

**Country Programme Action Plan**  
**Between the**  
**Government of the Philippines**  
**and**  
**United Nations Development Programme**  
**2005-2009**



Government of the  
Republic of the  
Philippines



## Table of Contents

<b>The Framework</b> .....	1
<b>I. Basis of Relationship</b> .....	1
<b>II. Situation Analysis</b> .....	1
<b>III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned</b> .....	3
<b>IV. Proposed Programme</b> .....	4
<b><i>Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Reducing Human Poverty</i></b> .....	5
Advocacy, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Pro-Poor Policies.....	5
MDG-based Poverty Reduction Strategy.....	5
Microfinance.....	6
Indigenous Peoples.....	6
Unleashing Entrepreneurship.....	6
Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms.....	7
Responding to HIV/AIDS.....	7
<b><i>Fostering Democratic Governance</i></b> .....	7
Justice Reforms.....	8
Public Administration Reforms.....	8
Political Reforms.....	9
<b><i>Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development</i></b> .....	10
Policy and Programme Development for ENR Management and Sustainable Energy Development.....	10
Capacity Development for Effective Environment and Energy Management.....	10
<b><i>Crisis Prevention and Recovery</i></b> .....	11
Policy and Programme Development.....	11
Capacity-building for Peace.....	11
Empowering Communities for Peace.....	11
<b><i>Resource Plan</i></b> .....	12
<b>V. Partnership Strategy</b> .....	12
<b><i>Role and Contribution of Key Partners</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Key Partners</i></b> .....	14
<b>VI. Programme Management</b> .....	16
<b>VII. Monitoring and Evaluation</b> .....	16
<b>VIII. Commitments of UNDP</b> .....	17
<b>IX. Commitments of the Government</b> .....	17



<b>X. Other Provisions</b> .....	18
<b>Annex I: Country Programme Action Plan Results and Resources Framework</b> .....	19
<b>Expected UNDAF outcome #1:</b> By 2009, increased incomes of both women and men among poverty groups in priority areas through enabling policies, public-private partnerships and assets reform measures that lead to expansion of sustainable livelihoods and community enterprises, decent work, increased productivity and managed population growth.....	19
<b>Expected UNDAF outcome #2:</b> By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalized by government, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations and the private sector at all levels toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development. ....	20
<b>Expected UNDAF outcome #3:</b> By 2009, By 2009,increased capacity of the stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources.....	23
<b>Expected UNDAF outcome #4:</b> By 2009, the level of violent conflict has been reduced, and human security and the culture of peace have been promoted nationwide. ....	24



## The Framework

The Government of the Philippines and the UNDP-Philippines are in mutual agreement as to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of the Philippines and UNDP are committed;

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2002 to 2004);

Entering into a new period of cooperation (2005 to 2009);

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation and have agreed as follows:

### I. Basis of Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 21 July 1977. This Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) together with the Annual Work Plans (AWPs) concluded hereunder constitute together the project document as referred to in the SBAA.

### II. Situation Analysis

2.1 The Philippines is in a critical yet opportune juncture of its development. Emerging global and regional trends involving trade, security, environment, information technology, and economic integration offer crucial opportunities and challenges for the Philippines to reshape its development future. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was inaugurated in June 2004 as the country's top leader for the next six years, following her three-year term of office as President that resulted from the second peoples' revolution in 2001.

2.2 The country is striving to realize fundamental changes in economic and political governance to improve its performance in basic human development and security, per capita gross national product, and economic diversification to achieve the MDGs. It endeavours to manage the pattern of political uncertainty, social conflict, environmental degradation and cyclical economic growth appropriately.

2.3 With a human development index of 0.753 in 2002, the Philippines ranked 83 among 177 countries, according to the *Human Development Report 2004*, consistently placing it in the medium human development range since 1975. Poverty remains the main development challenge. While great strides were made from 1985 to 2000 in reducing poverty from 44 to 28.4 per cent, at present there is widening income disparity and uneven development. The Gini ratio rose to 0.4818 in 2000 from 0.4466 in 1985. In 2000, there were a total of 4.3 million poor families. The rural poor account for 74 per cent of the poverty rate, or three out of four poor families. Further disaggregated, 2.3 million families live below the poverty threshold but above the food subsistence threshold, and 2 million families are below the food subsistence threshold. The poor come mainly from communities of indigenous peoples, landless farmers-workers, small

- landholders, artisan fisher folk and the informal sector. The 2004 Human Development Report places the Philippines' Gender-related Development Index at 0.751, ranking 66 out of 177 countries. Women, while having equal, if not higher, life expectancy, literacy and schooling indexes, have a much lower estimated income, averaging 40 per cent less than that for men.
- 2.4 As noted in the [Common Country Assessment](#), the Government continues to institute policies and programmes for asset reform, fiscal prudence and decentralization to ensure greater transparency, accountability and wider people's participation. Decentralization efforts have improved local governance – numerous best practices are recognized in social and economic services, urban governance, justice, and conflict prevention. The Government is also working through its constitutional commissions and other means to curb corruption substantially.
  - 2.5 Progress in implementing reforms, however, has been undermined by limited public resources, inadequate national capacity, the need for more coordinated policies and programmes, and limited attention to corruption. Gaps in law enforcement, prosecution and administration of justice also impact adversely on reforms in political governance to expand democratic institutions.
  - 2.6 The 35-year armed conflict, involving a communist insurgency and a secessionist rebellion, continues to challenge development efforts. Both rebellions are rooted in issues of social injustice, poverty, inequity and exclusion. The incidence of poverty is acute in six of the poorest regions where armed conflict persists: Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, Bicol, Central Mindanao, Western Mindanao, Eastern Visayas and the Cordillera Administrative Region.
  - 2.7 Government initiatives to resolve armed conflict peacefully include a comprehensive peace process that pursues socio-economic reform measures and peace negotiations with rebel groups. A number of multi and bilateral organizations, including UNDP, continue to support government initiatives. There have also been strong civil society peace movements and community-based peace-building initiatives.
  - 2.8 Environmental issues pose another development challenge. Despite government and other efforts, environmental degradation continues with deforestation, watershed destruction, biodiversity loss, air, water and soil pollution and fishery depletion. The situation has increased the country's vulnerability to natural disasters. Population pressure, poverty, globalization and climate change have exacerbated the problem.
  - 2.9 Environmental degradation has roots in inequitable access to and security of tenure that generates indifference and rent-seeking behaviour among stakeholders. Addressing root causes is imperative to stemming deterioration and enhancing environmental carrying capacity to enable the Philippines to pursue the steady path to sustainable development.
  - 2.10 On HIV/AIDS, the Philippines has a low and slow prevalence rate of less than one per cent. But the potential for an epidemic explosion is more tangible. A serious threat is posed by rapidly increasing infection rates among sea-based overseas Filipino workers and others. The stigma on HIV/AIDS raises concerns about the ambivalent attitude to the epidemic.

2.11 The Government is committed to meeting the MDGs. The President's State of the Nation Address at her inauguration in June 2004 emphasized the need to prioritize and respond to the basic needs of the poor and vulnerable. In her 10-point pro-poor agenda, the President laid out plans to address poverty, economic growth, fiscal crisis, governance reforms and the peace situation.

2.12 The [2003 MDG progress report](#) estimates a high probability of meeting the goals of eradicating extreme poverty, improving access to water, universal access to primary education, gender equality, reducing child mortality and halting HIV/AIDS. There is

medium probability, however, in reaching the maternal mortality target. Political, economic and social stability depends on the political will to improve the current development pattern. Political, social, economic and environmental governance must strategically work towards this goal, buttressed by proper resource allocation and implementation.

**President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's  
10-Point Pro-poor Agenda to "Beat The Odds"**

1. B- Balanced budget
2. E- Education for all
3. A- Automated elections
4. T- Transport and digital infrastructure connection
5. T- Terminate the MILF and NPA conflicts
6. H- Heal the wounds of EDSA
7. E- Electricity and water for all barangays
8. O- Opportunities for 10 million jobs
9. D- Decongest Metro Manila
10. DS- Development of Clark and Subic

### III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

3.1 Past cooperation through country cooperation frameworks (CCFs) has successfully built on and even strengthened partnerships with national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector, the media, academia, international development partners and other stakeholders. During the implementation of the second CCF (2002-2004), the Country Programme used the portfolio approach, whereby projects and activities contributed to achieving outcomes identified by national institutions, validated and systematically clustered by a multi-sectoral portfolio steering committee. An Executive Committee composed of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and UNDP provided overall policy direction.

3.2 The progress and achievements made from 2002 to 2004, with UNDP's assistance, in the areas of poverty, governance, environment and peace and development, as well as in national medium-term planning processes responded to key national development needs of the Philippines. The extensive MDG Advocacy Campaign led by the UN, which UNDP actively participated in, resulted to the MDGs being put at the center of the Philippine development challenge. The campaign brought to the fore the importance and the huge potential for each sector of society to contribute meaningfully to attaining the MDG targets. In the area of poverty reduction, assisting the poorest of the poor through capacity-building interventions such as on microfinance, social security for the informal sector and management of ancestral domains proved to have concrete results in terms of providing access to opportunities for improving incomes and promoting the rights of these groups. The comprehensive, multi-stakeholder governance interventions point to the need to continue to adopt the rights-based approach in designing future interventions and the key role of local government units in putting into practice principles of good governance especially in the delivery of social services to the poorest and most vulnerable. There is also a need to strengthen their capacities in MDG-based poverty planning and monitoring, in environmental management, and in conflict prevention and peace building. The vital role of

communities in protecting critical ecosystems continues to be recognized. Thus, communities will remain to be strategic partners in environment and natural resources management as well as in promoting the use of new and renewable energy sources. In the area of peace building in Mindanao, efforts of the UN, including UNDP, in the last eight years have paved the way for peace in conflict-affected communities as well as strengthened the capacity of stakeholders in a way that enables them to determine their own path to peace and development. While the need to assist communities and internally displaced people in Mindanao is still evident, UNDP, at the same time, needs to look at the issue of peace and conflict from a broader perspective which is at the national and policy level. There has been some progress in mainstreaming gender in some government processes that needs to be sustained.

- 3.3 From the operational perspective, there is a need to continue to strengthen national ownership through this programming process and work closely with the government in mobilizing additional resources for the country through this country programme, as well as in aid coordination and management.
- 3.4 The previous programme enabled specific contributions of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to help bring development issues and new strategies directly to the grass-roots level. Volunteerism must be fully maximized by the Government and development partners.

#### **IV. Proposed Programme**

- 4.1 The consultative process leading to the preparation of the CPAP began through the Common Country Assessment-United Nations Development Assistance Framework (CCA-UNDAF) process. Government, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-government organizations (NGOs), private sector, donors, other UN agencies and development agencies involved in the CCA-UNDAF were immediately sensitized to the focus of the outcomes. Through the CCA and the [UNDAF](#), partners developed a common appreciation and understanding of the development challenges of the Philippines and the underlying root causes of the country's problems. This facilitated the preparation of the [Country Programme Document](#) (CPD) and eventually the CPAP.
- 4.2 Opportunities for joint programming were also identified during this process. For the UN system, the most immediate opportunities identified are in the peace and development efforts in Southern Philippines (Mindanao), HIV/AIDS, common database and information sharing, and monitoring and evaluation of specific interventions where convergence has been identified, e.g., thematic, sectoral and geographic.
- 4.3 In line with UNDAF priorities, the country programme responds to the following goals: achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty, including response to HIV/AIDS; fostering democratic governance; promoting energy and environment for sustainable development; and implementing crisis prevention and recovery. Each of these priorities corresponds to a portfolio of projects and activities which make up this Country Programme.
- 4.4 The Country Programme supports the empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable by promoting and protecting their rights and creating an enabling environment to realize their full participation. Gender equality and a rights-based approach are crosscutting themes.
- 4.5 Programme overall strategy focuses on policy reforms, institution and capacity building and area-based community development, through strategic partnerships with key stakeholders. This will enable UNDP to strategically assist the government in addressing emerging initiatives and other challenges facing the country with its comparative advantage in identified practice areas and service lines.

- 4.6 In response to the goals and targets of the MDGs and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UNDP's programme will advocate and promote gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will ensure that policies, programmes, projects and approaches are gender-responsive, rights-based, results-oriented, and participatory. Further, UNDP will partner with government, civil society particularly women's organizations, business, development agencies as well as communities towards the realization of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment.

### ***Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Reducing Human Poverty***

#### Advocacy, Capacity Building, Monitoring and Pro-Poor Policies

- 4.7 The programme promotes and enhances partnerships with government and other stakeholders to achieve the MDGs by 2015. It will advocate the MDGs to and engage government institutions, civil society, business and private sectors. This will be reflected in policies, plans, budget and implementation strategies to meet MDG targets.
- 4.8 UNDP will also support regular national MDG needs assessment, analyze policy constraints, help monitor precise trends and gaps and update input targets. Additional efforts in capacity building of basic sectors and LGUs to strengthen convergence efforts and anti-poverty interventions at the local level will also be undertaken.
- 4.9 On advocacy, UNDP supports interventions that include: (i) the preparation of the MDG Country Progress Report to generate national and public awareness and policy dialogues for the MDGs and pro-poor policies; (ii) the National Human Development Report (NHDR) for continuing discussion and action towards human development targets; (iii) country needs assessments and dialogues on the policy environment related to the projected trends in achieving targets based on MDG horizons; and (iv) internal and external assistance in closing financing gaps and scaling up of investments and resources required to meet the MDGs by 2015.
- 4.10 In terms of monitoring the MDGs, UNDP supports the building of capacities of agencies and data providers in monitoring the MDG targets through: active participation in organizing policy dialogues and exchange towards enhancing statistical comparability across countries and developing international standards in methodology in measuring progress for each specific MDG target; harmonizing with minimal cost the existing national statistical system to generate accurate and gender-disaggregated data for MDG monitoring and reporting relative to specific MDG targets; and the use of standard computer software, to be developed in close collaboration with the UN Country Team, for inputting and storing data from the national statistical system and other sources that will generate user-friendly reports and trends on achieving the MDGs.

#### MDG-based Poverty Reduction Strategy

- 4.11 UNDP's approach in reducing human poverty in the Philippines is to promote growth with equity entailing the creation of more wealth while closing the gap between the rich and the poor. The country needs to be on the road towards sustainable development to achieve the MDGs in 2015. UNDP will support the development and implementation of national policies that are pro-poor and gender-balanced, with clear linkages to specific programmes designed to contribute to the empowerment of the poor.

- 4.12 Strategies to be employed under this component include: multi-stakeholder approach, unity and convergence in targeted areas, capacity building, strengthening of institutional mechanisms; asset reform and effective asset utilization; unleashing entrepreneurship and increasing access to credit, capital and productive resources; mobilizing private-sector support; advocacy for internal and external resource mobilization to scale up investments and interventions to achieve MDG targets; and social protection for poor and vulnerable groups.
- 4.13 As a strategic start-up, UNDP will support the Philippine government in formulating an enhanced MDG-based poverty reduction strategy (PRS) program for 2005-2010 that focuses on the operational mechanisms of reducing poverty incidence from 34% to 17%, in line with MDG 1 of halving poverty by 2015. The PRS is aligned to the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) 2004-2010 targets, and will keenly identify, develop, and enhance the Government's anti-poverty programmes.
- 4.14 The enhanced PRS will identify macro and sectoral 'flagship' programmes and projects, local poverty initiatives, roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, legislation to create the enabling environment conducive to growth and poverty reduction, institutional processes and mechanisms to allow a more proactive and effective participation, especially of the poor, allocation and additional required resources, and monitoring and evaluation tools. UNDP will also support an intense broad-based advocacy campaign for the PRS.

#### Microfinance

- 4.15 The Microfinance component will respond to the need for an exponential increase in the supply of microfinance services to three million entrepreneurial poor by increasing coverage to the very poor and underserved, including women, and hard-to-reach poor areas. This requires a two-pronged strategy that consists of priming both vertical and horizontal outreach growth of breakthrough Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) from the previous phase of the UNDP Microfinance Sector Strengthening Project (MSSP I) to promising new and expansion areas. This component emphasizes that gender concerns be mainstreamed in the Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) that will be assisted, thereby helping bridge the income disparity between men and women.

#### Indigenous Peoples

- 4.16 UNDP will continue to support the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) through the preparation and development of models of implementation of Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs). Central to the assistance to Indigenous Peoples is capacity building on leadership and the management of ancestral domains.
- 4.17 This intervention addresses the tenurial security of Indigenous Peoples communities; increased capacity for Indigenous Peoples communities in self-governance and management of their resources with clearly formulated ADSDPPs, with the participation of traditional leaders, elders and representatives from women and youth sectors. This will lay out future development plans of the community and enable its members to effectively govern themselves; improve and promote the sustainable utilization of their resources; and improve quality of life of Indigenous Peoples communities based on their self-determination.

#### Unleashing Entrepreneurship

- 4.18 Unleashing entrepreneurship responds to the Philippine Informal Sector (IS) Country Program objective to promote and increase the access of IS to productive resources for enterprise growth

and build on trade opportunities with the help of the LGUs. This component promotes the creation of opportunities to facilitate transition of informal entrepreneurs towards formality, recognition and larger participation in local economies.

- 4.19 Crucial to this intervention is the development of an enabling local policy and regulatory environment that will promote entrepreneurship, wider access to broader financing options for micro entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and identification and development of innovative products and approaches in social protection like micro insurance in the area of health and social services.

#### Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms

- 4.20 UNDP will help strengthen institutional capacities to formulate, implement and monitor anti-poverty strategies by the basic sectors, civil society, and local government units to converge within the PRS framework and work together effectively for poverty reduction at the local level. The objective is for institutions to make informed decisions, to take active positions on key policy issues and to participate in the design of anti-poverty programs and projects.

#### Responding to HIV/AIDS

- 4.21 UNDP's response to HIV/AIDS addresses the overall goal to enhance commitment and capacity at all levels, including government and civil society to prevent the spread of the epidemic and mitigate its impact. Strategies include (i) leadership and capacity enhancement with a focus on LGUs for a minimum comprehensive response; (ii) mainstreaming and integrated responses through activation of the multi sectoral AIDS Councils; (iii) partnerships bringing together Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) organizations, other CSOs, private sector and government for a meaningful involvement of PLWHAs; and (iv) broad-based advocacy and communication through a media strategy developed and implemented at the national and local levels.

#### ***Fostering Democratic Governance***

- 4.22 To foster democratic governance, UNDP focuses on three strategic reform areas adopted in previous cooperation: (i) justice and human rights, which underscores a sustained and harmonized reform within and among the five pillars of the criminal justice system – law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections and community; (ii) public administration, which emphasizes administrative reforms, anti-corruption measures, effective capacity building for national and local bureaucracy and partner institutions, and aid coordination; and (iii) political development, which focuses on the enhancement of democratic political institutions, a responsive and effective process of legislation, credible and efficient electoral process and other political reforms.
- 4.23 The strategy emphasizes the progressive realization and implementation of the standards of human rights and institutionalization of reforms for democratic governance. This “rights-reforms” approach is grounded locally where interventions are directed not only at the national level but also, more importantly, demonstrated at the level of LGUs and grassroots communities.
- 4.24 The human rights approach underscores rights as entitlements of the people as “claim-holders”, particularly the women and disadvantaged sectors. The human rights approach emphasizes the trinity of state and non-state obligations to respect, protect and promote people's rights. It calls to task the “duty-bearers” and capacitates them to perform their obligations in providing the enabling environment for expanding opportunities for human freedoms and human

development. The approach for democratic governance involves reforms in the areas of policies, structures, programs and processes towards achieving more accountable, transparent, gender-sensitive and participatory governance institutions and processes.

- 4.25 To ensure the rights of the citizens, especially women and the disadvantaged sectors, in all governance reforms, UNDP supports efforts to empower the citizens and provide them opportunities to engage in governance processes by (i) enhancing their awareness and understanding, knowledge and analytical skills on policies, programs and mechanisms; (ii) increasing their access to public information; (iii) providing venues for policy dialogues; (iv) creating and expanding opportunities for networking and linkage-building; (v) strengthening their capacities to monitor government and non-government's performance and practices; and (vi) building their capacities to engage and represent their constituents in governance structures and processes.
- 4.26 In pursuit of reforms and institutionalization in the three strategic reform areas, UNDP supports initiatives that strengthen capacities of government and non-government entities to enable them to perform their mandates and obligations effectively to address the needs and rights of their constituents, including concerns related to women's empowerment and gender-equity.

#### Justice Reforms

- 4.27 Under justice reforms, programme interventions are directed to achieve more accountable and rule-based institutions to enhance access by the poor to justice and human security. It strives to enhance the capacities of institutions such as the courts, prosecution, law enforcement agencies, the correctional and legal support groups by supporting the (i) development, institutionalization, implementation of policies and mechanisms including indigenous practices, gender sensitivity approaches and alternative dispute mechanisms to address problems of the poor, especially among women, to gain greater access to justice; (ii) efforts to ensure that the critical justice agencies increase their awareness and enhance their capacities in respecting, protecting and fulfilling the rights of the citizens, particularly the poor and disadvantaged through programs such as free legal assistance, education, and enhanced information and communication technologies; (iii) rationalization, linkages and synergy among the various agencies under the five pillars of justice at all levels through inter-agency coordinative bodies and mechanisms like the National Council on the Administration of Justice and the barangay justice system; and (iv) efforts to strengthen and expand the stakeholder networks and partnerships among government, civil society, academe, church, private sector and media and their initiatives to advocate, review and monitor reforms in the justice and human rights sector.

#### Public Administration Reforms

- 4.28 Under public administration, UNDP supports government reforms directed towards a rationalized, efficient and effective bureaucracy, effective use of ODA, corrupt-free practices and ethical behavior at all levels. It strengthens the capacity of oversight government bodies to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases while engaging civil society organizations and media to monitor government projects and transactions, promoting initiatives to build a human rights and gender-balanced culture and exact performance and excellence in the public sector. Through these reforms, the access by the poor to quality and affordable social services shall be enhanced and expanded.
- 4.29 In fighting corruption, UNDP supports initiatives that contribute to greater transparency, accountability, and ethical behavior in public service. It strives to support (i) executive and legislative tracks adopted by the national government to rationalize government functions,

- structures, and systems to make it more focused, accountable, transparent, efficient and effective through policy and structural reforms; (ii) institutional reforms initiated by local and national agencies and anti-corruption bodies and mechanisms such as the Solana Covenant and the Executive Anti Corruption Plans; (iii) use of information and communications technology in government for more transparent, efficient and accountable transactions and systems; (ii) passage of anti-corruption bills such as strengthening the capacity of the Ombudsman to investigate and prosecute, protection of whistle-blowers, and the ratification and localization of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC); (v) strengthening the career executive service system and implementation of an education and advocacy program to include values formation and codes of conduct among professional groups and government executives; and (vi) institutional and collective efforts of civil society, media, academe, the private sector, and unions to review and monitor government's performance and advocate for a corruption-free and corruption-intolerant society.
- 4.30 In reforming local governance for more effective decentralization, UNDP supports initiatives that strengthen capacities of local institutions and LGUs. Support is extended to (i) enhance capacities of local government units and LGU leagues to address effectively to human rights and gender concerns; (ii) localize MDGs through policy-analysis, formulation, planning, budgeting, programming and resource mobilization; (iii) mobilize and capacitate regional schools of public administration as governance learning and resource centers for LGUs and local communities; (iv) address the challenges and opportunities of decentralization and local governance such as generation of local revenues, fiscal administration; anti-corruption; local justice system, political participation of the disadvantaged sectors especially women in decision-making; (v) replicate best practices, enhance local legislation, planning and implementation of services and programs especially on the MDGs; (vi) strengthen inter-LGU partnerships, convergence and network-building to develop collective solutions to problems in the delivery of social services, protection of the environment, and resolution of conflicts; (vii) conduct local policy dialogues that allow the voices of all sectors in local communities to be heard and seriously considered; and (viii) engage local civil society organizations, academe, media and business sector to advocate, review and monitor LGU performance in the administration of justice, social services and political exercises.
- 4.31 UNDP recognizes that the achievement of the MDGs in the Philippines relies partly on effective aid management. Therefore, UNDP supports building the capacity of its planning department, NEDA, which is a key agency in the government's ODA management system. UNDP extends its assistance in building government's capacity to design the MTPDP and the Medium-Term Philippine Investment Plan and ensure that MDGs are fully integrated in the planning and investment programming processes. Specifically, support is extended to NEDA to enhance its capacity in decision-making on how national investments can maximize contribution to the achievement of the MDGs and other development goals of the country.

#### Political Reforms

- 4.32 Under political reforms, UNDP's support seeks to institute legislative, electoral and other political reforms to enhance democratic governance and increase the participation of the poor and disadvantaged especially among women in political processes. These reforms are pursued to strengthen capacities of political institutions such as Congress, Commission on Elections (COMELEC), the various political parties and policy support institutions to promote democratic policies, processes, structures, and practices. Areas of support include: (i) the conduct of policy studies and conferences that provide for sound analyses of current challenges and trends, and present options and alternatives that provide sound and lasting solutions to address political issues including Constitutional reforms; (ii) enhancement of capacity of the electoral body to undertake electoral modernization, raise the level of political discourse, and educate the people

on citizenship and the right of suffrage; (iii) the passage of critical political reform measures such as the anti-dynasty bill, campaign financing, political party system and amendments to the Omnibus Election Code and Party-list law; (iv) strengthening the capacity of the Special House Committee on the MDGs tasked to shepherd the process of review, formulation, budget appropriation and passage of MDG-supportive measures; (v) increase and strengthen the participation of women in electoral processes and political structures; and (vi) other initiatives that expand and deepen the understanding, analytical and problem-solving skills of political institutions to effectively address the critical challenges that face the country today.

### ***Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development***

- 4.33 The country programme component that promotes the goal on energy and environment for sustainable development endeavours to strengthen the capacity of the key stakeholders to implement the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) framework road map for the next 10 years, thus harnessing the Philippines' natural capital to meet its people's needs and aspirations across generations. Following the adage that prevention is better than cure, this programme will focus on measures that would minimize environmental emergencies, where feasible, decreasing vulnerabilities of affected population by increasing their capacities to prepare for, and cope with, the adverse impacts of such incidents.
- 4.34 It focuses on: (i) frameworks and strategies for sustainable development; (ii) effective water governance; (iii) access to sustainable energy services; and (iv) conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This component is linked to poverty reduction, governance and crisis prevention and strategically supports key stakeholders in harnessing natural resources optimally, primarily through sustainable agriculture and industrial development.
- 4.35 Strategies include: advocating and fostering an enabling policy environment; developing national capacities, in particular, enhancing key skills of stakeholders on strategic planning, management and knowledge management; enhancing national ownership, especially in establishing upstream-downstream linkages where practice on the ground informs policy and policy translates into practice; promoting gender equality; and forging partnerships for results through innovative partnership mechanisms.

#### Policy and Programme Development for ENR Management and Sustainable Energy Development

- 4.36 This will continue to strengthen the compliance framework of enabling laws on ENR management through an overarching legislation defining the ground rules and principles governing ENR and the passage of a renewable energy law for sustainable energy development and utilization. Policy development and the planning processes will be institutionalized through protocols and guidelines and the standardization of a science-based, gender-balanced and inclusive policymaking process. Sub-sectoral investment planning, particularly for forestry, will also be supported. Advocacy for the effective implementation of these legislative issuances and sectoral plans and programmes will likewise be undertaken.

#### Capacity Development for Effective Environment and Energy Management

- 4.37 The programme seeks to strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders to better manage the environment and natural resources; promote, develop and utilize energy in a sustainable manner; and, prepare for and respond appropriately to environmental emergencies in critical ecosystems which are the focus of biodiversity conservation efforts such as Samar, Mt. Isarog, Palawan and in localities vulnerable to natural hazards, e.g. ,Bicol and Quezon.

- 4.38 The ENR governance framework puts multi-sectoral (tri-partite among government, private sector and civil society including academe, at the very least) partnership strategy at the very heart of the ENR sector's optimum functioning. Capacity development for these key partners must, therefore, ensue simultaneously such that they are able to contribute equally to the achievement of the sector's goal and objectives. Capacity building for this programme will be specific in terms of the partners' being able to jointly plan and implement ENR management interventions.

### ***Crisis Prevention and Recovery***

- 4.39 This component of the country programme contributes to the creation and maintenance of a secure and peaceful environment, especially for the poor and marginalized. It addresses conflict prevention and peace building; recovery; and small arms reduction, disarmament and demobilization. Strategies include: (i) fostering an enabling policy environment for sustainable peace; (ii) building capacities of key actors for peace-building and conflict prevention; (iii) strengthening access of conflict-affected communities to basic services and increased incomes and fostering their participation in local governance; (iv) supporting government-civil society partnerships to build a nationwide constituency for peace, with heavy involvement of women given they are proven to be effective peace educators; and (v) establishing strategic partnerships towards mobilizing resources for sustained nationwide peace-building.

#### Policy and Programme Development

- 4.40 To create a policy environment that will provide the framework for sustained peace building at both national and local levels, efforts to address the roots of armed conflict and mainstream conflict prevention, peace-building and human security in government policies, plans and programmes, particularly in the implementation of the National Peace Plan, will be supported.

#### Capacity-building for Peace

- 4.41 The capacities of key peace actors (government, including the security sector; civil society; former combatants and communities affected by armed conflict) to prevent, manage and resolve conflict, to build peace and promote human security and to respond to emergency relief situations resulting from armed conflicts will be strengthened and enhanced. Lessons learned from the previous country programme indicate the need for sustained capacity-building at both national and local levels, as well as the importance of engaging both government and non-government sectors in peace advocacy, peace-building and conflict prevention.

#### Empowering Communities for Peace

- 4.42 To respond to the special needs of communities caught in potential, ongoing and post-conflict situations, improved access of conflict-affected communities to basic services, increased incomes and participation in governance will be supported.
- 4.43 Recognizing that the strongest advocates for peace are often those who have directly experienced armed conflict and that effective peace-building mechanisms often emanate from the community and local government levels, the programme will support the development and implementation of local Peace and Development Plans; promote grassroots-based peace initiatives such as Peace Zones, Sanctuaries for Peace and Peace and Development Communities, and assist in the transformation of communities, former combatants and victims of internal

armed conflict into peace facilitators and peace and development advocates.

- 4.44 Because women and men are affected by conflict differently, with the former most affected by its negative consequences, the Programme will address the gender dimensions of conflict by ensuring improved access by women to services and resources and increasing awareness and knowledge on women's rights.

### Resource Plan

Resource Plan by Practice Area (in US\$'000; 2005-2009)			
	Regular Resources <sup>1</sup>	Other Resources <sup>2</sup>	Total
Achieving the MDGs and Reducing Human Poverty	2,100	4,250	6,350
Fostering Democratic Governance	2,100	5,750	7,850
Managing Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development	1,000	20,850	21,850
Supporting Crisis Prevention and Recovery	1,000	19,942	20,942
TOTAL	6,200	50,792	56,992

<sup>1</sup> UNDP TRAC 1 only

<sup>2</sup> Includes UNDP TRAC 2&3, Cost-sharing, Trust Funds, GEF, UNAIDS and other resources

## V. Partnership Strategy

- 5.1 The partnership strategy of UNDP's country programme is guided by the principle that the attainment of the desired outcomes is possible only with the support and concerted action of stakeholders. Building consensus and creating a deeper sense of ownership and a higher level of accountability of the development process and the intended outcomes among partners is therefore critical in achieving results. For this reason, attention has been given to the process of building partnerships and how partnerships are strategically utilized to achieve the outcomes set forth in the Country Programme.

### Role and Contribution of Key Partners

- 5.2 UNDP. Given its unique role in brokering partnerships, UNDP will lead the formation of multi-sectoral initiatives that address the challenges faced by the country. It will also lead in resource mobilization and make available to its national partners the wealth of knowledge that UNDP has gathered through the years based on its experience in various programme countries. Where appropriate, UNDP may also implement certain elements of this country programme.
- 5.3 National and Local Governments. As most of the results aimed for in this Country Programme involve mainly government agencies and institutions at the national and local level, these agencies and institutions will continue to be the main implementing partners for UNDP's assistance to ensure delivery, ownership and sustainability of results. NEDA, as the Government Coordinating Authority for this CPAP, plays a key role in providing policy directions in monitoring its progress, and in mainstreaming certain development approaches such as gender and rights-based approach, results-based management, and other capacity development approaches in government planning, programming, budgeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. NEDA also has the strategic position to influence the effective and efficient use of ODA towards the achievement of the MDGs. This has become the basis for cultivating a partnership towards improved aid coordination.
- 5.4 UN System. Under the UNDAF, the UN agencies are valuable partners in contributing to the achievement of the MDGs and in ensuring sustained peace and development in Mindanao. Aside from joint programme implementation, activities which may be done jointly include resource



- mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, and other activities under the simplification and harmonization initiatives of the UN. Specialized agencies may also implement activities under this country programme.
- 5.5 NGOs/CSOs. Recognizing the unique role of civil society in development advocacy and monitoring government performance, UNDP will continue to work with them in pushing for reforms. They will also augment government capacity in serving and assisting hard-to-reach poor areas. Community-based organizations, on the other hand, will be tapped in community mobilization and in introduction and implementation of sustainable development initiatives at the community level.
- 5.6 Bilateral Donors and the EU. These institutions will serve as partners in aid coordination and project co-financing and implementation. Active exchanges of insights about development strategies and shared outcomes will be pursued in various donor fora and other venues.
- 5.7 International Financial Institutions. As in the previous cooperation, IFIs are effective partners in conducting large-scale advocacy initiatives and in conducting sector-wide assessments and interventions. Project co-financing will also be further explored with IFIs.
- 5.8 Academic and Local Resource Institutions. As capacity building is a major component of this country programme, UNDP will partner with academic and local resource institutions for a broader reach and sustainability of capacity-building interventions, especially for local government units and community-based organizations.
- 5.9 Private Sector. Cooperation with the private sector will expand to include their contribution to MDGs and income generation. Initiatives to partner with the private sector in co-financing anti-corruption activities are already underway.



**Key Partners**

<p><b>Government:</b> National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), Dept. of Land Reform (DLR), Dept. of Labor and Employment (DOLE), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), Dept. of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Department of National Defense (DND), Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCo), Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Dept. of Education (DepEd), Dept. of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Supreme Court (SC), Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Dept. of Justice, Dept. of Budget &amp; Management (DBM), Civil Service Commission (CSC), Office of the Ombudsman, Career Service Executive Board (CESB), Presidential Commission Against Graft and Corruption (PAGC), Commission on Audit (COA), Housing and Urban Development and Coordinating Council (HUDCC), National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), Commission on Elections (COMELEC), Philippine Senate &amp; House of Representatives, League of Provinces (LOP), League of Cities, League of Municipalities, League of Barangays, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Science and</p>	<p><b>NGOs/CSOs:</b> Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP), Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), Philippine Business for the Environment (PBE), Center for Community Transformation, Center for Agriculture and Rural Development, LifeBank, League of Corporate Foundations of the Philippines, Bishops-Businessmen's Council for Human Development (BBC), Ayala Foundation, Citizens' Council for Peace, Gaston Ortigas Peace Institute, Coalition for Peace, Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), Cordillera Peoples' Forum (CPF), Concerned Citizens of Abra for Good Governance (CCAGG), Tabang Mindanaw, Kusog Mindanaw, BangsaMoro Women's Foundation, Mindanao Commission on Women, Assisi Development Foundation, Caucus of Development NGOs (CODE-NGO), Local Governance Citizens' Network (LGC-Net), Alternative Law Groups (ALG), Transparency and Accountability Network (TAN), Institute of Political and Electoral Reforms, Consortium for Electoral Reform, Center for Community Journalism and Development, Local Governance Policy Forum (LGPFF), Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), Philippine Urban Forum (PUF), Galing Pook Foundation, Center for Asia Pacific Women in Politics (CAPWIP), Fair Trade Alliance (FTA), Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFD), Phil. Association of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), CARE Philippines, Foundation for the</p>	<p><b>Donors and Development Agencies:</b> Government of New Zealand through the New Zealand Agency for International Development, Government of Australia through the Australian Agency for International Development, Government of Spain, the United Kingdom, Government of Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Sweden through the Sida, Government of Canada through the Canadian International Development Agency, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, the European Commission, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Government of The Netherlands, Government of Bahrain, Japan Human Security Trust Fund, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Global Environment Facility (GEF), US Agency for International Development (USAID), German Development Bank (KfW), and overseas Filipinos.</p> <p><b>UN System:</b> UNICEF, UNFPA, International Labor Organization (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN Habitat, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNAIDS, WHO, UNESCO; UNHCR, International Maritime Organization (IMO), UNCTAD, UNEP</p>
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<p>Technology (DOST), Department of Agriculture (DA), Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA), Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Department of Tourism (DOT), Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), Philippine National AIDS Council (PNAC)</p>	<p>Philippine Environment (FPE), Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas (WWF- Philippines), Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya (SIBAT), Philippine NGO Council on Population Health and Welfare, Inc (PNGOC), Pinoy Plus, Positive Action Foundation Philippines, Inc. (PAFPI)</p>	
<p><b>Local Government Units (LGUs):</b> Local Government Units in the former Special Zone for Peace and Development (SZOPAD) area (Cotabato, Davao del Sur, Saranggani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay, Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-tawi, Palawan), Samar, Camarines Sur (Isarog), Zambales, Batangas, Bataan</p>	<p><b>Academe:</b> Third World Studies Center of the University of the Philippines, Center for Integrative and Development Studies, University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Davao, Notre Dame University (Cotabato City) Peace Centre, Miriam College Centre for Peace Education, Development Academy of the Philippines, UP National College of Public Administration and Governance, Ateneo School of Government (ASG), Philippine Association of Tertiary Level Educational Institutions in Environmental Protection and Management (PATLEPAM), Manila Observatory of the Ateneo de Manila University, De La Salle University, La Salle Institute of Governance, Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines, Asian Institute of Management</p>	<p><b>Private Sector:</b> Employers' Confederation of the Philippines (ECOP), Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), Business for Integrity and Stability of Our Nation Federation Inc. (BISYON 2020)</p>

## **VI. Programme Management**

- 6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of NEDA. Government agencies and institutions, NGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. The AWP describes the results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each implementing partner. The Implementing Partner may enter into agreements, e.g., Memorandum of Agreement, Terms of Reference, with other organizations or entities to assist in successfully delivering project outputs.
- 6.2 In programme and project design and implementation, UNDP works closely with key partners. The country programme adopts the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, programme resources frameworks and the CPAP. To oversee programme management, UNDP and NEDA shall constitute an Executive Committee, which will include other institutions such as lead government sector agencies corresponding to the four portfolios as well as civil society representatives. The responsibility of the Executive Committee includes, among others, the review and approval of AWP and approval of substantial changes that require adjustments to overall resource requirements in a project or addition of outputs to existing AWP not provided for in the signed CPAP. Two other committees will be constituted by UNDP to support the work of the Executive Committee, namely the Programme Assurance Committee and the Local Project Appraisal Committee. The former shall carry out oversight and monitoring functions while the latter undertakes critical analytical review of proposed projects and provides recommendation whether a proposal should be approved or rejected by the Executive Committee.
- 6.3 In line with the new joint programme guidelines, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programmatic and geographical convergence.
- 6.4 Atlas contributes to timely, efficient delivery of activities and more effective financial monitoring.
- 6.5 Under this programme, audits will be organized as an integral part of sound financial and administrative management and of the UNDP accountability framework. Audit observations/findings will be used together with monitoring, evaluation and other reports to continuously improve the quality of the activities and of management.
- 6.6 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

## **VII. Monitoring and Evaluation**

- 7.1 Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and M&E plan. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for ensuring regular monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be on a quarterly basis in accordance with the procedures and UNDG harmonized reporting format.
- 7.2 Harmonized or joint evaluations and reviews provide feedback and guidance on management of the process, results and outcomes and will ensure that the programme is focused on national priorities, that achievements and lessons learned are recognized, that difficulties are addressed and that best practices

are acknowledged. In cooperation with partners, donors and the rest of the UN system, joint monitoring will be undertaken on a quarterly basis. For purposes of harmonization, the basis for evaluation are indicators in the UNDAF, CPD and this document.

- 7.3 The programme will follow UNDP's results-based standard monitoring procedures for review, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Progressive indicators measuring processes, outputs, and outcomes are in the RRF. An annual programme review will assess achievement of results against proposed outputs. This will include both technical and financial review to assess progress, achievements, lessons learned, issues and challenges that will feed into the workplan of the succeeding year. Key results and findings will be shared with all stakeholders.
- 7.4 Monitoring of the programme activities will be undertaken through joint visits and on-going consultation with major stakeholders. Participatory monitoring processes will be undertaken and where appropriate baseline surveys will be conducted.

#### **VIII. Commitments of UNDP**

- 8.1 Regular resource allocation (TRAC 1.1.1) for the country programme for 2005 to 2009 is US\$6.2 million. UNDP will mobilize an additional US\$50 million from the Global Environment Facility, bilateral and multi-lateral funding institutions, global trust funds and the private sector, subject to interest by funding partners. These resource allocations do not include emergency funds that may be mobilized in response to any humanitarian or crisis situation. These resource allocations will be utilized for policy advice, technical assistance, capacity building, systems development and knowledge generation and sharing.
- 8.2 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP and AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including M&E reporting. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, joint responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.
- 8.3 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services for activities in the CPAP: (i) identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel; (ii) procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures; (iii) identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours; (iv) access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services; and (v) access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

#### **IX. Commitments of the Government**

- 9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the SBAA of 21 July 1977. In line with this agreement, the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, such facilities and services as are accorded to officials and consultants of the various funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants.
- 9.2 As a contribution to the programme, Government cost sharing arrangements will be pursued.
- 9.3 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy

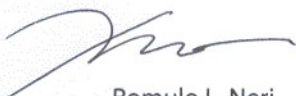
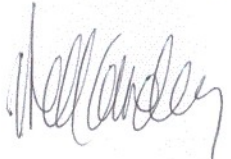


meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies, including the annual review. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

**X. Other Provisions**

- 10.1 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of the Philippines and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting/annual review meetings.
- 10.2 Nothing in this CPAP shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNDP accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities to which the Government is a signatory.

In witness thereof the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day 11 April 2005 in Makati City, the Philippines.

<p>For the Government of the Philippines</p>  <p>Romulo L. Neri Secretary for Socio-Economic Planning and Director General, National Economic and Development Authority</p>	<p>For the United Nations Development Programme – Philippines</p>  <p>Deborah Landey Resident Representative</p>
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FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



**Expected UNDAF outcome #1:** By 2009, increased incomes of both women and men among poverty groups in priority areas through enabling policies, public-private partnerships and assets reform measures that lead to expansion of sustainable livelihoods and community enterprises, decent work, increased productivity and managed population growth.

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)					
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
		1.5 Strengthened national and local responses to HIV/AIDS	<p><b>Target</b> Institutionalized National and local HIV/AIDS response mechanisms</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of high risk areas with LGUs with functioning response system</li> <li>No. of PLWHA groups strengthened with advocacy, legal and service delivery capacities</li> <li>Number of livelihoods generated for PLWHAs</li> <li>Number of breakthrough HIV/AIDS initiatives implemented and scaled up, especially those targeting high risk groups.</li> </ul>	Local Government Units (LGUs), PLWHA groups, NGOs, PNAC, UNAIDS, UNDP	Regular Resources					
					Other Resources					
					.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	1.25

**Expected UNDAF outcome #2:** By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalized by government, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations and the private sector at all levels toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development.

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)					
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Fostering Democratic Governance	1. More accountable and rule-based justice institutions for greater access by the poor to justice and human security.	1.1 Increased level of accessibility and participation by the poor and disadvantaged groups and communities to services and mechanisms in governance	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic sector-governmental dialogues, educational campaigns and partnership pacts</li> <li>Capacity development packages and advocacy tools for key practitioners, media, local resource institutes, CSOs and basic sectors</li> <li>Human Rights, Gender and Access to Justice Plans and Projects for all Pillars of the Justice System with emphasis on jail congestion, court delays and court dockets, etc.</li> <li>Legal framework and mechanisms on indigenous practices and ADR mechanisms and Shari'a Court System</li> <li>Blueprints for institutional reforms including ICT management plans</li> <li>National networks, local coordinating mechanisms and citizens monitoring groups</li> <li>Policy studies and conferences including a study on state of governance and indicators review</li> <li>Action Plan resulting from the Governance Reform Campaign</li> <li>Models of community-based knowledge management practices/models on access to justice</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of institutions practicing gender responsive and rights-based approach in governance processes</li> <li>Number of model ADRs and mediation structures formalized, promoted and replicated</li> <li>Number of detainees esp. young and women detainees released</li> <li>Number of gender sensitive and rights-based legal practitioners and enforcers in all pillars of justice</li> </ul>	Supreme Court, CHR, DOJ, CSOs, UNDP, NAPC and UP-NCPAG	Regular Resources					
Policy support for democratic governance	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in % of poor esp. women and youth with access to the justice system</li> <li>Increase in number of pro-poor, rights-based and gender sensitive policies, plans and mechanisms</li> <li>Increase in number of effective justice and legal practitioners esp. women</li> <li>Increase in satisfaction and awareness by the public, CSO, media, private sector, and government on access to justice and human rights.</li> </ul>	1.2 Enhanced capacities of Justice and Human Rights Institutions to respect, protect and fulfill human and gender rights			.050	.050	.100	.050	.100	.350
Justice and human rights		1.3 Localized programs and services on access to justice and human rights in key provinces and cities			Other Resources					
					.100	.300	.300	.400	.400	1.50

FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



**Expected UNDAF outcome #2:** By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalized by government, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations and the private sector at all levels toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development.

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)						
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Public Administration Reforms and Anti-corruption  Decentralization and Local Governance  ODA System Coordination	<p>2. More responsive national, sub-national and local institutions providing efficient social services delivery</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% Increase in number of poor esp. women with access to MDG-related services</li> <li>Percentage reduction in graft/corrupt practices.</li> <li>Increasing participation and partnerships among government, CSOs, people's organizations and the private sector to address corruption and public administration reforms</li> <li>% Increase in public expenditure budget on social services or MDG services</li> <li>% Increase in level of public satisfaction on government performance</li> <li>Increase in number of women holding key positions in national and local governments.</li> <li>Improving NGA and LGUs' accountability and performance</li> <li>Improving agency capacity to coordinate and rationalize ODA</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Enhanced capacities of oversight government bodies to rationalize government service, curb corrupt practices and promote ethical behavior in public service to make services more accessible</p> <p>2.2 MDG localization, globalization advocacy and anti-corruption campaigns in key provinces and cities.</p>	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Anti-corruption Plans and Rationalization Program of national government</li> <li>Blueprints for Institutional reforms including ICT management plans among anti-corruption bodies</li> <li>Capacity development packages and advocacy tools on public administration reforms and anti-corruption including social marketing for key practitioners, media, local resource institutes, CSOs and basic sectors</li> <li>MDG, human rights and gender based budgeting and planning pilot tested with Dept. of Budget &amp; Management</li> <li>Partnerships and networks with business sector, government, local resource institutes and civil society</li> <li>Enhanced coordination among member-agencies of the Inter-Agency Anti-Graft and Corruption Committee viz local governments</li> <li>Policy studies and conferences on public administration, anti-corruption, MDGs, local governance and globalization</li> <li>Governance Reform Campaign follow-through activities</li> <li>Harmonized NGA and LGU performance monitoring measures and mechanisms</li> <li>Aid coordinating mechanisms</li> <li>Pilot-testing and replication of community-based knowledge and best practices/models on local performance monitoring, public service delivery and inter-LGU undertakings</li> <li>Fiscal administration and enforcement mechanisms of revenue generating agencies esp. BIR/BOC</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of integrated policies adopted</li> <li>Number of rationalization plans implemented</li> <li>Number of redundant/ overlapping/ unnecessary functions eliminated</li> <li>Number of corrupt government officials arrested/convicted</li> <li>Number of anti-corruption CSO monitoring groups strengthened</li> <li>Number of best practices replicated</li> </ul>	Ombudsman, DILG, DBM, CSC, Career Service Executive Board, UP-NCPAG, LGUs, LGU Leagues, Association of Schools of Public Administration in the Philippines, CCAGG, CCJD, UN Habitat, PUF, CHR, NAPC	Regular Resources						
					.300	.300	.200	.300	.200	1.30	
					Other Resources						
						.150	.300	.300	.400	.400	1.55

FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



**Expected UNDAF outcome #2:** By 2009, good governance reforms and practices are institutionalized by government, local government units (LGUs), civil society organizations and the private sector at all levels toward poverty reduction, protection of rights and sustainable human development.

UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)					
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Parliamentary Development  Electoral Reforms	<p>3. Political, electoral and legislative reforms instituted to democratize and increase participation especially the poor.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in participation of civil society and grassroots organizations in EPR processes</li> <li>Increase in number of critical bills/laws or executive measures on political and electoral reforms passed/issued</li> <li>% Increase in number of political parties from the marginalized sectors participating in EPR processes</li> <li>% Increase in number of grassroots or local leaders esp. women that were trained and elected to elective positions</li> </ul>	<p>3.1 Enhanced capacities of political institutions to recognize, protect and fulfill human and gender rights and promote equitable distribution of resources through political exercises</p> <p>3.2 Localized programs on political and electoral reforms in key provinces and cities</p>	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy issuances and amendments on critical electoral and political reforms such as anti-dynasty act, campaign finance, sectoral representation, electoral modernization law and party-list system</li> <li>Blueprint for Institutional reforms for COMELEC and Congress</li> <li>Legislative capacities of the Special Committee on the MDGs in the Houses of Congress</li> <li>Enhanced capacities of political parties, local resource institutes, media, CSOs and basic sectors to handle political and electoral reform issues</li> <li>Civic, political and electoral education integrated in the school's curricula</li> <li>Policy studies and policy conferences including study on state of governance and indicators review</li> <li>Action Plan as a follow through to the Governance Reform Campaign</li> <li>Community-based knowledge and best practices/models on community-led monitoring, local policy making/legislation, consensus building and participation and electoral systems</li> <li>Expanded networks and coalitions on political and electoral reforms particularly at the local levels</li> <li>Instituted policy on political and electoral reforms at the local level</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policy measures and critical bills on EPR passed</li> <li>Number of baseline studies and research</li> <li>Number of structural reform requirements addressed</li> <li>Number of local leaders supported</li> <li>Number of nationwide coalitions, partnership networks and election monitoring groups</li> <li>Number of participatory mechanisms and monitoring established</li> <li>Number of campaigns and summits on EPR conducted</li> <li>Number of voters education conducted in poor regions</li> <li>Number of training modules and IEC materials generated</li> <li>Number of best practices replicated</li> <li>Number of political institutions using MDG, human rights and gender standards and indicators</li> </ul>	COMELEC, Philippine Congress, UP-NCPAG, consortium on Electoral Reforms, Political Parties, NAPC	Regular Resources					
					.150	.050	.100	.050	.100	.450
					Other Resources					
					.100	.350	.350	.350	.350	1.50

FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



Expected UNDAF outcome #3: By 2009, By 2009,increased capacity of the stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources											
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)						
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	<p>1. Sustainable environment and energy policies, especially with regard to agriculture and industrial development, are in place and phases of implementation specified.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of inconsistent environment and natural resources (ENR) policies harmonized/standardized</li> <li>Number of sectoral policy gaps addressed thru legal issuances</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Institutionalized legal framework for stronger national response to environment natural resources &amp; sustainable energy issues</p> <p>1.2 Updated data and information on ENR, incl. renewable energy as basis for policymaking and planning</p> <p>1.3 Philippine compliance with multilateral environmental agreements</p> <p>1.4 ENR Investment Planning supported</p>	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Manual on ENR policymaking</li> <li>Amended laws and executive issuances on ENR and energy</li> <li>Policy papers/technical studies transformed into policy issuances/position papers</li> <li>National Reports for MEAs</li> <li>Investment plan on a sub-sectoral concern (e.g.Forestry).</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of proposed amendments and issuances adopted</li> <li>Number of policy papers/technical studies used as basis for policy issuances</li> <li>Draft National Reports for MEAs produced</li> <li>Investment plan produced</li> </ul>	<p>DENR</p> <p>The Philippine Congress, Civil Society Counterpart- PCSD, Philippine Association of Tertiary level Institutions for Environmental Planning &amp; Management</p>	Regular Resources						
						.100	.100	.050	.050	.050	.350
					Other Resources						
					2.40	1.10	.850	.250	.250	4.85	
Ensuring Environmental Sustainability	<p>2. Key stakeholders are better able to manage environment and natural resources, develop and use sustainable energy sources, cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and maintain sustainable development.</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of ENR issues resolved/addressed favorably wit consensus in shortened period of time vs baseline</li> <li>Development plans at national/local levels with enhanced ENR/sustainable energy/sustainable development focus</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 Innovative financial mechanisms to support environmental protection/conservation efforts</p> <p>2.2 Environmentally sound technologies &amp; other ENR management mechanisms adopted by selected communities</p> <p>2.3 Enhanced capacities of a broad constituency of government, civil society, the private sector (SMEs, including micro-enterprises), academic institutions and other key stakeholders for advocacy and implementation of ENR &amp; sustainable energy management</p> <p>2.4 Sustainable Development mainstreaming tools for planning, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>2.5 Operational integrated ENR database and MIS</p> <p>2.6 Operational Environmental Disaster Management Framework</p>	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmonized government planning guidelines on sustainability and carrying capacity assessment</li> <li>Annual ENR reports generated/used for planning/decision-making</li> <li>Operational financial and technical assistance facilities supporting livelihood/sustainable energy needs of selected project sites</li> <li>Multi-stakeholder ENR/SD decision-making mechanisms in selected sites</li> <li>Capacity building for key ENR stakeholders</li> <li>Integrated database/MIS on ENR/sustainable energy</li> <li>Environmental Disaster Management Framework/Manual</li> <li>Capacity building for selected stakeholder groups on disaster management</li> <li>Vulnerability assessments and early warning systems for environmental emergencies in priority sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning guidelines produced and adopted</li> <li>Number of ENR reports used for planning/decision-making</li> <li>Number of facilities providing service to communities</li> <li>Critical number of ENR stakeholders trained and capacitated on ENR and disaster management</li> <li>Environment/ENR database</li> <li>Environmental Disaster management framework/manual used for planning</li> <li>Number of priority sites assessed as to vulnerability to environmental emergencies</li> </ul>	<p>DENR</p> <p>BOI, NEDA,NDCC, MGB, PhiVolcs, DOE, DOST – PAGASA, DA, DTI</p>	Regular Resources						
						.150	.150	.150	.100	.100	.650
						Other Resources					
					8.10	3.40	3.25	.750	.500	16.0	

FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



Expected UNDAF outcome #4: By 2009, the level of violent conflict has been reduced, and human security and the culture of peace have been promoted nationwide.												
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)							
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total		
Crisis prevention and recovery  Conflict prevention and peace-building  Security Sector Reform and Transitional Justice	<p><b>1:</b> Peace building, conflict prevention, and human security mainstreamed in development processes.</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage increase in human security index</li> </ul>	1.1 National Comprehensive Peace Plan implemented	<p><b>Target</b> Implementation of a fully-developed 2004-2009 National Peace Plan supported</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Comprehensive Peace Plan</li> <li>Number of studies/policy papers/policy issuances on peace-building, conflict prevention and human security</li> <li>Enabling policies, operational and institutional frameworks and guidelines for peace and human security</li> </ul>	PAPP, NSC, DND, DILG, NEDA, UNDP	Regular Resources							
					.030	.020	.020	.020	.020	.110		
					Other Resources							
					0	.010	.010	.010	.010	.040		
				1.2 Improved professionalism, efficiency, and respect for human rights, gender and cultural sensitivity supported among security sector institutions	<p><b>Target</b> Security sector reform instituted</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of improved professionalism; efficiency; and respect for human rights, gender and cultural sensitivity in security sector institutions</li> </ul>	CHR, OPAPP, NSC, DILG, DND, AFP	Regular Resources					
						.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0375	
					Other Resources							
					.024	.044	.043	.042	.042	.195		
				1.3 Legislation promoting peace and human rights	<p><b>Target</b> Peace-promoting bills enacted</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of peace promoting bills enacted and implemented</li> </ul>	OPAPP, CHR, CSO/NGO, peace advocates, Congress	Regular Resources					
						.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.025	
			Other Resources									
			0	0	0	0	0	0				
		1.4 Conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting planning and legislation mainstreamed in local government	<p><b>Target</b> Manuals and toolkits, government planning guidelines reflecting peace-building perspectives</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of manuals/toolkits</li> <li>Evidence of peace-sensitive local policies</li> <li>Number of government officials capacitated/promoting peace-sensitive policies and practices</li> </ul>	MEDCO, OPAPP, DILG, ARMM, CAR, and selected local government units	Regular Resources							
				.040	.030	.030	.020	.020	.140			
			Other Resources									
			0	0	0	0	0	0				
		1.5 Citizens' ownership of national policies promoted	<p><b>Target</b> National peace policies actively supported by key stakeholders</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and frequency of CSO participation in policy/programme processes, including peace agreement formulation and implementation</li> </ul>	OPAPP, DILG, LGUs, CSOs/NGOs	Regular Resources							
				.015	.015	.015	.015	.015	.075			
			Other Resources									
			0	0	0	0	0	0				
	<p><b>2:</b> Key actors are better able to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and to build peace and human security</p>	2.1 Enhanced government capacities for the integration of peace-building and conflict prevention perspectives in policies and programmes	<p><b>Target</b> Key government officials capacitated on peace-building and conflict prevention</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of key government officials capacitated/promoting peace-building and conflict prevention</li> </ul>	OPAPP, MEDCO, ARMM, DepEd, DILG, LGUs, CSOs,	Regular Resources							
					.030	.030	.030	.030	.030	.150		
				Other Resources								
				0	0	0	0	0	0			
		2.2 Enhanced capacities of civil society sectors for peace-building and conflict prevention	<p><b>Target</b> Key civil society sectors capacitated on peace-building and conflict prevention</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of CSO representatives capacitated/promoting peace-building and conflict prevention</li> <li>Number of civil society-led peace-building initiatives</li> </ul>	CSOs/NGOs, OPAPP, LGUs, local institutions	Regular Resources							
				.015	.015	.015	.015	.015	.075			
			Other Resources									
			.025	.025	.025	.025	.020	.120				

FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



Expected UNDAF outcome #4: By 2009, the level of violent conflict has been reduced, and human security and the culture of peace have been promoted nationwide.											
UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)						
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	
	<b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of government-civil society joint peace initiatives</li> <li>Number of conflicts peacefully settled</li> <li>Percentage increase in participation in peace building</li> <li>Number of conflicts averted/resolved</li> </ul>	2.3 Peace and conflict issues affecting civil society sectors advanced through participatory processes	<b>Target</b> Citizens' peace agenda developed and pursue <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of civil society organizations and government agencies supporting citizens' peace agenda</li> </ul>	CSOs/NGOs, peace coalition and networks, OPAPP, LGUs, UNDP	Regular Resources						
						.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.025
						Other Resources					
						.025	.025	.025	.025	.020	.120
		2.4 Nationwide peace constituency	<b>Target</b> Establish and strengthen nationwide peace constituency <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number/frequency of government/civil society-led peace-building initiatives</li> </ul>	OPAPP, DILG, CSO/NGO, LGUs, UNDP	Regular Resources						
						.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0375
						Other Resources					
						.020	.020	.020	.020	.015	.095
		2.5 Indigenous peace-building mechanisms documented and successfully replicated	<b>Target</b> Indigenous peace-building mechanisms adopted in conflict-affected areas <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of conflicts settled through indigenous peace-building mechanisms</li> <li>Number of conflict-affected communities practicing/adopting indigenous peace-building mechanisms</li> </ul>	Community-based peacebuilders, OPAPP, DILG NCIP, LGUs, UNDP	Regular Resources						
						.010	.010	.010	.010	.010	.050
						Other Resources					
						.020	.020	.020	.020	.020	.100
2.6 Community and barangay-level peace and development plans	<b>Target</b> Local peace and development plans formulated and implemented <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities with peace and development plans</li> </ul>	LGUs, DILG, OPAPP, peace-building communities, peace advocates.	Regular Resources								
				0	0	0	0	0	0		
				Other Resources							
				0	0	0	0	0	0		
2.7 Capacity for Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) and early warning and preventive measures developed in conflict-affected areas	<b>Target</b> Conflict-affected communities capacitated on PCIA and early warning and preventive measures <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and quality of early warning, emergency and quick response plans for conflict-affected areas</li> <li>Number of development workers with new or enhanced competence in PCIA and early warning</li> </ul>	OPAPP, CSO/NGO, DILG, LGUs	Regular Resources								
				.010	.010	.010	.010	.010	.050		
				Other Resources							
				.010	.010	.010	.010	.010	.050		
2.8 Continuing knowledge and experience-sharing among communities affected by armed conflict	<b>Target</b> Conflict-affected communities continuously building knowledge and sharing experiences <b>Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frequency of knowledge and experience sharing among conflict-affected communities supported</li> <li>Evidence of replication/adoption of effective community-based peace-building mechanisms and practices</li> </ul>	Conflict-affected communities, LGUs, DILG, OPAPP, UNDP	Regular Resources								
				.005	.005	.005	.005	.005	.025		
				Other Resources							
				0	0	0	0	0	0		

FINAL DRAFT COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN  
As of 30 March 2005



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UNDP programme component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output targets and indicators	Implementing Partners	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ Million)					
					2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Crisis prevention and recovery  Recovery  Small Arms Reduction, Disarmament and Demobilization of Ex-Combatants	<p><b>3:</b> Conflict affected communities have improved access to basic services, increased incomes, and participate in governance</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage increase in access to basic services</li> <li>Percentage increase in participation in local governance institutions and processes.</li> <li>Percentage increase in the average income of families in conflict affected communities</li> </ul>	3.1 Conflict-affected areas (Southern Philippines; areas affected by communist insurgency) transformed to peace-building communities able to develop, manage and sustain local peace and development plans, with improved access to basic services and livelihoods and fully integrated in the local socio-economic and political mainstream	<p><b>Target</b> Conflict-affected areas fully transformed to peaceful communities</p> <p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities with peace and development plans</li> <li>Number of individuals and communities engaged in mainstream socio-economic and political activities</li> <li>Number of basic services facilities working in conflict-affected areas</li> </ul>	OPAPP, DILG, LGUs, former combatants, MEDCO, ARMM, DILG, LGUs, CSOs, UN Agencies	Regular Resources					
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
		Other Resources								
		8.60	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	18.6			
		Regular Resources								
		0	.010	.010	.010	.010	.040			
		Other Resources								
		.080	.073	.073	.073	.073	.372			
		Regular Resources								
		.005	.010	.010	.010	.010	.045			
		Other Resources								
		0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Regular Resources								
		.020	.020	.015	.015	.015	.085			
		Other Resources								
.050	.050	.050	.050	.050	.250					
Regular Resources										
.007	.007	.006	.005	.005	.030					
Other Resources										
0	0	0	0	0	0					