation	
Indicator 2.3 Existence of coordinated adolescent physical and mental health service models resilient to emergencies (including COVID-19) in local government units	None/0	1		0	Not achieved as the costing tool is still being developed and will be rolled out beyond the JP's timeline
Output 2.1 Capacity of government to develop and monitor risk-informed multi-sectoral costed action plans on DD and EO 141 at the national and local levels, which also considers the current challenge of COVID-19 strengthened					

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Indicator 2.1.1 Existence of National Action Plan for EO 141 developed and endorsed for adoption	None/0	1		1 national action plan approved by the Cabinet Cluster on Human Development through an <i>ad referendum</i>	
Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of regional roadmaps for DD and EO 141 developed	0	100% 17 regions		18% 3 regional roadmaps and monitoring tool developed	
Indicator 2.1.3 Number of budget briefer for DD and EO 141 submitted to Congress	0	1		1 briefer	
Indicator 2.1.4 Extent to which the population situational analysis conducted to support DD planning applied INFF	None/Low	High		Moderate The population study provided important data in that further strengthens the assessment and diagnostic component of the INFF. While, the study does not touch on the other building blocks of the INFF, it can support related advocacy work in generating needed resources to maximize the demographic dividend.	
Indicator 2.1.5 Existence of Costing Toolkit to support adolescent health friendly services	None/0	Yes/1		1 One toolkit produced	
Indicator 2.1.6 Existence of local investment plans for health reflecting adolescent-friendly health services	None/0	High/1		0 No local investment plans were developed	Local Investment Plans will be developed in the latter part of 2023 as project outputs were produced after budgets were already drafted.
Indicator 2.1.7 Existence of updated DOH Department Memorandum on the Implementation of LGU Playbooks issued for implementation	None/0	Yes/1		1 1 Joint Memorandum issued	
Output 2.2 Socio-economic impact of COVID-19, particularly on the country's trajectory towards achieving the SDGs and the Demographic Dividend (DD) analysed and informs an investment case for DD and Young People in a new normal context					
Indicator 2.2.1 Number of investment case on DD, informed by studies on COVID-19 conducted, reflected in the next Philippine Development Plan	0	1		1 investment case on family planning prepared and presented to government partners	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Original Target (as per ProDoc)	Revised Target (if applicable)	Result (end of JP)	Reasons for variance from original target (if any)
Sub-outcome 3: Alternative financing strategies and improvements of existing mechanisms to support financing of SDG-related programs on DD and AP developed					
Indicator 3.1 Extent to which the studies conducted provided strategies on alternative financing for SDGs	(TBD)	High		The DFA was conducted and the report included several recommendations on alternative financing for the SDGs. These included the following instruments (4-5 instruments identified): 1. Public-Private Partnerships in health 2. Labelled bonds for Health, SDGs 3. Diaspora investments 4. SDG investor maps 5. Crowd-based funding platforms	The original outcome indicators were converted to output indicators and a new set of outcome indicators were introduced.
Indicator 3.2 Number of alternative financing sources, both at the national and local level, co-designed with partners endorsed for adoption	0	2		0 None of the identified financing strategies reached the design phase nor endorsed to government	The Department of Finance has published various plans in terms of its financing strategies. It would be best that efforts in introducing new instruments be developed directly with DOF through its existing initiatives, rather than start a different process under NEDA.
Output 3.1 Development Finance Assessment (DFA) to support SDG Financing in the Philippines conducted					
Indicator 3.1.1 Extent to which the Development Finance Assessment provided alternative financing solutions	None/Low	High		High The DFA presented 4 alternative financing solutions that could be adopted by government: a) PPP for Health b) labelled bonds c) diaspora investment d) SDG investor maps e) Crowd-based funding platforms	
Output 3.2 Strategies for mobilizing public and private resources and aligning the national investment strategies and plans with the PDP are developed to finance selected SDG-related programs for DD and AP					
Indicator 3.2.1 Number of road map/action plan containing the national strategies for mobilizing public and private resources developed	0	1		Roadmap removed as target (Medium Term Financing Strategy)	

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
SDG Financing in the Philippines (Development Finance Assessment)	December 2022	Assessment	<p>The report presents an update on the status of SDG attainment in the Philippines and the financing landscape, depicting some of the immediate impact of the pandemic. It also shows estimates on the required financing to meet SDG targets under SDG 3, assesses the INFF building blocks in the country and presents an INFF roadmap for the country.</p> <p>This Development Finance Assessment was undertaken with financial support from the JP and its implementation jointly supervised by the government and the JP.</p>
Final Report on SDG Budget Tagging	December 2022	Assessment	<p>The report presents the level of national government budgetary allocation and actual spending for SDGs 3, 4 and 5.6. Budgetary data cannot be easily matched with the SDGs since government's planning and budgetary systems are not currently linked. The report presents data for the years 2018 to 2020.</p> <p>This study was financed by the JP, building on prior work done by UNDP and the government. Execution and review of the outputs were also jointly supervised by the government and the JP.</p>
Roadmap to Establishing SDG Budget Tagging	December 2022	Methodology	<p>The document presents a methodology for SDG Budget Tagging for the national government. It seeks to address the difficulty in tracking SDG spending through the adoption of a standard codification and attribution system. This was done in parallel to the SDG Budget Tagging report.</p> <p>This work was financed by the JP and jointly supervised by the government and the JP.</p>

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Strengthening Public Financial Management for Children: Budget Tagging Tool for Children Operations Manual	December 2022	Methodology	<p>The operations manual explains the procedures for the child-focused budget tagging process at the local government level.</p> <p>This work was financed by the JP, building on prior work of UNICEF and its partners, and was jointly supervised by the government and the JP.</p>
Philippines Health Investment Case	December 2022	Policy	<p>This report quantifies the health and economic benefits of investing in family planning and maternal health interventions in the Philippines.</p> <p>This work was financed, and its execution supervised, by the JP.</p>
Conduct of the Philippine Population and Development Situational Analysis	December 2022	Assessment	<p>This report presents an in-depth analysis of the Philippines' demographic situation within the context of various sectoral development variables. Results of this study will be used in crafting the 2022-2028 Philippine Population and Development Plan of Action, the Philippine Development Plan and the National Population and Development Policy.</p> <p>This work was financed, and its execution supervised, by the JP.</p>
The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the SDG Youth Agenda	December 2022	Assessment	<p>This report documents how Filipino children have fared in terms of the youth-relevant SDG targets using data from the Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child from 2016-2021, which encompasses two years of exposure to the pandemic.</p> <p>This work was financed by the JP and jointly supervised by the government and the JP.</p>
Training modules on INFF	June 2022	Training materials	Collection of powerpoint presentations used for INFF Training developed by the JP.

2. Strategic documents to which the JP directly contributed to

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Document type (policy/strategy, assessment, guidance, training material, methodology etc.)	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
DOH-DILG Joint Administrative Order 2021-0002	December 2021	Policy	Issuance presents framework towards a functional local health board. It includes provisions on the development of local health plans.
Comprehensive Action Plan to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancies in the Philippines	June 2022	Policy	Draft National Action Plan to prevent adolescent pregnancies submitted by POPCOM to the HDPR Cabinet Cluster for approval.

Annex 3. Communications materials

1. Human interest story

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
HUMAN INTEREST STORY		
Making every peso count: Local budget tagging to improve childhood investment in the Philippines	June 20, 2022	https://inff.org/news/making-every-peso-count-local-budget-tagging-to-improve-childhood-investment-in-the-philippines https://jointsdgfund.org/article/making-every-peso-count-local-budget-tagging-improve-childhood-investment-philippines https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/making-every-peso-count-local-budget-tagging-to-improve-childhood-investment-in-the-philippines-49065cfedd22

2. Communication products

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Media Releases		
PHL, UN adopt new financing framework to achieve the SDGs amid COVID-19 setbacks	Oct. 7, 2021	https://www.undp.org/philippines/press-releases/phl-un-adopt-new-financing-framework-achieve-sdgs-amid-covid-19-setbacks

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
		https://jointsdgifund.org/article/phl-un-adopt-new-financing-framework-achieve-sdgs-amid-covid-19-setbacks
UN, government partners call for accelerated financing and partnerships to achieve the Global Goals	Feb. 10, 2023	https://philippines.un.org/en/218561-un-government-partners-call-accelerated-financing-and-partnerships-beat-sustainable
	Feb. 12, 2023	https://www.undp.org/philippines/press-releases/un-government-partners-call-accelerated-financing-and-partnerships-achieve-global-goals
	Feb. 28, 2023	https://jointsdgifund.org/article/un-government-partners-call-accelerated-financing-and-partnerships-beat-sustainable
Media pick-ups/mentions		
Integrated financing network launched	Sept. 18, 2021	https://www.manilatimes.net/2021/09/18/business/top-business/integrated-financing-network-launched/1815174%C2%A0%C2%A0%C2%A0
PHL, UN adopt new financing framework to achieve SDGs amid COVID-19 setbacks	Sept. 17, 2021	https://journal.com.ph/phl-un-adopt-new-financing-framework-amid-covid-19/
PH, UN adopt new financing framework	Sept. 20, 2021	https://www.pressreader.com/philippines/mindanao-times/20210920/281552293996898%C2%A0%C2%A0%C2%A0
Live tweets on the JP INFF launch	Sept. 17, 2021	https://twitter.com/ANCALERTS/status/1438739786601164801?s=20
UN Philippines chief calls on businesses to help save the SDGs	Nov. 22, 2022	https://philippines.un.org/index.php/en/208260-un-philippines-chief-calls-businesses-help-save-sdgs
Gov't, biz urged to implement budget tagging on SDG initiatives	Feb. 8, 2023	https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1194746
UN: Consider SDGs in budget planning	Feb. 8, 2023	https://www.bworldonline.com/economy/2023/02/08/503823/un-consider-sdgs-in-budget-planning/
UN: Not enough capital for Philippines education, healthcare, infrastructure	Feb. 13, 2023	https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2023/02/13/2244522/un-not-enough-capital-philippines-education-healthcare-infrastructure
The future we want: Speeding up financing for 2030 Global Goals	Feb. 19, 2023	https://tribune.net.ph/2023/02/19/the-future-we-want-speeding-up-financing-for-2030-global-goals/
Blog posts		
Joint Programme on INFF Partners Greenlight Budget Tagging for 2030 Goals, Action Plan to Address Teenage Pregnancies	Feb. 14, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/joint-programme-on-inff-partners-greenlight-budget-tagging-for-2030-goals-action-plan-to-address-b2d2829b4d7f
		https://inff.org/country/philippines
Initiatives for Tagging National Spending for the SDGs Now in Full Swing	Feb. 16, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/initiatives-for-tagging-sdg-spending-at-national-and-local-levels-now-in-full-swing-44fee02f83b9 https://inff.org/country/philippines

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
How the SDG Budget Tagging Tool Can Help #BreakTheBias	Mar. 29, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/how-the-sdg-budget-tagging-tool-can-help-breakthebias-102f6d3f80cb
Financing a #HealthierTomorrow: How the New Edition of Development Finance Assessment and other JP INFF Outputs Can Help Achieve SDG 3	Apr. 7, 2022 (World Health Day)	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/financing-a-healthiertomorrow-how-the-new-edition-of-development-finance-assessment-and-other-jp-837aa2417941 https://jointsdgifund.org/article/financing-healthiertomorrow-how-new-edition-development-finance-assessment-and-other-jp
2022 Voluntary National Review Consultations: Discussions put a spotlight on leveraging partnerships and financing to achieve SDGs	May 17, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/2022-voluntary-national-review-consultations-discussions-put-a-spotlight-on-leveraging-cefff12b83ae
Joint Programme on INFF partners present midyear progress on its Second TWG Meeting	June 10, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/joint-programme-on-inff-partners-present-midyear-progress-on-its-second-twg-meeting-f05046d5e2f5
Linking Up For The Goals: Highlights of Joint Programme on INFF's First SDG Financing Webinar	June 10, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/linking-up-for-the-goals-highlights-of-joint-programme-on-inffs-first-sdg-financing-webinar-9a84a4e093a3
World Population Day 2022: Unlocking the Filipinos' Full Potential through the Philippines' INFF	July 11, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/world-population-day-2022-unlocking-the-filipinos-full-potential-through-the-philippines-inff-bdc826043df2
A Moonshot for Sustainable Development: a short blog on SDG Finance and INFFs	Aug. 25, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/a-moonshot-for-sustainable-development-ccca6a7cebd7 https://sdgfinance.undp.org/news/moonshot-sustainable-development-short-blog-sdg-finance-and-inffs
Joint Programme Partners Take a Deep Dive into the Concept and Value of INFF	Aug 31, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/joint-programme-partners-take-deep-dives-into-the-concept-and-value-of-inff-2add0fe7b0d8
2022 Development Finance Assessment shows PH Financing Landscape in the time of COVID-19 and the nearing deadline for SDGs	Nov. 11, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/2022-development-finance-assessment-shows-ph-financing-landscape-in-the-time-of-covid-19-and-the-68dcc39bcc19
UN Country Team in the Philippines takes stock of SDG progress and the urgency of financing to meet 2030 targets	Nov. 11, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/un-country-team-in-the-philippines-takes-stock-of-sdg-progress-and-the-urgency-of-financing-to-meet-e81ef7fb40f2
POLICY DIALOGUES ON SDG FINANCING: Resurgent financing, strategic partnerships to drive progress in the 2030 Goals	Nov. 11, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/policy-dialogues-on-sdg-financing-resurgent-financing-strategic-partnerships-to-drive-progress-in-175cc0645570 https://jointsdgifund.org/article/policy-dialogues-sdg-financing-resurgent-financing-strategic-partnerships-drive-progress
National Budget Tagging Exercise for SDGs wraps up with a proposed multi-year roadmap	Dec. 20, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/national-budget-tagging-exercise-for-sdgs-wraps-up-with-a-proposed-multi-year-roadmap-e0a4b28f94f0

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
SDG Budget Tagging Exercise, in a nutshell	Dec. 20, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/sdg-budget-tagging-exercise-in-a-nutshell-cd3a6aa81508
CWC presents updates on Local Budget Tagging exercise; rollout to start in 2023	Dec. 20, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/cwc-presents-updates-on-local-budget-tagging-exercise-rollout-to-start-in-2023-86a157db4790
Study reveals COVID-19's impacts on previously-earned gains on adolescents' welfare	Dec. 20, 2022	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/study-reveals-covid-19s-impacts-on-previously-earned-gains-on-adolescents-welfare-f499dd8300f9
UN, government partners call for accelerated financing and partnerships to achieve the Global Goals	Feb. 17, 2023	https://medium.com/@jp.inff.ph/un-government-partners-call-for-accelerated-financing-and-partnerships-to-achieve-the-global-goals-29c28a4a8907
Videos		
Launch of the Joint Programme on an Integrated National Financing Framework in the Philippines	Sept. 27, 2021	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xsed_fjqls4
INFF Facility Launch: Financing the Future We Want	May 11, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NJxakwMrWiM
Joint Programme on Intergrated National Financing Framework in the Philippines	July 11, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ny6wbjd1UT8&t=104s
Integrated National Financing Framework Building Blocks	Oct 11, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DIi6m9mWBj4&t=46s
What is the Development Finance Assessment?	Oct. 11, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r_qKfIRY1A4
Budget Tagging in a Nutshell	Oct. 21, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9amsr-e1wak&t=7s
Reaping the Demographic Dividend	Mar. 2, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V3XIPsl-t4w
Partners' Event Summary Video	Mar. 2, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FZMFHXsd7f4
Newsletters		
Maiden Issue	Oct. 19. 2021	https://mailchi.mp/379baddf3054/joint-programme-on-inff-philippines-newsletter-maiden-issue?e=[UNIQID] https://jointsdgfund.org/es/node/999
January-February Newsletter (Budget tagging, National Steering Committee meeting)	Feb. 16, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/2af19b8b3e48/jp-inff-newsletter2?e=[UNIQID]
March Newsletter: Women's month and #BreakingTheBias	Mar. 29, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/46aa0d737085/jpinffnewsletter-march-2021
JP INFF April Roundup: INFF Facility Launch and Other Announcements	Apr. 17, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/f8e9a78cce76/jp-inff-april_announcements
JP INFF May Roundup: 2022 VNR Workshop and INFF Facility Launch	May 16, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/838e6864d58c/jp-inff-roundup-april-may-2022?e=[UNIQID]

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
June 2022 Newsletter: 2 nd TWG Meeting, SDG Financing Webinar highlights	June 10, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/4f3ea18f671c/jp-inff-newsletter-issue-4?e=[UNIQID]
July 2022 Newsletter: World Population Day	July 11, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/2828292f3355/jp-inff-newsletter-july?e=[UNIQID]
August 2022 Newsletter: First INFF Workshop	Sept. 1, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/a96ff0db4f92/jp-inff-newsletter-issue-6?e=[UNIQID]
September-October Newsletter: 2022 Development Finance Assessment	Nov. 11, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/45bf31cba38e/joint-programme-on-inff-newsletter-sep-oct?e=[UNIQID]
November-December Newsletter: 3 rd TWG Meeting, National and Local Budget Tagging, COVID-19 Study on Young People	Dec. 20, 2022	https://mailchi.mp/044c4209fb6f/joint-programme-on-inff-newsletter-nov-dec-issue
Eight-day countdown to Partners' Event	Jan. 31-Feb. 7, 2023	https://mailchi.mp/33efe3c67fb9/8-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/8d217fb17883/8-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/bfb8869cf03c/6-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe-9298709?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/188a32d5f453/5-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe-9300585?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/e38d75fdd703/4-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/0626199ae144/3-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe-9300705?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/073e91d0a540/2-days-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe?e=[UNIQID] https://mailchi.mp/76c60013ed7c/1-day-to-go-joint-programme-on-inff-partners-event-and-knowledge-cafe?e=[UNIQID]
Post-Partners' Event Roundup	Feb. 14, 2023	https://us5.campaign-archive.com/?u=c8985fee505964b89bc5465e5&id=ac2d4b1533

Annex 4: Stakeholder feedback

No	Name of entity	Name of Representative	Title	Contact information	Role in the programme	Summary of feedback
1	Department of Budget and Management (DBM)	Joy de Leon	Acting Director IV	mdeleon@dbm.gov.ph	Government partner	Budget tagging is important to facilitate reporting of SDG Expenditures
2	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Atty. Pure Reverie Sapaen	Director IV	rgsapaen@neda.gov.ph	Government partner	Commended the budget tagging work done as it sets a clear picture on how budget tagging can be operationalized; Recognizes difficulty in rolling out budget tagging, but what has been done gives us a springboard in going forward
3	Department of Finance	Ms. Jonna Marie Torres	Financial Analyst	jtorres@dof.gov.ph	Government partner	The JP provided relevant and comprehensive studies/papers that can serve as a guide for policy makers and government agencies in improving strategies to achieve the SDG commitments. It provided great insights and recommendations on improving existing financing mechanisms and improving the institutionalization of INFF. Overall, the JP was well implemented with swift coordination for meetings and deliverables. It could improve on more regular updates on project implementation (maybe monthly).