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**United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in the Philippines**

**ANNUAL programme[[1]](#footnote-2) NARRATIVE progress report**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 january – 31 December 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Programme Title & Project Number | |  | Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[[2]](#footnote-3) | |
| * Programme Title: *United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in the Philippines* * Programme Number: *JPH10* * MPTF Office Project Reference Number:3*00130873* | | Philippines | |
| *Priority area/ strategic results:*  *Outcome 1: Duty-bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a human rights-based approach; and there is a substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the State’s international human rights obligations.*  *Outcome 2: Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability, and justice and redress for victims.*  *Outcome 3: Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.* | |
| Participating Organization(s) | |  | Implementing Partners | |
| Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT)  United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | | ***Government Partners***    Department of Justice (DOJ)  Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)  Department of Health (DOH)  Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)  Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)  Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat (PHRCS)  Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHRP)  Philippines National Police (PNP)  Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)  Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center (ATC-PMC)  Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)    ***Civil Society Partners***  Ateneo Human Rights Center; Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (I-Defend), IBON, MAG, Ecumenical Voice (ECU Voice), Karapatan Alliance Philippines Inc(KARAPATAN), Tebtebba Foundation, National Union of People’s Lawyers (NUPL), Philippines Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), Life Haven Center for Independent Living Inc., ECPAT-Philippines, Asia Center for Drugs Policy, NoBox Philippines, StreetLaw Philippines, Non-Violent Peace Force, Sulong Peace, Balay Rehabilitation Center, Alternative Law Group, Criminologists Association of the Philippines, Asian Drug Policy Consortium, Human Security Associates | |
| Programme/Project Cost (US$) | |  | Programme Duration | |
| Total approved budget as per project document: USD 7,978,811  MPTF /JP Contribution[[3]](#footnote-4):   * *USD 2,713,932* |  |  | Overall Duration: 36 months |  |
| Agency Contribution   * *2,233,503* |  |  | Start Date[[4]](#footnote-5): 01.08.2021 |  |
| Government Contribution  *200,000 (contribution to MPTF)* |  |  | Original End Date*[[5]](#footnote-6)* 31/07/2024 |  |
|  |  |  | Current End date[[6]](#footnote-7) | 31/07/2024 |
| TOTAL: USD 10,212,314 |  |  |  |  |
| Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. | |  | Report Submitted By | |
| Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*  Yes **Checkbox Checked outline** No  Mid-Term Evaluation Report *– if applicable please attach*  Yes **Checkbox Checked outline** No | | * Name: Andrew Pearlman * Title: UNJP Programme Coordinator * Participating Organization (Lead): UNOHCHR * Email address: andrew.pearlman@un.org | |

# NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

# Acronyms

AO35 State mechanism dedicated to resolving cases of political violence such as extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and torture, among other similar grave human rights violations.

ATA Anti-Terrorism Act (2020)

AFP Armed Forces of the Philippines

AMLC Anti-Money Laundering Council

ATC-PMC Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center

BJMP Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)

BuCor Bureau of Corrections

CHRP Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines

CSO/s Civil Society Organisation/s

DDB Dangerous Drugs Board

DFA Department of Foreign Affairs

DILG Department of the Interior and Local Government

DoH Department of Health

DoJ Department of Justice

DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Government

ECPAT End Child Prostitution and Trafficking

Ecu-Voice Ecumenical Voice

EU European Union

FIND Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance

HRBA Human Rights Based Approach

HRD/s Human Rights Defender/s

HRAO Human Rights Affairs Office

HuRAIS Human Rights Analysis and Information System

HROASIS Human Rights Online Assessment System

I-DEFEND In Defense of Human Rights and Dignity Movement (I-Defend),

IPG Institute for Politics and Governance

IRR Implementing Rules and Regulations

KARAPATAN Karapatan Alliance Philippines Inc

LGU/s Local Government Unit/s

MAG Medical Action Group

NPM National Preventive Mechanism

NUPL National Union of People’s Lawyers

PAHRA Philippines Alliance of Human Rights Advocates

PHRCS Presidential Human Rights Committee, Secretariat

PNP Philippines National Police

PNP-HRAO Philippines National Police – Human Rights Affairs Office

PUNO/s Participating UN Organisation/s

PWUD /s People Who Use Drug/s

TFDP Task Force Detainees Philippines

TWG Technical Working Group

UNESCO United Nations Educational Scientfic and Cultural Organisation

UNJP United Nations Joint Programme for Human Rights in the Philippines

UNOCT United Nations Office for Counter Terrorism

UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOHCHR United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines progress made to implement the United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in the Philippines (UNJP), which was established following the adoption of UN Human Rights Council resolution 45/33 (7 October 2020). It covers the period January to December 2023.

During the reporting period the UNJP continued to implement activities in the six programmatic areas, making progress towards achieving the planned outcomes. The UNJP with its government counterparts co-chaired regular technical working groups in six areas: (1) strengthening domestic accountability measures; (2) Improved Data Gathering on Alleged Police Violations(Police Data); (3) Civic Space, Civil Society and the Commission on Human Rights; (4) Strengthening the National Mechanism on Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up; (5) HRBA to drugs, and; (6) Counter Terrorism Legislation. The UNJP Steering Committee met in March and July and was co-chaired by Secretary of Justice Jesus Crispin C. Remulla (with Under Secretary Raul Vasquez representing for the June Steering Committee) and UN Resident Coordinator Gustavo Gonzalez. Prior to the July Steering Committee, the Results Framework was revised to provide accurate baselines.

Key areas of progress during the year included increased knowledge and capacity of security sector actors on human rights, including in the areas of health and HRBA to drugs; applications of the Minnesota and Istanbul Protocols; and HRBA to counter terrorism. The Government and civil society actors increased engagement with human rights treaty bodies, Special Procedures mandate holders and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), including through supporting the rollout of the National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD) supported by the UNJP. The Department of Justice improved its efforts to increase compliance with international standards related to the rights of persons in detention, with the UNJP contributing technical advice and engagement on international best practice, including through forums such as the Friends of the Mandela Rules. The Philippine National Police (PNP) had increased capacity to document and report on human rights cases, including through technical advice and training on the Human Rights Recording Analysis Information System and the Human Rights Online Assessment System (HROASIS), to which the UNJP contributed technical support.

Progress in implementation of the above activities took place at an anticipated rate, with a total spending of USD 1,025,935 during the year. This breaks down into costs associated with the Programme Results (USD 736,869) and coordination and cross cutting costs (USD 289,066) which covers programme coordination staffing, cross cutting workshops and high level events such as Steering Committee meetings. The breakdown of the costs contributing to results is detailed in Section II below. Total funds remaining in the MPTF at the end of the year totals USD 538,227. This will cover activities in the remaining seven months of the UNJP.

# Purpose

The United Nations Joint Programme on Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights in the Philippines (UNJP) was established following the adoption of UN Human Rights Council Resolution 45/33 (7 October 2020). Resolution 45/33 requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) to provide support for the continued fulfilment of the Philippines international human rights obligations, “taking into account the proposed United Nations joint programme on human rights to provide technical assistance and capacity-building for, inter alia, domestic investigative and accountability measures, data gathering on alleged police violations, civic space and engagement with civil society and the Commission on Human Rights, national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, counter-terrorism legislation, and human rights-based approaches to drug control” (A/HRC/RES/45/33, para 3). To respond effectively to the request of the Human Rights Council, the UNJP for human rights was created with three programme objectives:

* (1) Duty-bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a human rights-based approach; and there is a substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the state’s international human rights obligations.
* (2) Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability for human rights violations and abuses, and justice and redress for victims.
* (3) Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.

# Results

1. **Narrative reporting on results:**

## Outcome One: Duty-Bearers have their capacities to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights strengthened; increasingly apply a HRBA and there is a substantial reduction in violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with the State’s international human rights obligations.

Total Spend Outcome 1 (2023): USD 562,444

The UNJP continued to contribute to an increase the capacity of duty-bearers to comply with international human rights obligations and standards. The six Technical Working Groups engaged with government counterparts to discuss implementation of human rights programmes. The Dahas Center at the University of the Philippines indicate a continued decrease in the number of police killings in the context of anti-drug operations with 395 killings by state agents in 2021, 146 killings by state agents in 2022, and 137 killings by state agents in 2023. The overall number of persons killed, by state and non-state actors were 545 drug-related killings in 2021; 324 drug-related killings in 2022; and 331 drug-related killings in 2023.[[7]](#footnote-8) CHRP figures also indicated a downward trend in documented killings, with 146 deaths from police operations in 2021, 56 cases in 2022 and 42 cases in 2023. PNP data was not available at the time of reporting but the chief of the PNP HRAO shared that the cases attributed to the PNP has decreased. Although data on violations committed in the context of anti-terrorism legislation was not sufficiently available at baseline, information provided by the CHRP shows an increase in reports of violations under the ATA from three in 2021, to nine in 2022 and 13 in 2023. The majority of the 2023 reports of violations (12) were alleged unlawful deaths.

**Output 1.1. Strengthen engagement with international human rights mechanisms and implementation of recommendations in law and policy.**

Total Spend Output 1.1 (2023): USD 12,644

On 27 March, the Government formally supported 215 recommendations as part of its fourth Universal Periodic Review. During the review, the UNJP engaged with Government actors, and also supported civil society engagement at all stages of the process. The supported recommendations included many which reinforce the objectives of the UNJP, including related to engagement with civil society, strengthening accountability, adopting legislation to establish a National Preventive Mechanism, and adopting health and human rights-based approaches to drugs.

The Government continued to engage actively with Special Procedures mandate holders. In November, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change conducted an official visit to the Philippines, at the invitation of the Government. The Government also confirmed official dates of the planned 2024 visit of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of expression in early 2024.

The PHRCS took steps to strengthen the National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF), leading to the formal appointment of 19 focal points in relevant government departments. The National Reporting and Tracking Database (NRTD), containing all recommendations the Philippines has received from international human rights mechanisms, was rolled out to systematize monitoring of implementation of these recommendations.

The Philippines underwent review by three treaty bodies during the year (CMW, CRC, and CERD). From 3 to 14 December, the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture visited the country and recommended the establishment of a National Preventive Mechanism (NPM).

The strong engagement with international human rights mechanisms during the year culminated in the Governments “75 day countdown to Human Rights 75”, launched on 26 September and engaging government departments in human rights celebrations. The Executive Secretary participated in Human Rights 75 celebrations in Geneva on 11 and 12 December, where the Government made three pledges[[8]](#footnote-9), all relevant to the work of the UNJP.

**Output 1.2. Increased compliance with international human rights standards in counter-terrorism**

Total Spend Output 1.2 (2023): USD 131,991

The UNJP strengthened the capacity of 54 security officials to uphold and protect human rights while countering terrorism by providing training on incorporating human rights standards in case build-up. The UNJP also conducted an analysis of normative, operational and institutional frameworks on counter terrorism. The ATC-PMC Training Manual for Inter-Agency Collaboration for Effective Prevention of Terrorism of ATC-PMC incorporated human rights principles based on inputs from the UNJP. Stakeholders in the judiciary increased capacity to integrate human rights in the Supreme Court Rules on the ATA and related laws, as a result of engagements with judicial actors leading to the formulation of the Supreme Court Rules on the Anti-Terrorism Act and Related Laws (A.M. No. 22-09-19-SC). Following capacity strengthening by the UNJP of the CHRP, the CHRP developed a draft Procedure and Work Instruction Manual on the Investigation, Legal Assistance, and Handling of ATA Cases (PAWIM), which will be reviewed following the issuance of the Supreme Court Rules on the ATA and will be formally approved and rolled out in 2024.

**Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity to implement a human rights-based approach to drug control**

Total Spend Output 1.3 (2023): 417,789

The UNJP worked with seven LGUs to co-design and implement health and human rights-based, community-driven responses to drug control. This included mapping and analyzing the services available in the community. In Antipolo City the programme worked with 16 barangays to apply the new approach, supporting increased access to voluntary treatment services and referral. As a result, the percentage of families of PWUD who completed evidence- and family-centered prevention programmes increased. This was categorized as “action-research”, developing a basis for further piloting of health and human based approaches to drug control.

From 8 to 12 May, the UNJP organized a conference on Compassionate Pragmatism. The conference highlighted core principles of voluntary treatment for PWUDs, and showcased health and social development-based approaches to drug control. At the end of the conference, stakeholders committed ot advancing such approaches by signing the “Antipolo Declaration”.

The UNJP provided technical advice on human rights in detention, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. The UNJP contributed to the early release of 14,500 detainees, including women and elderly prisoners. In May, the UNJP also facilitated the attendance of the Secretary of Justice at the 32nd Session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna, Austria. During the visit, the Secretary of Justice presented the progress made in the Philippines, and engaged in discussion on international approaches to drug control and prison reform.

The UNJP contributed to a decrease in overcapacity rates in pretrial detention from 397 to 370 per cent, as well as an overall decrease in the per centage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population. In December 2023, the UNJP supported the Government’s Jail Decongestion Summit, aiming to develop comprehensive solutions and innovations to address jail and prison overcrowding. The Summit garnered high level participation, including from the Executive Secretary, the Senate President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

## Outcome Two. Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability, and justice and redress for victims.

Total Spent Outcome 2 (2023): USD 143,064

The UNJP contributed to the strengthening of domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses. This supported Government efforts to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of alleged violations. The UNJP trained 25 investigators and prosecutors on the application of the Minnesota Protocol on the investigation of potentially unlawful death (2016) contributing to increased capacity to conduct investigations compliant with the highest international standards. 216 police officers had increased capacity to identify and document human rights cases following UNJP training on the use of the Human Rights Recording Analysis Information System (HuRAIS) database. The UNJP also contributed to institutionalization of the HRBA in police through strengthening the implementation of the Human Rights Online Assessment System (HROASIS), a mandatory online human rights examination system for police promotion.

In 2023, a number of cases were under investigation and convictions secured in two cases of drug-related police killings. However, lack of progress in addressing the vast majority of alleged extrajudicial killings in the context of anti-drug operations, including those that took place under the previous administration, remained a main obstacle.

**Output 2.1 Increased capacity and improved functioning of AO35**

Total Spend Output 2.1 (2023): USD 53,691

The UNJP contributed to strengthening the capacity of the AO35 mechanism by providing technical advice and capacity strengthening. As of December 2023, 334 cases were under investigation, and 27 filed before the courts. In November 2023, the UNJP developed a manual and organized training of trainers for 27 AO35 investigators, prosecutors and others.

The UNJP contributed to strengthening the capacity of AO35 designated prosecutors and investigators, the CHRP and civil society actors to apply the Minnesota Protocol. In February, an expert mission conducted a scoping mission, and from 3 to 7 July, the UNJP organized training on the application of the Minnesota Protocol. The training was conducted by a delegation of experts, including Dr. Morris Tidball-Binz;[[9]](#footnote-10) Dr. Stephen Cordner, Professor of Forensic Medicine at Monash University; Atty. Kingsley Abbot, former Director of Global Accountability and International Justice at the International Commission of Jurists; Dr. Luis Fondebrider, former President of The Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team (EAAF); Ms. Leone Scott, investigator under the OSACO Group Ltd in New Zealand as well as Dr. Raquel Fortun and Dr. Maria Cecilia Lim, forensics doctors and Professors at the [College of Medicine](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FUP_College_of_Medicine&data=05%7C01%7Cthapa36%40un.org%7C1a2bdbfdd29447e05dbc08db7dfc5169%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638242294864700096%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=53BneJDUJFo6GZfioOKIbcrapXeLyPsTs0PwWK2rloQ%3D&reserved=0) of the [University of the Philippines Manila](https://eur02.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FUniversity_of_the_Philippines_Manila&data=05%7C01%7Cthapa36%40un.org%7C1a2bdbfdd29447e05dbc08db7dfc5169%7C0f9e35db544f4f60bdcc5ea416e6dc70%7C0%7C0%7C638242294864700096%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=52ZJu3GwiIYILF5gae%2FZRDwmBP0g%2FgAsStobjiEd88w%3D&reserved=0). Participants included state prosecutors, investigators and medical doctors from the Philippine National Police, the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), the CHRP, CSOs and the University of the Philippines. This training was organized at the invitation of the Secretary of Justice. On 12 December, the UNJP held a follow up meeting to discuss developments since the training and ways forward on the institutionalization of the Minnesota Protocl in the Philippines, with representatives from the DOJ and NBI, CHRP, and medico-legal doctors. Trainers and Minnesota Protocol experts, Dr. Raquel Fortun and Dr. Stephen Cordner also participated et. Efforts are underway to strengthen domestic forensic capacities, including through advocacy for the establishment of a National Forensics Institute and the adoption of legislation making it mandatory to conduct autopsies in cases of suspicious death.

**Output 2.2 A National Human Rights Referral Pathway is established and functioning.**

Total Spent Output 2.2 (2023): USD 0

The UNJP continued to contribute to discussions on a referral pathway to accelerate efforts to investigate allegations of extrajudicial killings in the context of anti-drug operations, through raising this in various forums and engaging in capacity-strengthening on related issues. While no referral pathway was established, in July 2023, the Secretary of Justice announced the reconstitution of the Interagency Review Panel (IRP) mandated to examine cases of alleged violations of the right to life in the context of anti-drug operations. The IRP has reportedly held several meetings since this time but does not seem to have engaged the CHRP and civil society actors.

Additionally, in late 2023, the Government announced the establishment of two new human rights mechanisms in the Department of Justice. The Human Rights Office and the Human Rights Coordinating Council aim to strengthen accountability efforts and human rights compliance. At the end of 2023, the mandates of the two mechanisms were being developed.

**Output 2.3 The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines effectively investigates violations of Civil and Political rights related to the Anti-Terrorism Act.**

Total Spend Output 2.3 (2023): USD 33,538

The UNJP contributed to increased capacity of the CHRP to investigate violations of civil and political rights related to the ATA. The UNJP developed an analysis of the CHRP’s institutional framework and protocols for the investigation and prosecution of human rights violations in relation to the ATA. Informed by the UNJP’s analysis, the CHRP developed a draft Procedure and Works Instruction Manual (PAWIM), this will be further revised following the publication of the Supreme Court rules on the ATA. The UNJP trained also 65 CHRP officials and staff on HRBA to counter terrorism.

**Output 2.4 Improved data and accountability for human rights violations by police, including through support to HuRAIS and the HRAO.**

Total Spend Output 2.4 (2023): USD 55,835

The UNJP strengthened the capacity of the PNP HRAO to roll-out and populate the Human Rights Recording Analysis Information System (HuRAIS) and the Human Rights Online Assessment Information System (HROASIS). The rollout of the HuRAIS database enables the PNP HRAO to document alleged cases of human rights violations, thus improving data gathering on such cases. The UNJP provided technical advice related to definitions of categories of violations to improve data gathering. It also worked with PNP HRAO to train 216 police officers from all regions on the use of HuRAIS. More than 100 cases were entered in the system in 2023, and initial analysis of the cases shared with the UNJP. The UNJP also provided technical advice to the PNP to support the development of questions in the HROASIS, an online human rights examination system for police promotion.

**Outcome Three. Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families are better able to claim their rights.**

Total Spend Outcome 3 (2023): USD 31,361 (please note that under Output 3.3, an additional USD 92,616 was committed during 2023. This will be included in the 2024 report)

**Output 3.1: Victims, witnesses and civil society actors have increased access to justice, restitution and protection.**

Total Spend Output 3.1 (2023): USD 0 (activity spend will be included in the next reporting period)

The UNJP contributed to efforts to improve victims and witness protection. It initiated a needs assessment and mapping of services available for victims and witnesses of human rights violations, with a view to identifying policy recommendations for strengthening the institutional framework for victim and witness support with a focus on women and children. At the 12 July Steering Committee the Secretary of Justice committed to “promote a more cohesive, inclusive, and comprehensive approach and mechanisms for witness and victim protection in the context of human rights violations. Initial sessions to discuss such an approach have taken place, and further sessions are planned.” On 28 November, the UNJP and DOJ followed up on this by organizing a policy forum on witness and victim protection to highlight and connect the roles of different witness support mechanisms.

The UNJP supported the work of two civil society groups who assist women and child victims, to strengthen their capacity to provide psychosocial support and human rights education, resulting in empowering community organizers supporting families of victims of extrajudicial killings. The UNJP contributed to strengthening the capacity of organizations assisting victims to engage with international human rights mechanisms through capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions.

**Output 3.2 A National Preventive Mechanism is established**

Total Spend Output 3.2 (2023): USD 0 (activity spend will be included in the next reporting period)

The Government took steps towards adoption of legislation to establish a National Preventive Mechanism conforming with best international practice and standards. In March, the Government supported recommendations received through the Universal Periodic Review to establish an NPM. On 23 October, the UNJP and the CHRP co-organized a Roundtable with Legislators on Human Rights-responsive bills, including the Bill on the National Preventive Mechanism. On 15 November, OHCHR provided inputs during a hearing on NPM bills in the House of Representatives Justice and Human Rights Committee. From 6 to 15 December, the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture visited more than 40 places of detention during an official visit to the Philippines. In their end of mission statement, the SPT emphasized the urgent need to establish an NPM.[[10]](#footnote-11) The Government of the Philippines engaged constructively in the preparation and conduct of the visit, as provided for under the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and degrading treatment and punishment.

**Output 3.3: Freedom of expression is protected, and journalists and human rights defenders can conduct their activities safely.**

Total Spend Output 3.3 (2023): USD 6,716 (USD 92,616 covering activities reported below will be included in the next reporting period although implementation took place in December 2023)

The UNJP continued to contribute to the strengthening of protection of human rights defenders. Following advocacy for the adoption of legislation to protect human rights defenders in the context of the UPR, and recommendations for such legislation from the Human Rights Committee (2022), in October the UNJP organized a roundtable discussion for legislators on six key pending human rights bills, including the Human Rights Defenders bill and the CHR Charter. Twelve legislative officers from Senate offices, the Committee on Cultural Communities and Muslim Affairs and the Senate Committee on Public Order and Dangerous Drugs; civil society representatives and the CHRP attended the event. The roundtable discussion led to increased understanding and knowledge of the significance of these bills for current improving the human rights situation.

The UNJP contributed to strengthening protection capacities of HRDs through training on protection and on engaging with international human rights mechanisms. On 22 and 23 June, the UNJP organized a two-day training on the protection of human rights defenders for more than 30 human rights defenders. The training included discussions of the risk and challenges, including in the areas of physical and digital security, as well as an intersectional approach towards security. The training was followed up by ongoing advice on engagement between civil society actors, including HRDs at risk, with national and international human rights protection mechanisms. In addition, the UNJP and the CHR collaborated to develop terms of reference for the establishment of a HRD Helpline which will be launched in 2024.

From 4 to 7 December, the UNJP, led by UNESCO, organized a four-day police training on Freedom of Expression, Effective Media Relations and the Safety of Journalists. The training covered areas related to freedom of expression, access to information, the safety of journalists, and improve communication between police and the media and the public. Practical exercises were organized with law enforcements officers and journalists (mock press conference, crime scene, riot/public demonstration, and mock TV interviews).

**Output 3.4: Strengthened human rights capacity of civil society, and broader human rights engagement on critical areas.**

Total Spend Output 3.4 (2023): USD 24,645

The UNJP contributed to increased engagement between Government and civil society actors, with engagement between more than 600 members of CSOs with Government actors through the UNJP. The DOJ organized quarterly meetings with civil society actors to discuss critical human rights issues.

Civil society actors had increased capacity on various human rights topics including engagement with Special Rapporteurs; the Minnesota and Istanbul Protocols; protection of HRDs; human rights cities; and mainstreaming rights of persons with disabilities following capacity building sessions conducted through the UNJP. Human Rights awareness was increased through Human Rights Roadshows in Bacolod City (3 October), Tacloban City (9 October) and Cotabato City (13 October), led by the Ateneo Human Rights Center as part of their UNJP Bridging Project. These Roadshows reached an estimated 146 persons, including students, civil society actors, local officials and members of the security forces. The CHRP had increased capacity to engage with international human rights mechanisms following training on follow-up and monitoring of recommendations from international human rights mechanisms conducted by the UNJP on 14 June.

**Challenges**

This proved an effective model to coordinate engagement on serious human rights topics. However, the extensive scope, and the high level of sensitivities, as well as significant expectations of impact in a three-year time-period were a challenge. While the UNJP made significant progress towards meeting its indicators, it will be critical during the remaining period to focus on national mechanisms that can sustain progress. The limited willingness of the Government to continue engagement under the current modality makes this particularly urgent and exposes the limitations of the model in the absence of a Human Rights Council resolution. Expectations of different government and non-government actors were often divergent,

Efforts to contribute to accountability for the high number of human rights violations in the context of anti-drug operations were particularly challenging. While a high number of activities were implemented, including training on investigations, policy advice, support for stronger victim and witness protection, and support to civil society organizations working with victims and witnesses, only a handful of cases reached trial and were successfully prosecuted.

The sensitive nature of areas covered meant that it was in some cases not possible to obtain complete or consistent data. Ongoing building of capacity and trust is needed to address this.

**Lessons Learned and Good Practices**

The UNJP is an innovative model of multilateral engagement. The inclusion of the UNJP in Human Rights Council resolution 45/33, provides a specific mandate to the UN Resident Coordinator to lead the UNCT in programmatic interventions in relevant areas of technical cooperation in contexts where the Government shows openness to such engagement.

**Formal platforms proved an effective way of facilitating ongoing engagement around implementation of the UNJP.** The Technical Working Groups, with formal agreed upon Terms of Reference and full participation of Government and the UN as Co-Chairs, and membership of civil society actors and the Commission on Human Rights as members, was a significant time-investment, and proved critical to identifying priority actions, discussing impact and making relevant adjustments where necessary. An important part of sustaining progress beyond the end of the programme will be to retain the collective spirit and openness of such forums.

**The Steering Committee composition effectively brought together an even broader range of partners to discuss sensitive human rights issues and action.** The participation of Government actors, the CHRP, civil society representatives, development partners and the United Nations to monitor progress, make statements and commitments, and collectively decide on priorities and the way forward triggered effective collective action and understanding.

**The UNJP provided opportunities for South-South / Triangular Cooperation, and this could be developed further and more systematically implemented.** This South-South / Triangular Cooperation took place, for example, through engagement with Mongolia in 2021 on adoption of HRD legislation, and through the PHRCS sharing its expertise in the NMRF with counterparts in Timor-Leste and regionally. Steps towards SSTC in the context of the Minnesota Protocol were also initiated.

**Engagement with International Human Rights Mechanisms and Human Rights 75 Celebrations proved a strategic tool for engagement around the human rights agenda, including the outcomes of the UNJP.** The UNJP worked with Government and non-government actors to engage with such mechanisms. The Universal Periodic Review Process allowed for discussion and government commitments to areas covered in the UNJP, for example through support for recommendations on establishing a National Preventive Mechanism, on protection of HRDs, on improving detention conditions, and revising drug policies. There were specific recommendations related to engagement of the Government with the UNJP. Treaty body reviews also covered such issues. In December, the pledges of the Government, including to continue the workstreams of the UNJP after its conclusion, was also an important commitment to sustainability of the UNJP. The role of the Presidential Human Rights Committee in engaging a broader number of Government actors proved crucial to this work.

**The development of the Philippines 2024-208 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework triggered initial consideration of how to sustain and integrate the UNJP and human rights more broadly in future multilateral action.** The increased engagement of the Government as well as stakeholder engagements on priority areas for the UN in the Philippines provided important spaces to look at the development and human rights landscape more broadly, discuss modalities for continuation of engagement on important human rights issues, and look at broader human rights engagement in the Philippines.

**The Multi Partner Trust Fund proved an effective mechanism for pooled funding and contributed greatly to joint fundraising and resource allocation among the four PUNOs and with the oversight of the Resident Coordinator.** This allowed for transparency in funding available and distributed, with timely updates online, useful for development partners, government and PUNOs. In addition, this mechanism facilitated broader sharing of information and engagement among PUNOs for a joint understanding of funds available and additional resources.

**Qualitative assessment**

In 2023, the UNJP contributed to the strengthening of strategic partnerships between Government, the CHR, civil society actors and the UN. This was a cross-cutting contribution which strengthened implementation of programming the six areas covered by the UNJP, as well as impact and sustainability of outcomes. Six Government entities Co-Chaired technical working groups with the UN, and twenty-six civil society organizations participated as full members of governance structures of the UNJP, while many others were engaged through programmes and activities throughout the year.

These partnerships were important in moving forward the human rights agenda, raising awareness, networking, and making space for human rights discussions on sensitive issues at the local and national level. The UNJP created additional spaces for discussion of HRBA to drugs, human rights of detainees, investigations into alleged extrajudicial killings and torture, accountability and HRBA to counter terrorism. It was observed that these activities contributed to new emerging initiatives for engagement, including the regular meetings between the Department of Justice and civil society actors, and broader engagements related to forensic capacities.

The strong engagement of development partners was critical to the success of the UNJP. This included engagement of development partners in relation to the international human rights mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Council and the UPR process, engagement nationally on emerging and longstanding human rights issues, visits by human rights envoys, and direct engagements between the Government and development partners on issues related to, and beyond, the UNJP.

The UNJP created opportunities for leveraging distinct and complementary expertise from the four participating PUNOs. This included complementary expertise by OHCHR and UNODC in areas such as an HRBA and health and evidence-based approaches to drug control, contributing to enhanced action on policy reform, victim-centered approaches and capacity-building in this area. In the area of counter-terrorism, UNOCT, UNODC and OHCHR worked closely together to ensure cohesive and effective interventions, including related to programmes on Counter-Terrorism in the Philippines outside of the UNJP. In terms of protection, OHCHR and UNESCO engaged to increase reach of activities.

In engagement with key institutions such as the PNP Academy, all four PUNOs coordinated actions to ensure the most effective engagement and prioritization. The UNJP also cooperated with other UN entities to strengthen approaches, in particular UN Women, the World Health Organization and UNAIDS, who were part of relevant technical working groups.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues on gender and disability remained a significant consideration in all activities. Organizations of persons with disabilities participated in a technical working group and provided inputs to activities, civil society organizations working with women and child beneficiaries were prioritized, and gender was mainstreamed in training activities, including on counter-terrorism and on the Minnesota and Istanbul Protocols, and in the Prison Summit supported by the UNJP. Gender was also disaggregated within the HuRAIS database rolled out in the PNP.

The Governance Structures provided an important forum for advancing policy decisions and reform in outcome areas. During the Steering Committee meeting in July, the Secretary of Justice announced significant policy directions on review of drug legislation, human rights investigations and accountability. These were subsequently followed up, including through pledges at Human Rights 75 commemorations which pledged the continuation of UNJP workstreams after its end.

**ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:**

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| **Results and Indicators** | **Achieved Indicator Targets** | **Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)** | **Source of Verification** |
| **Outcome 1[[11]](#footnote-12) : Duty bearers increasingly apply a human rights-based approach and commit fewer violations as a result of increased awareness and compliance with human rights.** | | | |
| **Indicator 1A**  Reduction in the number of deaths resulting from police operations, disaggregated by geography, gender and other relevant characteristic.  **2021 Baseline**   * CHRP Deaths recorded: 146 (current revised data – 135 in data originally shared for the June 2023 Results Framework Revision) * DAHAS: 395 (including AFP and PDEA) No. of deaths recorded by PNP for 2021: 863   **Planned Target**  Reduction from baseline by:  Year 1: 10 per cent  Year 2: 20 per cent  Year 3: 30 per cent | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED (data still pending from some sources)**  CHRP data:  Deaths from police operations:  2021: 135  2022: 56  2023: 42  DAHAS data:  2021: 395  2022: 146  2023: 137  **PNP:** Figures pending | Data from the CHRP and DAHAS indicate a decrease in the number of persons killed during police operations. This data may not be complete. The overall reported number of police killings remains high.  Disaggregated data is not available. | DAHAS Project Data of Reported Drug-Related Killings (2021, 2022, and 2023) for the UNJP, UP Third World Studies Center (UP TWSC)  2021 to 2023 data from CHRP  PNP IAS service (when available) |
| **Indicator 1B**  Alleged violations (extralegal killings, unlawful detention, disappearances, torture) in the context of anti-terrorism legislation are promptly investigated and referred for disciplinary measure and/or criminal prosecution. | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**    The following cases have been investigated:  Human rights violations under ATA: 22  Unlawful killings: 13  Unlawful detentions: 2 | In 2021 the ATA was newly passed and therefore reports of violations under it were limited. Since this time the CHRP has documented a significant increase in the number of reported violations. This remains an area of concern. | 2021 to 2023 data provided by CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions |
| **Baseline**  CHRP 2021 Baseline Data - Violations under the Anti Terrorism Act (ATA)  Unlawful killings: 0  Unlawful Detentions: 0  General Human Rights Violations: 3  Number of violations that have been Investigated: 3  Number of violations that have been referred for criminal prosecution: 0  **Planned Target**  All years: All cases promptly investigated and referred for disciplinary measure and/or criminal prosecution |  | All violations referred to the CHRP were investigated by them – work continues to enhance the ability of the CHRP to refer these cases for disciplinary measures or criminal convictions |  |
| **Indicator 1C**  Number of police officials trained on human rights topics.  **Baseline**  Trainings have been conducted to police officials in human rights topics. However further training is needed  **Planned Target**  Number trained through the UN Joint Programme  Year 1: 200  Year 2: 900  Year 3: 2,000 | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  A total of 790 police officers have been trained through the UNJP:   * 536 security and police officials on HRBA to Drugs and Counter-terrorism * 216 officers on the HuRAIS and HROASIS mechanisms * 38 police officers on freedom of expression, effective media relations, and safety of journalists | An additional 350 to 400 police officers will be trained in 2024 to help achieve the 900 target | Training report/Documentation  List of participants |

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| **Output 1.1: Strengthened engagement with international human rights mechanisms and implementation of recommendations in law and policy.** | | | |
| I**ndicator 1.1.A**  At least one visit of Special Procedure at the invitation of the Government during the UN Joint Programme period as deemed mutually beneficial for the advancement of human rights.  **Baseline**  Most recent official mission occurred in 2015.  **Planned Target**  Year 1: 0  Year 2: 1  Year 3: 1 | **ACHIEVED**  The Philippines hosted the following UN Missions:   1. Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Dr. Ian Fry, from November 5 to 15, 2023      1. Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, Ms. Mama Fatima Singhateh, from November 28 to December 8, 2022   The visit of Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression and opinion, Ms. Irene Khan, is scheduled for January 2024 | Target was exceeded as a result of the increased engagement of the Government and Special Procedures mandate holders, supported by the UNJP  Informal visits from the Special Rapporteur on Extra-Judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Dr. Morris Tidball-Binz, visited the Philippines twice, to provide inputs into the training on the Minnesota Protocol  There was also an informal visit from the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of All Human Rights by Older Persons, Claudia Mahler, in August 2023 to attend a workshop with CHRP on advancing the human rights of older persons in Asia-Pacific | [Philippines welcomes visit of UN Special Rapporteur | Philstar.com](https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2023/11/08/2309732/philippines-welcomes-visit-un-special-rapporteur)  [Report of the SR on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, /HRC/55/55/add.1](https://www.rappler.com/nation/un-rapporteur-on-sale-and-exploitation-of-children-visits-philippines/)  [UN Special Rapporteur Dr. Tidball-Binz visits PH for 3 days as forensic expert (mb.com.ph)](https://mb.com.ph/2023/02/05/un-special-rapporteur-dr-tidball-binzvisits-ph-for-3-days-as-forensic-expert/)  [Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines hosts two-day Asia-Pacific workshop on the human rights of older persons – CHR ng lahat: Naglilingkod maging sino ka man](https://chr.gov.ph/commission-on-human-rights-of-the-philippines-hosts-two-day-asia-pacific-workshop-on-the-human-rights-of-older-persons/) |
| **Indicator 1.1.B**  Percentage/number of supported UPR recommendations that the Government is taking steps to implement.  **Baseline**  103 supported recommendations in the Philippines’ UPR in 2017 | **ACHIEVED**  215 out of 289 (74.4%) recommendations were supported by the Government in the Fourth UPR. | This represents a significant achievement for the UNJP and a commitment of the government to action key areas of human rights in the Philippines | [Universal Periodic Review - Philippines | OHCHR](https://www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/upr/ph-index)  [Philippines\_Infographic\_41.pdf (ohchr.org)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/upr/sessions/session41/ph/Philippines_Infographic_41.pdf)  [PHILIPPINES\_Infographic\_27th.pdf (ohchr.org)](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/lib-docs/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session27/PH/PHILIPPINES_Infographic_27th.pdf) |
| **Planned Target**  Recommendations supported from the 4th cycle of the UPR  All years: 200 | This is a significant increase compared with the Third UPR, where the Philippines adopted 103 out of 257 recommendations, or 40% |  |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.C**  Strengthening of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  Database established and rolled out in July 2022  19 departmental focal points appointed, quarterly meetings are regularly held and initial training took place on 26 September  The NRTD tracking database was launched in February. A training workshop was held from 8 to 10 February  PHRCS is coordinating use of the NRTD | The SOP and manual of procedures have been drafted. Their finalization will mark the full achievement of this indicator | [Philippines launches human rights tracking database - (neda.gov.ph)](https://governance.neda.gov.ph/philippines-launches-human-rights-tracking-database/#:~:text=According%20to%20PHRCS%2C%20PH-NRTD%20will%20become%20the%20country%E2%80%99s,Human%20Rights%20Council%20through%20its%20Universal%20Periodic%20Review.)  Report on the NRTD Training Workshop held from February 8 to 10, 2023  Minutes of Meeting of the TWG-NMRF  SOP  Manual of procedures  NRTD manual of operations  Updated NRTD data  List of focal points |
| **Baseline**  NMRF exists and reports regularly. The four functions (engagement, coordination consultation, information management) could be strengthened. |
| **Planned Target**   * Year 1: NMRF Focal Points in government agencies identified and trained * Year 2: Roll out of the tracking database, quarterly meetings with the focal points has commenced * Year 3: Meetings with the focal points ongoing on a quarterly basis and data is updated at least twice a year, SOPs for PHRCS is in place, government follows through on the manual of operations NRTD |
| **Output 1.2: Increased compliance with international human rights standards in counter-terrorism.** | | | |
| **Indicator 1.2.A**  Number of security officials trained in human rights-based approach to countering terrorism  **Baseline**  2 briefings conducted on HRBA to counter-terrorism across security agencies (i.e. PNP, AFP, DOJ)  **Planned Target**   * Year 1: Process to revise and enhance training tools on HRBA on CT has begun * Year 2: HRBA on CT module/manual is being developed * Year 3: Dedicated module on CT produced, 100 senior security officers with operational roles trained on HRBA to CT | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  54 lead security officials from ATC-PMC, AFP, PNP, NBI, BJMP, BuCor, PPA, and  NICA underwent training workshops  31 officers of the CHRP and the Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission were trained on investigating human rights violations in the context of counter-terrorism  An assessment was undertaken on the Philippine’s legal framework on counter-terrorism which contributed to the publication of the Supreme Court Rules on the ATA in December 2023  Current total of trained security officers: 85 of the targeted 100 | Modules on HRBA to Counter-terrorism are currently being developed through the UNJP for law enforcement agencies and  are planned to be ready before the end of the UNJP.  Training for security officials on HRBA approaches has, in the meantime been ongoing.    85 have been reached so far including officials from the CHR for trainings on HRBA to CT  Further training for the CHR (40 officials) are expected in 2024 on the operationalizing of their Procedure and Work Instruction Manual (PAWIM)    This means the target will have been met by the end of the programme including the creation of dedicated CT modules | Training reports and list of participants    HRBA on CT module/manual |
| **Indicator 1.2.B**  Number of national policies and normative frameworks (based on international human rights norms) on countering terrorism revised towards increased compliance with human rights.  **Baseline**  New procedures, guidelines and policies around human rights standards and the ATA – 0  **Planned Target**  New procedures, guidelines and policies around human rights standards and the ATA  Year 1:0  Year 2: 2  Year 3: 3 | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**    CHRP has used interventions from UNJP to develop their “PAWIM” for action under the ARA – 1 set of guidelines being implemented  An assessment was undertaken on the Philippine’s legal framework on counter-terrorism which contributed to the publication of the Supreme Court Rules on the ATA in December 2023 | The UNJP has contributed to two key procedures and policy guidelines.  The UNJP is reviewing inputs into the revision of the ATA and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) | Judicial Rules, Workshop Report on inputs to the Judicial Rules  CHRP PAWIM  Revision to the ATA Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) |
| **Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to implement a human rights-based approach to drug control** | | | |
| **Indicator 1.3.A**  Percent of current PWUDs who have access to voluntary and evidence-based community-based treatment and care services appropriate to their assessed risk. (EB=certified by DOH/DDB/DILG)  **Baseline**  0 = TWG recognized continuum of services for persons whose lives include drugs that is available in the 7 UNJP pilot barangays    0 = Number of persons in 7 pilot barangays that have availed themselves of the continuum of health, social and other services.  **Planned Target**  Year 1: 1 = Community driven response pilot interventions are initially designed / drafted.  Year 2:   * 7 = pilot barangays have been identified and initial engagements with LGU and NGA counterparts done. * 7 = Continuum of services in the Community-Driven Response are co-designed and piloted with 7 LGUs, 4 CSOs, and relevant NGAs. * 7 = List of the continuum of services in pilot LGUs are mapped and analyzed.   Year 3:   * Xx = Number and percent of persons who have availed themselves of voluntary and EB, community-driven services (Note: because this is a TWG pilot, # is not prescribed.) * 1 = Policy Paper. Voluntary community driven system model (piloted in 7 barangays) is documented and submitted to the Government | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  For Year 1, community-driven response pilot action research in Antipolo City has been developed.  For Year 2, more than 7 pilot barangays have been identified, totaling 16, namely:   1. Bagong Nayon 2. Beverly Hills 3. Calawis 4. Cupang 5. Dalig 6. Dela Paz 7. Inarawan 8. Mambugan 9. Mayamot 10. Munting Dilao 11. San Isidro 12. San Jose 13. San Juan 14. San Luis 15. San Roque 16. Santa Cruz   Initial engagements with the 16 barangays have been done, including the conduct of 4 capacity-building workshops and ongoing technical assistance to the barangay workers and their city officers. The national government agencies, through the TWG HRBA-Drugs, are also engaged through the regular monthly meetings and through the ad hoc Sub-Group on Community-Driven Responses meetings.  In the 16 barangays, the continuum of services has been co-designed and undergoing pilot implementation. Four CSOs, including NoBox Philippines, StreetLaw PH, IDUCare, and Asian Center for Drug Policy contribute to the development of the pilot project through the regular monthly meetings, and through the ad hoc Sub-Group on Community-Driven Responses meetings.  In the 16 barangays, the continuum of services are mapped and analyzed through an action research being conducted with the technical support of the Institute of Politics and Governance (IPG).  For Year 3, persons whose lives include drugs have already started accessing voluntary, evidence-based, and community-driven responses. Thirty voluntary clients have been documented as of this reporting. The policy paper is also being drafted with the assistance of the Institute for Politics and Governance (IPG) | (Old data collected from DOH reported 38% access)  The indicator was revised since the DOH/DDB/DILG do not have a central database for regular collection of the indicators.  The HRBA-Drugs TWG revised it to collectible data from the pilot sites for the community-driven response action research.  The targets for Years 1 and 2 have been achieved, while those for Year 3 are partially achieved | (Report, data from DOH)  Report from the local government units    Action research documentation from Institute of Politics and Governance |
| **Indicator 1.3.B**  Percentage of current PWUDs whose family complete evidence-based family-centered prevention programmes (as certified by DDB/DSWD/DepEd)  **Baseline**   * 0 bgys with assessment-based, evidence-based, family-centered prevention programmes endorsed by TWG * # and % of families in the 5 7 pilot areas reached with EB family skills programme (Baseline data to be collected when pilots are identified).   **Planned Target**  Year 1:   * 5 Master Facilitators (nationwide) for UNODC Strong Families are trained. * Randomized control trials (RCT) for UNODC Strong Families is started.   Year 2:   * 1 = Completion of RCT for Strong Families. 1 = Mapping & Compendium of EB Family Skills Training Programmes in the Philippines and in the 7 pilots. * 7 = Barangay Needs Assessment-Based Family skills training * 50 = Facilitators in pilot LGU/barangays trained in selected EB programmes   Year 3:   * 100 = Facilitators in pilot LGUs (incl. Yr 2) trained in selected EB programmes * 2,800 (x%) = families in the 7 pilot areas reached with EB family skills programme (Note: % TBD when bgys are identified.) * 1 = Third Party Evaluation of the Strong Families Programme in 7 Pilot Areas | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  For Year 1, under the Strong Families Programme, 10 Master Facilitators have been trained and the randomized controlled trial (RCT) have been started.  For Year 2, the Strong Families Programme RCT data collection has been completed, initial results drafted, and is undergoing final vetting and analysis. The mapping of family skills training programmes and the assessment of needs of various barangays have been completed in 6 districts in Quezon City. A total of 227 facilitators in the selected barangays have been trained for the Strong Families Programme.  For Year 3, 227 facilitators were trained, above the target indicator of 100. The number of families reached is undergoing documentation.  The third party evaluation of the Strong Families Programme is yet to be started | (The DDB/DSWD/DepEd do not have database for family-centered prevention programmes)  The targets for Year 1 have been achieved, while those for Years 2 and 3 are partially achieved and are ongoing | Activity report and master-list of trained facilitators    Completed report for the RCT    Reports and documentation from LGUs    Third party evaluation report |
| **Indicator 1.3.C**  Number and percentage of PWUDs receiving evidence-based prevention messages and services.  **Baseline**   * 0 EB health promotion and education on drugs communication strategies endorsed by TWG * 0 persons who received health promotion and education on drugs endorsed by the TWG in the 7 pilot barangays   **Planned Target**  Year 1: EB Health Promotion and education on drugs communication strategies under development  Year 2:   * 10 = EB health promotion and education on drugs endorsed by the TWG * 30 =Media Practitioners complete a writeshop on non-stigmatizing reporting of drug-related news. * 1,000 distinct social media engagements on health promotion and education on drugs   Year 3:   * 50 = EB health promotion and education on drugs endorsed by TWG * 30 = drug-related articles published by media practitioners that are non-stigmatizing. * 10,000 distinct social media engagements on EB health promotion and education on drugs | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  Communications strategies were developed. Further messaging is targeted to be rolled out in connection with the Drug Summit in 2024 | The previous indicator was revised to reflect a measurable data indicator based on UNJP activities.  The delay in evidence-based prevention messages was due to lack of funding and lack of a drug-specific communications specialist | Communications strategies document |
| **Indicator 1.3.D**  Number / per cent of detainees who are able to avail of modes of early release, with special attention given to women and elderly prisoners.  **Baseline**  Released on Recognizance, bail, probation. (RA’s 10389, 6036, 968):  2019 = 104,696 (7% of paralegal releases)  2020 = 71,301 (4.7%)  2021 = 73,600 (6%)  Average % = 6.1%  **Planned Target**  Year 1: 2022 (Actual) = 77,960 (6%)  Year 2:   * Actual as of April 2023 = 29,638 (6.4%) * = 10% of released PDL   Year 3:   * Actual as of April 2023 = 29,638 (6.4%) * = 10% of released PDL | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  For Year 1, the target has been achieved. 4,677 out of 77,960 PDLs (6%) had been released  For Year 2, the target has been partially achieved. As of 26 May 2023, data from DOJ indicates the release of 6,000 out of 73,600 (8.15%) PDLs, with priority given to those who qualified for parole, the elderly, and sick    UNJP supported the Jail Decongestion Summit in December 2023 aimed at reducing overcrowding in places of detention | Year 2 data to be requested from DOJ, BJMP, and BuCor | Government data (from BJMP, BuCor, and DOJ)    Secondary data from news reports and global databases |
| **Indicator 1.3.E**  Per cent of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population  **Baseline:**  [75.1 per cent as of 2018, with increasing trend of an average 1.1 per centage point annually from 56.9 per cent in 2001]. defined by the world prison data (sourced from BJMP, BuCor, local jails)  **Planned Target**  Year 1:   * Original: 75 per cent * Revised target: 65.2%   Year 2:   * Original: 74 per cent * Revised target: 62%   Year 3:   * Original: 73 per cent * Revised target: 60% | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  For Year 1, the target has been achieved. Per cent of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population stands at 65.2%  For Year 2, no data is available as of reporting | Year 2 data to be requested from DOJ, BJMP, and BuCor | Government data (from BJMP, BuCor, and DOJ)  Secondary data from news reports and global databases |
| **Indicator 1.3.F**  Percent of over-capacity of pre-trial detention facilities  **Baseline**  Sourced from BJMP:  2019 = 427%  2020 = 403%  2021 = 386%  **Planned Target**  Year 1:   * (Original: decrease of 1% per year) * Actual 2022: 367%   Year 2:   * Original: 397% * Actual as of April 2023: 370% * Revised target: 350%   Year 3:   * Original: 394% * Revised target: 300% | **ACHIEVED**  Average congestion rate in October 2022: 367% (BJMP dat).  Average congestion rate in October 2023: 348% (BJMP data) | Indicator achieved | Government data (from BJMP, DILG, and DOJ)    Secondary data from news reports and global databases |
| **Outcome 2: Domestic accountability mechanisms to address human rights violations and abuses are strengthened, leading to increased accountability, and justice and redress for victims.** | | | |
| **Indicator 2A**  In police operations where deaths of civilians occurred: (a) investigations conducted; (b) administrative cases filed; and (c) criminal cases filed, as appropriate, disaggregated by age, gender, geography or other relevant characteristic  **Baseline**  [Number of operations in which deaths of civilians occurred; number of investigations conducted; number of administrative cases filed; and number of criminal cases filed.  PNP date for where deaths occurred in police operations:   * No. of investigation conducted for 2021=737 * No. of admin cases filed=704 * Data from PNP IAS 2020/21 – 889 cases reviewed by DOJ Panel no criminal cases filed in 2020/21 - DOJ data   **Planned Target**  All years: Number of criminal cases filed and number of administrative cases filed | **ONGOING. LIMITED PROGRESS**  Number of investigations conducted in 2021: 410  Number of administrative cases filed in 2021: 322  Data from PNP IAS: As of June 2022 (latest data) – 302 cases were transferred to the NBI for further investigation and 7 criminal cases have been filed | Annual Data from DOJ is pending, requests have been submitted by the PNP to IAS for additional data | Report/Data from DOJ |
| **Output 2.1 Increased capacity and improved functioning of AO35** | | | |
| **Indicator 2.1.A**  Number of preliminary investigations completed by the Department of Justice (DOJ); and percentage of these that lead to prosecution in compliance with international human rights standards.  **Baseline**  279 cases under investigation and 12 under preliminary investigation – 26 informations filed before the courts (as of 12/2020)  **Planned Target:**   * Year 1: 327 cases under investigation and 14 cases under preliminary investigation – 26 informations filed before the courts (as of 12/2022) * Year 2: 328 cases under investigation and 14 cases under preliminary investigation – 26 informations filed before the courts (as of June 2023) * Year 3: 350 cases under investigation, 16 cases under preliminary investigation – 28 informations filed before the courts (as of June 2024) | **PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  As of November 2023, 334 cases are under investigation, 27 information have been filed before the courts, and 16 cases are undergoing preliminary investigation.  So far, the target of 328 investigations and 26 information have been met and exceeded for Year 2. | The number of cases is increasing in line with the support that has been given to the Government of the Philippines in general and AO35 in particular, this is also reflecting of a significant budget increase for the AO35 Mechanism in this financial year, which coincides with an increase in the level and quality of support provided to the mechanism by the UNJP | Report/Data from DOJ |
| **Indicator 2.1.B**  Percentage of requests for information sharing by the CHRP positively responded to in accordance with the Data Sharing Agreement.  **Baseline**  Data is not being routinely shared  **Planned Target**  Years 1, 2, and 3: All data is being shared, and the data sharing agreement has not been needed | **ACHIEVED**  Data is regularly shared between the CHRP and the AO35 mechanism | Data is being shared as a matter of course by the AO35 Secretariat and the CHRP. The CHRP does not have to formally request this as the relationship is strong enough that this can be taken forward. |  |
| **Output 2.2 A National Human Rights Referral Pathway is established and functioning.** | | | |
| **Indicator 2.2.A**  Steps towards establishment of a National Referral Pathway  **Baseline**  No pathway exists  **Planned Target**   * Year 1: No National Pathway Exists * Year 2: Discussions on the mapping of the existing referral pathways including the National Monitoring Mechanism and others * Year 3: Discussions and agreement on the establishment of the National Referral Pathway | **ONGOING. LIMITED PROGRESS**  The Interagency Review Panel was revived in 2023, but with limited information about results.  The DOJ established a Human Rights Office and a Human Rights Coordinating Council with a view to strengthening accountability measures. These mechanisms are still in early stages of establishment. | While the UNJP has advocated in this area, there is limited progress in terms of bringing cases to trial. | Report/Documentation |
| **Indicator 2.2.B**  Number of cases referred by the National Human Rights Referral Pathway to appropriate mechanisms, disaggregated by geography, gender and other relevant Characteristic  **Baseline**: 0  **Planned Target**  Year 1: No National Pathway Exists  Year 2: Discussions on the mapping of the existing referral pathways including the National Monitoring Mechanism and others  Year 3: Discussions and agreement on the establishment of the National Referral Pathway | **ONGOING. LIMITED PROGRESS**  The pathway has not been established.  UNJP continues to advocate for effective accountability mechanisms | See above | Report/Documentation |
| **Output 2.3 The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines effectively investigates violations of Civil and Political rights related to the Anti-Terrorism Act.** | | | |
| **Indicator 2.3.A**  Number and percentage of allegations of violations related to the ATA investigated by the CHRP.  **Baseline**  See Indicator 1B for numbers  **Planned Target**  All years: 100 per cent | **ACHIEVED**  100% of cases received by the CHRP were investigated in 2021, 2022 and 2023 (please refer to Outcome Indicator 1B for the number and types of cases). | The CHRP investigated all cases referred to it. However, based on other reports received, not all cases are reported to the CHRP. | 2021 to 2023 data provided by CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions |
| **Indicator 2.3.B**  Number of CHRP staff and other relevant actors trained  **Baseline**  No regular exchange and joint analysis  **Target**  Year 1: 25  Year 2: 50  Year 3: 100 | **ACHIEVED**  80 CHRP national directors and regional officers trained from 2021 to 2023 | Programme is on track with the proposed training on the PAWIM to achieve the target of 100 officials from the CHRP trained by the end of the programme | Training report, list of participants |
| **Output 2.4 Improved data and accountability for human rights violations by police, including through support to HuRAIS and the HRAO.** | | |  |
| **Indicator 2.4**.**A**  Number of human rights violations identified by HuRAIS, disaggregated by sex, age, and other characteristics  **Baseline**  HuRAIS is not active | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  Over 100 cases entered by December 2023. Data analysis was presented to the TWG on Police Data in February 2023 and shared with UNJP in June 2023 the PNP HRAO | Ongoing support to the PNP. Formal reporting to the UNJP pending for Q2 2024 following from an initial assessment in June 2023. | PNP HuRAIS data and presentations |
| **Planned Target**  Year 1:   * HuRAIS system has been designed and the initial categories formalized * Database populated with at least 100 cases – which have been disaggregated   Year 2:   * HuRAIS system has been developed, containing accurate categories that reflect international standards for the definition of human rights violations   Year 3:   * HuRAIS has been rolled out and PNP staff in key regions have been trained in its use * Database has been populated with at least 200 cases – which have been disaggregated | **ONGOING. PARTIALY ACHIEVED**  216 police officers in Metro Manila, Cebu and Davao were trained on HuRAIS between September and November 2023  HuRAIS System went live in August 2023 and will be fully rolled out in 2024.  The UNJP supported HROASIS, an online human rights examination system mandatory for police officers seeking promotion. It was rolled out in October and November 2023 | Latest data to be verified from PNP if the database has been populated with at least 200 cases. If positive, the database will mark the full achievement of the indicator  The targets for both Years 1, 2 have been achieved, and partially for Year 3 | HuRAIS disaggregated data/report  Reports, documentations  [Cascading of Human... - PNP-Human Rights Affairs Office | Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/pnphumanrightsaffairsoffice/posts/638832468436598/)  [HuRAIS - Landing Page (pnp-hurais.net)](https://pnp-hurais.net/)  [PNP HROAsIS| Login](https://www.hroasis.net/)  Reports/Documentations |
| **Indicator 2.4.B**  Analysis of patterns and trends of human rights violations based on data, including gender analysis  **Baseline**  No joint analysis between the UN and PNP on violations  **Planned Target**  Year 1: Conduct of an annual PNP-UN meeting to analyze patterns and trends.  Year 2: Conduct of an annual PNP-UN report and meeting to analyze patterns and trends. | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  Meeting with the UN to show patterns and trends based on data was held in April 2022  In June 2023, the HuRAIS data analysis was formally presented to UNJP | More formal reporting are expected in 2024 after HuRAIS and HROASIS go live | PNP HRAO data presentation  Report/Documentation |
| Year 3:   * Conduct of an annual PNP-UN report and meeting to analyze patterns and trends. * Develop a Report on Trends Produced featuring disaggregated data |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3: Rights holders, including victims of human rights violations and abuses and their families, are better able to claim their rights.** | | | |
| **Output 3.1: Victims, witnesses and civil society actors have increased access to justice, restitution and protection.** | | | |
| **Indicator 3.1.A**  A comprehensive and victim-centric victim and witness protection system is in place.  **Baseline**  System is in place, but some challenges remain  **Planned Target**   * Year 1: Assessment and development of recommendations. Training on HRBA to victim and witness protection. * Year 2: Implementation of recommendations and number of steps taken to improve victim and witness protection. * Year 3: All victims and witnesses have access to appropriate protection mechanisms. | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  A needs assessment and mapping of services was initiated by UNJP, including a set of policy recommendations to strengthen the policy framework for victim and witness support  The policy recommendations were presented through roundtables held on 13 September and 28 November 2023 | Findings/recommendations on witness and victim protection will be reported in early 2024, laying the ground for future action. | Assessment report and policy recommendations  Roundtable documentations |
| **Output 3.2: A National Preventive Mechanism is established.** | | | |
| **Indicator 3.2.A**  Increased engagement, and date of entry into force of legislation establishing the NPM.  **Baseline**  The Philippines is a State Party to OPCAT, but has not yet adopted national legislation. An interim NPM is functioning.  **Planned Target**   * Year 1:Advocacy, awareness-raising initiatives, consultations undertaken with key actors. * Year 2: Advocacy, awareness-raising initiatives, consultations undertaken with key actors. * Year 3: Advocacy, awareness-raising initiatives, consultations undertaken with key actors and a bill is tabled in congress | **ONGOING. PARTIALLY ACHIEVED**  Legislation establishing an interim NPM has not yet been adopted. One hearing took place in November 2022 in the House of Representatives.  UNJP engaged in advocacy, technical assistance, consultations and briefings on the establishment of an NPM including: A workshop with CHRP and the Association of Prevention of Torture on 25 April; a roundtable with legislators on the NPM on 23 October; participation in the House of Representatives Justice and Human Right Committee hearing on 15 November. It also produced an awareness raising leaflet on the NPM targeting legislators.  In December, the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture underscored the need to establish an NPM. | . | Reports/Documentations  SPT End of Mission Statement |
| **Indicator 3.2.B**  Number and coverage of monitoring visits by the NPM or interim NPM.  **Baseline**  The interim NPM is conducting monitoring visits (11 in 2019 and 3 physical visits in 2020)  **Planned Target**   * Year 1: 2 online visits to 11 pilot areas by the interim NPM during Covid pandemic * Year 2: At least 10 visits of the NPM or interim NPM have taken place * Year 3: At least 15 visits of the NPM or interim NPM have taken place | **LIMITED PROGRESS**  SPT visited the Philippines, conducting visits to more than 40 places of detention.  Government supported UPR recommendations to adopt legislation to establish an NPM.  The interim NPM functioned at a low level due to resource and mandate limitations. |  | Report/Documentation |
| **Output 3.3: Freedom of expression is protected, and journalists and human rights defenders can conduct their activities safely.** | | | |
| **Indicator 3.3.A**  Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates over the previous 12 months  **Baseline**  CHRP Figures (Baseline as of 2021):  Journalists   * Killings: 7 * Enforced disappearance: 0 * Arbitrary detention: 0 * Kidnapping: 0 * Torture: 0   Trade Unionists   * Killings: 6 * Enforced disappearance: 1 * Arbitrary detention: 15 * Kidnapping: 2 * Torture: 1   Human Rights Advocates   * Killings: 14 * Enforced disappearance: 1 * Arbitrary detention: 15 * Kidnapping: 0 * Torture: 0   **Planned Target**  Years 1, 2, and 3: Significant reduction in the number of cases; and proportion of investigations conducted, into killings of HRDs, environmental activists etc of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights defenders | **ONGOING**  The numbers below are CHRP verified figures. This should not be considered to be comprehensive information on the number of cases.  Journalists  Killings: 7 in 2021; 6 in 2022; 1 in 2023  Enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, kidnapping, and torture remain at zero  Trade Unionists  Killings: 6 in 2021; 2 in 2022; and 1in 2023  Enforced disappearances: 1 in 2021; 4 in 2022; 0 in 2023  Arbitrary detention: 15 in 2021; 7 in 2022; 0 in 2023  Kidnapping and torture are 0 for 2022 and 2023  **Human Rights Advocates:**  Killings: 14 in 2021; 3 in 2022; 0 in 2023  Disappearances: 1 in 2021; 2 in 2022; 4 in 2023  Arbitrary detention: 15 in 2021; 4 in 2022; 0 in 2023  Kidnapping: 0 in 2021; 1 in 2022; 0 in 2023.  Torture: 0 for 2021, 2022 and 2023 | Numbers of violations targeting different categories of HRDs varies widely. The figures included in this table are those verified by the CHRP. Civil society organizations generally document higher numbers of violations. The UNJP continues to raise awareness and advocate for adoption of legislation to protect HRDs, engage domestic and international protection mechanisms, and strengthen CSO capacities. | 2021 to 2023 data provided by CHRP Regional Offices, Protection and Legal Divisions |
| **Output 3.4: Strengthened human rights capacity of civil society, and broader human rights engagement on critical areas.** | | | |
| **Indicator 3.4.A**  Engagement of civil society in accountability processes, disaggregated by gender and other relevant characteristic.  **Baseline:** Limited  **Planned Target**  All years: Number of meetings between the Government (DOJ), CHRP and CSOs | **ACHIEVED**  Number of meetings between the government, the CHRP and CSOs in 2023 as part of the UNJP:  TWG on Accountability – 6  TWG on Civic Space – 5  TWG on HRBA-Counter-Terrorism – 5  TWG on HRBA-Drugs – 8  TWG on NMIRF – 3  TWG on Police Data - 6 | This reflects meetings of the UNJP TWGs. Most TWGs meet monthly, while the TWG on NMIRF meets every two months | UNJP list of meetings and events  Meeting notes |

**iii) Story: Minnesota Protocol**

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| Forensic capacity in the Philippines is limited, with only two qualified forensic pathologists in country and no standardized approach to forensic investigations across government departments. Internationally the Minnesota Protocol is considered to be the gold standard in such investigations and establishes detailed procedures for crime scene investigations, interviews of suspects and witnesses and the analysis of skeletal remains. It is aimed at police offices, medical professionals, lawyers, judicial officers, NGOs and others involved in investigations into potentially unlawful deaths.  The UNJP engaged a team of national and international experts. The team included Dr Tinball-Binz, Dr. Luis Fondebrider, founder of the Argentine Forensic Archaeology Team, Dr Leonne Scott of the New Zealand Police, Dr. Stephen Cordner of Monash University in Australia, together with forensic pathologist Dr Raquel Fortun. The team conducted an initial scoping and learning visited in February 2023, followed by training in July for 25 participants. Participants included senior level prosecutors and investigators, the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines, medical doctors from government institutions and civil society members. Based on the success of this workshop it was decided to conduct a Training of Trainers in 2024, in order to replicate trainings in the future and make the programme sustainable. Extensive consultations with the Department of Justice and other relevant government actors were conducted to ensure that the trainings drew on existing local capacities, and adopted methodologies relevant to the situation in the Philippines.  The training and other engagements leveraged strong commitment by the government to adopt the Minnesota Protocol and promulgate its use across the country. The Department of Justice committed to sending its key training officers as participants in the Training of Trainers, to facilitate the replication of the training at all levels, embedded into government processes and training approaches. The commitment to the Minnesota Protocol was further enhanced when the Government committed, as part of Human Rights 75 commemorations, to establish a national forensics training institute.  The progress so far shows significant achievement in a technical area, using domestic capacities and best international practice. This is not the end, but the beginning of a process ensure institutionalization and strengthening of expertise. While the Training of Trainers will enhance capacities to cascade and integrate such best practices, full effectiveness will require additional steps, including the establishment of the forensics institute, and provision for fully independent investigations. A key strength to the approach has been the engagement of multiple stakeholders in government agencies, the CHRP, civil society actors, academe and the UN. Each actor brings a unique set of skills that will enhance full application of the Minnesota Protocol over time. |

**iv) Programmatic Revisions**

The main Results Framework for the Programme was adjusted, in consultation with government stakeholders, including the Co-Chairs of the UNJP Technical Working Groups to ensure that baseline information was completed. In the previous Results Framework submitted as part of the Programme Document many of the indicators were not yet available. The updated Results Framework is attached with this document. The Results Framework, including the indicator targets, refer to the updated Results Framework.

**v) Resources**

During the reporting period contributions were received from the Government of the United States of America as a new development partner; from the Government of the Netherlands which provided its second tranche of funding; from the Government of Switzerland which provided its second tranche and additional funding; from the Government of Norway; and from the Government of the Philippines.

The UNJP mainstreamed gender and disability across the programme. More than 15 per cent of the budget was allocated to gender mainstreaming and/or gender specific activities. The programme reached approximately 2,272 direct beneficiaries during the reporting period, including 1,193 (52.5 per cent) women.

The programme also organized specific events focusing on fulfilling the rights of women, preventing gender-based violence and increasing access to justice for women under the three outcome areas. In the reporting period 18.67% of programming costs (USD 163,419) were used on gender specific activities across the programme.

This included the following:

For Outcome One an estimated USD 116,531 was allocated to gender This included activities to promote women’s engagement with international human rights mechanisms; and reflection of gender in outcomes of such processes; increased capacity to apply gender-sensitive approaches in counter-terrorism; and gender-sensitive/women’s rights approaches to persons deprived of liberty.

For Outcome Two an estimated USD 33,368 was allocated to gender. This included strengthening the skills of AO35 designated investigators and prosecutors to mainstream gender; gender sensitive approaches to victims and witnesses in the context of investigations; and integration of gender in human rights documentation, training, and assessment of the Philippine National Police.

For Outcome Three, an estimated USD 2,810 was allocated to gender. This included mapping of legislation, policy and mechanisms for victim and witness protection with a focus on women victims/witnesses and gender sensitive approaches; capacity-strengthening and support for two civil society organizations that work directly with women and child survivors of human rights violations; and contributing to gender sensitive reporting in engagement of civil society organizations with international human rights mechanisms. Further work will be conducted on this in the next reporting period, however these activities were mainly for setting the groundwork for further activities.

There were also a number of cross cutting activities across all four PUNOs. This is estimated at USD 10,710 including a HRBA gender mainstreaming workshop and core gender related topics including integration of gender across programming events, such as the Steering Committee.

1. The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document; [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org/) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. [The 2023 Dahas Report: The casualties of Marcos’s “bloodless” drug war - VERA Files](https://verafiles.org/articles/the-2023-dahas-report-the-casualties-of-marcoss-bloodless-drug-war) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/udhr/publishingimages/75udhr/The%20Philippines\_EN.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Dr. Tidball-Binz serves as Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary killings, and visited the Philippines in an academic (unofficial) capacity. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. [Philippines in dire need of national torture prevention body, say UN experts | OHCHR](https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/12/philippines-dire-need-national-torture-prevention-body-say-un-experts) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)