

**Joint SDG Fund**

**Joint Programme Final Narrative Report**

**PORTFOLIO ON INTEGRATED POLICY AND LNOB**

**Cover page**

**Date of Report:** 16 / June / 2022

***Programme title, Number and Country***

**Country:** Philippines  
**Joint Programme (JP) title:** *Ensuring inclusive and risk-informed shock-responsive social protection (RISRSP) resulting in more resilient communities in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)*  
**MPTF Office Project Reference Number<sup>1</sup>:** 00119083

***Programme Duration***

**Start date<sup>2</sup>** (day/month/year): **1 February 2020**  
**Original End date<sup>3</sup>** (day/month/year): **31 January 2022**  
**Actual End date<sup>4</sup>** (day/month/year): **31 March 2022**

**Have agencies operationally closed the Programme in its system?:** Yes  
**Expected financial closure date<sup>5</sup>:** March 2023

***Participating Organizations / Partners***

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<sup>1</sup> The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

<sup>2</sup> The start date is the date inserted in the original ProDoc submitted and approved by the Joint SDG Fund.

<sup>3</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>4</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities. Please see [MPTF Office Closure Guidelines](#).

<sup>5</sup> Financial Closure requires the return of unspent balances and submission of the [Certified Final Financial Statement and Report](#).

<b>Programme Budget (US\$)</b>				
<b>Total Budget</b> (as per Programme Document, without co-funding): USD 1,740,000				
<b>Agency/Other Contributions/Co-funding</b> (if applicable): 1,960,000				
<b>Joint SDG Fund Contribution<sup>6</sup> and co-funding breakdown, by recipient organization:</b>				
<b>Agency/others</b>	<b>Joint SDG Fund contribution</b>	<b>Co-funding</b>	<b>Total</b>	
PUNO1 (FAO)	966,390	120,000	1,086,390	
PUNO2 (UNICEF)	773,610	100,000	873,610	
PUNO...				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,740,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>1,960,000</b>	

<sup>6</sup> Joint SDG Fund Contribution is the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations – see [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#).

## Table of contents

Executive Summary .....	4
I. Overall progress and priority, cross-cutting issues .....	5
I.1 Context and the overall approach .....	5
I.2 Update on priority cross-cutting issues .....	7
II. Final Results .....	14
III. JP Finalization and evaluation .....	17
IV. Annexes .....	18
Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results .....	18
Annex 2: Strategic documents .....	24
Annex 3: Results Questionnaire .....	26
Annex 4: Final Report on JP Evaluation .....	26

## Executive summary

The Joint Programme's (JP) results were designed to contribute to overall social protection system strengthening in the newly established BARMM. The JP built an understanding of risk informed and shock responsive social protection (RISRSP) and supported the establishment of the foundations and the building blocks of RISRSP in BARMM.

- To improve the reach and reduce social exclusion of social protection programmes and assistance during emergencies, the JP supported the analysis of poverty registries with concrete recommendations, developed poverty registry instruments reflective of BARMM context, a new vulnerability and proxy means test model, and a mockup design of the management information system for the registry, all of which are available for the BARMM government to take to scale as BARMM designs and funds its own registry.
- Embedding this new concept – of a shock responsive social protection through policies and procedures of a newly established government that is also transitioning as a political entity - is a significant undertaking and goes beyond the JP's duration. It requires a new way of doing business and handholding which was further compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the JP has gathered the necessary evidence, and developed the technical guidance and tools that can be expanded and continued. The JP also trained BARMM staff on shock responsive social protection.
- The JP continues to leverage additional resources. In March 2021, the Australian Government provided AUD1.730 million to scale up the JP in BARMM as another mechanism to support COVID-19 response in the region. Australia's support builds on the initial activities undertaken by the JP, particularly on expanding and improving the delivery of emergency cash transfers to affected populations in armed conflict areas; digitizing payment solutions using the results from JP-supported activities, supporting the health needs of mothers with young children, and supporting the livelihoods of vulnerable households through anticipatory action. The JP is also leveraging BARMM's resources, by helping to influence its budget for social protection and disaster management through the various tools and studies and proof of concept that it has supported.
- At the height of the pandemic in 2020, the JP expanded the reach of social assistance to 1,800 poor but equally deserving households in BARMM that were excluded from the government's Social Amelioration Program (SAP) and 4Ps.
- The JP has also strengthened the collaboration within the UN system, between the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) and Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs). It builds on the existing collaboration between the the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF and their comparative strengths and presence in BARMM. The JP also ensured complementation of activities within other UN agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP) in the first year of implementation to ensure that activities reinforce those of others, especially in the area of anticipatory action.

### *Link with UNDAF/ UNSD Cooperation Framework*

- The overall theme of the JP in BARMM is "Leave No One Behind", which supports the main theme of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD) 2019–2023, updated in 2020 in the form of the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in the Philippines 2020–2023 (SEPF) and retains the three strategic pillars of the PFSD: People, Prosperity and Planet, and Peace.
- The JP demonstrates interconnectedness of the three Pillars of PFSD and SEPF, namely: the People under social protection focus area, Peace through the UN in BARMM and Prosperity and Planet Pillar, which also demonstrates the interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peace (triple nexus) programmes. This is reflected in the JP's outcome statement on the most marginalized, vulnerable and at-risk groups of

people benefit from more inclusive and resilient quality services and live in more supportive environments where their health, education, social protection and food systems are strengthened.

### *COVID-19 impact*

- The JP was designed before the COVID-19 pandemic. While the assumptions included operating within a challenging environment because of recurring natural disasters, armed conflict and a high level of poverty, the JP was not able to anticipate the impact of the pandemic and the various measures adopted by the government to contain the spread and manage the infection. This led to a serious delay in the implementation of various activities, due to restrictions in social gatherings and mobility. However, the challenges brought about by the pandemic became an opportunity to demonstrate the use of emergency cash transfers to address social exclusion.
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- In response to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the Government of the Philippines launched the SAP which grants a Php5,000 to 8,000 emergency cash subsidy to identified low-income households for two months (April and May 2020). Following the approval to repurpose 20% of the JP budget to support the COVID-19 response, FAO and UNICEF coordinated with the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD) in BARMM for the provision of one-time emergency cash grants in the amount of Php5,000 to 2,800 low-income and vulnerable households that were severely affected by COVID-19. Co-funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Operations (ECHO), this intervention is in line with the JP's intention to leave no one behind as the emergency cash transfer specifically targeted households that were not eligible to receive support under the SAP. The selection of beneficiaries used a combination of criteria set by the government and those provided by FAO and UNICEF, namely: a) 1,000 households with children 0-2 years old; and b) 1,800 farmer/fisherfolk-led households.
- The post distribution monitoring of 20 beneficiary households (15 male and 5 female respondents) conducted in one of the recipient LGUs- Marogong, Lanao del Sur indicated income reduction as the main impact of COVID-19 pandemic and most of the cash assistance was used to buy basic food items and livelihood inputs such as seedlings and fertilizer.

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

### *UN Development System reform - UN coherence at the country level*

- The JP has advanced the agenda of a UN system-wide approach to partnerships with co-delivery of results and leveraging of resources, efforts of other partners. The pooling of funds for this joint programme is helping drive greater coherence and reducing transaction cost not only within the UN but across the government. JP draws on the expertise and comparative advantages of FAO on DRR-CCA and anticipatory cation and UNICEF on social protection and with expansion can bring in other relevant UN agencies working on social protection.
- As part of its activities, the JP also supported the institutionalization of an inter-agency mechanism (i.e Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group) in BARMM to sustain the gains of this joint undertaking. In BARMM, various initiatives on SP fall across the different ministries. This leads to fragmentation of policies that makes it difficult to take advantage of synergies and results from sub-optimal use of the innovative approaches. The discussions facilitated by the implementation of the JP have also gained the support of other donors and international organizations who are now part of the JP TWGs. The JP as part of its culminating activity held a hybrid face-to-face and online Policy and Learning Forum on 29 March 2022. The forum served as an opportunity to disseminate lessons learned from the two-year implementation of the JP and broaden support for mainstreaming the risk-informed shock-responsive social protection agenda in the BARMM. Participants include representatives from donor countries and other embassies; international and local NGOs; local universities and officials from various ministries of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

- Implementing the JP has become a demonstration of leveraging on the comparative advantage of PUNOs thus promoting complementation. It served as a model for a new generation of JPs and institutionalization of protocols aligned with the thrust of the UN reform, the Management and Accountability Framework (e.g. role of the RC in the SC, alignment with the SEPF, coordination arrangements/division of labor among agencies)
- The JP aligns with the three Pillars of PFSD/ SEPF. While focus is on the People Pillar, it also links with the Peace, and Prosperity and Planet Pillar. Further, the TWGs formed have engaged other UN agencies, INGOs and other development partners in the design and implementation of key activities.
- The JP work has strengthened the relationship between the PUNOs (UNICEF and FAO) as the complementation of their expertise made the shock responsive social protection agenda highly visible. The TWGs provided platforms for discussion amongst like-minded UN and development partners. WFP provided technical assistance in the development of the Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) data collection tools and training of enumerators leveraging on its experience in conducting similar work in BARMM in 2018.

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

- UNICEF and FAO also capitalized on their good relationship established in BARMM to identify opportunities and barriers for integrating risk informed shock responsive social protection as a mechanism to build resilience of the vulnerable population in BARMM. The understanding of the political context and recognition of the interests and incentives of different partner ministries informed the adjustments in the implementation and risk management strategies. Identifying the gatekeepers and influential personalities within each of the partner ministries has been critical in pushing forward the JP agenda.
- Operating in BARMM entailed approaching the JP from the lens of triple nexus, through the inter-ministerial TWGs and the co-design processes. The review of the poverty registry has essentially identified almost the whole of BARMM's population to be vulnerable thus further highlighting the compounding threats of natural and human-induced shocks in the region.
- FAO and UNICEF also capitalized on their knowledge of the donor landscape to attract more resources to support the scaling up of the programme. The JP was also able to leverage additional resources from Australia. The scale-up supports BARMM in improving its social protection and humanitarian cash transfers through improvements in systems, expansion of coverage and introducing other forms of social protection interventions and other safety nets to the rural population - particularly in the four (4) highest conflict municipalities (Datu Salibo, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Mamasapano, and Shariff Aguak) in BARMM.

#### *SDG acceleration*

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

- The BARMM Poverty and Disaster Registry, and VRAM dashboard when operational will allow BARMM to expand the coverage of social assistance programs to a wider geographical area and to a larger number of poor and vulnerable, before and during emergencies, thereby reducing exclusion.
- The VRAM Information Dashboard that maps out the location of natural and human induced hazards and the kind of agricultural livelihoods that are affected by these risks can inform the design of early warning

and early action protocols and programs based on the unique context of the BARMM communities. This will reduce the magnitude of disaster impact and subsequently the cost of disaster response.

- The inter-operability of the Poverty and Disaster Registry and the VRAM Dashboard coupled with the capacity building on the use of these tools and the provision of resources can accelerate results for SDG 1,2, 3, contribute to 5, 10, 11 and 16 and support the key principle of Leaving no one behind.
- While the actual integration of the RISRSP in the current Bangsamoro Development Plan may not be achieved with the two-year period of the JP, the JP has provided strategic technical guidance and tools that strongly support the arguments of integrating it in the BDP 2023-2028. The next phase of scaling up the JP through the Australian grant provides opportunity to continue building on and sustaining the momentum achieved through the JP.

#### *Policy integration and systems change*

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

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

- The COVID-19 Cash Transfer Support to families excluded in the existing government social amelioration program supported 1,800 vulnerable households (1,000 households with pregnant or lactating women and children 0-2 years old and 800 households dependent on farming and fishing).
- The policies, tools and studies that the JP produced are all aimed at ensuring that current programmes can be expanded to cover more vulnerable sectors and new programmes are developed to address the needs of previously excluded sectors.



- The Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping included variables on food security, livelihood and nutrition and Washington Group of questions (WGQ) for disability. The WGQ provides baseline information on the type of activity restrictions (seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication) that some members of the community may be experiencing. The information ensures that disability inclusion or reasonable accommodation is integrated in the design of any RISRSP related programmes.
- The JP technical assistance to BARMM supported the design of an inclusive and risk informed poverty registry that is ready for BARMM to build on and develop to scale. This includes a) poverty registry instruments that cover i) household and ii) community assessment forms, b) a new proxy means test model (PMT) for BARMM that captures the inherent risks and vulnerabilities prevailing in the region, and c) mock-up design of the management information system for the poverty registry. Using these building blocks and analyses, BARMM MSSD has commenced the development of a management information systems and their poverty registry with their own funds, which is expected to be completed by end of 2022.
- The JP supported the updating of the MSSD Operations Manual for the five regular social protection programmes (Financial Assistance). The process has generated valuable insights and lessons on MSSD's current strategies of targeting beneficiaries that are likely to be excluded amidst limited government financial resources. Among others, the JP supported the revision of the eligibility criteria for the financial assistance program for persons with disabilities to make it simpler and easier for persons with disabilities to access the assistance. Discussions and revisions in the operations manual are closely linked with the development of the poverty registry.
- The JP has also demonstrated the use of Minimum Expenditure Basket as basis for determining the cash transfer value of MSSDs future Multipurpose Cash Transfer Program. This process allowed the JP and government to understand what a Bangsamoro family requires to meet basic needs in times of displacements and ensure that the assistance provided to them are adequate for these needs.
- A Simulation exercise on Anticipatory Action for Flood was conducted to pilot the use of a Financial Service Provider in ex-ante multiple cash transfer support, and the use of the VRAM Dashboard and the corresponding incident reporting tools in to determine how this can be useful in coordinating, monitoring, and activating anticipatory action for flood. The lessons from the simulation exercise will inform the development of BARMM's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and the Anticipatory Action TWG's Strategic Plan.
  - Estimated number of individuals that were reached through JP efforts:  
Total number 18,015 individuals (3,603 households, estimated 5 people per household  
Percentage of women and girls: 50.2% (25% if women only)

### *Mainstreaming Gender equality and women empowerment*

- Gender equality is a significant objective of the JP and gender perspectives were considered in the design of assessments, policies, tools, and activities.
- Through the JP, 1,800 poor families with 0-2 year old children (1,000) and vulnerable farmer and fishing dependent families (800), excluded from SAP and 4Ps, provided with social assistance through the JP as part of COVID-19 response. An additional 1,803 poor farming families with pregnant and or lactating women, and 0-2 year old children municipalities of Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Shariff Aguak benefitted from the pilot testing of the anticipatory action multipurpose cash transfer. The JP modelled an alternative way of targeting beneficiaries that considers the vulnerabilities of families with pregnant, lactating women and young children, in a province with high levels of poverty and childhood malnutrition (nutrition-sensitive social protection) and in municipalities that experience multiple risks of natural and human induced hazard. As a result, Australia DFAT will scale up coverage to another 6,000 poor households using the same nutrition-sensitive social protection lens in armed conflict areas in BARMM.
- The Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping covers gender equality, as a cross-cutting theme in the analysis, where the following variables are examined 1) decision-making, 2) work burden and access to resources, and structures (i.e. goods, markets, and services) to generate information on how these that facilitate or affect their livelihood strategies and outcomes, including food security and nutrition.



- The Community Registry, developed as part of the Poverty Registry Review included the identification of the presence or absence of facilities that cater to the needs of women (i.e. maternity clinic, women crisis center).
- The Investment Case included considerations for child-sensitive and socially inclusive financing.

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

#### *Human rights*

- The overall theme of the JP in BARMM is “Leave No One Behind” which not only supports the main theme of the Philippines UNDAF or PFSD 2019-2023/ updated SEPF 2020-2023 but also aligns with the new Bangsamoro government's vision of inclusive and moral governance.
- The JP supported the COVID-19 Social Protection Assistance to cover poor families with pregnant women and 0 to 2-year-old children, farmers and fisher folks (CEDAW, Convention on the Rights of the Child, Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) that have been excluded in existing social protection programs.
- The Review of Poverty Registry is an initial step towards establishing reliable poverty data and improved data collection systems in BARMM (Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights). The registry is envisaged to establish a more comprehensive targeting process for poor and vulnerable population in BARMM, with a greater number of population able to claim their rights to a social assistance that is fit for their needs and context.
- The transformative and catalytic nature of this joint undertaking and its rights-based approach is not only linked to the final outcome of this joint programme but also to the process through which it was designed and implemented.

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#### *Partnerships*

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

- The JP has also forged closer alignment and collaboration within the UN with the creation of an inter-UN TWG on shock-responsive social protection to ensure that parallel initiatives on shock-responsive social protection are coordinated particularly in the BARMM and with the national government, and key messages on shock responsive social protection are mutually reinforced within and outside the UN system.
- Key agencies (UNICEF, FAO, WFP and RCO) have laid out the various engagements and identified synergies and complementation, recognizing each other’s comparative advantage in shock-responsive social protection (SRSP). As a result, better coordination and information sharing have been sustained amongst these UN agencies through regular coordination meetings and joint coordination mission and have informed discussions in the Sub-Group on Social Protection under the People Pillar.

*Mobilizing additional funding and/or financing*

- The cash delivered for COVID-19 response and in complementing the government’s Social Amelioration Program (SAP) was also able to reach additional 1,000 SAP-excluded agriculture-dependent families using funds leveraged from a parallel project supported by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) increasing the number of excluded households supported from 1,800 (Joint SDF funded) to 2,800. Relatedly, FAO is able enter into a 3-year Global Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) to continue the work on RISRSP together with Anticipatory Action including BARMM as among the priority areas.
- Additional resources from the Australian Government (US\$1.3 million) have been mobilized to support scaling up JP innovations and ensure the sustainability of JP work in BARMM.

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

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

*Strategic meetings*

Type of event	Yes	No	Description/Comments
Annual JP development partners’/donors’ event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>See partners CN, documentation</i> The JP led by BARMM and UN gathered humanitarian and development partners together with private sectors on 13 October 2021 through an online Partners’ Forum to celebrate the collaborative efforts towards a more resilient Bangsamoro Region. Attended by 131 participants, the Forum was picked up by several media outlets and was aired live on various social media platforms reaching more than 3,000 viewers.
Final JP event (closing) <i>Policy and Learning Forum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The JP organized a Policy and Learning forum for partners and stakeholders on 29 March to disseminate the analytical work and lessons learned from the 2-year implementation of the JP. The activity gathered BARMM partners and humanitarian and development organizations in BARMM and online participants from PUNO regional and headquarters, bilateral partners, the academe and local NGOs.
Other strategic events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A

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*Innovation, learning and sharing*

- The JP supported MSSD in the **revisions of its Guidelines for the BARMM social protection for persons with disabilities**, or *Kalinga sa may Kapansanan Program*, to align with national and international categories and definitions. The revisions streamlined the eligibility process with the intent of providing the necessary interventions for persons with disabilities, thereby making social protection for persons with disability more inclusive.
- **Co-design of a Multipurpose Cash Transfer that integrates elements of SRSP.** To demonstrate the elements of SRSP, the design of a multipurpose cash transfer social assistance program targeting over 7000 vulnerable and poor families was completed, and implemented in March 2022 for the first phase of cash transfer payments covering 1,803 households under the SDG Fund. Funded jointly by the Joint SDG Fund and Australia's DFAT as part of the JP scale-up, this cash transfer targeting 7,137 farmer headed households and families with pregnant and lactating mothers and 0-5-year-old children will be implemented in four municipalities in Maguindanao that frequently experience sporadic and protracted armed conflict and floods in BARMM. The rest of target beneficiaries will be funded by Australia DFAT as part of the scale up and revisions of design based on the lessons and experience of the first phase of cash transfer payments. Co-designed with MSSD, it informs a more sustainable approach to the provision of future social assistance by a) demonstrating the use of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in determining benefit levels and b) pilot testing the use of other financial service providers for efficient delivery of payouts.
- The **development of the Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) dashboard** has provided a platform to broaden the scope of inquiry and deepen its analysis of variables and indicators related to Livelihood, Food Security and Nutrition for RISRSP implementation. The dashboard can accommodate significant information derived from needs assessments to be done as structured processes of data collection and analysis that provides a critical understanding of a situation and the needs of people and their livelihoods. The data and information are then used to decide whether and how to carry out an intervention in response to the immediate short-term needs, and medium or longer-term adaptation and resilience-building needs. This can be used for emergency and recovery response, as well as for planned assessments, context analysis and surveillance systems.
- Rapid needs assessment in the municipalities of Mamasapano and Datu Saudi Ampatuan was done to **establish a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)** that informed the calculation of the transfer value that was used to pilot test the JP tools and processes in two municipalities in BARMM. This exercise done Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Shariff Aguak in Maguindanao, provided valuable insights and lessons for MSSD as it finalizes its own Paghahanda and Pagbabalik Program in 2022, funded under MSSDs 2022 budget, it aims to provide social assistance to victims of disasters, to help them anticipate, prepare and cope with the impacts of disasters.
- **A Policy and Learning Forum** was organized by the JP to disseminate the research and lessons learned from the 2-year implementation of the JP and broaden support for mainstreaming the risk-informed shock-responsive social protection agenda in the BARMM and beyond. The activity participated in by BARMM government representatives, development partners, academe, bilateral organizations and embassies. The forum also provided the opportunity for development partners and stakeholders to discuss programme and policy reforms that the BARMM Government can consider ensuring that future social protection programmes address the risks and vulnerabilities threatening the Bangsamoro people, especially the poorest and most vulnerable. The JP presented the recommendations and proposed follow up actions to the Joint Programme Steering Committee in its 30 March 2022 meeting, the JPSC approved the proposed recommendations for implementation.

## II. Final Results

### Overall progress

- All expected results achieved
- Majority of expected results achieved

Only some expected results achieved  
Please, explain briefly:

- **Number of policies in BARMM that mainstream risk informed and shock responsive social protection:** One out of 2 policies, Memorandum Order establishing the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group. This policy institutionalized a mechanism within the BARMM Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRRMC) that will advance the integration of anticipatory action and RISRSP interventions in relevant policies and plans of the BARMM. A strategic planning workshop, funded through the DFAT scale up project, will be conducted to determine the priority activities of the TWG for 2022-2023.
- **Number of pilot programs adopted using RISRSP developed tools and standards to natural and conflict induced disasters:** Two out of 2 pilot activities. Lessons from Emergency Cash Transfer (ECT) for COVID-19, and the Simulation Activity on Anticipatory Action for Flood is informing ECT Pilot for proposed MSSD anticipatory and recovery program and the development of BARMM DRRM Plan.
- **Number of additional poor and disaster vulnerable people, included in BARMM registry to benefit from social assistance:** Unable to report. The BARMM poverty registry is not yet operational as this is currently being established by the BARMM government with their own funds. The JP's significant contribution is to produce the evidence, technical advice and instruments to make their design as inclusive as possible taking into account risks and vulnerabilities inherent in BARMM. The complementary VRAM tools were also designed to support identification of highly vulnerable populations to natural and human induced shocks for inclusion in the targeting of assistance. Both are foundational in making any registry inclusive.

**Output 1.1.a: RISR SP mainstreamed in the Regional Development plan – Partially achieved.** BDP 2020-2022 was already finalized before the implementation of the JP. As such, the JP worked on influencing the next iteration of the BDP which covers 2023-2028. The JP revised its workplan with the approval of the Joint Programme Steering Committee (JPSC) to include JP support to midterm review of the current BDP as a strategy to mainstream RISRSP in the next BDP. The midterm review started in January 2022, which informed the succeeding activities that would lead to the development of the BDP 2023-2028. The JP intends to achieve this commitment through the scale up work funded by the Government of Australia.

**Output 1.1.b : BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISR SP established – Two out of 1 achieved. In 2020 the JP Coordination and Governance Mechanisms (Joint Programme Steering Committee and the TWGs) were established. In 2021** a more sustainable coordination mechanism was established, Technical Working Group under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. The final Joint PSC approved the integration of the original functions and membership of the 3 JP TWGs into this TWG which is a more sustainable approach

**Output 1.2.a No. of tools and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disaster risks.** 2 out of 2 achieved. An Anticipatory Action Protocol for drought and a prototype of Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Dashboard were developed.

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

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

**Output 1.3.b: Improve the use of registry (Listahanan or other existing registries) for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring of a social protection mechanism adapted to BARMM – Partially achieved.** The design of the poverty registry has been completed with the instruments, PMT and vulnerability

models including a mock up design of the management information system. The BARMM government is supporting the development the management information system which will then integrate and capture these tools for them to start data collection.

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

- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Outcome 1 (as per targets set by the JP)**
  - Integrated multi-sectoral policies to accelerate SDG achievement implemented with greater scope and scale
- The JP has generated evidence to steer discussions in BARMM on broader thematic areas and components for resilience building in the region. The increased number, severity and duration of crises has overburdened traditional response systems, highlighting the need for new, and more flexible and comprehensive approaches. The JP provided solid evidence through its tools, studies and piloting social protection through RISRSP as a key strategy to reduce poverty, enable development, and build resilience. BARMM has been ushered toward a multi-sectoral approach by organizing different Ministries to be a coordinating body for anticipatory action. In the long-term, BARMM will include RISRSP interventions in its menu of strategies to enhance the economic and productive capacity of vulnerable households, smooth their consumption and allow them to invest in activities aimed at building their resilience to shocks.
- ⇒ **Contribution to Joint SDG Fund Output 3 (as per targets set by the JP)**
  - Integrated policy solutions for accelerating SDG progress implemented
- The analytical work on the Poverty Registry and the tools developed, the result of the Vulnerability Risk Mapping and the development of the Scalability Plan for Drought are building blocks to the acceleration of SDG 1,2, 3 achievements at scope and scale, contribute to 5, 10, 11 and 16 and support the key principles of Leaving no one behind. The implementation of a Poverty and Vulnerability Registry is expected to reduce the number of vulnerable populations excluded in government social assistance programs. The Information Dashboard produced under the VRAM will help the BARMM determine the geographical extent of the support required to build the resilience of the populations living in areas at risk from multiple hazards of conflict and natural disasters. These will also address the main divers of poverty in BARMM, natural and human induced disasters.
- The BARMM Memorandum Order on the Creation of an interagency Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group supports the acceleration of the JPs support for the SDG Goals 1, 2, and 13. The AA TWG is mechanism within the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council that harnesses internal and external expertise to develop of triggers and thresholds to support the activation of anticipatory action that is context specific to BARMM.

### *JP Outputs and Outcomes*

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

**Output 1: RISRSP Mainstreamed in the Bangsamoro Development Plan.** An Investment Case Study on RISRSP in BARMM was done with recommendations to integrate RISRSP in the BDP for 2023-2028. The JP also supported the assessment of the current BDP towards the integration of RISRSP in the BDP for 2023-2028. The Joint Programme Steering Committee and three Technical Working Groups (TWG) served as venue for inter-ministerial discussion and coordination of JP activities. The Anticipatory Action TWG under the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BRDRMC), which the JP helped facilitate, ensures the sustainability of a coordination structure for SRSP in BARMM.

To be able to navigate through the fluid political transition and the new bureaucracy, the JP leveraged on its established governance mechanisms (Joint Programme Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups) to provide platforms for broader discussions and consensus building on how RISRSP can be established in this political and operational conditions. The TWG served as a venue for

recalibrating the JP workplan with risk mitigation measures to be more responsive to the context and needs of the region, as well as to adapt to the challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The TWG served as technical advisory group for finalizing Terms of References, Concept Notes for the various analytical work done by JP e.g. Poverty Registry Analysis, Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping, Scalability Framework for Drought, Investment Case for RISRSP in BARMM. The Joint Steering Committee in a meeting in June 2021 approved the revision of 2021 work plan, which included catch up strategies for unaccomplished 2020 commitments.

**Output 2: BARMM capacity enhanced to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced risks through improved synergy and coordination between social protection programs, climate change adaptation, and disaster risk management.** The Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) that aims to establish information on risk and vulnerabilities of communities in BARMM has been completed. The report has been finalized and the prototype dashboard was accepted by MILG. Based on results of the Simulation Exercise, the dashboard is undergoing technical review by JP and BARMM to prepare for its establishment in the BARMM Rapid Emergency Action on Disaster Incidence (READI) under the Ministry of Interior and Local Government.

**Output 3: Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring.** The registry instruments that were developed for the proposed BARMM poverty registry included risks and hazard vulnerabilities and have been pilot tested in four municipalities which demonstrated high vulnerability among the population. The model was also tested on Listahanan 2 to generate the anonymized list of BARMM poor households using a more inclusive approach. The VRAM complements the vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics of the registry. The instruments were tested in the municipalities of Shariff Aguak and Datu Salibo to determine their effectiveness for inclusive targeting. Lessons from the pilot testing will inform the on-going development of the poverty and vulnerability registry and the refinement of the VRAM dashboard.

⇒ **Achievement of expected JP outcomes**

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



⇒ **Monitoring and data collection**

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

### III. JP finalization and evaluation

The JP culminated with a Joint Programme Steering Committee meeting on 30 March 2022 following a well attended Policy and Learning Forum. The JPSC approved the following recommendations which the Joint Programme will support through the DFAT funded Scaling Up work:

- **Development of Data Sharing and Data Security Protocols for BARMM information systems.** The Bangsamoro Planning and Development Authority (BPDA) Research Division for convene a Working Group to prepare a Data Sharing and Security Protocol covering guidance for use of Poverty and Vulnerability Registry, Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) Dashboard and other information systems of different ministries. PSA and BICTO should be part of the group.
- Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) with Technical Assistance from FAO will convene a technical discussion and potentially an in depth study to understand the nuances of PSA poverty data, vis a vis other researches to determine the agricultural livelihood's share in the income source of Bangsamoro people.
- BPDA to lead all discussions on the RISRSP Agenda with support from Ministry members of the JPSC and AA TWG.
- Integrate of functions of the three (3) JP TWGs into the Anticipatory Action TWG of the Bangsamoro Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BRDRRMC) through an Addendum to Memorandum Order No. 0392 on the Creation of the AA TWG to include PSA, MOLE, OCM and Bangsamoro Women as members.

The Joint Programme will also continue to participate in the finalization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> BDP to continue the advocacy of integrating RISRSP as a critical strategy for building resilience in Bangsamoro Communities. It shall likewise continue to provide technical support to BRDRRMC Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group particularly in establishing a science and forecast based tools and mechanisms to support the establishment of a risk informed and shock responsive social protection in BARMM. The JP will also continue to support MILG and the READI Operations Center to make the VRAM Dashboard a functioning tool for monitoring, assessing risks, vulnerabilities, and designing social protection programmes that anticipate and respond to the needs of the Bangsamoro communities.

#### *Final JP evaluation and lessons learned*

The date when the evaluation was launched (month/year): **March 2022**

The date when the evaluation report was approved (month/year): June 2022

#### **Main Findings**

Over all, the programme is rated as **successful**. The JP implementation faced implementation challenges due the COVID-19 pandemic and the transition state of the BARMM government. Programme assumptions such as the completion of *Listahanan 3* or the national poverty registry, which was to be used as one of the basis for achieving some key of the programme output, did not happen. The JP adapted to these challenges and was able to accomplish substantial completion of milestone activities by project completion date.

1. The programme was **relevant** as it contributed to the SDG, national and regional SDG and social protection agenda. However, it had some deficiencies in the program design. RISRSP mainstreaming was not



achievable within the programme implementation timeline due to the policy development processes involved. Certain assumptions were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in programme adjustments but the programme results framework did not reflect this adjustments.

2. The programme was **effective** based on its accomplishment of target results of the program outcome, contribution to SDG agenda, contribution to UN Joint SDG Fund programmatic results, and transformative results.
3. The Programme was **less than efficient** due to delays in programs implementation against timelines. However, it has optimized its use of resources with savings of 15% out of substantial accomplishments of key activities, which indicates efficiency in using resources as outputs.
4. The Programme is **likely sustainable** given the interest and commitment 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.
5. Programme impact is **satisfactory** due to its positive impact to over-all SDG acceleration in BARMM with no negative impact.

### Lessons Learned

1. Review of program design is needed for appropriate updating or re-structuring given significant change in context, such as COVID-19 pandemic;
2. Program designs must take into consideration policy advocacy and timing of policy development processes;
3. Investments in proofs of concept are critical to policy advocacies;
4. Anticipatory action for armed conflict is still in the exploratory stage as identifying early warning signals is difficult for this situation; and
5. 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.

### *After the JP: follow-up and possibilities for sustainability of the impact and further scaling*

- Expand the reach of the JP work on RISRSP in BARMM with the additional funds from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The scale-up will continue the work on anticipatory action for conflict and the pilot testing of the use of the poverty registry in implementation of the national guidelines on Emergency Cash Transfers and the design and implementation of emergency and multipurpose cash transfers in BARMM (i.e. *paghahanda and pababalik*).
- MSSD Funds supporting the development of a poverty registry based on the prototype developed and pilot tested by the JP. MILG to support the establishment of VRAM Dashboard in its Operations Center (i.e. BARMM READI).
- Building on the experiences of the Anticipatory Multi-Purpose Cash Transfers, Australia DFAT under the scale up of the JP will continue to strengthen cash delivery systems in BARMM through improvements in payments mechanisms.

## Annex 1: Consolidated Final Results

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

#### Global Impact: Progress towards SDGs

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

- SDG 1: End Poverty
- SDG 2: Zero Hunger
- SDG 13: Climate Action

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

Outcome indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
1.1: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scope <sup>7</sup>	2	1	Integration of disaster risk reduction and management lens in social protection introduced to BARMM, expected to be formally incorporated in policy in 2022
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Memorandum Order 0392: Creation of Anticipatory Action TWG under the BRDRRMC</li> <li>•</li> </ul>			
1.2: Number of integrated multi-sectoral policies that accelerated SDG progress in terms of scale <sup>8</sup>	1	0	Solutions/tools developed, expected to be adopted in 2022
<i>List the policies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>			

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

Output indicators	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
3.1 Number of innovative solutions that were tested (disaggregated by % successful-unsuccessful)	2	2 100% successfully tested	Solutions/tools developed, expected to be adopted in 2022
3.2: Number of integrated policy solutions that have been implemented with the national partners in lead	n/a	n/a	

<sup>7</sup>Scope=substantive expansion: additional thematic areas/components added or mechanisms/systems replicated.

<sup>8</sup>Scale=geographical expansion: local solutions adopted at the regional and national level or a national solution adopted in one or more countries.

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

Yes

No

Explain briefly: The Joint Programme Results have not yet matured enough to influence the improvement of national policies. However, some of the analysis such as the Investment Case on SRSP have been presented to the executive and legislative branches of the national government. At the legislative branch, UNICEF presented to the Technical Committees of Congress (Senate and House of Representatives) on May 12, 2022 to influence the crafting of the Legislative Agenda for incoming 19<sup>th</sup> Congress, hosted by the Congressional Policy and Budget Research Department. Similarly, it was also presented to select national agencies: National Economic and Development Authority (national planning agency), Department of Budget and Management (responsible for the National Expenditures Plan) and Department of Social Welfare and Development (responsible for flagship national social protection programs) on May 13, 2022 to contribute to the body of evidence to support embedding the shock responsive social protection agenda at the national level.

## 2. Results as per JP Programmatic Results Framework

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

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Outcome 1.3 indicator Number of additional poor and disaster vulnerable people, included in BARMM registry to benefit from social assistance.	396,000 4Ps households in BARMM as included in Listahanan	At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM (including those women-led), added to the BARMM registry	Anonymized list of poor households in BARMM generated from Listahanan 2 using the modified registry instruments and models, while the BARMM poverty registry is still being established by BARMM. 2,800 vulnerable families supported through the ECT for COVID 19 (1,000 ECHO funded)	MSSD development of management information system for the poverty registry not yet completed.
Output 1.1 Risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection (RISRSP) policy mainstreamed within the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP)				
Output 1.1.a indicator RISR SP mainstreamed in the Regional Development plan	0 – BARMM Regional Development Plan is currently being crafted	1 – BARMM Regional Development Plan includes RISRSP among its strategies	0	BDP 2020-2022 was already finalized before the start of the implementation of the JP. Adjustment was considered to target influencing the next

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
				<p>iteration of the BDP which covers 2023-2028 by supporting the Midterm Assessment of the 1st BDP.</p> <p>Relatedly, it can be noted that this target of influencing the review has been accomplished in January 2022 through the support to the conduct of BDP Assessment</p>
<p>Output 1.1.b indicator</p> <p>BARMM inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for RISR SP established;</p>	<p>0 – RISRSP is a new concept for BARMM thus there is no coordination mechanism in place</p>	<p>1 – Functioning regional inter-ministerial coordination mechanism</p>	<p>1 functioning Joint Programme Steering Committee</p> <p>1 functioning Technical Working Group (3 Adhoc TWGs specific for JP; 1 TWG under BRDRRMC)</p>	
<p>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</p>				
<p>Output 1.2.a indicator</p> <p>No. of tools and standards to analyze and monitor natural and human-induced disaster risks.</p>	<p>0 - none</p>	<p>At least 1 for natural disaster;</p> <p>1 for human-induced disaster</p>	<p>1 Scalability Framework for Drought</p> <p>1 AA Plan for Drought</p> <p>1 Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping Dashboard which includes both natural and human-induced indicators</p>	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
Indicator 1.2.b No. of Ministries adopting the tools and standards to implement social assistance	0 - none	1 BARMM Ministry	MILG adopting the use of the VRAM Dashboard in its READI Operations	
Output 1.3 Improved poverty registry to include risk and hazard vulnerability assessments and predictive analytics for inclusive targeting and effective monitoring				
Indicator 1.3.1 Registry includes hazards and vulnerability assessment	0 - None	1 registry with hazards and vulnerability indicators	1 registry Instruments; PMT and vulnerability models captured risks and hazard vulnerability assessments	While the instrument and the actual registry are not the same, the JP team considers this output as fulfilled. The government partner (i.e. MSSD) decided to fund the MIS development. The registry tools and instruments pilot tested and finalized by the JP are important tools that MSSD will use when they decide to they start with the data collection
Indicator 1.3.2 Improve the use of registry (Listahanan or other existing registries) for inclusive targeting, and effective monitoring of a social protection mechanism adapted to BARMM	Existing registry for 4Ps includes 396,000 households in BARMM;	At least 10% of the households identified to be part of the exclusion error in BARMM receive social assistance under this Joint Programme	Data on excluded households was generated from the existing Listahanan 2, however, provision of social assistance was not provided under this project in anticipation of	MSSD is developing the management information system with their own funds, which underpins the poverty registry together with the Bangsamoro Information and Communications Technology Office (BICTO).

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected final target	Final result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)
			an updated Listahanan 3 poverty registry which was not released during the JP program duration	




## Annex 2: Strategic documents

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

#### *Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP*

<b>Title of the document</b>	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on extending social protection coverage (Yes/No)	Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits (Yes/No)	Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system (Yes/No)	Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc. (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
1. Policy Brief on Poverty and Disaster Registry in BARMM: Recommendations for a more inclusive social registry	June 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes		yes	
2. Analytical Report on the BARMM Poverty and Disaster Registry, including poverty registry instruments at the household and community levels.	Sept 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
3. Scalability Framework for Drought	May 2021	Yes	Yes	Yes			
4. Operations Manual for MSSD Cash Transfer and Financial Assistance Program	Aug 2021	Yes			Yes		
5. Vulnerability Risk Assessment and Mapping Report	March 2022	Yes	Yes		Yes		
6. Investment Case Study on RISRSP in BARMM	February 2022	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

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

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b> (MM/YY)	<b>Focus on extending social protection coverage</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on improved comprehensiveness of social protection benefits</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on enhancing adequacy of social protection benefits</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on improving governance, administration and/or implementation of social protection system</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on cross-sectoral integration with healthcare, childcare, education, employment, food security, etc.</b> (Yes/No)	<i>If published, provide the hyperlink</i>
1. Updating of the Bangsamoro Development Investment Plan and Results Framework	May 2021		Yes		Yes		
2. Terms of Reference and OCM Memorandum Order on the Creation of the BARMM Anticipatory Action TWG	July 2021		Yes			Yes	 Memo Order No. 0392 series of 2021_C

## 2.2. Focus on vulnerable populations

### *Strategic documents developed or adapted by JP*

<b>Title of the document</b>	<b>Date when finalized</b> (MM/YY)	<b>Focus on gender equality and women empowerment</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on children</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on youth</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on older persons</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Focus on other group/s</b> (List the group/s)	<b>Focus on PwDs</b> (Yes/No)	<b>Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability</b> (Yes/No)
None								

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

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Focus on gender equality and women empowerment (Yes/No)	Focus on children (Yes/No)	Focus on youth (Yes/No)	Focus on older persons (Yes/No)	Focus on other group/s (List the group/s)	Focus on PwDs (Yes/No)	Included disaggregated data by disability - and whenever possible by age, gender and/or type of disability (Yes/No)
Revisions of its Guidelines for the BARM social protection for persons with disabilities, or <i>Kalinga sa may Kapansanan Program</i>	June 2021						Yes	Yes

### Annex 3: Results questionnaire

- Complete online using the following link: <https://forms.office.com/r/DfvPvaGfsg>.

### Annex 4: Final report on JP evaluation