



UNITED NATIONS  
PHILIPPINES



## 2024 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



# 2024 RESULTS ► 2025 PROSPECTS



UNITED NATIONS  
PHILIPPINES

.....

## 25 United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies and affiliated organizations



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



International  
Labour  
Organization



International  
Trade  
Centre



IOM  
UN MIGRATION



UNITED NATIONS  
HUMAN RIGHTS  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER



UNAIDS



UN  
DP



UNDRR  
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



UN  
environment  
programme



ESCAP  
Economic and Social Commission  
for Asia and the Pacific



unesco



UNFPA



UNHCR  
The UN Refugee Agency



UN-HABITAT



unicri  
United Nations  
Interregional Crime and Justice  
Research Institute



unicef



UNIDO



UNOCT



UNODC  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNOPS



UN  
WOMEN



WFP  
World Food  
Programme



World Health  
Organization

## 4 United Nations Secretariat support offices

- ▶ Department of Safety and Security (DSS)
- ▶ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- ▶ Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)
- ▶ United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)



# Contents

Message from the United Nations Resident Coordinator	4
United Nations in the Philippines in 2024	5
Development investments	7
Chapter 1. Key developments in the Philippines in 2024	14
Chapter 2. United Nations support for national development priorities in 2024	18
Outcome 1. Human Capital	20
Outcome 2. Sustainable economic development, innovation and decent work	36
Outcome 3. Climate action, environmental sustainability and disaster resilience	45
Fostering innovative partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda	52
United Nations coherence, effectiveness and efficiency	55
Chapter 3. United Nations priorities in 2025	62
Annexes	64
Annex 1: United Nations Joint Programmes / initiatives in the Philippines in 2024	65
Annex 2: United Nations Philippines knowledge products	68
Annex 3: South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives	72
Annex 4: Results framework	74
Annex 5: Joint workplan 2024 output indicators	80
Acronyms	89

This document was produced by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO) in the Philippines on behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). RCO wishes to acknowledge the contributions of all stakeholders in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on United Nations Philippines website at [philippines.un.org](https://philippines.un.org). For additional information, please contact RCO Philippines at [philippines@un.org](mailto:philippines@un.org)

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.



# Message from the United Nations Resident Coordinator



**Arnaud Peral**  
UN Resident Coordinator

The year 2024 was testimony to long-standing and strong relations between the Philippines and the United Nations.

The Philippines is one of the founding members of the United Nations. The Philippines is, by action and tradition, a firm supporter of multilateralism.

Our partnership has evolved and grown through the years, in tandem with the country's significant political, economic and development gains. We are now witnessing another transformation driven by the Philippines' trajectory to become an upper middle-income country along with global shifts in development priorities and financing.

The year 2024 marked a special milestone in the United Nations-Philippines relationship. It was the first year in the implementation of the Philippines 2024 – 2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF), which guides the engagement of the United Nations system in support of the Philippines. The CF is a living testament to the Philippines' commitment to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and to ensure that no one is left behind.

To better support government programmes achieve Philippine development objectives, the Government of the Philippines and the United Nations identified three interconnected areas of work which are the heart of the CF: human development, inclusive economic development and environmental sustainability.

The United Nations is strongly committed to contributing to the achievement of these strategic priorities. Our approach will continue to demonstrate deep partnership, strong national ownership, adaptability and responsiveness of our interventions, promoting conflict-sensitive, inclusive and rights-based approaches, as well as taking into consideration strategic shifts and evolving political and resource realities. Embracing the intersectionality's of challenges and issues reinforces the understanding that sustainable development may only be achieved if progress is secured and sustained across all areas and supported by diverse partnerships.

The transformations accompanying the Philippines' journey to become an upper-middle-income country will guide the programmatic engagement and offers of the United Nations, as well as adjustments in our business models. At the same time, the United Nations will work with the Philippines in exporting its experience, good practices and leadership in various sectors globally, within and outside the multilateral systems.

I invite you to review our joint 2024 achievements and results, which also demonstrate a shift in focus towards higher-level policy support. I encourage all segments of the Philippine society to engage as we continue our journey towards a sustainable and prosperous future for all.



# United Nations in the Philippines in 2024

## 29

United Nations entities

## 1,126

country-based personnel

### 11%

international staff



### 89%

national staff

### 42%

male



### 58%

female

The Philippines is one of the 51 founding members of the United Nations.

The activities of the United Nations in the Philippines align with the country's development priorities, human rights and gender equality commitments, as well as the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations works to support national development priorities through policy advice, capacity development, knowledge exchange, technical assistance and innovative pilot programmes. Some United Nations entities also provide humanitarian support.

Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and working together through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), 29 United Nations entities engage in operational and/or support activities for development in the Philippines. The United Nations Resident Coordinator is the designated country representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for development.

On 24 October 2023, 24 United Nations entities signed the new generation Philippines 2024 – 2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF).

At the end of 2024, the United Nations country operation offices in the Philippines included 1,126 personnel. The Philippines also hosts several United Nations offices with regional and global mandates.



Photo: UN Philippines

Organization		Physical presence	CF 2024-2028
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	✓	✓
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	✓	✓
ILO	International Labour Organization	✓	✓
ITC*	International Trade Centre	✓	✓
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	X	✓
IOM	International Organization for Migration	✓	✓
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	✓	n/a
OHCHR*	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	✓	✓
UNAIDS*	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	✓	✓
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	✓	✓
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	X	✓
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security	✓	n/a
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	X	✓
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	X	X
UNESCO*	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	✓	✓
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	✓	✓
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	✓	✓
UN-Habitat*	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	✓	✓
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre (DGC)	✓	n/a
UNICRI*	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	✓	✓
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	✓	✓
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization	✓	✓
UNOCT*	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism	✓	✓
UNODC*	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	✓	✓
UNOPS*	United Nations Office for Project Services	✓	✓
UN-RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office	✓	n/a
UN Women*	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	✓	✓
WFP	World Food Programme	✓	✓
WHO	World Health Organization	✓	✓

\* project offices or non-accredited offices with physical presence

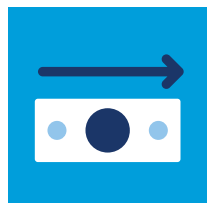
# Development investments

## 2024 financial requirements, available and expenditure (in millions USD)



**Requirements**  
(USD)

**\$213.5M**



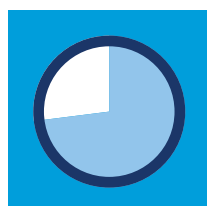
**Expenditure**  
(USD)

**\$137.0M**



**Availability**  
(USD)

**\$164.8M**



**% expenditure  
vs available**

**83%**

The global trend to enhance development funding through the diversification of sources has impacted the Philippines. This is even more so as the country is approaching upper middle-income status and is becoming less eligible for various funding schemes reserved for poorer countries. This shift has an implication for the role of the United Nations and is catalysing the transformation of its engagement.

In 2024, bilateral contributions remained pivotal, with 13 development partners fostering collaboration and coherence in critical areas through inter-agency joint programmes and initiatives. The Philippine Government continues to invest in United Nations operational activities with expectations of increased momentum. The United Nations is leveraging global knowledge to accelerate implementation, providing capacity-building for key change enablers (such as monitoring and evaluation for evidence-based decision-making) and mitigating investment risks by demonstrating scalable proof of concepts.

The Philippines has emerged as a leading pathfinder country for accessing the Joint SDG Fund, securing approval for four new joint programmes in 2024: Digital Transformation, SDG Localization, Global Accelerator and Multi-sectoral Engagement on the Global Accelerator with the World Bank. Other global vertical funds were effectively leveraged in 2024, including the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Global Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund.

## Global vertical trust funds & facilities support the Philippines



ADAPTATION FUND



GLOBAL  
ACCELERATOR



gef



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND



JOINT  
SDG  
FUND



PEACEBUILDING  
FUND



Women's Peace &  
Humanitarian Fund  
A United Nations & Civil Society Partner

## Resources in 2024 by organization (in millions USD)

Requirements (USD)	Available (USD) Expenditure (USD)	% expenditure vs available
UNICEF* \$46.8M	UNICEF* \$16.6M \$16.6M	100%
UNDP \$32.0M	UNDP \$28.6M \$21.9M	77%
WFP \$24.2M	WFP \$19.9M \$13.5M	68%
UNOPS \$23.7M	UNOPS \$23.7M \$22.9M	97%
FAO \$15.2M	FAO \$15.1M \$12.3M	82%
IOM \$9.5M	IOM \$9.1M \$6.3M	69%
WHO \$9.4M	WHO \$7.2M \$6.4M	90%
IFAD* \$9.0M	IFAD** \$9.0M \$9.0M	100%
UNFPA \$7.2M	UNFPA \$5.9M \$5.4M	92%
ILO \$6.0M	ILO \$4.5M \$2.6M	58%
UNODC \$5.2M	UNODC \$4.8M \$4.8M	100%
UNIDO \$5.2M	UNIDO \$5.2M \$3.1M	60%
UNHCR \$4.9M	UNHCR \$2.7M \$2.7M	99%
UNEP \$2.9M	UNEP \$2.9M \$0.9M	32%
UN Women \$2.5M	UN Women \$1.1M \$0.9M	82%
UNAIDS \$1.9M	UNAIDS \$1.9M \$1.9M	100%
UNOCT \$1.7M	UNOCT \$1.0M \$0.9M	90%
UNESCO \$1.7M	UNESCO \$1.7M \$1.7M	100%
ITC \$1.7M	ITC \$1.4M \$0.6M	44%
OHCHR \$1.4M	OHCHR \$1.4M \$1.4M	100%
UN-HABITAT \$1.0M	UN-HABITAT \$0.7M \$0.6M	80%
UNDRR \$504.5k	UNDRR \$502.0k \$499.5k	100%

\* Financial figures cover the period from March to December 2024, aligning with the start of the 2024–2028 Government of the Philippines–UNICEF country programme in March. UNICEF's total expenditure for 2024 is \$24.6 million.

\*\* The project expenditures financed by IFAD are based on withdrawal applications disbursed to the implementing agency. This figure may deviate from the actual expenditures of the project and only reflects disbursements from IFAD to the agency. The figures include implementation of Government-funded loans implemented by the United Nations.

## Resources in 2024, by outcome/output (in millions USD)

Requirements (USD)	Available (USD) Expenditure (USD)	% expenditure vs available
Outcome 1 <b>\$128.9 million</b>	Outcome 1 Available: <b>\$92.2 million</b> Expenditure: <b>\$84.2 million</b>	<b>91%</b>
Output 1.1 <b>\$43.4M</b>	Output 1.1 Available: <b>\$33.4M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$32.2M</b>	<b>96%</b>
1.2 <b>\$17.0M</b>	1.2 Available: <b>\$6.9M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$6.9M</b>	<b>99%</b>
1.3 <b>\$9.7M</b>	1.3 Available: <b>\$5.4M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$4.7M</b>	<b>87%</b>
1.4 <b>\$24.8M</b>	1.4 Available: <b>\$17.6M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$15.6M</b>	<b>89%</b>
1.5 <b>\$0.4M</b>	1.5 Available: <b>\$0.4M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$0.3M</b>	<b>76%</b>
1.6 <b>\$16.2M</b>	1.6 Available: <b>\$14.7M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$12.9M</b>	<b>88%</b>
1.7 <b>\$17.2M</b>	1.7 Available: <b>\$13.8M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$11.6M</b>	<b>84%</b>
Outcome 2 <b>\$37.2 million</b>	Outcome 2 Available: <b>\$33.1 million</b> Expenditure: <b>\$27.1 million</b>	<b>82%</b>
Output 2.1 <b>\$15.9M</b>	Output 2.1 Available: <b>\$13.0M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$9.7M</b>	<b>74%</b>
2.2 <b>\$12.5M</b>	2.2 Available: <b>\$11.7M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$11.1M</b>	<b>95%</b>
2.3 <b>\$2.3M</b>	2.3 Available: <b>\$1.3M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$1.1M</b>	<b>84%</b>
2.4 <b>\$6.4M</b>	2.4 Available: <b>\$7.1M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$5.3M</b>	<b>74%</b>
Outcome 3 <b>\$47.4 million</b>	Outcome 3 Available: <b>\$39.4 million</b> Expenditure: <b>\$25.7 million</b>	<b>65%</b>
Output 3.1 <b>\$30.7M</b>	Output 3.1 Available: <b>\$23.9M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$17.2M</b>	<b>72%</b>
3.2 <b>\$7.6M</b>	3.2 Available: <b>\$6.6M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$3.5M</b>	<b>53%</b>
3.3 <b>\$9.1M</b>	3.3 Available: <b>\$8.9M</b> Expenditure: <b>\$5.0M</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Outcome ratio</b> 	<b>Available</b> 	<b>Expenditure</b> 

**Outcome 1: Human capital development, inclusion & resilience building**

- 1.1 Health
- 1.2 Nutrition
- 1.3 Education
- 1.4 Housing & habitat
- 1.5 Social & child protection
- 1.6 Governance
- 1.7 Peace






















































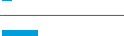




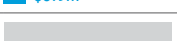









**Outcome 2: Sustainable economic development, decent work and innovation**

- 2.1 Economic transformation
- 2.2 Investment & financing
- 2.3 Decent work
- 2.4 Inclusive economy

**Outcome 3: Climate action, environmental sustainability & disaster-resilience**

- 3.1 Disaster risk reduction, resilience & water sanitation, and hygiene
- 3.2 Circular economy, low carbon development
- 3.3 Biodiversity, natural resource management & agriculture

## Resources in 2024, by SDG (in millions USD)

	Requirements (USD)	Available (USD) Expenditure (USD)	% expenditure vs available
 SDG 1   No Poverty	 \$22.0M	 \$19.6M \$18.2M	 93%
 SDG 2   Zero Hunger	 \$28.6M	 \$16.8M \$13.7M	 81%
 SDG 3   Good Health and Well-Being	 \$41.1M	 \$31.8M \$30.1M	 95%
 SDG 4   Quality Education	 \$10.9M	 \$6.0M \$5.3M	 87%
 SDG 5   Gender Equality	 \$13.8M	 \$8.3M \$7.2M	 87%
 SDG 6   Clean Water and Sanitation	 \$3.7M	 \$1.4M \$1.4M	 100%
 SDG 7   Affordable and Clean Energy	 \$2.1M	 \$2.1M \$1.3M	 59%
 SDG 8   Decent Work and Economic Growth	 \$13.1M	 \$10.5M \$8.2M	 78%
 SDG 9   Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	 \$6.0M	 \$5.9M \$3.5M	 59%
 SDG 10   Reduced Inequalities	 \$2.6M	 \$2.2M \$1.3M	 60%
 SDG 11   Sustainable Cities and Communities	 \$2.2M	 \$1.4M \$1.2M	 91%
 SDG 12   Responsible Consumption and Production	 \$3.2M	 \$2.6M \$2.1M	 81%
 SDG 13   Climate Action	 \$16.2M	 \$14.5M \$10.7M	 73%
 SDG 14   Life Below Water	 \$1.7M	 \$1.7M \$0.3M	 16%
 SDG 15   Life on Land	 \$6.4M	 \$6.2M \$3.9M	 64%
 SDG 16   Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	 \$34.6M	 \$29.8M \$26.2M	 88%
 SDG 17   Partnerships for the Goals	 \$5.2M	 \$3.9M \$2.5M	 63%



## Development partners providing support to United Nations in the Philippines in 2024\*

Non-pooled fund contributions in USD.

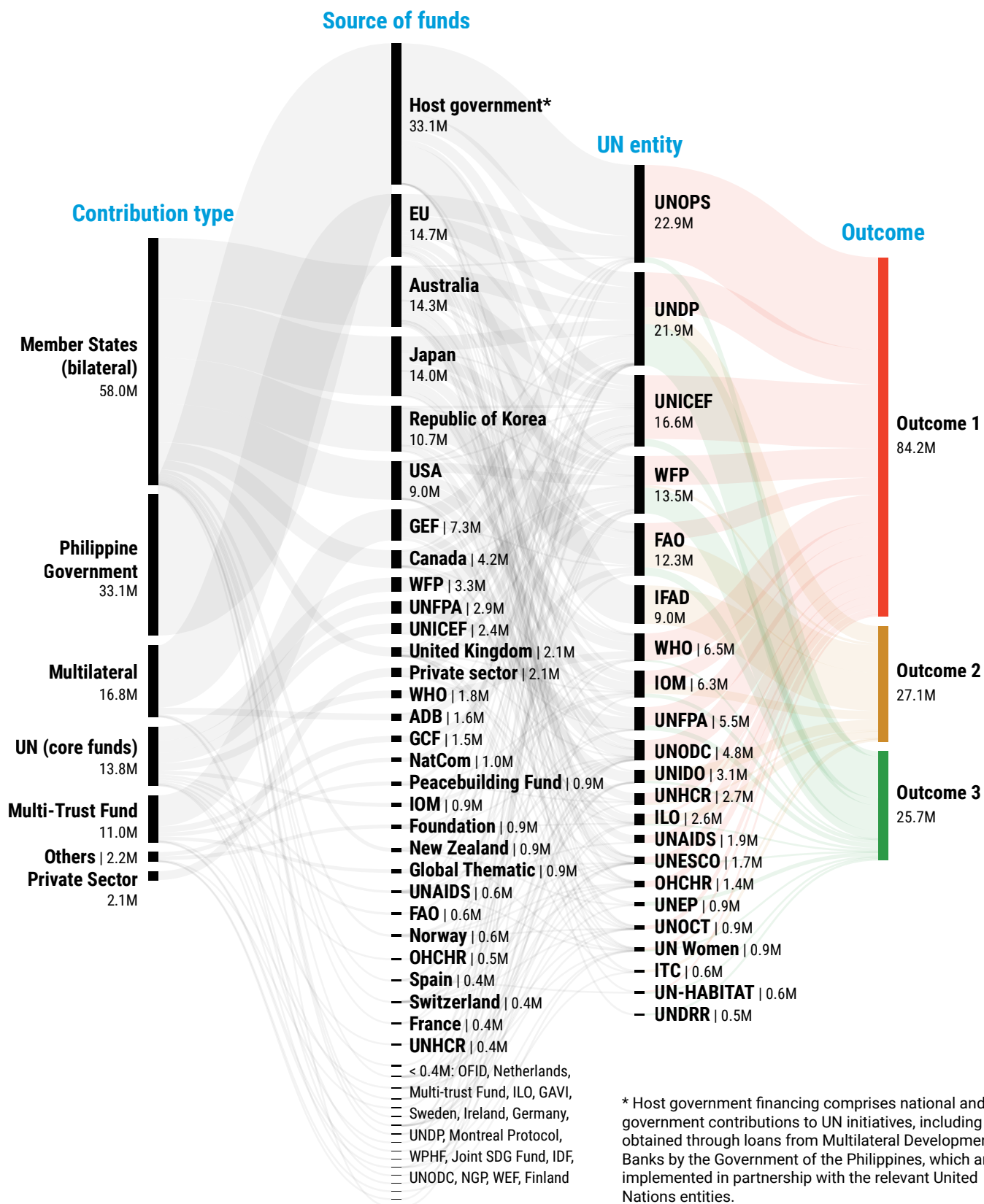
● Outcome 1 | ● Outcome 2 | ● Outcome 3

Contributors	Amount	Outcomes	Contributors	Amount	Outcomes
 Philippines <sup>c</sup>	\$34.8M	● ● ●	 Gambia <sup>c</sup>	*	●
 Australia <sup>abc</sup>	\$16.9M	● ● ●	 Greece <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 European Union <sup>cd</sup>	\$16.8M	● ● ●	 Hungary <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Japan <sup>abc</sup>	\$15.6M	● ● ●	 Iceland <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Republic of Korea <sup>acd</sup>	\$11.7M	● ● ●	 India <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 USA <sup>abc</sup>	\$11.3M	● ● ●	 Indonesia <sup>bc</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Canada <sup>abc</sup>	\$5.4M	● ● ●	 Israel <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 United Kingdom <sup>abc</sup>	\$2.7M	● ● ●	 Italy <sup>abcd</sup>	*	● ● ● *
 New Zealand <sup>abc</sup>	\$1.4M	● ● ●	 Kenya <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Switzerland <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.6M	● ● ●	 Latvia <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Norway <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.6M	● ● *	 Liechtenstein <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Spain <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.6M	● * ●	 Luxembourg <sup>abcd</sup>	*	● ● ● *
 France <sup>abc</sup>	\$0.5M	● ● ●	 Malta <sup>bc</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Netherlands <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.3M	● * *	 Mexico <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Ireland <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.3M	● ● ●	 Monaco <sup>bd</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Germany <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.3M	● ● ●	 Mongolia <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Sweden <sup>abcd</sup>	\$0.2M	● ● ●	 Morocco <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Finland <sup>abc</sup>	\$0.02M	● ● *	 Nigeria <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Argentina <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Pakistan <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
Asian Development Bank	*	● ● ●	 Peru <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Austria <sup>ab</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Poland <sup>cd</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Bangladesh <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Portugal <sup>abd</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Belgium <sup>abcd</sup>	*	● ● ● *	 Qatar <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Brazil <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Romania <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Bulgaria <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Russian Federation <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 China <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Saudi Arabia <sup>cd</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Côte d'Ivoire <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Slovakia <sup>ab</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Croatia <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Slovenia <sup>abc</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Cyprus <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 South Africa <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Czechia <sup>abc</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Thailand <sup>c</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Denmark <sup>abcd</sup>	*	● ● ● *	The World Bank	*	● ● ●
 Egypt <sup>b</sup>	*	● ● ●	 Türkiye <sup>bc</sup>	*	● ● ●
 Estonia <sup>ac</sup>	*	● ● ●			

<sup>a</sup>GCF, <sup>b</sup>GEF, <sup>c</sup>PBF, <sup>d</sup>JSDGF,

\* contribution through global pooled fund: Philippines share cannot be determined.

## 2024 expenditure by contributor, United Nations entity and outcome (in millions USD)

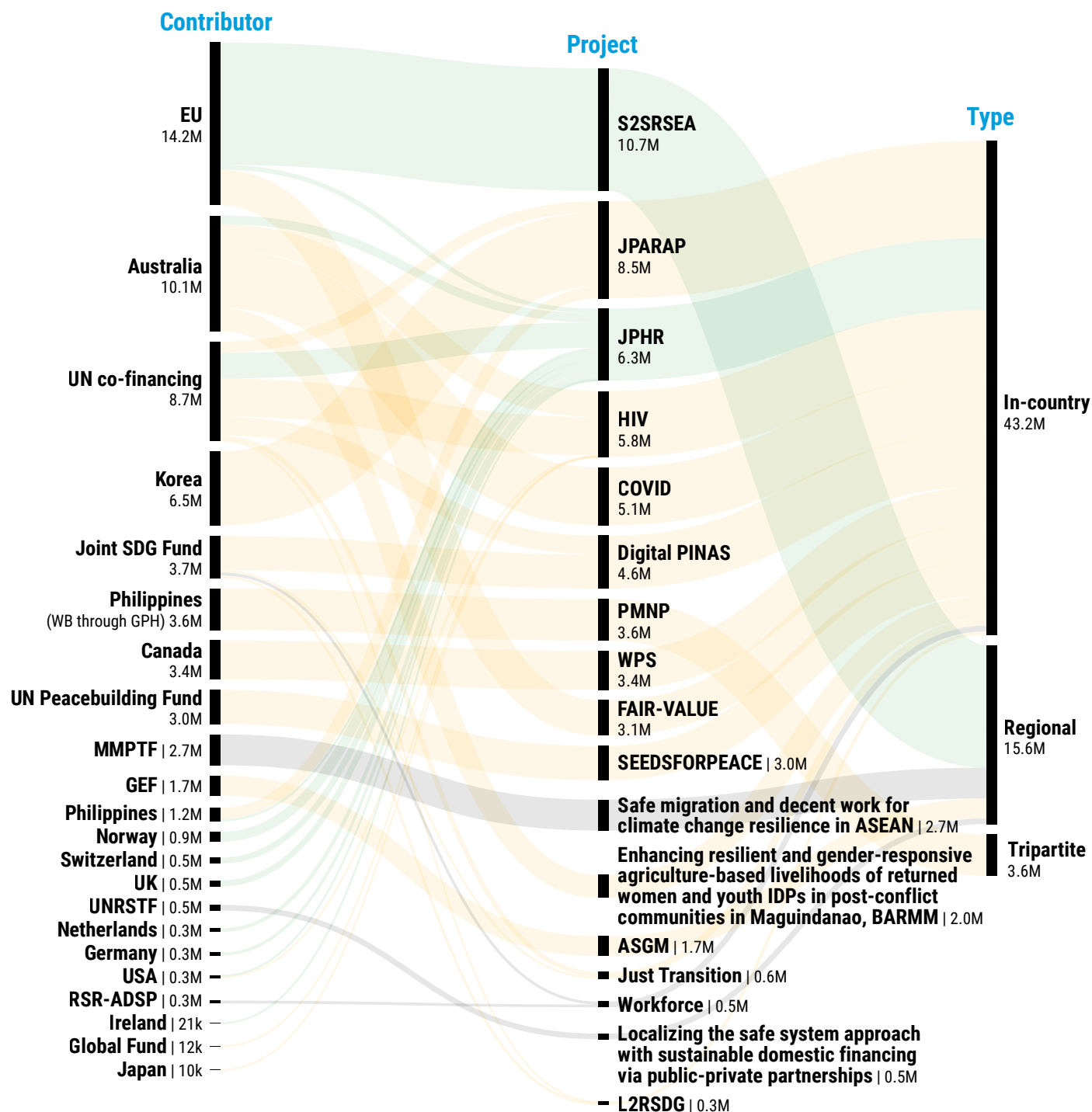




## Contribution to United Nations joint projects and joint initiatives

Total financial contributions for the entire duration of each joint project/initiative (in millions USD)

Status: ■ Completed ■ Ongoing ■ Pipelined



## CHAPTER 1

# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 2024



Photo: UNFPA/Mark Christian Sambajon

## 2024 milestones

**1 January**

New UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in the Philippines takes effect

**1 March**

Philippine Commission on Women, UN and partners kick off Women's Month to highlight steps required for full gender equality

**19 April**

Philippines joins the UN Global Accelerator initiative as a 'pathfinder' to expand jobs and social protection

**25 April**

The UN calls for increased support for climate resilience in the Philippines as drought wreaks havoc

UN SG's Special Advocate for Financial Health Queen Máxima of the Netherlands

**9 August**

UN Joint Programme on Human Rights in the Philippines concludes

**10-12 July**

Philippine Drug Policy and Law Reform Summit, co-organized by the UN and the Government, promotes rights-based and health-centre approach.

**28 May**

Department of the Interior and Local Government and the UN agree to align their programmes and interventions to promote excellence in local governance

**21-23 May**

Visit of the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development, Queen Máxima of the Netherlands

**1 October**

At launch of UN Month, Government and UN call for acceleration of development work to meet the SDGs

**14-18 October**

2024 Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction co-organized by the UN and the Government in Manila

**28-30 October**

Philippines hosts International Conference on Women, Peace and Security, attended by Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohamed

**6 December**

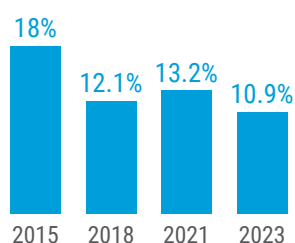
Six consecutive typhoons, storms hit, UN Central Emergency Relief Fund releases \$10.5 million for relief efforts

UN Country team in the Philippines

Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohamed



### Poverty incidence (proportion of families)

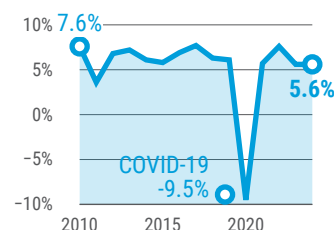


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

On its way to become an upper middle-income country, the Philippines has made notable progress in achieving the SDGs. At the same time, challenges in some areas remain. Out of 42 SDG targets tracked by the government with sufficient data, 16.7 per cent (7 targets) are on track, 42.9 per cent (18 targets) need acceleration and 40.5 per cent (17 targets) have regressed.<sup>1</sup>

Poverty reduction efforts have made headway. Data released in 2024 reported a decrease in national poverty incidence among Filipino families to 10.9 per cent in 2023 from 13.2 per cent in 2021. However, 11 out of 17 regions have higher than average levels of poverty, with three regions posting poverty incidence rates twice the national level. Gross domestic product grew year-on-year by 5.6 per cent in 2024, better than most countries in Southeast Asia, but below government targets for the second year in a row.<sup>2</sup>

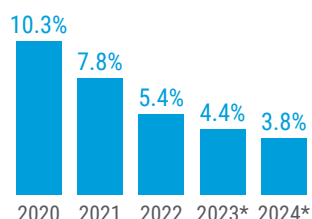
### GDP growth



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Despite the decline in the proportion of Filipino families who were classified as food-poor – from 3.4 per cent of households in 2018 to 2.7 per cent in 2023 – the prevalence of food insecurity remains high. Learning poverty continues to affect 90 per cent of Filipino children. The growth in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) cases is the highest among Asia Pacific countries. The Filipino workforce still faces persistent employment challenges, decent work deficits and heightened risks in a rapidly evolving labour market amid socioeconomic transformations. These challenges are particularly acute among vulnerable groups.<sup>3</sup>

### Unemployment rates



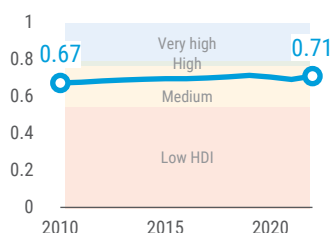
\* Estimates are preliminary and may still change

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The Philippines remains the country with the highest disaster risk in the world: It registered the highest World Risk Index for the third consecutive year in 2024. The country experienced one of the most intense El Niño episodes in nearly half a century, resulting in agricultural losses estimated at PHP 15.3 billion (US \$267.2 million) by August 2024, followed by a succession of six typhoons in late 2024 resulting in major disasters.<sup>4</sup>

In a landmark decision in September 2024, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Bangsamoro Organic Law but ruled to exclude Sulu province from the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Sulu's exclusion raises important questions pertaining to the peace process: the status of the Bangsamoro framework based on special autonomy uniting all Muslims in the region and implementation of the peace agreement provisions pertaining to revenue generation, wealth sharing, regional territories, power sharing and representation. An immediate consequence has been the postponement of the BARMM parliamentary elections to after the re-allocation of Sulu's district seats. Sulu has benefitted from BARMM's positive development trajectory, as confirmed by improvements in multiple development indicators, thanks to regional programs and services.

### Human Development Index



Source: UNDP

1 Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), SDG Watch Philippines. <https://psa.gov.ph/sdg/node/1684059922>

2 PSA (2024). 11 out of 18 Regions Recorded Significant Decreases in Poverty Incidence in 2023, <https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/poverty>; GDP Expands by 5.2 Percent in the Fourth Quarter of 2024: Brings the Full-Year 2024 GDP Year-on-Year Growth Rate to 5.6 Percent, <https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/national-accounts>

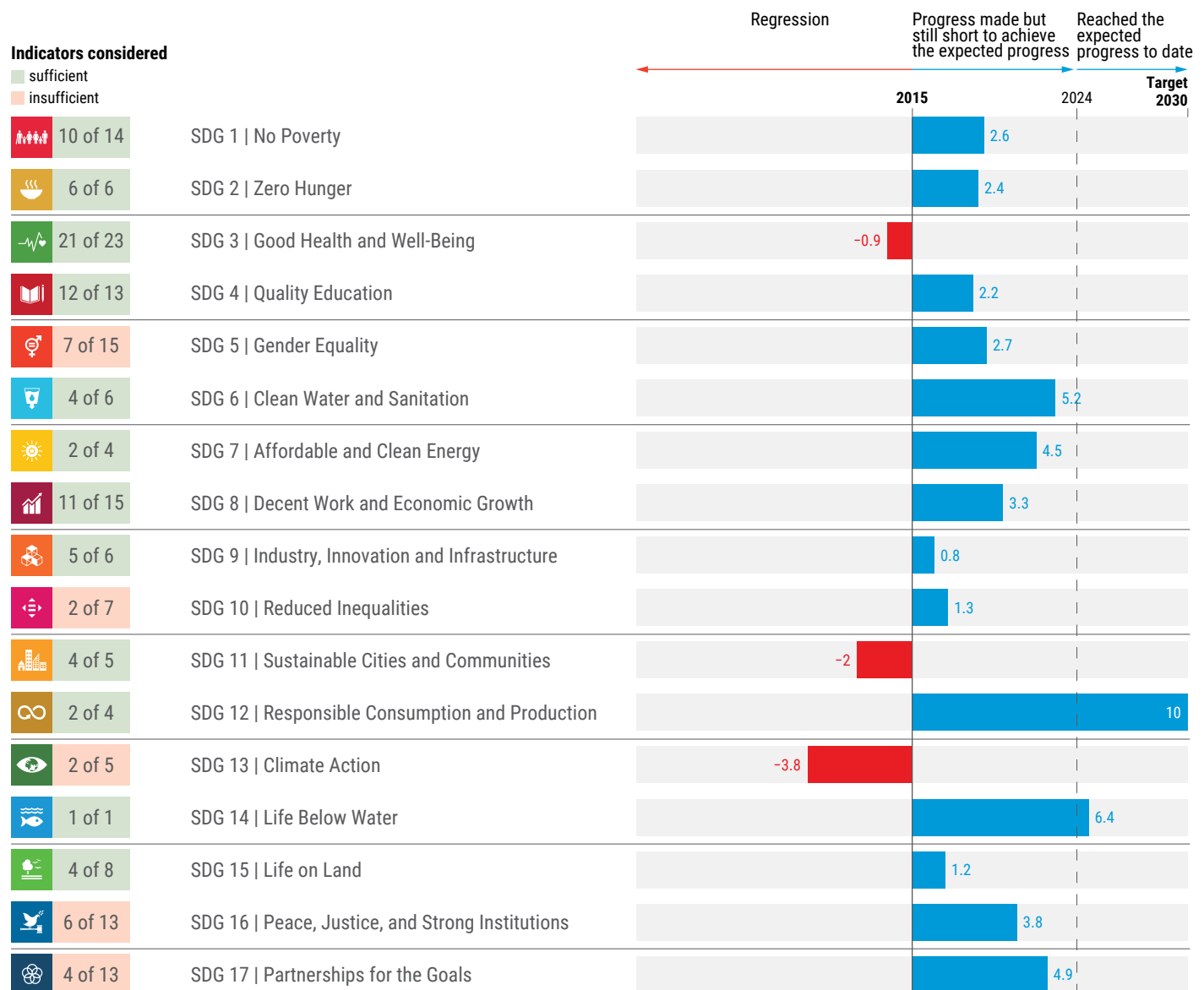
3 PSA (22 July 2024). Percentage of Filipino Families Classified as Poor Declined to 10.9 percent in 2023, <https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/poverty/node/1684064820>; World Bank (June 2022). Philippines Learning Poverty Brief, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/0990000207152223103/pdf/IDU002b5536c0db4104ec3087d809906ec2eae56.pdf>.

4 Philippine News Agency (2 August 2024). DA records P15.3-B agri damage due to El Niño phenomenon, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1230394>.

Finding a modus vivendi between the legal ruling and Sulu's centrality to the Bangsamoro cause is crucial for national reconciliation, regional stability and development. The passage of the landmark Bangsamoro Indigenous People's Act, addressing key concerns of non-Moro and minority indigenous peoples (IPs), and the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Act of 2024 including durable solutions, highlight the BARMM government's commitment to inclusive and sustainable peace in an eventful year.

## 2024 SDG pace of progress

■ Progress made since 2015 ■ Regress since 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



OUTCOME 1

## CHAPTER 2

# UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES IN 2024

OUTCOME 2

OUTCOME 3



Photo: WFP/Earvin Perias

# 2024-2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

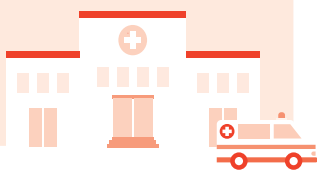


## OUTCOME 1

Human capital development, inclusion & resilience building

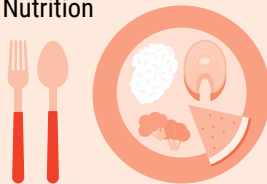
### Output 1.1

Health



### Output 1.2

Nutrition



### Output 1.3

Education



### Output 1.4

Social & child protection



### Output 1.5

Housing & habitat



### Output 1.6

Governance



### Output 1.7

Peace

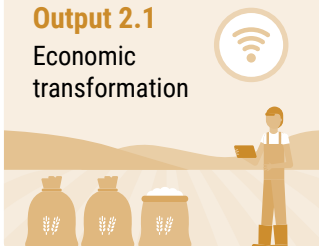


## OUTCOME 2

Sustainable economic development, decent work & innovation

### Output 2.1

Economic transformation



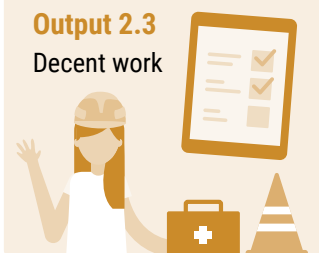
### Output 2.2

Investment & financing



### Output 2.3

Decent work



### Output 2.4

Inclusive economy



## OUTCOME 3

Climate action, environmental sustainability & disaster-resilience

### Output 3.1

Disaster risk reduction, resilience & water, sanitation and hygiene



### Output 3.2

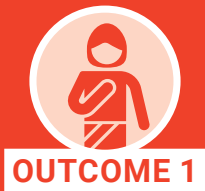
Circular economy, low carbon development



### Output 3.3

Biodiversity, natural resource management & agriculture





# HUMAN CAPITAL

By 2028, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, have increased resilience to economic, climatic, disaster, and public health risk through improved, equitable, and gender-responsive access to and utilization of quality social services, social protection, healthy habitat, enhanced good governance and peace.

### Participating UN agencies

FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNOCT, UNODC, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, WHO

### Key related SDGs



Human capital development, inclusion and resilience-building are cornerstones for sustainable and equitable development in the Philippines and are key to the country’s success as it moves to upper middle-income country status and beyond. The United Nations is working with the government to implement a comprehensive set of interventions to strengthen systems that protect and empower all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, through a rights-based and gender-responsive approach. Furthermore, the United Nations is committed to enhancing governance and peace by strengthening institutions, promoting transparency and fostering inclusive decision-making processes to ensure equitable development and long-term stability.



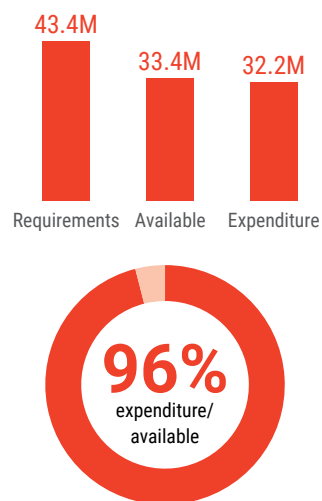
## Output 1.1 | Health

The Philippine healthcare system has accelerated progress on key health-related SDG targets and implementation of the Universal Health Coverage Act by enabling healthy choices of individuals, ensuring access to improved quality, efficiency, equitable and gender-responsive health services and systems, while preparing for and responding to health emergencies, and addressing key social determinants and risk factors across the life course.

### UN entities with sub-outputs

IOM, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, WHO

### Output financial data



## 20%

increase in active tuberculosis case-finding in 2024, reaching an estimated 300,000++ individuals in high-risk areas

## 1.4 million+

eligible children in the Philippines are already considered fully immunized

### Health Service Planning and Delivery Towards Universal Health Coverage

To support the implementation of special health funds at local government units (LGUs), a multi-year initiative is piloting quality service delivery and performance accountability in three regions. Initiatives in Leyte and Metro Manila are addressing inequity at barangay level through improved health governance. Targeted improvements include primary health care expenditure tracking, workload indicators for staffing needs and tobacco tax modelling. The United Nations is also contributing to strengthening International Health Regulations implementation, including capacities to prevent, detect and respond to health hazards. Further, \$14 million was invested in improving health facilities, laboratories and isolation centres. Additionally, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) access has been included in disaster preparedness and integrated into routine care and mobile health facilities nationwide.

Health governance, service delivery and financial management were strengthened in BARMM via policy support, health system assessments and the expansion of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) KonSulTa Package. Specialized care improved through telemedicine, supply chain management was enhanced via eLMIS, and capacity for local health planning was strengthened.

### Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health

The United Nations supported the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention bill through strategic advocacy and evidence-based research, leading to its re-filing with amendments that strategically positions it for progress in the Senate. In the provinces of Samar and Southern Leyte, the provision of adolescent SRH services was expanded through the Truckabataan mobile health missions and certification of adolescent friendly health facilities, comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) was enhanced and LGUs enacted new or enhanced policies to reduce adolescent pregnancy and child marriage rates. In BARMM, adolescent health services were improved, family planning was promoted and policy coordination strengthened.

### HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis, testing and treatment

HIV prevention and treatment were strengthened, including through a new HIV prevention roadmap, updated pre-exposure prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis protocols, peer support systems, capacity and legal literacy enhancement.

### Disease Elimination and Infectious Disease Control

Concerted efforts by the government with the support of the United Nations led to the Philippines being removed from the list of the top 10 countries with the highest number of zero dose children. This included the reinstatement of the national immunization programme and the implementation of the 'Reaching Every Purok' strategy.

## United Nations support helps vaccinate around 1.2 million children in BARMM measles emergency

In March 2024, health authorities in BARMM declared a measles outbreak. By that point, more than 500 cases had been reported—more than half of the total number of cases in 2023, and three children had already died of the disease.

Some areas, like the newly created municipality of Malidegao, faced multiple challenges. Having been designated a Special Geographic Area of BARMM just a few months before the measles outbreak, the municipality didn't yet have a fully functioning local health board or established public health services. There was also vaccine hesitancy within the community.

“Our staff encountered things like refusals. Some were even chased by machetes,” said Malidegao Municipal Health Officer Nymraida Marohombsar.

To help authorities respond to the outbreak, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported the BARMM Ministry of Health (MOH) in implementing an immunization campaign.

As part of the Measles Rubella Outbreak Response Immunization (MORI) initiative, UNICEF and WHO jointly established emergency operations centres at the MOH and in provincial health offices. UNICEF also supported vaccine procurement efforts.

Widescale risk communication and community engagement to address vaccine hesitancy were key to the success of the campaign, which saw around 1.2 million children between 6 months and 10 years of age get vaccinated.

Religious sermons on vaccines were co-developed with local leaders, and mobilization support was provided during religious congregations and vaccination drives.

“[Health workers'] commitment to implement the MORI saw them through because they knew things would go out of hand if we didn't contain the transmission,” Ms. Marohombsar said.

Beyond MORI, United Nations entities support BARMM through regular programme implementation reviews and by providing recommendations for sustainable health systems strengthening.



Photo: UNICEF

# 87%

of the targeted population received vaccination in response to the measles outbreak in 2024

Based on a recommendation by the United Nations, the Department of Health (DOH) committed to eliminate lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis and yaws by 2030. Mass drug administration coverage for schistosomiasis increased from 43 per cent in 2022 to over 82.4 per cent in 2024. Active tuberculosis case finding increased by 20 per cent, reaching an estimated 300,000 individuals in high-risk areas. In BARMM, efforts concentrated on strengthening zoonotic disease prevention, emergency preparedness and outbreak response.

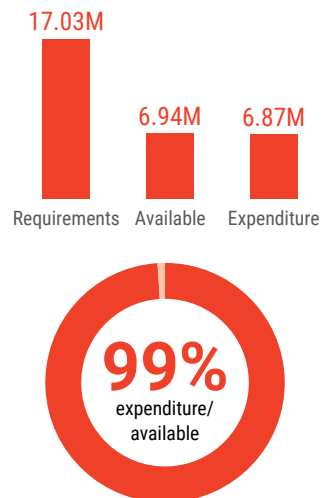
## Output 1.2 | Nutrition and food security

**The Government has improved facilitation of securing the availability, sustainability and accessibility of safe, affordable, and nutrient-rich diets, as well as the accessibility of quality, gender-responsive, equitable multi-sectoral basic services, enabling families to adopt optimal practices that address food insecurity, malnutrition, improve overall health and wellbeing, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized, at all times.**

### UN entities with sub-outputs

FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO

### Output financial data



The Philippines made significant progress in improving the population's nutrition situation in 2024 with the support of the United Nations. United Nations-supported interventions reached over 414,000 individuals, 52 per cent of whom were children.

Achievements included lifesaving treatment to over 100,000 children as part of the first-of-its-kind PhilHealth Severe Acute Malnutrition Benefit Package. It covers the costs of medical care, including ready-to-use therapeutic foods, and counselling on infant and young child feeding, with benefits per child reaching ₱ 17,000 (\$280).

As a key partner of DOH and the World Bank under the Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP), the United Nations led the development of evidence-based nutrition interventions in 235 high-prevalence municipalities. These interventions focused on antenatal care, breastfeeding, complementary feeding, food production and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The United Nations also supported baseline impact evaluations and verified performance-based grants, ensuring timely disbursements of these grants to LGUs. It trained 1,782 health care providers in growth monitoring, maternal, infant and young child nutrition, as well as in acute malnutrition management.

Advocacy and research led to a policy shift from iron folic acid to multiple micronutrient supplements during pregnancy, benefiting 980,168 children and 86,249 pregnant women. The United Nations distributed more than 76,000 mid-upper arm circumference tapes, delivered over 220 information and communications technology (ICT) tools to project management offices and developed the PMNP Information System to improve nutrition data management.

The United Nations contributed to the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition Operational Plan and supported nutrition investment planning with the Second Congressional Commission on Education. It advocated for front-of-pack nutrition labelling, restrictions on unhealthy food marketing to children and strengthened school health and nutrition programs, including home-grown school meals. This resulted in the filing of bills in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The United Nations promoted sustainable agriculture and inclusive growth through youth-focused aquaculture and agriculture initiatives.



## School meals: nutritious meals keep students at school, connect farmers to markets

To reach the coastal Datu sa Biwang Elementary School in Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao del Norte, some students have to cross rivers and mountains, walking for over an hour early morning every day.

“A lot of the families are really poor, especially the Indigenous communities living in the mountains,” said Abdulgani Mayo, school principal. “Some students already leave school by midday because they have to go home and find food for lunch. Then they skip the afternoon classes because it’s a long trip.”

But even at home, children are not assured of a hot meal. Because of the harsh terrain, frequent disasters and lack of employment opportunities, many families are food insecure.

To support the BARMM Government’s efforts to address malnutrition, Datu sa Biwang Elementary School and eight other schools participated in the pilot implementation of a home-grown school feeding programme. This initiative ensures that all school

pupils receive hot, nutritious meals every school day regardless of their nutritional status.

Under the home-grown school feeding model, the World Food Programme (WFP) provides iron-fortified rice, while local cooperatives supply the schools with locally sourced ingredients, enabling farmers to earn a stable income through market access.

School menus, including diverse meals based on locally available or produced food, were developed by local governments and regional education officers using the School Menu Planner PLUS, a WFP tool that includes the price and nutritional composition of food items, allowing officers to easily plan meals that provide children nutritious meals within their budget.

Besides direct support to schools, WFP also engages with the Philippine Government on policy advice and advocacy to scale up school meals at the national level, in line with national commitments.

Principal Mayo credits the estimated 70 percent increase in enrolment at Datu sa Biwang to school meals.

“No need to go home early anymore. Instead, they wish to stay in school,” he said.



Photo: WFP/Earvin Perias

**222,017**

nutritionally vulnerable individuals received UN support through food/cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers

**100,000+**

children received lifesaving treatment as part of the first PhilHealth Severe – Acute Malnutrition package

**235**

high-prevalence municipalities covered by support of UN to the Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project

**100+**

government and non-government institutions with increased capacity to design, implement, and fund policies preventing and reducing malnutrition and promoting healthy diets

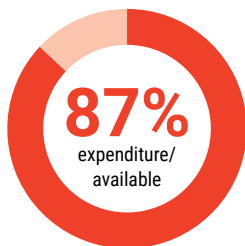
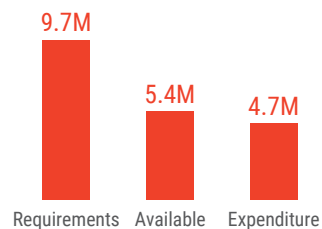
### Output 1.3 | Education

**The Philippine education system has improved capacity to provide inclusive, resilient, safe, and quality learning environments at all education and training levels.**

#### UN entities with sub-outputs

ILO, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP

#### Output financial data



The United Nations contributed to the advancement of education in the Philippines, focusing on several key areas:

#### Early Childhood Education

The United Nations helped finalize the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Strategic Plan 2030, integrating education, health and nutrition for holistic child development. It supported developing competency standards for child development workers and advocated for early childhood education to 13 LGUs and parents.

#### Quality Foundational Learning

The United Nations facilitated the Southeast Asia Primary Learning Metrics 2024 survey to assess foundational learning in Grade 5 students. It developed assessment items for socio-emotional learning and conducted studies on educational challenges like learning loss due to COVID-19. The United Nations supported developing roadmaps for special needs education, learner support and teacher excellence.

#### Alternative Learning System

The United Nations improved digital learning in Alternative Learning System (ALS) by enhancing platforms, materials, teacher training and equipment, reaching 8,089 learners. Micro-certification for transferable skills was modelled in four school divisions, with 1,008 ALS learners taking part in innovative competency-based assessment, and a Girls Education Centre was established in Tacloban. Capacity-building was provided to 1,448 ALS teachers (reaching up to 1,698 learners), and training for ALS girl learners on ICT skills was conducted.

#### Learning and Skills in BARMM

The United Nations assisted in creating the ECCD Council and supported curriculum contextualization for basic education. Additionally, the United Nations prepositioned education supplies for emergencies and provided solar energy training for young people.

#### Multi-Sectoral Support to Learners

The United Nations contributed to enhancing school meals through the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, including policy development and capacity building.

## Education of out-of-school teens saves thousands from disease and abuse

Jona, a transgender girl living in a poor urban community, faced significant challenges due to poverty and her identity. At 16 years old, she turned to risky behaviours in search of connection. What began as seemingly harmless online chats with strangers soon evolved into in-person encounters with men.

As a result, Jona later neglected her education and dropped out of school, which put her at heightened risk of abuse and exploitation.

It was during this time that she was approached by Samahang Mamamayan Zone One Tondo Inc. to join the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) programme on Out-Of-School CSE.

The programme, implemented in cooperation with the local government of Navotas and funded initially by the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework and later by the Government of Norway, provides learning sessions for out-of-school adolescent girls and transgender individuals who engage in risky sexual behaviour. The topics covered include gender-based violence, sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus or HIV. They provide participants with critical knowledge to protect themselves from diseases and abuse.

Jona received an allowance for each session she attended to cover her transportation expenses. The extra cash also encouraged her to keep attending and even invite other transgender girls not in school.

She admitted that she had been afraid to go to the health centre, thinking that she would have to pay and face discrimination. Through the programme's learning sessions, she bonded with fellow participants who were facing similar challenges.

“Because of the activities, we became busy. We forgot about going back to engaging [in risky behaviour],”

Jona said.

Jona was later trained as a peer educator and CSE facilitator and was soon helping new batches of young people. She was also able to go back to school.

She said it's important for such programmes to tap youth or peer facilitators, especially those with similar backgrounds, since it's hard for young people to speak out and be open with adults. A total of 210 vulnerable adolescents have benefitted from the programme since its inception in 2021, of whom 40 have been trained as peer facilitators.

“Young people don't listen to older generations. They listen more to their peers since they are the ones having the same experiences, possibly the same types of abuses that they feel,” Jona said.

Jona



CSE was integrated into the K-12 curriculum, including ALS, and 407,757 teachers in non-BARMM regions received CSE training, reaching nearly 50 per cent of all public-school teachers. This initiative benefited an estimated 1.1 million learners across primary, junior and senior high schools. Additionally, the United Nations and its implementing partners provided direct capacity building support to 209 educators (teachers, school heads and school division office representatives) in Samar and Southern Leyte, further expanding CSE outreach in underserved areas. Ninety-three ALS implementers from two model school divisions (Angeles City and Cagayan de Oro City) were capacitated on delivering CSE, in coordination with local partners.

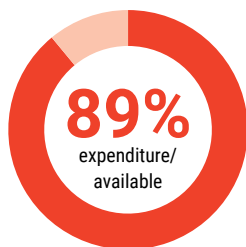
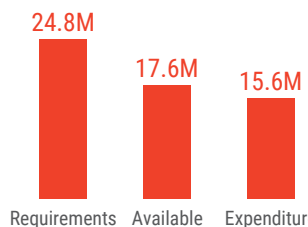
## Output 1.4 | Social and child protection

**The social protection and child protection systems have increased coverage, strengthened resilience to shocks, and improved quality in delivering timely, sustained and appropriate services to all persons in need.**

### UN entities with sub-outputs

FAO, ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP

### Output financial data



The United Nations supported the government in developing and enhancing social protection programmes through modelling, capacity building and technical assistance. These included:

#### Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection

The United Nations assisted in the design and the pilot of the electronic voucher for food-poor households, Walang Gutom Program 2027. The United Nations continues to support the government in scaling up this programme nationally.

#### Adaptive Social Protection

In response to El Niño, the United Nations and the government expanded Project Local Adaptation to Water Access (LAWA) at Breaking Insufficiency to Nutritious Harvest for the Impoverished (BINHI), which enhanced climate resilience and food security through cash-for-work initiatives. Building water reservoirs and communal gardens benefited over 170,000 households.

#### Anticipatory Action

The United Nations collaborated with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and LGUs to provide unconditional cash transfers to 7,500 households during typhoons Toraji and Man-yi, along with community cash for fishing associations to protect boats. Insights from these efforts will inform future anticipatory action responses that the United Nations is piloting in the Philippines.

#### Shock-Responsive Social Protection

Following Tropical Storm Trami and Super Typhoon Man-yi, the United Nations and DSWD Region V swiftly delivered multi-purpose cash assistance to 21,638 households registered in the national Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), a national poverty reduction strategy and human capital investment programme that provides conditional cash transfers to poor households.



## Training young leaders: moving from cornfields to classrooms to end child labour

Growing up in the cornfields of South Upi, Maguindanao del Sur, 24-year-old Verly spent her childhood harvesting and husking corn. Decades of armed conflict, and the extreme poverty it led to, had pushed her and many others in the province to become child labourers.

Adding to the challenges she faced discrimination as a member of the Teduray indigenous group.

“We picked corn under the scorching sun. Our hands were bruised and calloused. Our parents barely earn enough to send us to school. People also looked down on indigenous peoples,” she said.

These struggles fuelled her determination to create change. She ran in the local Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) or youth council elections and was elected SK Chairperson.

In this role, Verly participated in the Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media (SCREAM) training, an initiative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Bangsamoro Ministry of Labor and Employment. The programme, with financial support from the Government of Japan, teaches young people about child labour, so they can speak out on behalf of victims.

The training motivated her to draft a local resolution to provide educational opportunities to children and youth:

“When I went home to our district, I immediately called for an emergency or a special session. There, I lobbied that we should fund education because of the high level of child labour especially in our district,” she recalled.

Through the local resolution, an initial group of 40 children and youth received scholarships and free high school tuition, and under her leadership, the SK provided financial support to families in need, so their children would no longer need to work.

To advocate for ending child labour practices in the community, Verly also partnered with local schools and teachers to support former child labourers and reached out to local businesses and farms, urging them not to employ children.

Verly is only one of over a hundred young leaders empowered by the ILO SCREAM course to play an active role in the protection of children's rights and the promotion of their personal and social development.





# 580,840

children and adults gained access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection, and/or other personnel who aid in affected populations

# 192,000+

households benefitted from the social protection system supported by the UN Philippines (Adaptive Social Protection, Anticipatory Action, and Shock-responsive social protection)

## Refining Social Protection Policy Frameworks

In BARMM, the United Nations supported digital payment modernization, the development of a beneficiary database and the development of the Bangsamoro Social Protection Plan (2024 – 2028).

## National Child Protection Mechanisms

The United Nations aided the development of the 4th National Plan of Action for Children (2024 – 2028) and supported efforts to combat child marriage, including strengthening the Inter-Agency Committee on Prohibition of Child, Early, and Forced Marriage.

## Digital Social Protection Registration

The United Nations helped register over 254 informal sector workers in Siargao and 300 freelance workers in Legazpi.

## Birth Registration

The United Nations supported birth registration activities, integrated into the Philippine Identification System Law, including digitization efforts by local civil registrars.

## Return and Reintegration of Migrants and Assistance to Refugees

The United Nations assisted 155 Filipinos with return and reintegration, supported 20 family reunifications, assisted 39 Filipinos and three foreign nationals who were victims of trafficking, and helped 35 refugees and asylum seekers.

## Capacity-Building for Recruitment Agencies

The United Nations developed a Training Manual for the Continuing Agency Education Program, training private recruitment agencies on fair and ethical recruitment to secure the welfare of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) and prevent illegal recruitment and trafficking.

Verly (middle) with the Teduray indigenous peoples group at the World Day against Child Labour celebration.

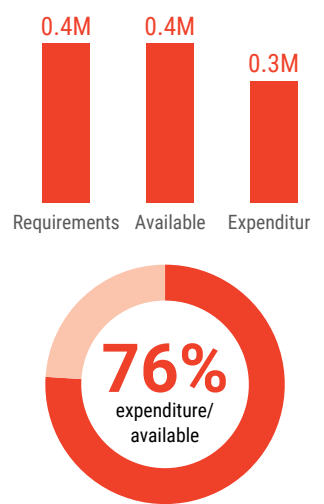


Output 1.5 | Housing

The people have improved resilience to and protection from multidimensional risks through the provision of adequate housing, improved environmental quality, and enhanced social environment, including social cohesion.

UN entities with sub-outputs  
UN-HABITAT

Output financial data



The United Nations significantly improved the resilience of vulnerable communities in Surigao City in the province of Surigao del Norte. It addressed both the physical and social determinants of risk, creating a safer, healthier and more cohesive environment for the Sama Bajau people.

Twenty stilt houses were constructed, with strong support and high acceptability from the Sama Bajau community. The house design was developed through a consultative and participative process. These houses include living and dining areas, bedrooms, toilets and baths, rainwater catchment systems as well as solar lights, representing a significant improvement in living conditions.

The project promoted environmental stewardship by involving the Sama Bajau in mangrove planting and restoration activities. Utilizing their traditional knowledge of the marine environment, the community actively participated in protecting local ecosystems.

Social cohesion was another critical area of impact. Through capacity building initiatives, the project helped break down barriers and build trust between the Sama Bajau and the informal settler families (ISF) at the resettlement site. Members of the ISF participated in skills training and were hired to work on the Sama Bajau houses, fostering collaboration and reducing tensions.

The project has drawn attention to the challenges faced by the Sama Bajau families, who have long endured discrimination and marginalization. While government assistance has had a significant impact, addressing systemic issues remains crucial for long-term resilience.

The national and local governments, informed by this demonstrated proof-of-concept of innovative housing using the community-driven People's Process, has initiated policy reforms to replicate and upscale the project to Bajau and other indigenous communities all over the country.

Output 1.6 | Governance

Institutions and systems are strengthened to provide services and address needs of communities in a more efficient, participatory, transparent and accountable manner.

UN entities with sub-outputs  
OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOCT, UNODC, WFP, ITU

The United Nations supported the government in strengthening its institutions for more effective, right-based development.

**Addressing Crime and Terrorism**

The United Nations supported the government in process improvement and coordination of prosecution and investigation on terrorism and terrorism financing, the provision of



## New homes for the Sama Bajau open doors to bigger dreams

The Sama Bajau are a seafaring indigenous community mostly living in Mindanao. Their itinerant lifestyle and distinct style of housing—structures made of light materials on stilts over shallow waters by the seashore—have hampered their access to basic services like education and healthcare. Many families live in neighbourhoods with no basic water and sanitation facilities.

To reduce the vulnerability of the Sama Bajau community in Surigao City, UN-Habitat is working with the local government and members of the indigenous group to provide housing that honours the community's traditions while improving their quality of life.

Thus, the 'Huy-anan nan Bajau sa Surigao' project, which is supported by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, was launched in 2023. The initiative began with consultations with the Sama Bajau on the design and construction of their new community site and homes.

By October 2024, a model huy-anan (home) quadruplex with four housing units was turned over to an initial batch of Bajau families at the relocation site in Sitio Panubigon, a resettlement area that is being developed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) as an eco-village. Three more quadruplex stilt houses with a total of

12 housing units were turned over to the families in January 2025, and the remaining eight units that are being built under the project will be turned over to the families in May 2025.

These structures are situated along a mangrove-for-ested coastline, which the Sama Bajau will also help protect and conserve.

For many members of this indigenous community, having a house with separate rooms and toilet and sanitation facilities is life changing.

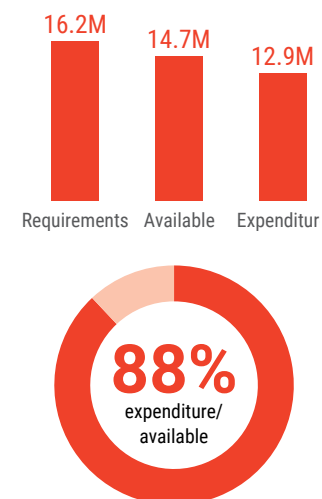
Dahila Araman, a Sama Bajau Chieftain and home partner, believes her family's new home is more than just a dwelling that will allow them to feel secure from typhoons and have a dignified existence in the community—it also symbolizes the beginning of a new and better life.

**“We are deeply grateful. We will be able to experience a life of dignity and develop self-respect. We will also have more confidence in engaging with other people. And we can now dream bigger for our children,”** she said.



Photo: UN-HABITAT

### Output financial data



# 442,252

individuals received support from UN to access basic services

# 280,000

individuals across 900 access points benefited from the support of UN to the PH government in expanding inclusive and sustainable internet connectivity, accessible public e-services, and digitalization of processes

specialized trainings on digital evidence handling and triage, digital forensics, cryptocurrency, child sexual abuse and exploitation investigations, Visit Board Search and Seizure and Maritime Domain Awareness. Over 1200 justice sector agents were trained. The United Nations provided specialized tools to help enhance evidence collection and case presentation as well as autonomous technology to improve maritime security.

### Human Rights & Governance

The United Nations supported government-led consultations on the Fourth Philippine Human Rights Plan (2024 – 2028), engaging government partners as well as 485 civil society actors from different regions. Additionally, over 1,190 government and police actors were trained on a wide range of fields: investigating potential unlawful deaths, documenting alleged human rights violations, applying Human Rights-Based Approaches to counterterrorism and drugs as well as strengthening freedom of information, whistleblower protection and anti-corruption mechanisms. Further, the legislation was advanced with the development of Rule XVI on Media Relations, Freedom of Expression and the Safety of Journalists and Media Practitioners, the new Government Procurement Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, the New Code of Judicial Conduct and the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region.

### Child Rights and Gender-Responsive Practices

The United Nations supported the government in enhancing governance on children's rights to improve regulatory practices and standards. Gender-responsive practices were supported, including through consultations with over 200 women's organizations on the implementation of women's rights and recommendations to increase transparency and accountability.

### Access to Justice and Social Protection

Public health and human rights responses to drugs were enhanced with United Nations support through the Drug Policy and Law Reform Summit, gathering more than 300 stakeholders and paving the way for the development of a revised national drug policy, including recommendations to suspend mandatory drug testing in schools. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and the Bureau of Corrections implemented social protection and access to justice programmes, including literacy activities in 13 jails and the decongestion of the correction system through the revitalization of the Good Conduct Time Allowance.

### Digital Connectivity

The United Nations supported the Government in expanding inclusive and sustainable internet connectivity, accessible public e-services and the digitalization of processes, benefiting 280,000 individuals across 900 access points and establishing two digital centres in BARMM. Access to e-services was strengthened and the Local Civil Registrar's Office in 16 municipalities in BARMM and Sulu were digitalized and their staff trained.

Policy advocacy for gender mainstreaming in ICT with over 2,000 participants was held in collaboration with the Department of Information and Communication Technology on the International Day on Girls in ICT on 25 April. The intergenerational dialogue – lived-streamed globally – drew attention to the importance of capacity building for girls.

## UNOPS, UNODC

### Beyond the courtroom: empowering kids and prisoners

Two UN-supported programmes in the Philippines are giving hope to children in or at risk of conflict with the law and detainees: 'Kids Day Out,' from the Calamba City Family Court, supported by UNOPS demystifies courtrooms for young people, while UNODC's 'Read Your Way Out Programme' reduces prison sentences through reading books. Both initiatives work to make the justice system more humane and inclusive.

It's Kimberly's first time inside a courtroom, and she is scared: the young girl has only ever seen places like this on TV, and they never looked friendly.

The members of the Calamba Family Court watch with sympathy as Kimberly nervously takes her seat. In the pursuit of justice, they recognize the need to also protect the well-being of the child. This is what inspired the Calamba City Family Court to create Kids Day Out, a child-centric guided tour that demystifies the court to put children at ease before their trial day.

At Kids Day Out, children at risk and children in conflict with the law are walked through the court facility, introduced to every room and person they may encounter on their trial. Kimberly came with other children at risk, and together they explored places like the judge's chambers and the witness stand, meeting the judge, prosecutor, public attorney and other members of the court.

Clerks organized games for the children and gave them copies of 'KatKat and the Court', a children's book about Kids Day Out which was co-written, illustrated, and published as part of work conducted by UNOPS under the European Union's Governance in Justice (EU-GOJUST) Programme.

**“It's fun here,” Kimberly said. “They really help ease our minds. For kids like me who have never been in a courtroom, who have never been near a judge, they can learn all that at Kids Day Out.”**

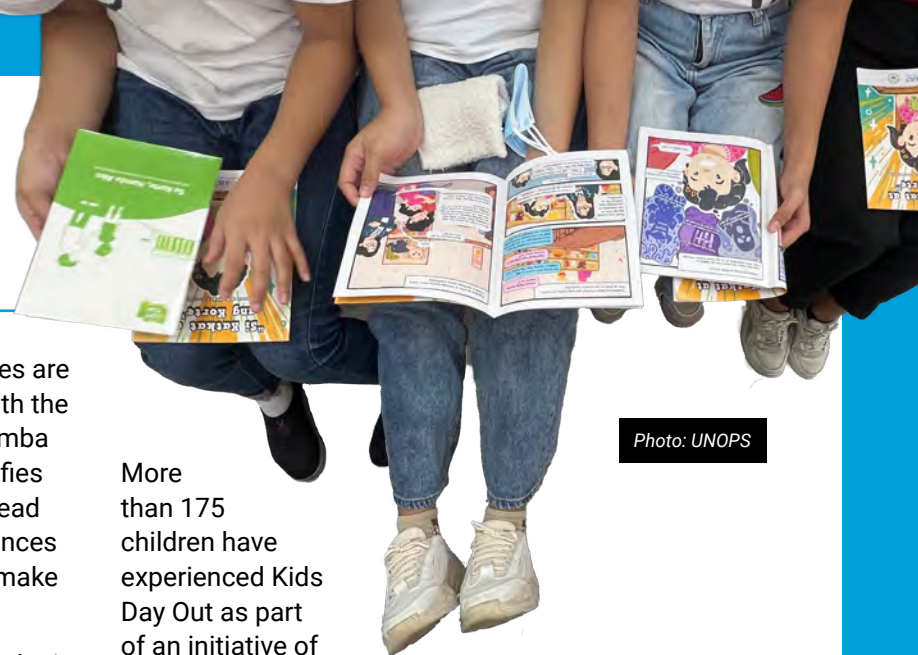


Photo: UNOPS

More than 175 children have experienced Kids Day Out as part of an initiative of the Calamba City

Justice Zone, a coordinating body that streamlines the flow of justice across the police, courts, prosecution, jails and the community. EU-GOJUST supports 16 Justice Zones across the Philippines and is part of broader support by the UN to the Justice Sector Coordination Council in comprehensive criminal justice reform efforts, spanning both prison facilities and the court system. The UN provides policy advice and technical expertise, while promoting access to justice and ensuring that no one is left behind.

This includes support by UNODC to the 'Read Your Way Out Programme', integrated into the calculation of good conduct time allowance, speeding up rehabilitation and release.

**“To be released early through participation in educational programmes is a meaningful gift toward starting a new life,”** said JSupt Xavier Awican Solda, Warden at Zamboanga City Jail. **“What is more beautiful than regaining your freedom as a changed person through reading?”**

More than 500 prisoners have participated in this programme since 2023, at least 15 of them have been released early through reading.



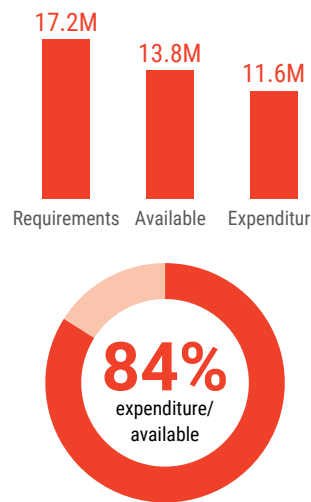
Output 1.7 | Peace

Peace and unity are further strengthened through support to government efforts to implement peace agreements and deliver peace dividends.

UN entities with sub-outputs

ILO, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNOCT, UNODC, UNOPS, WFP

Output financial data



1,320+

Small Arms and Light Weapons collected and registered

Peace, Security and Justice

The United Nations assisted the Government through capacity building and grants to improve access to justice for marginalized groups, to develop a comprehensive overview of crime and insecurity in Tawi-Tawi as well as to enhance leadership, public financial management, law drafting, operations planning and conflict management, benefiting over 1,770 Government personnel, law enforcement and community members across BARMM, along with 29 academic institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs). It assisted BARMM’s Ministry of Public Order and Safety to enhance Early Warning and Early Response, targeting 409 community-based trainers and volunteers in 16 conflict-vulnerable communities as well as supplying vehicles across 24 Joint Peace Security Team stations. Further, the United Nations assisted the BJMP in transition planning and the establishment of the new Marawi City Jail, inaugurated in May 2024, to uphold the rights of those in custody. 1,656 former combatants were registered and six major MILF camps supported as part of socioeconomic normalization efforts.

Community Empowerment

Community empowerment was enhanced with United Nations support through the provision of agricultural and farm equipment to 44 community associations and 10,000 conflict-affected vulnerable households in BARMM, targeting ex-combatants, indigenous people and informal labourers. Livelihood packages integrating social entrepreneurship were developed, including bakery, dress and bag making equipment, benefiting cooperatives and community-based organizations. Further, over 3,200 IDPs across 32 conflict hotspots engaged in a comprehensive assessment in coordination with the BARMM government to enhance evidence-driven planning, policies and programmes towards protecting IDP rights and strengthening conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Women’s Leadership in Peacebuilding

The United Nations assisted the Government in advancing women’s leadership in peacebuilding through the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda. Skills development for 89 women mediators across six BARMM provinces was provided, the Bangsamoro Women Mediation Agenda developed and the Philippines’ first-ever National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security Indicator Handbook developed. The United Nations advanced dialogues with over 300 women in the criminal justice system, resulting in recommendations to increase the role of women in law enforcement, the judiciary and peacebuilding and leading to the formation of four women’s groups.

1,770+

government personnel, law enforcement, and community members in BARMM received capacity building and grants to improve access to justice for marginalized groups, develop comprehensive overview of crime and insecurity in the province, and enhance leadership and public finance management, among other

44

community associations and 10,000 vulnerable households received agricultural and farm equipment

10,000

conflict-affected vulnerable households in BARMM were engaged in various community asset creation and livelihood activities

## Passage of BARMM IDP legislation safeguards rights of internally displaced communities

Beatriz Yap, an advocate for the protection of IDPs, was busy with work and far from her hometown of South Upi, Maguindanao when the news came in November 2024: the BARMM legislation that outlines the rights of those forced to flee their homes amid conflict, violence and disasters triggered by natural hazards, is coming into force.

“As a woman, indigenous person and an IDP, I felt a renewed sense of hope when I heard that the BARMM IDP Law was finally signed by the Chief Minister,” said Ms Yap. As a representative of South Upi, she was one of the local officials who actively promoted the need for rights-based legislation for IDPs.

Since 2012, UNHCR, the United Nations Refugee Agency, has been working with the Bangsamoro Parliament on the passage of this law. In parallel, UNHCR supported LGUs in the development of local ordinances for IDPs and their host communities. South Upi became the first municipality in BARMM to issue a municipal-level IDP ordinance – a feat that encouraged 17 other municipalities in the region to

issue similar measures to better protect and uphold the rights of IDPs. Meanwhile, outside the BARMM, the provincial government of Southern Leyte also issued its own similar resolution supporting the passage of the IDP Bill.

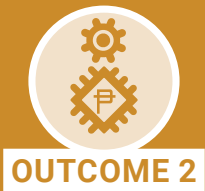
The Rights of Internally Displaced Persons of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Act of 2024, also known as Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 62, came into effect in December 2024. The law is the first of its kind in the country and in Southeast Asia and provides measures that protect and promote IDP rights before, during and after displacement.

At the national level, various versions of IDP bills are pending in Congress. Regional Development Councils and Basic Sectors of the National Anti-Poverty Commission have issued resolutions urging its swift passage while four local governments outside BARMM have issued IDP protection ordinances. The passage of a national law would mark a historic milestone, more than two decades in the making.

UNHCR remains committed to supporting the advancement of national-level legislation, as well as policies to strengthen the protection environment of IDPs in the entire country.

Beatriz Yap





# SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INNOVATION AND DECENT WORK

**By 2028, all people, benefit from a more integrated, innovative, inclusive, and sustainable economy that generates decent work and livelihood opportunities.**

**Participating UN agencies**

FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, ITU, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOPS, WFP, UN Women

**Key related SDGs**



Under Outcome 2, the United Nations in the Philippines, in collaboration with various stakeholders, is pursuing a comprehensive set of interventions aimed at fostering integrated, inclusive, innovative, and sustainable economic growth through decent work. Interventions seek to address key challenges and opportunities across multiple sectors, which include digitalization and innovation, trade, enterprise development, livelihood support, investments, future of work, institutional capacity building, systems change, labour rights, formalization, and migration, to name a few.



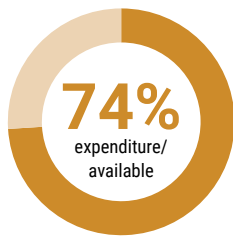
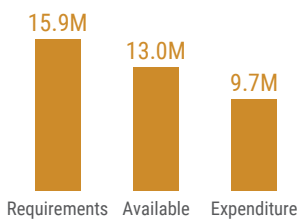
## Output 2.1 | Economic transformation

**Institutions, policies and systems are improved to boost the competitiveness of the business environment and facilitate the participation of firms and enterprises in productive and innovative industrial activities, modernized agriculture and agribusiness opportunities integrated into global value chains of a digitalized economy.**

### UN entities with sub-outputs

FAO, ILO, IOM, ITC,  
UN Women, UNDP,  
UNIDO, WFP, ITU

### Output financial data



**1,050+**

private sector entities, including MSMEs with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation

**3,197**

enterprises adopted digitalization or digital innovations in their business operations

The United Nations supported increase in competitiveness – in an inclusive fashion – across key sectors of the country's economy.

### Local Economic Interventions

The United Nations supported development of the enhanced 'Kumustasaka' Information System (KIS) to register and map out production areas of 3,055 agrarian reform beneficiaries in Region I. The United Nations supported Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi provinces in improving agricultural and sea-aqua production, for rubber, coffee and seaweed producers, respectively. Beneficiaries received support in better meeting market needs through increased quality, diversity and consolidation of products.

### International Partnerships

The United Nations facilitation benefitted over 1,050 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) in accessing business and investment leads worth \$142.8 million. To conform to import regulations and therefore increase their exports, 2,900 individuals and 1,943 micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) received trainings by the United Nations on food safety and quality management. At the same time, 12 young entrepreneurs were supported through accelerator programmes to help them internationalize and access financing, raising up to \$100,000 per beneficiary in new financing.

Market linkages have been strengthened to facilitate 266 MSMEs access national and international markets, boosting competitiveness and profitability. Export opportunities have also been expanded. Additionally, the United Nations support through Negosyo Centres benefitted 10,850 individuals – mostly women entrepreneurs – with business development services, technical assistance and capacity-building.

In parallel to supporting MSMEs, the United Nations provided policy advisory services to strengthen the national quality infrastructure of the Philippines.

### Targeted Gender Sensitive Policy Interventions

The United Nations facilitated dialogues between banks and women entrepreneurs to support the design of gender-responsive financial products for community-based women enterprises. The Micro-Finance Council of the Philippines established loan facilities for women-led organizations, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods – with the first micro-finance loans expected to be taken out in 2025.

### Digital Business

The United Nations established two digital training centres and provided satellite-based internet connectivity and computers to MSMEs in Pampanga and Cotabato City. With United Nations support, a total of 3,197 enterprises adopted digitalization or digital innovations in their business operations, and 5,309 enterprises took concrete action to improve occupational safety and health (OSH) practices, benefiting 15,927 workers. Expected MSME and worker outreach will increase in 2025 because of the integration

## From speech delays to global reach: empowering families, one word at a time

For families of children with autism in the Philippines, access to quality speech therapy is often a distant dream, hampered by cost, availability and geographical barriers. But Vincent Rocha and Enrico Aquino, driven by Mr Rocha's own son's diagnosis, envisioned a different reality. They created Mylo Speech Buddy in July 2023, a mobile app that helps children with speech delays, particularly those on the autism spectrum.

“Our mission is to bolster individuals with autism in developing verbal abilities and to foster genuine support within the autism community,” Mr. Rocha explained.

To help the app reach more Filipino families, its founders participated in the ARISE Plus Ye! Boost Accelerator Programme of the International Trade Centre (ITC), implemented in partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and QBO Innovation Hub.

The 14-week programme and the \$2,500 cash prize provided crucial funding and mentorship that allowed the team to refine the Mylo platform. Mr Rocha said the knowledge and skills he gained from the initiative drove the expansion and internationalization of the business.

“Our goal is to make this intervention available to all, and with our partnership with DTI, Arise, ITC and the EU, we were able to find ways to reach more people,” he explained. “It allowed us to overcome key challenges in scaling our operations and getting Mylo into the hands of families who need it most.”

Looking ahead, Mylo plans to expand globally by localizing content, ensuring families worldwide have access to its innovative tools.

The ITC Arise Ye! Boost Accelerator Programme enhances the capacities of youth-led businesses in the Philippines to internationalize through training, knowledge sharing and networking opportunities to help connect young entrepreneurs with experts and financing. In 2024, it supported 12 MSMEs.

Vincent Rocha



# 15,927

workers have benefited from the improvement of occupational safety and health practices in their business operations

of this methodology in the national training curriculum for Basic OSH Training and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Technical Advisory Visits.

The United Nations supported digital literacy trainings for 80 individuals, trained officers in cybersecurity, supported the development of artificial intelligence (AI) standards and frameworks in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including the Philippines, and conducted a study on national digital infrastructure resilience.

The United Nations continues to support the advancement of the Philippines in AI readiness. This included carrying out an AI Readiness Assessment Methodology and related capacity building.

## Output 2.2 | Investment and financing

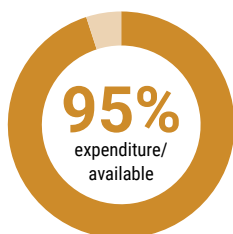
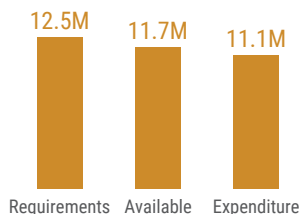
**Institutions and systems are strengthened to mobilize public and private sector investments and increase access to traditional and innovative financing to transform infrastructure facilities, agriculture and fisheries sector, and service sectors to becoming more sustainable, integrated, resilient, and modernized.**

### UN entities with sub-outputs

FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNOPS

The United Nations helped businesses and the government in increasing access to financing for sustainable development both through facilitating linkages between financiers and companies and through support to the government to create an investor-friendly business environment.

### Output financial data



### Enabling Environment for Increased Investments

The United Nations provided policy advice and capacity building support to the Board of Investments of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) to create an enabling environment for public and private sector investment toward accelerating the adoption and scale-up of electric mobility. The support included recommendations on technical regulations for electric public utility covering technical standards, safety and compliance as well as infrastructure needs. The United Nations also supported gap analyses, value chain assessments and feasibility studies on electric vehicle value to enhance industrial policies, inform e-PUV deployment plans and maximize manufacturing potential, among others.

### Market Linkages and Financial Inclusion

With United Nations support, 19,331 farming households accessed essential financial services including credit, savings and insurance, improving their ability to invest in productive assets, mitigating financial risks and enhancing resilience against economic shocks.

### Private Sector Partnerships

To support SDG investments, the United Nations, in close collaboration with the government and private sector partners, developed and launched the SDG Investor Map, a market intelligence tool to drive SDG-aligned investments. In collaboration with the Philippine Board of Investments, dialogues on the investment opportunity areas were conducted to develop innovative solutions to address critical barriers for investment

# 19,331

farming households have now access to essential financial services, including credit, savings, and insurance

172

stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programs that improve productivity, net income, and working conditions in the agrifood system

in the country. These are expected to support the development of more SDG-focused investment policies in the country intended to create more strategic investments aligned with the SDGs.

Through United Nations support, 52 detailed investment plans were developed by LGUs and private sector entities to strengthen the investment pipeline and ensure a structured and sustainable approach to financing.

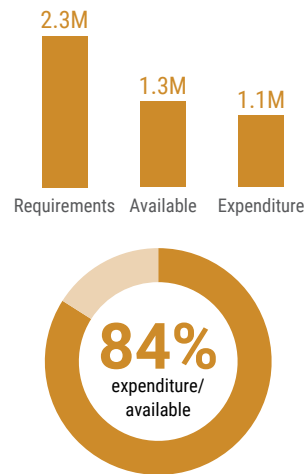
Output 2.3 | Decent work

**Institutions and systems are strengthened to develop a competitive and equal labour force that can adapt to the future of work, whose rights are protected and promoted, and provided with safe working environment.**

UN entities with sub-outputs

ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO

Output financial data



There was significant progress in strengthening policies that contribute to employment creation and the promotion of decent work in 2024.

The United Nations played a major role in supporting the government and other partners, including workers’ and employers’ organizations, in designing employment policies that mainstream decent work, such as the Labor and Employment Plan 2023-2028, the Trabaho Para sa Bayan Act or the Act establishing the National Employment Masterplan.

With United Nations support, the Philippines joined the Global Accelerator (GA) on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions as a pathfinder country. The aim is for the GA to support the LEP, the 10-year National Employment Masterplan and the development of the GA roadmap for the construction and transportation sectors.

The United Nations supported the municipality of Siargao with effective, integrated employment-intensive investment strategies to boost the employment impact of public community programmes through a partnership with the Philippine Coconut Authority. A total of 81 coconut farm workers benefited from cash-for-work interventions that included access to social protection schemes, wages above the regional minimum wage and training on good agricultural practices for coconut planting. Moreover, to bridge the coconut and tourism sectors, an integrated local economy recovery plan will be developed, along with viable financing options.

The United Nations supported the Department of Migrant Workers in the successful roll-out of updated mandatory Continuing Agency Education Program modules, incorporating fair and ethical recruitment and human rights due diligence, to private recruitment agencies. In addition, six Philippine recruitment agencies reported improving the alignment of their due diligence processes and grievance and remediation management systems with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

23 Sep 2024

Magna Carta of Filipino Seafarers signed into law with support from the UN Philippines



## Entrepreneurship training and climate-resilient farming helps keep Tawi-Tawi's seaweed farmers afloat

In the southernmost island province of Tawi-Tawi, seaweed farming is both a livelihood and a way of life. For Siyulay, seaweed is much more than just a crop, it is his main source of income. While farming has largely sustained his family for over a decade, 2024 was especially challenging.

“It has been more difficult to plant these days, especially with the changes in the climate. This year, [the price of seaweed has] been the lowest I've ever seen at ₱ 35 (\$0.60) per kilo. We need to earn at least ₱ 100 (\$1.70) per kilo to break even, considering the costs of fertilizer and gas necessary for planting,” he explained. “It is really difficult, but what can we do?”

Rising heat has made the water too warm for the seaweed to grow and can cause new diseases that damage the harvest.

“Once we notice the disease, we remove the seaweed from the water before it's ready for harvest to make sure the bacteria do not spread to the rest of the crop, leaving us with a smaller harvest,”

Siyulay said.

These challenges have forced

many farmers to move in search of alternative livelihoods or even stop farming altogether – but Siyulay and many others persist, refusing to uproot their families and leave their communities.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is helping nearly 230 Tawi-Tawi seaweed farmers and other climate-affected communities adapt to environmental changes and secure fair prices for their harvest.

By providing training in climate-resilient farming, entrepreneurship and accessing resources, IOM is boosting the competitiveness of these communities. This support helps preserve traditional livelihoods – allowing breadwinners like Siyulay to stay home instead of seeking alternative economic opportunities elsewhere.

The initiative is part of the United Nations Joint Programme on Fisherfolk's Advancement and Integration to Resilient Value Chains in BARMM, which IOM is implementing with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and ITC. With support from the European Union, the programme improves agri- and aquaculture production and raises the market value of smallholder farmers' products in the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi to reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, conflict and instability in these communities.



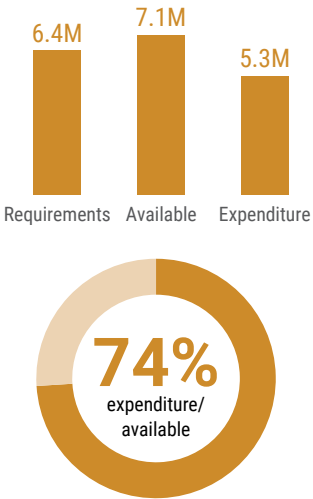
Photo: IOM

## Output 2.4 | Inclusive economy

**Institutions and systems are enhanced to provide an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities and support equal opportunities.**

**UN entities with sub-outputs**  
FAO, ILO, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO

### Output financial data



**63,212**  
individuals benefitted from income generating activities with the support from UN Philippines

The United Nations supported programmes and initiatives to provide an enabling, rights-based, inclusive environment to address inequalities.

### Income Generating Activities

With United Nations support, 79 entrepreneurs from Camarines Sur and Albay developed business plans for climate-resilient livelihoods, reducing high-risk migration, including trafficking and exploitation.

Additionally, 44 community groups in BARMM received livelihood assets to boost production, processing and/or marketing/distribution capacities.

### Gender-Equitable and Climate-Resilient Food Systems and Livelihoods

The United Nations supported the development of the Philippines’ first National Plan of Action for Small-Scale Fisheries (NPOA-SSF), spearheaded by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Department of Agriculture (DA), which was launched in 2024. The NPOA-SSF covers voluntary guidelines for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication. It was developed with over 250 key stakeholders across the country, covering 12 Fisheries Management Areas.

### Migrants as Contributors to Sustainable Development

Through United Nations support, the newly signed Magna Carta of Filipino Seafarers is improving working conditions through the incorporation of key international labour standards such as the Maritime Labour Convention and ILO Convention 188, which sets international standards for safety aboard fishing vessels.

Approximately 300 OFWs, returning migrants and, their family members received information about safe migration, enabling them to make better-informed decisions at various stages of the migration cycle and contributing to preventing risks. In parallel, around 300 private sector representatives learned how to mainstream fair and ethical recruitment in their business activities, strengthening the overall protection environment for migrant workers.

Through the Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs), the United Nations secured the commitment of 15 member companies of the IT & Business Process Association of the Philippines (IBPAP) and The Philippine Stock Exchange to operationalize WEPs within their organizations to advance gender-responsive business conduct.

### International Labour Standards

The United Nations supported the Philippines in the tripartite process leading to the ratification of international labour standards: ILO Convention No. 190 (Violence and Harassment) and ILO Convention No. 81 (Labour Inspection).



The United Nations contributed to implementing the High-level Tripartite Mission's recommendations on ILO Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention) through the adoption of the Freedom of Association (FOA) Roadmap by the National Tripartite Industrial Peace Council and the launch of the Omnibus Guidelines on FOA and Civil Liberties by the government.

The United Nations supported drafting the National Occupational Safety and Health Strategy, which serves as the Philippines' National OSH Programme, required under ILO Convention No. 187. At the sectoral level, the United Nations supported the development of tripartite Strategic Compliance Plans (SCPs) to ensure compliance with national labour laws. SCPs were adopted for the coconut sector in Quezon, sardines fishing industry in the Zamboanga Peninsula, banana sector in Davao and mining in Caraga and Bicol. Furthermore, the United Nations also supported the establishment of Industry Tripartite Councils for aquaculture in Mindanao's Soccsksargen region and coconut in Quezon.



Photo: ILO



## Unlocking growth opportunities: matching grants to boost farmers' livelihoods, resiliency and sustainability

They may keep the nation fed, but farmers remain among the poorest and most vulnerable people in the Philippines. For many people in rural areas, agriculture is their only source of income.

To enhance the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the Philippines, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has partnered with the DTI on the Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth (RAPID Growth) Project, to increase the incomes of farmers across 21 provinces in Mindanao and Eastern Visayas.

A key component of the RAPID Growth Project is conditional matching grants for farmers and other stakeholders in the agriculture value chain. These are designed to boost farm productivity, enhance value-adding operations, improve logistics support and address challenges posed by climate change.

The matching grants provide financial support for projects that boost the climate resilience of smallholder farmers and the protection of their surrounding environment and natural resources. Grantees have received funds for the development of agroforestry systems and slope locations for high-yielding crops. The grants are available to farmer organizations, particularly those of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and indigenous people.

As part of the project, grant recipients take part in training activities on sloping and agricultural land technology as well as sustainable agro-forest land technology. These encourage sustainable practices, environmental protection and natural resource management.

As of 2024, 209 farmer organizations (FOs), with an estimated 21,822 members, accessed the project's matching grants financing worth ₱ 205,459,755. This support assisted 7,715 farmers in rehabilitating 6,179.17 hectares and 6,066 farmers in expanding 4,988.38 hectares of coffee, cacao, calamansi and cardava-banana farms. These supportive interventions are expected to improve and increase farm productivity to meet the market's or anchor firms' raw supply demands. Another 36 FOs, with an estimated 10,356 members, accessed productive investments (e.g., facilities, equipment, and vehicles) through the project's matching grant support.

These interventions aim to improve farm productivity, meet market demand, strengthen the resiliency and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and promote sustainable agricultural practices, as part of broader efforts to ensure a better future for communities.



Photo: IFAD





## OUTCOME 3

# CLIMATE ACTION, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

**By 2028, all people benefit from just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development, sustainable management of environment, natural resources and biodiversity and strengthened resilience to disasters and natural hazards.**

## Participating UN agencies

FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNICRI, UNIDO, UNOCT, UNOPS, UN-Habitat, UN Women, WFP, WHO

## Key related SDGs



Climate resilience and a sustainable, low-carbon and circular development pathway are critical elements to ensure long-term economic growth in the country. Working in close cooperation

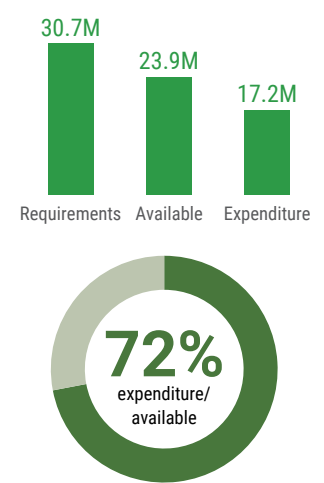
with national and local governments, civil society and the private sector to deliver integrated and inclusive solutions, the United Nations supported enhancing climate and disaster resilience. This included strengthening policies, systems and tools, implementing risk-informed planning, developing resilience roadmaps and creating a National Resilience Index. The integration of gender, children and youth perspectives into resilience efforts further ensures inclusiveness in decision-making. The United Nations continues to support the updating and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), promote green jobs and enhance circular economy initiatives, achieving socioeconomic and environmental benefits. Biodiversity efforts include updating the national strategy, expanding conservation corridors, and supporting communities through sustainable livelihoods.

### Output 3.1 | DRR, WASH, Resilience

Capacities of institutions at all levels, and those of the communities, strengthened for improved disaster risk reduction and management, climate resilience, water and sanitation systems, through evidence and risk-informed planning and implementation.

**UN entities with sub-outputs**  
FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, WFP, WHO

#### Output financial data



**2,922**  
children, adolescents, and young people engaged in action and advocacy to address climate change, unsustainable energy use and/or environmental degradation with UN support

**5,219**  
households reached, with, at least, basic drinking water services that are safe and available when needed

Significant progress has been made in enhancing climate resilience across seven provinces through risk-informed planning and investment programming, establishment of multistakeholder platforms, development of resilience roadmaps and greening of hospitals – all with the support of the United Nations.

The United Nations and the government began collaboration in adapting Philippine agriculture to climate change through green financing. As of 2024, a Funded Activity Agreement is in effect and resources from the Green Climate Fund grant were mobilized with cooperation and co-financing mechanisms with the DA and the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration of the Department of Science and Technology.

Furthermore, the United Nations contributed to strengthening national and subnational policies and tools, including the following:

- establishment of a Technical Working Group led by the Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development to enhance Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan guidelines, integrating resilience building;
- engagement with the Iranun Corridor in BARMM led to the creation of a climate-resilient spatial strategy;
- initiated the development of a National Resilience Index with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA);
- development of National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Manual of Operations;
- updating of guidelines for the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund and establishment of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (LDRRM) offices and barangay disaster risk reduction and management committees;
- children and youth perspectives incorporated into LDRRM formulation guidelines, including development of a toolkit.

A sanitation blended financing initiative was finalized, significantly increasing communities’ capacity on WASH and upgrading healthcare and WASH facilities in BARMM. A baseline study has been completed to assess the risk resilience perception of LGUs, guiding impact-based forecasting. National and local logistics emergency telecommunications capacity was enhanced through training on anticipatory action for officials at national, provincial and local levels.

As part of the WASH initiative, the United Nations launched the Oky app with the Department of Education and CSO partners. The app enhanced culturally sensitive menstrual health awareness and digital literacy for 46,386 adolescent girls.

The United Nations helped to expand financing options and strengthen accountability of 75 local governments that received ₱ 1 billion funding for WASH using the Results-

## Heritage Emergency Fund helps reconstruction of damaged homes in historic Vigan

When a magnitude-7.0 earthquake shook the north-western Philippines in July 2022, Vigan, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the best-preserved Spanish colonial towns in Asia, was among the hardest hit. About 100 ancestral homes and other structures were severely damaged.

“I saw the house in shambles, what had fallen, what had broken. It was overwhelming,” said Mitos Belofsky, owner of the Syquia Mansion, one of Vigan’s largest Spanish-era homes.

Mitos and other private homeowners lacked the means to repair their heritage properties. Two years after the earthquake, the Syquia Mansion and many other Vigan heritage houses were yet to be restored to their former glory.

To support the community, UNESCO and ICOMOS Philippines launched a yearlong project to supplement government and private efforts to rehabilitate the city’s ancestral homes.

UNESCO’s Heritage Emergency Fund (HEF), a multi-donor fund for the protection of cultural heritage in emergencies, contributed ₱ 5.9 million to the initiative. Following an initial screening of 30 ancestral houses, the Syquia Mansion and Cabildo House were chosen for detailed structural assessments by a team of 40 architects, engineers and other experts who documented the damage and developed restoration plans.

Assessment findings were then translated into a capacity building programme for over 80 of Vigan’s homeowners and

craftsmen, including masons and carpenters. Workshops were conducted to provide the city’s residents with the technical knowledge needed for proper maintenance and upkeep of heritage houses.

Heritage homeowner Emmeline Versoza emphasized the importance of such training:

“If we say that we are a heritage city, the architects, engineers and contractors should really have the expertise.”

The project’s recommendations are shaping a master plan for the Syquia Mansion and Cabildo House and will be used to update the Vigan Heritage Homeowner’s Preservation Manual, originally published in 2010. These updates will improve disaster preparedness and preservation. The project will also serve as a blueprint to create renovation plans for other damaged buildings in the city.

With support from UNESCO, efforts are also underway to integrate heritage preservation into disaster risk reduction plans, following earthquakes and floods.

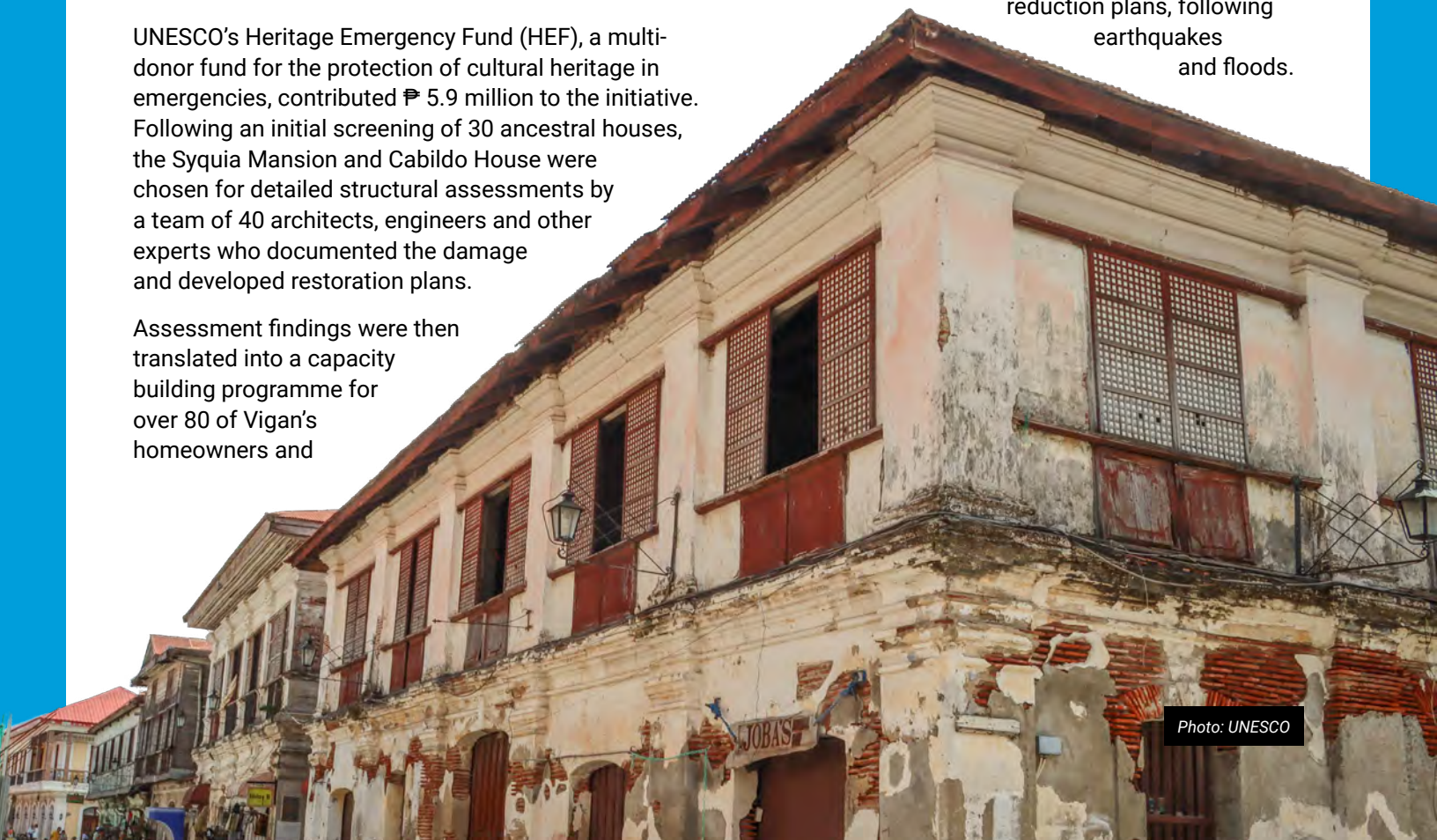


Photo: UNESCO

Based Monitoring and Evaluation framework. In BARMM, the United Nations addressed key WASH bottlenecks impacting 414,000 people, 52 per cent of them children. This included support to integrate WASH planning into local governance structures, emergency preparedness and response training, and holding community dialogues.

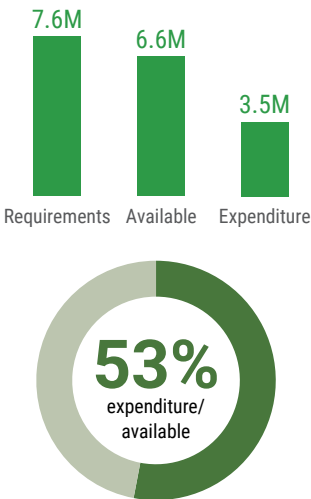
Support for DSWD’s Project LAWA at BINHI has expanded from nine to 310 LGUs and enhanced the climate resiliency of over 140,000 people with improved water management and sustainable food production.

Output 3.2 | Circular economy, low carbon development

Strengthened capacities of institutions at all levels and communities, for inclusive, and just transition towards low-carbon society and circular economy including through leveraging blue/ green/ climate finance.

UN entities with sub-outputs  
FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNOPS

Output financial data



7 national level entities developed integrated approaches tools for coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (DENR, DA, PEMSEA, DILG, DHSUD, NCIP, CCC)

Efforts to support a just transition towards sustainable development have made significant strides, particularly in the sectors of construction, transport and renewable energy. A key milestone in this journey was the development of a National Green Jobs Plan to create decent work opportunities while promoting environmental sustainability.

In addition, there was significant support from the United Nations to update the NDCs for the Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use and agriculture sectors. This update included the integration of nature-based solutions and circular economy initiatives into sectoral NDC plans, ensuring a holistic approach to climate action. The United Nations also supported the Gender Action Plan for NDC, which was launched in 2024; this reflected the government’s commitment to integrate gender equality into national policies and frameworks.

Comprehensive studies were completed to enhance the achievement of goals and targets related to renewable energy and energy efficiency and conservation. These studies provided valuable insights and recommendations for the government to achieve stated targets in greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Engagement with LGUs was prioritized to improve their capacities in accelerating the transition to a circular economy and fostering innovation in waste management. This collaboration, which involved 10 LGU partners in 2024, was essential for implementing effective and sustainable waste management practices at the local level.

Support was extended to e-waste management and food cold chain management, addressing key areas of environmental concern. Sustainable policies and resource-efficient systems in plastics were developed, aligned with circular economy principles. A notable initiative was the establishment of the National Plastic Action Partnership, a multistakeholder platform to collaboratively develop solutions to the plastic pollution crisis at both national and global levels. (According to UNEP data, the Philippines is the third largest plastic polluter of the ocean.)

Overall, these efforts represent a comprehensive and integrated approach to enable the country to accelerate just transition, achieve NDC targets, provide adaptation co benefits, contribute to poverty reduction and reduce economic and environmental costs.



## Promoting refrigeration technologies for reduced CO2 emissions and increased food safety

In 2021, the Philippines pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 75 per cent by 2030 as part of the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change.

To help achieve this target, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and its government partners launched the Global Partnership for Improving the Food Cold Chain in the Philippines (FCC) project – an initiative that results in significant environmental benefits while also enhancing food safety and security.

Implemented with ATMOSphere, the DENR and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, the four-year project established the country's Cold Chain Innovation Hub, the first of its kind in the ASEAN Region, and introduced low-carbon, energy-efficient refrigeration technologies to industry and government stakeholders.

The FCC project, which is supported by the Global Environment Fund, involved a policy and regulatory assessment resulting in policies to support natural refrigerant technologies. The minimum energy performance standards for the cold chain industry proposed under the initiative is expected to generate

approximately 110,000 MWh in energy savings, potentially avoiding over 500 million metric tons of CO2 emissions by 2040.

Capacity building activities were conducted to equip local engineers, system suppliers, and end-users with skills and knowledge to support the cold chain industry's transition to greener practices.

Another key success of the project is the promotion of early adoption of innovative technologies through 10 demonstration projects across the industrial, commercial, agriculture and transport refrigeration sectors. These demo projects are expected to lead to significant energy savings of over 3,000 MWh and prevent the generation of nearly 9,000 metric tons of CO2 emissions by 2040.

The FCC project's success in transforming the Philippine food cold chain industry into a more sustainable and energy-efficient sector is setting a benchmark for future environmental initiatives. Through comprehensive policy updates, capacity building, innovative technology transfer and rigorous monitoring and evaluation, projects like this significantly contribute to the Philippines' environmental goals.



Photo: UNIDO

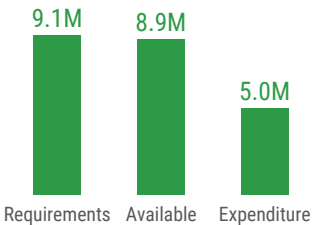


### Output 3.3 | Biodiversity, natural resource management, agriculture

**Improved capacities of institutions at all levels and communities, and technical knowhow for biodiversity conservation protection, equitable access to and sustainable use of natural resources, (land, forests, water), enhancing resilience of resource-dependent communities, including waste and pollution management.**

**UN entities with sub-outputs**  
FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT

#### Output financial data



**27,820**  
individuals directly benefitted from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources

The Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan has been updated to align with the more ambitious targets set by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This update, achieved with the technical support of the United Nations, marks a significant step forward in the country’s commitment to preserving its rich biodiversity.

In a groundbreaking move, three communities entered into Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Agreements with the private sector. These agreements ensure that the benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources are shared more equitably, fostering a sense of fairness and collaboration.

Support was extended to the integrated management of two key Biodiversity Corridors: Mindoro and Eastern Mindanao. This initiative included the expansion of conservation coverage to embrace indigenous and local conservation areas, as well as the implementation of forest restoration approaches. Such efforts are crucial in maintaining ecological balance and protecting the diverse species that inhabit these regions.

There has been a concerted effort to increase the capacities of local communities in conservation and livelihood improvement:

- 23 community organizations received some \$1.7 million in grants for biodiversity conservation;
- artisanal small scale gold mining communities received capacity building and technology transfer to avoid the use of toxic mercury and at the same time increase women’s role in the industry;
- 45,000 people are expected to benefit from sustainable land management of 130,000 hectares of land under forest restoration, while enhancing carbon stocks;
- among internally displaced persons, 28 community-based organizations were empowered in food production, community gardens, capacity building for value added enterprises and financial literacy;
- multipurpose drying pavements, mini warehouse with solar dryers and cattle feedlot for halal services turned over to farmer cooperative associations in BARMM;
- increased fertilizer use efficiency by rice and corn farmers while lowering costs.

Overall, these initiatives represent a comprehensive approach to biodiversity conservation, integrating community involvement, equitable resource sharing and sustainable practices.

## Supporting Ayta women in Zambales to cultivate ancestral lands

In Cabangan, Zambales, women leaders of the Maporac Ayta indigenous group are striving to safeguard their community's access to Banaba, a medicinal plant they have long used for herbal products. With assistance from the United Nations Development Programme's Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) project, they are now also in a better position to increase Banaba's market value, ensuring that community members can benefit more from their natural resources.

For many indigenous groups, commercial bioprospecting—the search for plant and animal species that can be used for medicinal drugs and biochemicals—can infringe on their rights over their ancestral domain, the lands and territories traditionally owned and cared for by indigenous peoples.

UNDP's ABS project, implemented with the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the DENR with funding support from the Global Environment Facility, helped facilitate the signing of an agreement between the Cabangan Maporac Ayta community and Herbanext Laboratories, Inc. This partnership will improve the processing of raw Banaba leaves and enhance the Banaba value chain.

“The transparency and trust fostered by the ABS project through ongoing community engagement set it apart from other initiatives, reaffirming our rights over our ancestral lands,” said Teresa Dela Cruz, a 58-year-old Maporac Ayta leader.

She says that benefit-sharing extends beyond simply granting outsiders access to natural resources. It also promotes knowledge exchange, empowers women and youth through training and capacity-building, enhances leadership negotiation skills and helps increase the market value of their local Banaba.

“Without the principles of ABS in practice, our community would miss out on our rightful benefits,” Ms Dela Cruz said.

A key objective of the ABS project is to review and revise the country's bioprospecting guidelines. Ms. Dela Cruz, along with other indigenous leaders, is actively involved in shaping policies that affect their communities.

“The bioprospecting guidelines empower us to assert our rights, especially when granting access to Banaba and other medicinal plants,” she explained.

Ms. Dela Cruz and the community elders are dedicated to passing down their indigenous knowledge and sustainable practices, including herbal remedies, to future generations. By safeguarding these practices, they can protect both their rights and valuable cultural knowledge.

Teresa Dela Cruz



# Fostering innovative partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

## Philippine SDG Investor Map



[Read the report](#)

Fostering innovative partnerships and financing progress towards reaching the SDGs has been a cornerstone of the United Nations's efforts in the Philippines, driving transformative and catalytic impact through multi-stakeholder, multi-level collaborations.

The United Nations developed the SDG Investor Map in partnership with the Philippine Board of Investments, identifying impact business models and investment opportunities aligned with the SDGs as well as 52 detailed investment plans with LGUs and private sector entities to strengthen the investment pipeline for structured, sustainable financing. United Nations capacity-building efforts for MSMEs in coconut and game development generated over 1,000 business and investment leads from ASEAN, Europe and North America, valued at \$142.8 million.

In partnership with the Department of Finance, the United Nations launched an innovative climate finance solution through the Philippines stream of the Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, generating \$50 million investment pledges. This initiative facilitated green bond issuance to support forest conservation projects, with repayments sourced from carbon credit revenues, offering a scalable model that aligns financial returns with environmental impact. Considering evolving market conditions, additional jurisdictions are explored to diversify portfolio.

## UN Reform in the Philippines

[Watch](#) the video on the Philippines 2024-2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

The United Nations supported the expansion of DSWD's Project LAWA at BINHI from nine to 310 LGUs, fostering community engagement to enhance climate resilience and food security through its Cash-for-Work Mechanism while spurring local economic growth by creating agricultural livelihood opportunities for farmers. Highlighted in the President's State of the Nation Address, DSWD plans to transform the project into an

integrated programme institutionalized through an Executive Order or Memorandum Circular and access the Green Climate Fund in partnership with the United Nations and other government agencies (National Irrigation Administration, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Philippine Commission on Women and Climate Change Commission).



To contribute to broader systems transformation, the United Nations provided technical support for the Public Expenditure Financial Accountability Assessment including its gender, climate, disaster risk resilience and child-responsive components. This assessment informed the Public Finance Management Roadmap 2023 – 2028, enhancing budget and spending efficiency, effectiveness, equity, transparency and participation mechanisms.

## **United Nations facilitates knowledge exchange between Filipino, Argentinian forensic experts on investigation of suspicious deaths**



Sheilamar Saliganan-Abadia, Assistant Prosecutor in Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu, has dealt with many cases involving suspicious deaths.

“Being a prosecutor for 16 years, I primarily relied on the Certificate of Death [in preparing cases for prosecution], but I realized that they are not really accurate all the time,” she said. “[Learning more about] autopsies made me realize that.”

To help boost the forensic capacities of Filipino law enforcement and justice authorities like Ms. Saliganan-Abadia to more efficiently investigate suspicious deaths and provide justice for victims and their families, the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights (UNJP-HR) organized a series of hands-on workshops on the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death from 2023-2024.

A practical guide for police, crime scene investigators, medical practitioners and lawyers, the Minnesota Protocol sets standards and outlines procedures for collaborative forensic investigations that effectively

respond to and ensure accountability for violations of the right to life.

As a complement to the training courses, the UNJP-HR arranged a study visit of Philippine officials to Argentina for a knowledge exchange as a part of SSTC on strengthening forensic capacity in the country.

In June 2024, a delegation of five Filipinos met with key officials from Argentina’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, Ministry of Justice, the Directorate of Human Rights and the Ministry of Security as well as several forensic facilities.

“It’s amazing how Argentina prioritizes forensic investigation, which can be shown in their advanced forensic lab and equipment,” said Police Major Pete Malino, a medical doctor with the Philippine National Police who participated in the exchange.

For the Philippine government, the study visit is an important stepping stone towards a key priority in strengthening the justice sector:

“Under the UNJP, we sent five medico-legal doctors to Argentina for a study visit on forensic science—another step for us to increase our competency on this matter and help establish a national forensic institute in the country,” said Justice Undersecretary Jesse Andres.

But for Ms. Saliganan-Abadia and Mr. Malino, enhancing their knowledge of the Minnesota Protocol is a big step forward in ensuring more efficient investigations that can provide answers and pave the path towards justice for the victims of potentially unlawful deaths and their families.



## 275

local government units empowered to ensure effective immunization coverage and to strengthen advocacy for improved local nutrition programmes.

United Nations technical assistance helped to catalyse the implementation of key government initiatives, such as costing the ECCD Strategic Plan 2030, integrating investments in education health, and nutrition; the investment planning for the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition Operational Plan; formulation of the 10-Year Trabaho Para sa Bayan Masterplan; the preparation of the National Occupational Safety and Health Strategy and sectoral Strategic Compliance Plans. United Nations technical advice contributed to the approval of the PhilHealth Severe Acute Malnutrition Benefit Package, the Local Health Systems Maturity Level assessment, the redesign of financial products to better cater to community-based women enterprises/groups incorporating flexible funding schemes for climate financing, among other initiatives.

The United Nations's neutrality and support to the DENR's ABS Project, which included community protocols for obtaining Prior Informed Consent and Mutually Agreed Terms, empowered three communities to make a landmark decision to sign ABS Agreements with the private sector, promoting fair and equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits. Technical and financial support from the United Nations empowered 275 local governments to ensure effective immunization coverage via the 'Reaching Every Purok' and supported the mobilization of LGU and local leaders to advocate for better nutrition programmes via the Mayor's Forum on Nutrition Governance.

With the Philippines as one of the top contributors to global marine plastic pollution, the United Nations engaged 10 LGUs to strengthen their capacity for circular economy transitions and waste management innovation and supported the National Plastic Action Partnership, a multi-stakeholder platform to collaboratively develop solutions to the plastic pollution crisis at the national and global levels. The United Nations facilitated partnerships between electric cooperatives and a government-operated Non-Combustion PCB-waste treatment facility, the first of its kind in the Asia Pacific region.

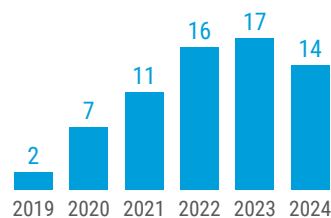
The United Nations' global experience and expertise were pivotal in the development of the Rights of BARMM IDPs Act, the ratification of ILO Conventions 190 on violence and harassment and 81 on labour inspection, and the implementation of recommendations on Convention 87 on the freedom of association and the protection of the right to organize. The United Nations' strategic advocacy and evidence-based support informed the re-filing of the Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Bill with amendments, the National IDP Bill and nutrition-related bills.

The United Nations leveraged South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) as a complementary cooperation modality, recognizing shared circumstances, government capacities and national development strategies. The United Nations facilitated the identification of areas where the Philippines can benefit from various forms of SSTC and position the country as a pathfinder, innovator and global champion.



# United Nations coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

## Number of running United Nations' joint programmes and initiatives in the Philippines



## \$84M

was mobilized through joint programming

## United Nations Joint Workplan (JWP)

United Nations JWPs outline all work and focus in a given year



[2024 summary document](#)

2024 gave an impetus to the implementation of the United Nations development system reform in the Philippines towards achieving greater coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.

## Joint programming

The United Nations continued to increase its portfolio of joint programming and initiatives, and the implementation of Funding Compact. At the end of 2024, 14 United Nations joint programmes and initiatives – country-level, regional and tripartite – were being implemented. Around \$84 million was mobilized through joint modalities – excluding country components of regional programmes.

For the period 2019 – 2024, 26 joint programmes and initiatives yielded better integrated, transformative and sustainable results by harnessing 20 United Nations entities' complementary strengths through joint action focused on DGs and supporting national priorities. Jointness in programming and delivery symbolizes the future of efficient multilateral action and is reflective of the United Nations development system reform. The United Nations in the Philippines significantly contributed to the United Nations Funding Compact target of implementing at least 15 per cent of its development-related expenditures through joint activities.

## Joint planning and revamped coordination

While maintaining strong focus on delivery, United Nations internal coordination mechanisms were further consolidated in 2024 to ensure strategic and day-to-day alignment, with the CF Outcome Groups at its core for collective analysis and planning.

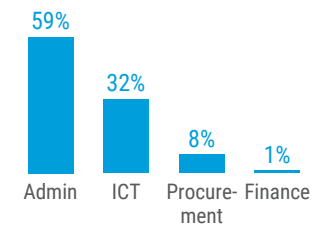
This was supplemented by strengthened collective United Nations-Government engagement, which increased in frequency and depth thanks to the CF governance structure. During 2024, all CF external governance mechanisms were launched and fully operationalized, culminating in the proceedings of the national Joint Steering Committee (May 2024) and three Joint Results Groups (September-November 2024). Strengthened and more regular dialogue contributed to better awareness of and improved responsiveness to government priorities, along with enhanced transparency of the United Nations system's work in the Philippines. This structured approach, which brings together United Nations entities and all government departments, contributed to further internal government alignment and cross-sectoral collaboration.



UN INFO is a digital platform used by UN Country Teams to plan, monitor, and report on their work to support national development priorities, particularly in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Cost savings through the Business Operations Strategy in 2024

\$397k



A key deliverable to support the dialogue were the first comprehensive United Nations Joint Workplan (JWP), providing a forward-looking United Nations portfolio overview, backed by high-quality data. The full-scale use of the UN-INFO, the United Nations’ global corporate tool for planning, reporting and advocacy strengthened the joint presentation of the United Nation’s efforts to the government and development partners, showcasing the complete United Nations portfolio, challenges and opportunities in the country. This, in effect promoted better alignment of other interventions and planning towards sustainable development results in the Philippines.

Efficiency agenda

The United Nations scaled up efforts to increase operational efficiencies by reducing transaction costs, saving staff time, leveraging economies of scale and using resources more effectively through collaborative or joint business operations.

The 2024 actual collaboration benefits from implementing the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) 2.0 totalled \$397,000, reflecting changes in methodology and in-depth analysis and quality assurance of the BOS 2024 reporting mechanism. Although the quantitative benefits were somewhat lower than estimated, further 2024 gains are reflected qualitatively in the strengthening of internal staff capacity and the enhancement of data ownership among operations personnel.

The 2024 review led to the disaggregation of BOS 2024 into 14 new service lines, the inclusion of three new entities and the establishment of six dedicated service lines to report efficiency gains from Mindanao. Most 2024 benefits were achieved through collaborative procurement, joint ICT services and the management of common premises. The number of active long-term agreements with vendors increased significantly from 34 to 87, reducing the time required for individual procurement transactions.

Additionally, the United Nations initiated space, energy efficiency and accessibility optimizations at the United Nations House in Manila, where 17 out of 24 United Nations entities with a physical presence in the Philippines are located. This initiative serves as a model for future consolidation and countrywide premises planning.

Looking ahead, the United Nations in the Philippines plans to continue its BOS strategy in 2025 and further accelerate efficiency efforts through the rollout of the Common Back Office, with preparations scheduled for 2025 and full implementation expected by 2026.

## Showcasing gender progress

The United Nations facilitated the meaningful engagement of women in public interest processes, such as the participation of around 200 women and women's rights organizations in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao to ensure women's voices are reflected in the assessment of the country's progress on the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action. With United Nations technical assistance, a network of service care providers specifically for women affected by drug use was established in pilot sites in three major cities to capacitate service providers on gender-responsive care and establish support and referral networks.

Progress on gender equality initiatives supported by the United Nations is closely monitored in the United Nations's results framework using 22 gender-sensitive output-level performance indicators. For 2024, targets for 11 out of 22 (50 per cent) of these gender-sensitive indicators were achieved, 8 were mostly achieved, 2 were partially achieved and 1 was not achieved.

Joint advocacy on gender equality and women's empowerment was a particularly high priority as part of the UNCT's anti-discrimination campaign in 2024. The United Nations advocated for the integration of "gender-responsiveness and disability inclusion in disaster risk reduction" at the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in October 2024. Complementing the United Nations' public engagement efforts were internal sessions for staff to raise awareness and understanding of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, sex characteristics as well as the pending legislation on anti-discrimination.

### Gender progress status

Minimum requirements				
	Missing	Approaching	Meeting	Exceeding
2023 vs 2024 progress status				
	↓ Deterioration	→ Maintained	↑ Progress	
	2022	2023	2024	
1.1. Common Country Analysis	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	→
1.2. Cooperation Framework Outcomes	Missing	Missing	Missing	→
1.3. Cooperation Framework Indicators	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	→
2.1. Joint Programs	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	→
2.2. Communication and Advocacy	Missing	Approaching	Exceeding	↑
2.3. Cooperation Framework M&E	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	→
3.1. Government Engagement	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	→
3.2. GEWE CSO Engagement	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	→
4.1. Leadership	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	→
4.2. Organizational Culture	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	→
4.3. Gender Parity	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	→
5.1. Gender Coordination Mechanism	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	→
5.2. Gender Capacities	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	→
6.1. Financial Resources	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	→
7.1. GEWE Results	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	→



Photo: UN Philippines

## Transparency of disability inclusion

The United Nations maintained its focus on promoting disability inclusion in its programming and policy advice to all stakeholders in the Philippines. One initiative was the collaboration with government partners including the National Council on Disability Affairs, the Sub-committee on Children with Disabilities of the Council for the Welfare of Children, NEDA, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and DOH to map available data and to improve data on persons with disabilities. This included collecting data, addressing gaps and developing methodologies and frameworks. This initiative created key resources to integrate data on persons with disabilities into broader child-focused and provincial-level analyses facilitating more inclusive disability-related data-informed programming, monitoring and policy advocacy.

In 2024, organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) took part in the Enhancing Resilient Communities Flagship pilot process of talking to communities for disaster preparedness and response. During the visit of United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed to the Philippines in October 2024, OPDs as well as government officials exchanged views on ways to protect, promote and fulfil the human rights of persons with disabilities.

The United Nations continued to champion disability inclusion internally and through its programmatic delivery as seen in interventions, consultations and participation in events such as the Women with Disabilities Summit in October 2024, International Sign Language and Human Rights Day celebrations across the country as well as the visits of the Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs and the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development. The United Nations Communications Group received digital accessibility training to enhance web content creation and digital engagement; efforts to make all United Nations Philippines digital content fully accessible are under way, with targeted completion by mid-2025.

### Disability inclusion

Minimum requirements			
Missing	Approaching	Meeting	Exceeding
2023 vs 2024 progress status			
Deterioration	Maintained	Progress	
	2022	2023	2024
1. Leadership	Approaching	Meeting	Exceeding
2. Strategic Planning	Approaching	Meeting	Exceeding
3. Cooperation Framework	Missing	Meeting	Exceeding
4. Coordination	Approaching	Meeting	Exceeding
5. Consultation with OPDs	Approaching	Meeting	Missing
6. Accessibility (UN premises)	Missing	Approaching	Meeting
7. Accessibility of external venues and in procurement	Missing	Approaching	Approaching
8. Joint Programmes	Missing	Approaching	Approaching
9. Data	Missing	Meeting	Exceeding
10. Monitoring and Evaluation	Missing	Meeting	Exceeding
11. Humanitarian	Meeting	Meeting	Exceeding
12. Employment	Missing	Meeting	Exceeding
13. Capacity development for UN Staff	Missing	Meeting	Exceeding
14. Communications	Missing	Meeting	Exceeding

Photo: UN Philippines





## Transparency of youth results

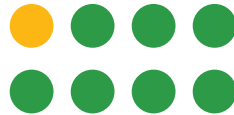
### Number of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and their progress status

● Getting ready ● Moving forward ● At milestone

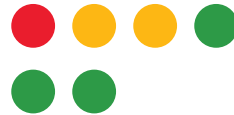
**Governments support (8 KPIs)**



**SDCF (8 KPIs)**



**Leadership, culture, capacities (6 KPIs)**



**Knowledge, communications/advocacy (4 KPIs)**



The United Nations, in partnership with the National Youth Commission and the Department of Education, leveraged International Youth Day to localize global discussions and bring Philippine youth's perspectives to the Pact for the Future and Declaration on Future Generations. Ahead of the Summit, the United Nations mobilized over 3,000 youth to take part in a poll on the U-Report platform, developed by UNICEF. The poll found that most Filipino youth taking part in the survey identified climate change, education, health and jobs as their top concerns. The main obstacles to employment and business are limited entry-level jobs (33 per cent) and poor economic conditions (26 per cent). Youth also cited issues with education (20 per cent) and AI (18 per cent). In a hypothetical scenario as President, many would prioritize education, health and the economy, while also addressing corruption, agriculture, poverty and the environment. Despite mixed views on the future, the majority remain hopeful. The 2024 Youth Scorecard demonstrated an overall progress in the aggregate of indicators on the previous year, from 62 to 69 per cent.



## Strengthening internal capacities while collaborating with stakeholders for a unified PSEA approach

To affirm its commitment to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) core principles and standards, the United Nations and partners developed and rolled out three localized training packages for 141 PSEA focal points at United Nations entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and partners. Additionally, 15 PSEA webinars, brown bags and learning exchange sessions were organized, engaging 278 focal points. A comprehensive mapping of 24 United Nations entities and 32 NGOs was conducted, with directories of PSEA focal points and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) reporting channels disseminated. The standard operating procedures for inter-agency referral of SEA complaints were also

updated to ensure prompt referrals and assistance to victims/survivors. These interventions have improved the accountability among organizations and agencies and have increased awareness among personnel and the communities, fostering a safer environment.

PSEA was further integrated into the CF through contributions to analytical products, inclusion of SEA indicators focused on awareness-raising and access to SEA reporting channels and outreach to government partners for national and sub-national PSEA reviews. The development of a government engagement strategy plan to institutionalize collaboration between the United Nations, NGOs and the government commenced in 2024.



Photo: UN Philippines



PHILIPPINES NETWORK

**PSEA**  
PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL  
EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE



PSEA was incorporated into the Humanitarian Needs and Priorities (HNP) Document for the Multiple Tropical Cyclones in November 2024. This facilitated resource mobilization for a cluster-wide implementation of PSEA interventions and the development of PSEA Quick Guides to support humanitarian entities in integrating PSEA into emergency response, preparedness and anticipatory action activities. Awareness-raising among the affected communities was strengthened in the early stage of emergency response. These resulted in increased coordination among entities ensuring that protection from sexual exploitation and abuse was a priority.

The United Nations and partners supported the passage of the Bangsamoro Autonomy Act No. 62 or the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Act of 2024 and

the explicit inclusion of provisions on prohibited acts of SEA in humanitarian context. The PSEA Network supported the Bangsamoro Transition Authority with better integrating PSEA into the Bangsamoro Gender and Development Code (Parliament Bill No. 336).

To increase the capacities of national and local CSOs, an NGO Strengthening Strategy Plan was developed and its implementation initiated, in collaboration with the Philippine Council for NGO Certification and the Philippine Business for Social Progress. The PSEA Network continued supporting evidence-based advocacy and programming, including community consultations to co-design PSEA communication materials. The recognition of voices from CSOs working in the field is vital in improving evidence-based PSEA programming and implementation.







### CHAPTER 3

# UNITED NATIONS PRIORITIES IN 2025

Photo: IOM



As the Philippines progresses to become an upper middle-income country, development needs are shifting. The United Nations, which has long played a critical role in disaster response, poverty reduction and key development areas, continues to recalibrate its strategies and capacities to align with the country's evolving priorities.

In 2025, the United Nations in the Philippines will enhance its efforts to leverage global public goods, expertise and knowledge from the international community to high-level policy support, capacity enhancement, catalytic innovation, modelling and scalable investments.

This work will progressively rely less on traditional, Official Development Assistance-based support and disaster response work and focus more on supporting multi-sectoral and nationally owned interventions at scale. This will be achieved through leveraging investments by international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, private capital, public-private partnerships and crucially, domestic financing.

Additionally, the United Nations will strengthen support for the Philippines' leadership and efforts to share its best practices, lessons learned, domestic excellence and innovation beyond its borders, thereby contributing to the global community.

Key enablers that will determine the success of CF implementation in 2025 and beyond:



Support for human capital investment at all levels will remain a precondition for long-term sustainable economic growth. Addressing financing gaps for human development, particularly at the LGU level, will be crucial to expand coverage of developmental benefits towards universality. Strong advocacy and supportive action for adequate financing and strengthened capacities will be essential strategies.



Coordination, partnerships and alliances will pave the way to success. Recognizing the complexity and realizing the potential of vertical (national-LGU), multi-sectoral and inter-departmental collaboration will be key. Efforts to facilitate seamless coordination, particularly between national and subnational levels, must be prioritized.



Data quality and availability will drive effective decision-making. Ensuring and promoting data quality and availability in multiple thematic sectors is a precondition for effective trend analysis, resource allocation and policy development. Approaches to support these include technical assistance on datasets and data analysis, digitalization of data collection and management and transparency.

Unlocking the potential of administrative processes and decision-making will lead to more inclusive, impactful and equitable progress for all in the Philippines.



# Annexes

## Annex 1: United Nations Joint Programmes / initiatives in the Philippines in 2024

Title	SDGs and CF Outcomes	Duration	Participating UN entities	Total Budget / Source of Funding (in US\$)
1 Technical cooperation and capacity-building for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3, 5, 16, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	Aug 2021 - Oct 2024	<b>OHCHR</b> , UNODC, UNOCT, UNESCO	<b>\$10.2 million</b> Multi-donor, country-level pooled funding + bilateral contributions \$2.23 million (United Nations co-financing) \$7.98 million (for resource mobilization)
				<b>Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Deposits</b> Australia / \$684,157 Norway / \$863,028 UK / \$526,252 Switzerland / \$529,636 Netherlands / \$328,055 Ireland / \$21,426 Philippines / \$200,000 USA / \$125,000
				<b>Bilateral</b> Australia / \$88,910 European Union / \$414,640 Germany / \$273,214
2 Inclusive, Competitive and Responsible Digital Philippines (Digital-PINAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic development and innovation</li> </ul>	Sep 2024 – Aug 2027	<b>UNDP</b> , ILO, ITC	<b>\$5 million</b> Joint SDG Fund / \$3 million United Nations co-financing / \$2 million  Targeted Financial Leverage: \$21.21 million
3 Localize to Realize: Accelerating SDG implementation for local and vulnerable groups and communities of women, indigenous peoples and informal settler families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5, 8, 11, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	July 2024 – May 2025	<b>UN Habitat</b> , UN Women	<b>\$300,000</b> Joint SDG Fund / \$250,000 United Nations co-financing / \$50,000
4 Supporting the acceleration of decent job creation and enhancing social protection for just transition in the Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 8, 10, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic development and innovation</li> </ul>	Sept 2024 – July 2025	<b>ILO</b> , UNDP and UNICEF (tech partner)	<b>\$626,000</b> Joint SDG Fund / \$200,000 United Nations co-financing / \$426,000

	Title	SDGs and CF Outcomes	Duration	Participating UN entities	Total Budget / Source of Funding (in US\$)
5	Contributing to Sustainable Peace in the BARMM by Supporting IDP Inclusion and Displacement Resolution Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	Dec 2023 Nov 2025	<b>UNDP, IOM, UNHCR</b>	<b>\$3 million</b> United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
6	Accelerating the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy Southern Leyte and Samar in the Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3, 5</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	Nov 2022 - Dec 2026	<b>UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</b>	<b>\$8.5 million</b> Republic of Korea through Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) / \$6.5 million GPH co-financing / \$1 million United Nations co-financing / \$1 million
7	Empowering Women for Sustainable Peace in the BARMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5, 6</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	Apr 2022 -- Mar 2027* costed time extension	<b>UN Women, UNDP</b>	<b>\$3.4 million (CAD 4.5 million)*</b> Global Affairs Canada  *Including top-up funds
8	Enhancing resilient and gender-responsive agriculture-based livelihoods of returned Women and Youth IDPs in post-conflict communities in Maguindanao – BARMM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2, 5, 8, 16</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	Jan 2022 – Aug 2025*  *No cost extension	<b>UNFPA, FAO</b>	<b>\$2 million</b> DFAT Australia
9	Farmers – Fisherfolks’ Advancement and Integration to Resilient Value Chains in BARMM (FAIR-VALUE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2, 9</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic development and innovation</li> </ul>	Jan 2024 – Sep 2026	<b>IOM, ITC, FAO</b>	<b>\$3.1 million (€3 million)</b> EU Delegation
10	Strengthening of the health system and COVID-19 vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3, 5, 9, 10, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>		<b>UNICEF, WHO</b>	<b>\$5.07 (AUD 7.5 million)</b> DFAT Australia
11	Reduction in the number of new HIV infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3, 5, 10, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	Mar 2024 – Dec 2028	<b>UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNODC, WHO</b>	<b>\$5.76 million (Total)</b> DFAT Australia / \$2.27 million Global Fund / \$12,000 Japanese Supplementary Fund / \$10,000 USA PEPFAR / \$133,982 United Nations co-financing / \$3.34 million

	Title	SDGs and CF Outcomes	Duration	Participating UN entities	Total Budget / Source of Funding (in US\$)
<b>REGIONAL</b>					
12	GEF-GOLD Mongolia-Philippines Contribution Toward the Elimination of Mercury in The Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Sector: From Miners to Refiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3, 8, 12</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic development and innovation</li> </ul>	2019 – Sept 2025	UNEP, UNIDO	<b>\$1.74 million</b> Global Environment Facility (GEF)
13	Ship to Shore Rights Southeast Asia (S2SR SEA): Promoting regular and safe labour migration among Southeast Asian countries in the fishing and seafood processing sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8, 10</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	1 Aug 2020 – 31 Jul 2024	ILO, IOM (regional), and UNDP	<b>€10 million / \$10.7 million</b> EU Delegation (ASEAN, scope of work includes the Philippines)
<b>TRIPARTITE PARTNERSHIP (World Bank, Government of the Philippines, United Nations)</b>					
14	Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2, 6, 17</li> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	2022-2025	UNICEF, UNOPS in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities	<b>\$36.3 million*</b> Philippines
<b>2025 PIPELINE</b>					
15	Protect and Invest in the Filipino Workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 4, 8, 10, 13, 17</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic development and innovation</li> </ul>	Jan 2025 – Jan 2027	ILO, UNICEF, WB with UNDP (tech partner)	<b>\$500,000</b> United Nations Joint SDG fund / \$250,000 RSR-ADSP UTF M-GA Window / \$250,000
16	Safe Migration and Decent Work for Climate Change Resilience in ASEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 8, 10, 13</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic development and innovation</li> </ul>	24 months	UNDP, ILO	<b>\$2.7 million</b> Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Multi-country: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand
17	Localizing the Safe System Approach with Sustainable Domestic Financing via Public Private Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human capital development, inclusion, and resilience building</li> </ul>	24 months	WHO, PAHO, UNOPS	<b>\$500,000</b> United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund Multi-country: Honduras, Mozambique, Philippines
18	Catalyze inclusive, climate-resilient food systems and stimulate local green economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1, 2, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17</li> <li>• Sustainable economic development, decent work, and innovation</li> </ul> Duration: 36 months	36 months (3 years)	WFP, FAO, UN Women Total	<b>\$2-3 million</b> United Nations Joint SDG Fund



## Annex 2: United Nations Philippines knowledge products

Produced or supported by the United Nations Country Team in the Philippines; released between January 2023 and November 2024.

UN ENTITY	TITLE	DATE	HYPERLINK
FAO	The Impact of Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security 2023: Avoiding and reducing losses through investment in resilience**	13 October 2023	<a href="https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/069ceb86-59b2-4b6e-90e0-b7bd26a58c76/content">https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/069ceb86-59b2-4b6e-90e0-b7bd26a58c76/content</a>
FAO	FAO Aquaculture News July 2024 No. 68*	5 July 2024	<a href="https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/5bc4a3b8-331b-434f-ae3e-43fa7096d44c/content">https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/5bc4a3b8-331b-434f-ae3e-43fa7096d44c/content</a>
FAO	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2024 Blue Transformation in Action**	14 October 2024	<a href="https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/f985caed-cc7a-457e-8107-7ce16c6ef209/content">https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/f985caed-cc7a-457e-8107-7ce16c6ef209/content</a>
FAO	The State of Food and Agriculture 2024 Value-Driven Transformation of Agrifood Systems**	8 November 2024	<a href="https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/fc65268c-8452-4741-875e-cede7ba2060f/content">https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/fc65268c-8452-4741-875e-cede7ba2060f/content</a>
ILO	Integrated approaches for formalization in Asia and the Pacific*	26 April 2024	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/publications/integrated-approaches-formalization-asia-and-pacific">https://www.ilo.org/publications/integrated-approaches-formalization-asia-and-pacific</a>
ILO	Asia–Pacific Employment and Social Outlook 2024: Promoting decent work and social justice to manage ageing societies*	28 May 2024	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/Asia-pacific-employment-social-outlook-2024%20%28web%29.pdf">https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/Asia-pacific-employment-social-outlook-2024%20%28web%29.pdf</a>
ILO	Measuring Sustainable Development Goal indicator 10.7.1 on the recruitment costs of migrant workers: Results of the 2019 Philippine survey on overseas Filipinos	31 May 2024	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/publications/measuring-sustainable-development-goal-indicator-1071-recruitment-costs-1">https://www.ilo.org/publications/measuring-sustainable-development-goal-indicator-1071-recruitment-costs-1</a>
ILO	Impact study on water and gender: The experience of Maguindanao in the Philippines	11 June 2024	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/publications/impact-study-water-and-gender-experience-maguindanao-philippines">https://www.ilo.org/publications/impact-study-water-and-gender-experience-maguindanao-philippines</a>
ILO	World Social Protection Report 2024–26: Universal social protection for climate action and a just transition**	24 September 2024	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf">https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf</a>
ILO	Philippine health laws and policies relevant to Overseas Filipinos and their families: Mapping and rapid analysis	18 November 2024	<a href="https://www.ilo.org/publications/philippine-health-laws-and-policies-relevant-overseas-filipinos-and-their">https://www.ilo.org/publications/philippine-health-laws-and-policies-relevant-overseas-filipinos-and-their</a>
Philippines Inter-Agency PSEA Network with support from IOM	SEA Risk Register Risk Analysis, Findings, and Recommendations from the 2023 Inter-Agency Risk Assessment in the BARMM	December 2023	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/15rlvC_tnxDz-CI8YQsJHMFVP0FZR_tQpW/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/15rlvC_tnxDz-CI8YQsJHMFVP0FZR_tQpW/view</a>
UNDP	SDG Budget Tagging Exercise for the Philippines	16 July 2023	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/sdg-budget-tagging-report">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/sdg-budget-tagging-report</a>
UNDP	2022 Development Finance Assessment Report	16 July 2023	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/2022-development-finance-assessment-report">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/2022-development-finance-assessment-report</a>
UNDP	Bike Lane Master Plan Network Planning for the Establishment of Bike Lanes in Metro Manila, Cebu, and Metro Davao	4 September 2023	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/undp-dotr-bike-lane-master-plan">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/undp-dotr-bike-lane-master-plan</a>
UNDP	Social Entrepreneurship on Human Mobility in Urban Settings among Young People in South and Southeast Asia*	5 October 2023	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/social-entrepreneurship-human-mobility-urban-settings-among-young-people-south-and-southeast-asia">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/social-entrepreneurship-human-mobility-urban-settings-among-young-people-south-and-southeast-asia</a>

UN ENTITY	TITLE	DATE	HYPERLINK
UNDP	Her Seat at the Table: A Research Compilation on Women's Electoral Participation in the Philippines	19 November 2023	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/her-seat-table-research-compilation-womens-electoral-participation-philippines">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/her-seat-table-research-compilation-womens-electoral-participation-philippines</a>
UNDP	From Informality to Inclusion: Exploring the Informal Economy Landscape in Marawi City through a Systems Approach	18 March 2024	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/informality-inclusion-exploring-informal-economy-landscape-marawi-city-through-systems-approach">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/informality-inclusion-exploring-informal-economy-landscape-marawi-city-through-systems-approach</a>
UNDP	Philippine SDG Investor Map	20 March 2024	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/philippine-sdg-investor-map">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/philippine-sdg-investor-map</a>
UNDP	Baseline for Circular Economy in the Philippines: A Data Compilation	22 April 2024	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/baseline-circular-economy-philippines">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/baseline-circular-economy-philippines</a>
UNDP	Rethinking Circular Economy: Integrating Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion	13 May 2024	<a href="https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/rethinking-circular-economy-integrating-gender-equality-disability-and-social-inclusion">https://www.undp.org/philippines/publications/rethinking-circular-economy-integrating-gender-equality-disability-and-social-inclusion</a>
UNDP	Combatting plastic pollution for sustainable development: A snapshot of UNDP's work in 12 countries	27 November 2024	<a href="https://www.undp.org/chemicals-waste/publications/combating-plastic-pollution-sustainable-development-snapshot-undps-work-12-countries">https://www.undp.org/chemicals-waste/publications/combating-plastic-pollution-sustainable-development-snapshot-undps-work-12-countries</a>
UN-Habitat	The Resilient and Green Human Settlements Framework	24 May 2023	<a href="https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/resilient-and-green-human-settlements-framework/">https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/resilient-and-green-human-settlements-framework/</a>
UN-Habitat	Road to Resilience: Highlights of BCRUPD's work for climate resilience and urban development	26 July 2023	<a href="https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/road-to-resilience-highlights-of-bcrupds-work-for-climate-resilience-and-urban-development/">https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/road-to-resilience-highlights-of-bcrupds-work-for-climate-resilience-and-urban-development/</a>
UN-Habitat	Provincial Climate Risk Diagnostics Tool Short Note on Recommendations for the Use of the Provincial Climate Risk Diagnostics (PCRD) in Planning	30 August 2023	<a href="https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/short-note-on-recommendations-for-the-use-of-the-provincial-climate-risk-diagnostics-pcrd-in-planning/">https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/short-note-on-recommendations-for-the-use-of-the-provincial-climate-risk-diagnostics-pcrd-in-planning/</a>
UN-Habitat	People's Process in Community-based Plastics Circularity Social Enterprise Development	14 December 2023	<a href="https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/people-process-community-based-plastics-circularity-social-enterprise-development/">https://unhabitat.org.ph/knowledge-hub/people-process-community-based-plastics-circularity-social-enterprise-development/</a>
UN-Habitat	Localizing Marine Litter Actions: Vol. 1 Developing the City/Municipal Plan of Action on Marine Litter	2023	<a href="https://unhabitat.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/NPOA-ML-Localization-Vol1-version-05.pdf">https://unhabitat.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/NPOA-ML-Localization-Vol1-version-05.pdf</a>
UN-Habitat	Localizing Marine Litter Actions: Vol. 2 Implementing the City/Municipal Plan of Action on Marine Litter	2023	<a href="https://unhabitat.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/HOCCI_NPOA-ML-Localization-Volume-2_web_25July2024.pdf">https://unhabitat.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/HOCCI_NPOA-ML-Localization-Volume-2_web_25July2024.pdf</a>
UNHCR	Displaced and Disconnected: Understanding the legal and regulatory barriers to accessing mobile connectivity and digital financial services faced by refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons and stateless applicants in the Philippines.	April 2023	<a href="https://www.unhcr.org/innovation/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Displaced-Disconnected-Philippines.pdf#:~:text=It%20explores%20the%20current%20situation%20of%20refugees%20in,these%20services%2C%20thereby%20strengthening%20their%20overall%20social%20protection.">https://www.unhcr.org/innovation/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Displaced-Disconnected-Philippines.pdf#:~:text=It%20explores%20the%20current%20situation%20of%20refugees%20in,these%20services%2C%20thereby%20strengthening%20their%20overall%20social%20protection.</a>
UNICEF	Improve the quality of education through learning assessment	January 2023	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/southeast-asia-primary-learning-metrics-2019">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/southeast-asia-primary-learning-metrics-2019</a>
UNICEF	Development of a Socio-Emotional Skills Assessment in the Philippines: Global and local agenda	January 2024	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/development-socio-emotional-skills-assessment-philippines">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/development-socio-emotional-skills-assessment-philippines</a>

UN ENTITY	TITLE	DATE	HYPERLINK
UNICEF	Children's 'lived experience' of the food environment in the Philippines	March 2023	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/6201/file/Children%E2%80%99s%E2%80%98lived%20experience%E2%80%99%20of%20the%20food%20environment%20in%20the%20Philippines.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/6201/file/Children%E2%80%99s%E2%80%98lived%20experience%E2%80%99%20of%20the%20food%20environment%20in%20the%20Philippines.pdf</a>
UNICEF	Addressing nutrition vulnerability in infants under six months in the Philippines: A call to transform care for at-risk mothers and infants	October 2023	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/addressing-nutrition-vulnerability-infants-under-six-months-philippines">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/addressing-nutrition-vulnerability-infants-under-six-months-philippines</a>
UNICEF	A comprehensive nutrient gap assessment in the Philippines: Estimating micronutrient gaps during the complementary feeding period	October 2023	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/7296/file/Comprehensive%20nutrient%20gap%20assessment.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/7296/file/Comprehensive%20nutrient%20gap%20assessment.pdf</a>
UNICEF	Support Multigrade Schools with Digital Technology: Learning recovery from Typhoon Odette in the Philippines	January 2023	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/7361/file/MG%20Research%20Brief.pdf">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/media/7361/file/MG%20Research%20Brief.pdf</a>
UNICEF	Delivering Essential Nutrition Services Through Community Action in the Philippines	May 2024	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/delivering-essential-nutrition-services-through-community-action-philippines">https://www.unicef.org/philippines/reports/delivering-essential-nutrition-services-through-community-action-philippines</a>
UNICEF	Determining Optimal Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Cutoffs Maximizing Admission of Wasted Children to Treatment in the Philippines	August 2024	<a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2408.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2408.pdf</a>
UNICEF	Examining the Effects of 4Ps Participation on Nutritional Outcomes in the Philippines	November 2024	<a href="https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2420.pdf">https://pidswebs.pids.gov.ph/CDN/document/pidsdps2420.pdf</a>
UNICEF	Situation of Children: Philippines		<a href="https://situationofchildren.org/ph">https://situationofchildren.org/ph</a>
UNFPA/ UNICEF	Longitudinal Cohort Study on the Filipino Child (LCSFC)		<a href="https://situationofchildren.org/ph/LCSFC">https://situationofchildren.org/ph/LCSFC</a>
UNODC	Casinos, cyber fraud and trafficking in persons for forced criminality in Southeast Asia*	August 2023	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2023/TiP_for_FC_Summary_Policy_Brief.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2023/TiP_for_FC_Summary_Policy_Brief.pdf</a>
UNODC	Synthetic Drugs in East and Southeast Asia: Latest developments and challenges*	2023	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2023/Synthetic_Drugs_in_East_and_Southeast_Asia_2023.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2023/Synthetic_Drugs_in_East_and_Southeast_Asia_2023.pdf</a>
UNODC	Casinos, Money Laundering, Underground Banking, and Transnational Organized Crime in East and Southeast Asia: A Hidden and Accelerating Threat*	January 2024	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2024/Casino_Underground_Banking_Report_2024.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2024/Casino_Underground_Banking_Report_2024.pdf</a>
UNODC	Bribery in the Conduct of Business, Addressing Corruption in Public Procurement, and Laundering and Recovery of Proceeds of Crime: A Study on the Main Areas for Enhanced Cooperation among IPEF Partners*	June 2024	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2024/IPEF_study.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2024/IPEF_study.pdf</a>
UNODC	Handbook on Islam in Places of Detention: A Practical Guide for Custodial Officers in the Philippines	June 2024	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/res/justice-and-prison-reform/cpcj-prison-reform.html/Handbook_on_Islam_in_Places_of_Detention.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/res/justice-and-prison-reform/cpcj-prison-reform.html/Handbook_on_Islam_in_Places_of_Detention.pdf</a>
UNODC	Transnational Organized Crime and the Convergence of Cyber-Enabled Fraud, Underground Banking and Technological Innovation in Southeast Asia: A Shifting Threat Landscape*	October 2024	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2024/TOC_Convergence_Report_2024.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/roseap/uploads/documents/Publications/2024/TOC_Convergence_Report_2024.pdf</a>
UNODC	Preventing and Countering Cybercrime in Asia: Building a Gender Inclusive Ecosystem for Cyber Professionals*	2024	<a href="https://www.unodc.org/documents/Cybercrime/publications/preventing_and_countering_cybercrime_in_asia_building_a_gender_inclusive_ecosystem_for_cyber_professionals_web.pdf?v=1.1">https://www.unodc.org/documents/Cybercrime/publications/preventing_and_countering_cybercrime_in_asia_building_a_gender_inclusive_ecosystem_for_cyber_professionals_web.pdf?v=1.1</a>

UN ENTITY	TITLE	DATE	HYPERLINK
UNIDO	Digital skills in the Global South: Gaps, needs, and progress*	August 2023	<a href="https://iap.unido.org/articles/digital-skills-global-south-gaps-needs-and-progress">https://iap.unido.org/articles/digital-skills-global-south-gaps-needs-and-progress</a>
UNIDO	The new era of industrial policy in Asia-Pacific: from SDG assessment to policy solutions*	2024	<a href="https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-10/IID%20Policy%20Brief%2014%20-%20Asia-Pacific%20Industrial%20Policy.pdf">https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-10/IID%20Policy%20Brief%2014%20-%20Asia-Pacific%20Industrial%20Policy.pdf</a>
UNIDO	Bridging the AI Divide: Empowering Developing Countries through Manufacturing**	July 2024	<a href="https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-10/IID%20Policy%20Brief%2012_0.pdf">https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-10/IID%20Policy%20Brief%2012_0.pdf</a>
UNIDO	Working Paper: Circular Economy, Pollution and Chemicals**	July 2024	<a href="https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-07/GACERE-Working-paper-Circular-Economy-Pollution.pdf">https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-07/GACERE-Working-paper-Circular-Economy-Pollution.pdf</a>
UNIDO	Industrial Development Report 2024**	2024	<a href="https://www.unido.org/idr/idr2024#/">https://www.unido.org/idr/idr2024#/</a>
UNIDO	International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics**	2024	<a href="https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-11/YB-core-2024-year-book-pdf.pdf">https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-11/YB-core-2024-year-book-pdf.pdf</a>
UNIDO	UNIDO AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR Accelerating inclusive and sustainable industrial development and economic transformation**	2024	<a href="https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-06/UNIDO%20AND%20THE%20PRIVATE%20SECTOR%20-%20Accelerating%20inclusive%20and%20sustainable%20industrial%20development%20and%20economic%20transformation.pdf">https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/unido-publications/2024-06/UNIDO%20AND%20THE%20PRIVATE%20SECTOR%20-%20Accelerating%20inclusive%20and%20sustainable%20industrial%20development%20and%20economic%20transformation.pdf</a>
WFP	2024 – Innovative Solutions to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction from Project LAWA – Local Adaptation to Water Access	May 2024	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-leaving-no-one-behind-bridging-gaps-social-protection">2024 – Innovative Solutions to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction from Project LAWA – Local Adaptation to Water Access   World Food Programme</a>
WFP	2024 – Leaving No One Behind: Bridging Gaps in Social Protection	August 2024	<a href="https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-leaving-no-one-behind-bridging-gaps-social-protection">https://www.wfp.org/publications/2024-leaving-no-one-behind-bridging-gaps-social-protection</a>
WFP	Philippine Climate Change and Food Security Analysis: Regional Report on Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	October 2024	<a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162016/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162016/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776</a>
WFP	Philippine Climate Change and Food Security Analysis: Regional Report on MIMAROPA	October 2024	<a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162017/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162017/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776</a>
WFP	Philippine Climate Change and Food Security Analysis: Regional Report on National Capital Region	October 2024	<a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162018/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162018/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776</a>
WFP	Philippine Climate Change and Food Security Analysis: Regional Report on SOCCSKSARGEN	October 2024	<a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162019/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162019/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776</a>
WFP	Philippine Climate Change and Food Security Analysis: Regional Report on Zamboanga Peninsula	October 2024	<a href="https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162020/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776">https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162020/download/?ga=2.190591790.48999177.1733702780-342873056.1733702776</a>

\*Regional coverage, including the Philippines. \*\*Global coverage

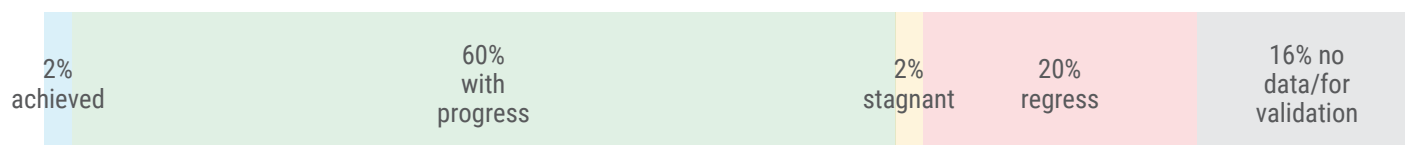


## Annex 3: South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives

	United Nations entity	Government counterpart	Duration	Partner
UNJP: Technical Cooperation and Capacity building for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Philippines (Sub-output 1.6.07)	OHCHR; UNODC UNOCT; UNESCO;	DOJ, DFA, DOH, DILG, DSWD, DOE, DDB, PHRCS, CHRP, PNP, PDEA, ATC-PMC, SC-OCA, BJMP, BuCor, PPA, PPSC	Aug 2021 – July 2024	Australia, Argentina, EU, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Switzerland, UK, USA
Fortifying foundations for corrections in PCVE and working towards jail and prison decongestion (Sub-output 1.6.23)	UNODC	BJMP	Jan 2024 – Dec 2028	Brazil, Mexico Australia
Promote the Philippines role in South-South and Triangular Cooperation in disaster risk reduction in the region (Sub-output 3.1.21)	UNDRR	NDRRMC, DENR, DOST	Jan 2024 – Dec 2028	Australia
Technical assistance to the Department of Agriculture to strengthen climate resilience and food security through south-south cooperation in adaptive rice production (Sub-Output 3.1.12)	UNIDO	DA	Jun 2025 – Dec 2028	Adaptation Fund
Institutionalization of Anticipatory Action (AA) and the development of adaptive and shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) programmes	WFP	OCD, DSWD, DOST	Feb 2024	Bangladesh
Innovative Mobile Kitchen Solutions	WFP	DSWD	Apr 2024	Indonesia
Strengthening Disaster Preparedness and Management	WFP	DSWD	Apr 2024	Indonesia
National Career and Productivity Fair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decent Employment for Youth in Cambodia project phase 3 (DEYIII), funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation,</li> <li>Promoting the Global Development Initiative with a Focus on South-South Cooperation in Employment in ASEAN project (ProSSCE-ASEAN),</li> <li>ILO/China Partnership Programme on Strengthening Skills Development in Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar through South-South and Triangular cooperation project funded by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China</li> </ul>	ILO		Oct 2024	Cambodia, China, South-East Asian countries, Switzerland
Promoting the Global Development Initiative with a Focus on South-South Cooperation in Employment in ASEAN (ProSSCE-ASEAN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disability-inclusive employment services, good practices, and leave no one behind (LNOB) in the labour market</li> <li>Digital transformation's impact on labour and employment</li> </ul>	ILO	DOLE		China, Cambodia, South-East Asian countries
Harnessing the EU's Generalized Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+) and Breaking into the EU Market with ARISE Plus Philippines	ITC	DTI		EU
Learning Best Practices to Enhance Gender Parity in Justice Sector Institutions	UN Women	DOJ, PNP-Regional Office-BARMM	July 2024	Pakistan
Study tours on labour migration. The study tours focused on labour mobility governance and the protection of labour migrants' rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Philippines' approach to safeguarding the human rights of labour migrants in all stages of migration.</li> <li>Understanding the Philippine experience in coordinating and expanding partnerships with governments of destination countries</li> </ul>	IOM	DFA, DMW, OWWA, DOLE, TESDA, SSS, BSP	May, July, August 2024	Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Indonesia, Kenya

	United Nations entity	Government counterpart	Duration	Partner
Study Visit: Gender Responsive Budgeting and Women's Leadership in the Philippines	UNDP	Ministry of Women's Affairs (Cambodia), Ministry of Economy and Finance (Cambodia)	October 7-9, 2024	Cambodia
International Conference on Women, Peace and Security featuring best practice on various aspects of the WPS agenda, such as the role of women in peace processes, the implementation of National Action Plans, financing strategies for WPS initiatives, and the intersection of gender inequities, climate, peace, and security	UNDP	OPAPRU, BWC	28-30 October 2024	Indonesia, Cambodia, Ghana, UK, Canada, Australia
Online peer-to-peer learning between Fiji and the Philippines on the blue economy	UNDP (with BRH)	DOF, DENR, BSP, SEC	May 30	Fiji, UK FCDO

## Annex 4: Results framework



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target (2028)	Performance	Status	Data source	Remarks	Alignment
IN1.01	Maternal mortality ratio decreased (per 100,000 live births)	144 (2020 from PSA). 70.6 from DOH	126	154 (2021 from PSA) 62.9 (from DOH in 2023)	Regress	PSA Estimates and DOH	PSA 2021 data and DOH 2023 data	PDP 1.1
IN1.02	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22 (2022)	11.52	22 (2022)	No data	National Demographic and Health Survey	2022 data	SDG 3.2.s1
IN1.03	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	0.2 (2022)	-	0.24 (2023)	Stagnant	HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines (HARP), DOH	2023 data	SDG 3.3.1.p1
IN1.04	Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age decreased (%)	26.7 (2021)	17.9	23.6% (2023)	Progress	Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS), DOST-FNRI	2023 data	SDG 2.2.1
IN1.05	Prevalence of food insecurity in population decreased (%)	2.0 Severe, 33.4 M to S (2021)	0 Severe 24.4 M to S	2.7 Severe 31.4% M to S (2023)	Progress	ENNS	2023 data	SDG 2.1.2.p1
IN1.06	Prevalence of malnutrition for children under five years (wasting and overweight) (%) decreased	5.5 Wasting 3.9 Overweight (2021)	4.3 Wasting 3.5 Overweight	5.6% Wasting 3.7% overweight (2023)	Progress	ENNS	2023 data	SDG 2.2.2
IN1.07	Proportion of learners achieving at least "Proficient" in the National Achievement Test" - Mathematics increased (%)	For "Grade 3" (Elementary) 27.1 For "Grade 6" (Elementary) 17.6 For "Grade 10" (Secondary) 13.1 For "Grade 12" (Secondary) 2.8 (2018)	For "Grade 3" (Elementary) 66.0 For "Grade 6" (Elementary) 66.4 For "Grade 10" (Secondary) 69.6 For "Grade 12" (Secondary) 43.0	Grade 3 49.34 Grade 6 55.84 Grade 10 17.42 Grade 12 10.63 (2024)	Progress	National Achievement Test (NAT), DepEd	2024 data	PDP 1.2.1

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target (2028)	Performance	Status	Data source	Remarks	Alignment
IN1.08	Proportion of learners achieving at least "Proficient" in the National Achievement Test" - Reading increased (%)	For "Grade 3" (Elementary) 56.0	For "Grade 3" (Elementary) 77.2	Grade 3 66.5	Progress	NAT, DepEd	2024 data	PDP 1.2.1
		For "Grade 6" (Elementary) 17.7	For "Grade 6" (Elementary) 69.5	Grade 6 69.33				
		For "Grade 10" (Secondary) 36.4	For "Grade 10" (Secondary) 73.2	Grade 10 42.43				
		For "Grade 12" (Secondary) 24 (2018)	For "Grade 12" (Secondary) 59.0	Grade 12 15.06 (2024)				
IN1.09	Poverty incidence decreased (%)	18.1 (2021)	8.8-9.0	15.5% (2023)	Progress	Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), PSA	2023 data	SDG 1.2.1
IN1.10	Total government expenditures on social protection programs as a percentage to gross domestic product (%)	2.7 (2021)	5.25	2.81 (2024)	Progress	Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) Table in the Budget of Expenditure and Source of Funding (BESF), DBM	2024 data	
IN1.11	Percentage of families covered with social insurance (%)	83.8 (2020)	100	86.8 (2022)	Progress	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey	2022 data	PDP 3.2
IN1.12	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100.000 population)	8.0 (2020)	1.68	8 (2020)	No data	PSA, DOH	No latest data available	SDG 3.6.1
IN1.13	Corruption Perception Index	33 (2022)	36	34 (2023)	Progress	Transparency International	2023 data	PDP 14.16.6
IN1.14	Open Budget Index score (%)	68 (2021)	73	75 (2023)	Regress	DBM	2023 data	PDP 14.16.6
IN1.15	Percentage of children (aged 1-14 years) who have experienced at least one form of discipline	59 (2022)	54	59 (2022)	No data	NDHS	2022 data	



Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target (2028)	Performance	Status	Data source	Remarks	Alignment
IN1.16	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	11.9 (2022)	10.6 (2030) *Target to be updated by the Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children	11.9 (2022)	No data	NDHS, PSA	2022 data	SDG 5.2.1
IN1.17	Congestion rate in jail and prison facilities reduced	390 Jail, 304 Prison facilities (July 2022)	290 Jail, 262 Prison facilities	291 Jail, 348 Prison facilities (Dec. 2024)	Regress	BJMP, BuCor	2024 data	PDP 13.2.3
IN1.18	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	28.7 National, 29.1 Local governments (2019)	~50.0 National, ~50.0 Local governments (*2030)	28 National, 29.4 Local (2023) a) National Parliament: In the House of Representatives, women hold 28.0% of the seats. In the Senate, women occupy 29.2% of the seats. b) Local Governments: Women hold 29.4% of elected positions in local government deliberative bodies. c) Executive Positions/Ministers (Cabinet): Women comprise 53% of managerial positions in the Philippine (Source:PSA 2023)	Progress	Election Records and Statistics Department (ERSD), Commission on Elections (Comelec)	2023 data	SDG 5.5.1
IN1.19	Percentage of implementation of peace agreements completed: Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro	43 (2021)	100	31.5 (2023)	Regress	OPAPRU reports	2023 data	
IN2.01	Unemployment rate (%) *Further disaggregation of data is encouraged by age, PWDs, among others in accordance with SDG Target 8.5	5.4 (2022)	4.0-5.0	4 (2024)	Achieved	PSA	2024 data	SDG 8.5.2

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target (2028)	Performance	Status	Data source	Remarks	Alignment
IN2.02	Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rate in manufacturing sector increased (%)	5.0 (2022)	8.0-9.5	4.6 (Q3 of 2024) Source: PSA	Regress	NIA, PSA	Q3 2024 data	
IN2.03	Growth in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (AFF) Gross Value Added (GVA) increased (%), in constant prices)	0.8 (Q1-Q3 2022)	1.8-3.3	1.18 (2023)	Progress	PSA	2023 data	
IN2.04	Female labour force participation rate (%) *Further disaggregation of data is encouraged by age, sector, type of employment/work, job level, urban-rural, among others	51.7 (2022)	52-54	ILO: 53.7 (Preliminary, Jan-Nov 2024)	Progress	Labor Force Survey (LFS), PSA	Preliminary data from 2024	
IN2.05	Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)	Top 45% Score: 61.9 (2019)	Top 33% Score: 65.1	Rank 52; Score: 52.64 (2024)	Regress	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report (WEF GCR)	2024 data	PDP 10
IN2.06	PH foreign direct investments (FDI) to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio increased (%)	2.7 (2021)	2.0-5.0	1.13 (Based on UNCTAD: <a href="https://unctadstat.unctad.org/CountryProfile/GeneralProfile/en-GB/608/index.html">https://unctadstat.unctad.org/CountryProfile/GeneralProfile/en-GB/608/index.html</a> )  2.04 (Reference: BSP <a href="https://www.bsp.gov.ph/SitePages/MediaAndResearch/MediaDisp.aspx?ItemId=7026">https://www.bsp.gov.ph/SitePages/MediaAndResearch/MediaDisp.aspx?ItemId=7026</a> )	Progress	UNCTAD FDI and GDP data	2023 data	
IN2.07	Volume of digital payments over total retail payment transactions in the country (%)	30.3 (2021)	60.0-70.0	52.8 (2023) Source: BSP 2023 Report on E-Payments Measurement )	Progress	Payments and Currency Management Sector (PCMS) Payments Dashboard, BSP	2023 data	
IN2.08	Revenue generated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) increased	15,474 (2019)	4,605	11,739,351 million (2022)	For validation	Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry	2022 data	

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target (2028)	Performance	Status	Data source	Remarks	Alignment
IN2.09	Number of agricultural and residential land free patents issued to women	22,180 (2021)	-	33491 (2023)	Progress	Land Management Bureau (LMB), DENR	2023 data	SDG 5.a.1.p1.1
IN2.10	Employment generated from the services sector increased ('000s)	2,424 (2022)	-	1,194 (November 2024p - November 2023f)	Regress	LFS, Regional Development Councils, DOLE Regional Offices	2023 data	
IN2.11	Percentage of youth not in employment, education, and training (NEET)	12.6 (2022)	11.3–13.3	ILO: 13.8% (2024)	Regress	LFS, PSA	2024 data	SDG 8.6.1
IN2.12	Global Innovation Index (GII)	56th (2023)	43rd	53 (2024)	Progress	GII Annual Report, World Intellectual Property Organization	2024 data	
IN3.1	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0.446 Deaths, 0.0240 Missing persons, 4,558.95 Directly affected persons (2021)	0.2899 Deaths, 0.0156 Missing persons, 2,963.32 Directly affected persons	0.140 deaths, 0.0248 (missing), 2757.44 (affected) (2023)	Progress	Progress Reports, OCD	2023 data	SDG 13.1.1
IN3.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	43 (2022)	100 (2030)	51 (2023)	Progress	NDRRMC, OCD	2023 data	SDG 13.1.3
IN3.3	Area of marine protected areas under National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) and other priority coastal and marine conservation areas effectively managed	1,229,294.92 Excellent, 801,074.09 Good, 453,386.98 Fair, 0 Poor (2022)	2,030,369.01 Excellent, 453,386.98 Good, 0 Fair, 0 Poor	1,594,707.58 Excellent; 435,843.05 Good; 453,205.36 Fair, 0 Poor (Q3 2024)	Progress	Management Effectiveness Assessment (MEA) Reports, DENR	Q3 2024 data	
IN3.4	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	23.4 (2015)	25.23	24.24 (2023)	Progress	Forest Resources Assessment, DENR	2023 data	SDG 15.1.1

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target (2028)	Performance	Status	Data source	Remarks	Alignment
IN3.5	Area of terrestrial protected areas, including inland wetlands and caves under NIPAS system effectively managed increased (hectares)	335,134.89 Excellent, 1,257,049.47 Good, 64,168.29 Fair, 0 Poor (2022)	1,592,184.36 Excellent, 114,089.87 Good, 0 Fair, 0 Poor	647,186.87 Excellent; 1,015,433.70 Good; 36,901.60 Fair; 0 Poor (Q3 2024)	Progress	MEA Reports, DENR	Q3 2024 data	
IN3.6	Percentage of plastic product footprint recovered	0 (2022)	80	20 (2023)	Progress	DENR	2023 data	
IN3.7	Share of renewable energy (RE) in the power generation mix increased	22.40 (2021)	33	29.7 (2023)	Progress	DOE Annual Report	2023 data	
IN3.8	Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centres within ambient air quality guideline values for particulate matter (PM) 10 and 2.5	59 (2021)	70	59 (2021)	No data	Annual Air Quality Report (DENR)	No latest data available	
IN3.9	Green, Social, and Sustainability Bonds issued (USD billion)	6.58 (December 2022)	8.00-10.00	10.11 (2023)	Progress	SEC Sustain- able Finance Market Update	2023 data	



## Annex 5: Joint workplan 2024 output indicators

53% achieved				28% mostly achieved		13% partially achieved	6% moved to 2025
Out-put	Indica-tor	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
1.1	IN1.1.1	Level of strength of the primary health care (PHC) system, achieved with UN's support	UNFPA; IOM; WHO; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNODC	26	29	Achieved	Healthcare system strengthened for persons who use drugs through the establishment of system of care for PWUDs in 5 LGUs.
1.1	IN1.1.2	Existence of national or sub-national mechanism to address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations at the individual, social and institutional levels related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, with support of the UN	UNHCR; UN Women; UNFPA; UNODC	Yes	Yes	Achieved	National Determined Contribution (NDC)-Implementing Plan and the National Adaptation Plan incorporated in the Gender-Climate Change Nexus Project co-implemented with the government.
1.1	IN1.1.3	The Global HIV Prevention Roadmap 2025 is implemented with effective national leadership and coordination, including evidence-based tailoring of implementation towards young men having sex with men The Global HIV Prevention Roadmap 2025 is implemented with effective national leadership and coordination, including evidence-based tailoring of implementation towards young men having sex with men	UNAIDS; UNFPA	No	No	Achieved	
1.2	IN1.2.1	New or improved sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition developed with UN's support	UNHCR; FAO; UNICEF; WFP	Yes	Yes	Achieved	Establishment of various policies, strategies, and investments: (1) Guideline on the adaptation of methodology to estimate the economic costs of unhealthy diets in the Philippines; (2). Rice fortification strategic and operation plans; (3) Nutrition in Emergencies strategic plan; (4) Nutrition SBC Strategy for PMNP; (5) Nutrient Profile Model; (6) Policy on unhealthy food marketing; and (7) PPAN Operational Pan

Out-put	Indica-tor	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
1.2	IN1.2.2	Number of governmental and non-governmental institutions having increased capacity to design, implement and fund policies preventing and reducing malnutrition and promoting healthy diets, with UN's support	UNICEF; WFP; FAO	75	102	Achieved	DOST-FNRI, DA, DOH, DOST, NNC, DSWD, City and Municipal LGUs
1.2	IN1.2.3	Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving with UN's support: food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes	WFP; UNICEF	15,709	222,017	Achieved	
1.3	IN1.3.1	Extent to which the UN-supported education system is inclusive and gender equitable for access to learning opportunities and in accordance with international human rights standards	UNICEF; UNHCR; UNFPA; UNESCO	4	3	Mostly achieved	
1.4	IN1.4.1	Number of new or revised national social protection policies to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness and/or increase adequacy of benefits, with UN's support	FAO; IOM; ILO; UNICEF	2	1	Mostly achieved	Adopted Social Protection Floor Implementation Plan (For adoption by SDC TB in 2025) and Plan on Scaling up AA through social protection systems
1.4	IN1.4.2	Quality of free and universal birth registration service within civil registration and vital statistics, in accordance with international standards and best practices, supported by the UN	UNHCR; UNICEF	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Achieved	
1.4	IN1.4.3	Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations, with UN's support	WFP	75,000	65,285	Mostly achieved	
1.4	IN1.4.4	Number of girls and women who have received services related to harmful practices (HP), including child early and forced marriage, with UN support	UNICEF; UNFPA	18,000	1,300	Partially achieved	
1.5	IN1.5.1	Number of people with access to adequate housing, in accordance with international human rights standards, with UN's support	UNDP; UN-HABITAT	200	100	Mostly achieved	

Out-put	Indica-tor	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
1.5	IN1.5.2	Number of people gaining increased secure access to land or water sources (tenure security over land, secure access to water, or to water bodies), with UN's support	UN-HABITAT	200	100	Mostly achieved	
1.6	IN1.6.1	Number of people accessing basic services, with UN's support	UNHCR; UNDP; UNIDO; FAO	720,300	442,252	Mostly achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CORE FW4A and DigitalBangamoro platform of LEAPS</li> <li>• Delayed establishment of digital centers in BARMM contributed to lower results</li> </ul>
1.6	IN1.6.2	Extent to which UN-supported oversight, accountability, or protection mechanisms, especially on civic space, that conform to international human rights standards are in place	OHCHR; UNoDC; UNHCR; UNDP	Partial (mechanism is in place but overall there is little or no alignment with HRs)	Partial	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNJP HR ended in 2024, resulting in gap in HR training resources for PNP/DOJ.</li> <li>• The Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples' Act (IP Code) and Rights for Internally Displaced Persons Act in BARMM was adopted in 2024.</li> <li>• AO35 mechanism strengthened through four trainings but further efforts are still needed;</li> <li>• The BARMM IDP Law enacted in November 2024; BARMM IP Code adopted in December 2024.</li> </ul>
1.6	IN1.6.3	Number of gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive development institutions, policies, plans, or cross border initiatives in place, with UN's support, that promote and protect human rights and prevent systemic human rights violations to:	UNHCR; UN-HABITAT; UNFPA; UN Women; UNoDC; IOM	18	17	Mostly achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 RDC resolutions passed, with support from the UN agencies.</li> <li>• A network of service care providers for women affected by drug use across the country established.</li> <li>• Guidelines on Cybercrime Investigation and Prosecution (DOJ), and PH Mid Term Crime Prevention Strategy, Declaration of Cooperation with DOJ and UP on reducing custodial deaths, technical working group on medical parole to release sick/old people were developed with support from the UN agencies.</li> </ul>

Output	Indicator	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
1.6	IN1.6.4	Level of meaningful participation of right-holders, especially women and discriminated groups, in selected public processes, supported by the UN	OHCHR; UNODC; UNICEF; ILO; UN Women; UNDRR	3	4	Achieved	<p>With meaningful and strategic engagements of right-holders, the following were accomplished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NAPWPS MEAL Indicator Handbook</li> <li>• Localized Nationally Determined Contribution-Gender Action Plan (NDC-GAP) and the National Just Transition Framework marked significant milestones in advancing gender-responsive climate action in the Philippines.</li> <li>• Consultations on the Fourth Philippine HR Plan took place in seven regions. Women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples participated in the consultations.</li> <li>• Established women-only program for women affected by drug use dependence."</li> </ul>
1.6	IN1.6.5	Data collection and analysis mechanisms/initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/implemented with UN's support	UNDP; UN Women; UNFPA; ILO	MODERATE	MODERATE	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous support to the NEDA SPACE development;</li> <li>• Preliminary results of LFS pilot available;</li> <li>• NAPWPS MEAL Indicator Handbook.</li> </ul>
1.6	IN1.6.6	Mechanisms are in place to advance women and girl's decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care, with UN's support	UNFPA	Yes	Yes	Achieved	
1.6	IN1.6.7	Number of young people equipped with digital skills, with UN support	ITU, UNESCO	18,524	6,719	Partially achieved	



Output	Indicator	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
1.7	IN1.7.1	Extent that measures developed/implemented with UN's support are in place to advance women and girl's leadership and equal participation in decision-making in:	UN Women; UNODC; IOM; UNDP	2 = Work in progress	2 = Work in progress	Achieved	Measures in place with support from UN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RAP-WPS mainstreaming</li> <li>• AECID COMELEC initiative</li> <li>• WIM-RAMP</li> <li>• ILEAD, ABS, BD Corridor, SGP-7</li> <li>• Custodial hearings have been integrated into the Amendments to the Rules of Criminal Procedure, set to reduce the average waiting time of 125 days before detainees see a judge, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups such as pregnant women, caregivers, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those with health issues.</li> </ul>
1.7	IN1.7.2	Number of national, and sub-national policies, strategies, and action plans for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in place, with UN support: a) Prevention of violent extremism; b) Reconciliation; c) Reintegration; d) Conflict-sensitive and peace-positive climate adaptation and mitigation; e) Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	ILO; IOM; UNDP; UN-HABITAT; UN Women	12	46	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPST)</li> <li>• Bangsamoro Indigenous Peoples' Act</li> <li>• Women, Climate, Peace and Security Agenda</li> <li>• Area-Based Peace and Development in SPMS Box</li> <li>• 25 LGUs supported in collaboration with MILG for the formulation of local plans on community resilience</li> <li>• NMIP Strategic Plan 2024-2033</li> <li>• Rights of Internally Displaced Persons Act</li> <li>• NAPWPS MEAL Indicator Handbook</li> <li>• BARMM GAD Code</li> <li>• Bangsamoro Spatial Development Framework</li> </ul>
1.7	IN1.7.3	Number of people, who have access to justice, with UN's support	UNoPS	6,500	5,390	Mostly achieved	
1.7	IN1.7.4	Number of authorities enhanced capacities to ensure rule of law, access to justice, safety and security, with UN support	UNoCT; UNoPS; UNICRI	1,594	1,934	Achieved	CT Tech Workshop (26 officials), CT Travel Programme (18 officials), VOT workshops (50 participants)
2.1	IN2.1.1	Number of policies developed or improved for the benefit of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with business sector input and promulgated or implemented by the Government, with UN's support	UNIDO	9	5	Mostly achieved	The UN supported the Government in the preparation and Draft Standards for HALAL.

Output	Indicator	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
2.1	IN2.1.2	Number of private sector entities (including micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)) with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation as a result of UN's support	ITC; ILO; UNIDO; UNDP	1,010	888	Mostly achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 cooperatives/POs supported by PROACTIVE through training and provision of livelihood equipment;</li> <li>• 44 community groups supported by JSB-FSL through provision of livelihood equipment to enhance production, processing, and/or marketing capacities and income diversification;</li> <li>• 799 enterprises incl. MSMEs reported improved competitiveness thanks to support from ITC under the ARISE Plus Philippines project;</li> <li>• 10 Private Cold Storages trained for repair and maintenance of c02 Refrigeration System.</li> </ul>
2.1	IN2.1.3	Number of people benefitted from improved access to training activities and knowledge resources in the field of information and communication technologies (ICTs) and digital development, with UN support	ITU	175	548	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ITU-DICT initiative called Digital Transformation Centre (DTC) is operational in the Philippines. ITU Academy Platform – Total 468 registrations in different courses in 2024 (209 participants) 41% female.</li> <li>• Digital literacy trainings for communities were conducted and 80 people are trained in basic digital literacy and cyber security in Marilog district in September 2-28, 2024. Resource Partner: HP, Cisco (content).</li> </ul>
2.1	IN2.1.4	Number of women-led businesses with improved performance, business transactions, and/or income generation as a result of UN's support	UN Women	25	-	Moved to 2025	2025 target (75) including women-owned/-led enterprises using renewable energy and low carbon technologies
2.1	IN2.1.5	Number of private sector entities (including micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)) that innovated their business practices, by mainstreaming	UN Women	15	15	Achieved	Private sector entities, mostly in the IT-BPO industry, committed to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) and have indicated to undergo the Gender Gap Analysis Tool to identify areas of work that require attention linked to mainstreaming gender and ESG.

Out-put	Indicator	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
2.2	IN2.2.1	Number of rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders with enhanced capacities for designing and implementing policies, strategies and programs that improve productivity, net income and working conditions within the agrifood system, with UN's support	FAO; UNIDO	20	157	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DA</li> <li>• DAR</li> <li>• DOST</li> <li>• DENR</li> <li>• DOH</li> <li>• BARMM Institutions/ Member of TWG established (BAEP Project)</li> <li>• Cooperatives and community-based organizations</li> </ul>
2.2	IN2.2.2	Existence of a National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) financing strategy in the country developed with UN's support	IFAD; UNDP	Partially	Partially	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation facilities infrastructure mapping</li> <li>• Support to development of Climate Finance Strategy;</li> <li>• Enhancements to Climate Change Expenditure Tagging</li> </ul>
2.3	IN2.3.1	Number of legal frameworks giving effect to international human rights norms and standards in the world of work, including fundamental principles and rights at work, is developed with UN support	IOM; ILO	2	1	Mostly achieved	Magna Carta of Filipino Seafarers signed into law & Bangsamoro Labor and Employment Code signed into law
2.4	IN2.4.1	Number of people benefiting from income generating activities with UN's support	UNIDO; ILO; FAO; UNHCR; UNDP	21,680	63,212	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TVET</li> <li>• Livelihood assistance</li> <li>• Machinery, facility, and marketing support</li> <li>• Self-reliance skills</li> </ul>
2.4	IN2.4.2	Number of new or revised development or sectoral policies that integrate migration and recognize migrants as contributors to sustainable development with UN's support	ILO; IOM	3	1	Partially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing modules on continuing education enhanced, which cites migrants as contributors to sustainable development</li> <li>• Revised DMW Rules and Regulations on Sea-based OFWs is ongoing</li> </ul>
3.1	IN3.1.1	Number of new or updated national and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and LGUs adopting new tools, with UN support, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR	FAO; UNDP; UNDRR; UNODC; UN Women; UNFPA; IOM; UNICEF; UNICRI	2 Sector Plans & 30 LGUs	1Draft NDRRMP, 28 LGUs	Mostly achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) Thematic Area Plan</li> <li>• Ongoing updating of Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) guidelines</li> <li>• Comprehensive resilience strategies for Agusan del Sur and N. Samar</li> <li>• National Resilience Index</li> <li>• Bangsamoro Spatial Development Framework (BSDF)</li> <li>• DevLive+ in Talibon initiative</li> <li>• Climate responsive tools for LGUs</li> </ul>

Out-put	Indica-tor	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
3.1	IN3.1.2	Number of children, adolescents and young people who are engaged in action and advocacy to address climate change, unsustainable energy use and/or environmental degradation with UN support	UNICEF	1,000	2,922	Achieved	Mobilized children and young people for localized climate and disaster resilience initiatives through seed funding and mentorship programs
3.1	IN3.1.3	A costed and inclusive water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) financing strategy has been prepared and implemented, in accordance with international human rights standards, with UN's support	UNICEF	14	4	Partially achieved	
3.1	IN3.1.4	Number of people reached with, at least, basic drinking water services that are safe and available when needed, through UN's support	UNICEF	25,000	5,219	Partially achieved	
3.1	IN3.1.5	Number of institutions that have improved their ability to strengthen tenure security with UN's support	UN-HABITAT	2	2	Achieved	Surigao City LGU, Homeowners' Association
3.1	IN3.1.6	Number of partner cities, human settlements and communities that have integrated gender and social inclusion issues in their climate action and resilience plans	UNDP; UN-HABITAT	18	-	Moved to 2025	Implementation is moved to 2025 with focus on: 3 national (DHSUD, DILG, DENR); 13 provinces (Albay, Quezon, Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Agusan del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Davao Oriental, Oriental Mindoro, Iloilo, Misamis Oriental, Masbate, Sorsogon, Southern Leyte)
3.2	IN3.2.1	Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN's support	UNDP; UN Women; UN-HABITAT; UNHCR; FAO; UNIDO	4	4	Achieved	NDCIP and NAP indicators were updated, which included gender indicators
3.2	IN3.2.2	Number of national policy instruments (including plans, strategies, legislation, partnerships) aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production, developed with UN's support	UNIDO; UNDP	4	1	Partially achieved	



Out-put	Indica-tor	Indicator statement	Agencies	2024 Target	2024 Results	Status	Remarks
3.2	IN3.2.3	Number of entities at the national level that have developed integrated approaches and tools for enhanced coordination, cooperation, and synergies for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, supported by the UN	UNIDO; UNDP; UN Women	7	7	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DENR</li> <li>• DA</li> <li>• DILG</li> <li>• DHSUD</li> <li>• NCIP</li> <li>• CCC</li> <li>• PEMSEA</li> </ul>
3.3	IN3.3.1	Number of degraded forest under habitation and restoration, supported by the UN	IFAD; UNDP	1,000	-	Moved to 2025	
3.3	IN3.3.2	Level of implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas, with UN's support	UNEP; UNDP; UN-HABITAT	2 = Plan Development	2 = Plan Development	Achieved	ETP Marine project is ongoing
3.3	IN3.3.3	Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the UN	UNDP	Terrestrial and Marine: 150 Km2	Terrestrial and marine: 215.21 Km2	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 190,678.41has of potential OECMs identified and for validation</li> <li>• 30 sites with total area of 150ha identified for SLM</li> <li>• Initial mapping conducted and potential sites for SFM for further shortlisting and validation: 242,601ha EMBC and 59,047 MBC</li> <li>• ABS: 21,251 has area of landscapes under improved practices (215.21 Km2)</li> </ul>
3.3	IN3.3.4	Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives, with UN's support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	UNIDO; UNDP; IOM	34,529	27,820	Mostly achieved	

# Acronyms

<b>4Ps</b>	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	<b>HEF</b>	Heritage Emergency Fund
<b>ABS</b>	Access and benefit sharing	<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>AI</b>	Artificial intelligence	<b>ICT</b>	Information and communications technology
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>ALS</b>	Alternative learning system	<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>ATC-PMC</b>	Anti-Terrorism Council Program Management Center	<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>BARMM</b>	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>BINHI</b>	Breaking Insufficiency to Nutritious Harvest for the Impoverished	<b>IP</b>	Indigenous peoples
<b>BJMP</b>	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	<b>ISF</b>	Informal settler families
<b>BOS</b>	Business Operations Strategy	<b>ITC</b>	International Trade Centre
<b>BuCor</b>	Bureau of Corrections	<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunications Union
<b>CF</b>	Philippines 2024-2028 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	<b>JWP</b>	Joint Workplan
<b>CHRP</b>	Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines	<b>LAWA</b>	Local Adaptation to Water Access
<b>CSE</b>	Comprehensive sexuality education	<b>LDRRM</b>	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
<b>CSO</b>	Civil society organization	<b>LGU</b>	Local government unit
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture	<b>LNOB</b>	Leave no one behind
<b>DDB</b>	Dangerous Drugs Board	<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>DENR</b>	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	<b>MORI</b>	Measles Rubella Outbreak Response Immunization
<b>DFA</b>	Department of Foreign Affairs	<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>DILG</b>	Department of the Interior and Local Government	<b>NDC</b>	Nationally determine contributions
<b>DOE</b>	Department of Education	<b>NEDA</b>	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>DOH</b>	Department of Health	<b>NGO</b>	Non-government organization
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice	<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>DOLE</b>	Department of Labor and Employment	<b>OFW</b>	Overseas Filipino workers
<b>DSWD</b>	Department of Social Welfare and Development	<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry	<b>OSH</b>	Occupational safety and health
<b>ECCD</b>	Early childhood care and development	<b>OPD</b>	Organization of persons with disabilities
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>PDEA</b>	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
<b>EU-GOJUST</b>	European Union's Governance in Justice	<b>PDP</b>	Philippine Development Plan
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>PHRCS</b>	Presidential Human Rights Committee Secretariat
<b>FCC</b>	Food cold chain	<b>PHP</b>	Philippine peso
<b>FOA</b>	Freedom of association	<b>PhilHealth</b>	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
<b>GA</b>	Global Accelerator	<b>PMNP</b>	Philippine Multisectoral Nutrition Project
		<b>PNP</b>	Philippines National Police
		<b>PPA</b>	Parole and Probation Administration
		<b>PPSC</b>	Philippine Public Safety College

<b>PSA</b>	Philippine Statistics Authority
<b>PSEA</b>	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>RAPID Growth</b>	Rural Agro-Enterprise Partnership for Inclusive Development and Growth
<b>RCO</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>SC-OCA</b>	Supreme Court – Office of the Court Administrator
<b>SCP</b>	Strategic Compliance Plans
<b>SCREAM</b>	Supporting Children's Rights through Education, the Arts and the Media
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SEA</b>	Sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>SK</b>	Sangguniang Kabataan
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and reproductive health
<b>SSTC</b>	South-south and triangular cooperation
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDSS</b>	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme

<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNIC</b>	United Nations Information Centre – Department of Global Communications
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNICRI</b>	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNJP-HR</b>	United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights
<b>UNOCT</b>	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>US\$</b>	United States dollar
<b>WASH</b>	Water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WPS</b>	Women, Peace and Security





## United Nations Philippines

 <https://philippines.un.org>

 [United Nations Philippines](#)

 [philippines@un.org](mailto:philippines@un.org)

 [@UNPhilippines](#)



**United Nations**