



The Philippines



Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Philippines	
Joint Programmes: 4	Total Budget: USD 23,071,482
National Steering Committee Members: NEDA, AECID, UN Resident Coordinator	
Joint Programmes Information	
Joint Programme	<i>Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor</i>
Thematic Window	Democratic Economic Governance
Budget	USD 5,675,000
Participating Agencies	UNDP, UNICEF.
Participating Government Agencies	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Interior and Local Government, National Water Resources Board.
Dates	01 June 2009 – 30 June 2013
Regions of Intervention	Region 2 (Cagayan and Isabela), Region 5 (Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), Region 9 (Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibuguey), Region 10 (Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental), and Region 13 (Agusan del Sur).
Programme in Brief: This programme aimed to contribute to the improvement of efficiency, access, affordability and quality of potable water services provided by utilities. It supported community-based initiatives to enhance and establish the sustainable delivery of water in depressed communities in five (5) regions; 36 waterless municipalities. Government investments in infrastructure were complemented by policy/regulatory reforms and capacity building to stimulate investment flows, promote participation, empower duty bearers/claimholders and address socio-economic needs. Grassroots organizations, local government units (LGUs) and other local institutions were mobilized.	

Main Achievements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme has enhanced access to and provision of water services to “waterless ” areas in 36 municipalities in five regions of the country. • The programme piloted the formulation and adoption of a Localized Customer Service Code (LCSC) for small water systems. An LCSC is a binding social contract between a service provider and its customers that is developed through a consultative and participatory process between both parties. It reflects the mutually-agreed roles, accountabilities and responsibilities of both the service provider and the consumer in operating and maintaining the water system. • The adoption of an LCSC has already resulted in improvements in the delivery of water services, including increased connection to water services, reasonable tariffs, more effective collection, higher efficiency in water use, improved quality and availability of service, and more active involvement of consumers in the operation and maintenance of the system. • The joint programme developed policy studies to support scaling-up pro-poor water service delivery. These include recommendations for improving the financing and programming policies in the sector, the national and local governments cost sharing arrangements for water supply programs for waterless municipalities and the adjustment of tariff setting guidelines for small water providers. 	
More information	http://www.mdgfund.org/program/enhancingaccesstoandprovisionofwater
Joint Programme	<i>“Strengthening the Philippines’ Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change”</i>
Thematic Window	Environment and Climate Change
Budget	USD 7,969,831
Participating Agencies	UNDP, ILO, UN-HABITAT, WHO, UNEP, FAO.
Participating Government Agencies	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Provincial Government of Albay (PGA)
Dates	19 December 2008 – 19 June 2012
Regions of Intervention	Cordilleras, Albay, Sorsogon, Agusan del Norte, and Metro Manila.
Programme in Brief: The Philippines are particularly vulnerable to climate change, which is threatening to hamper attainment of the MDGs. This Joint Programme's goal was to improve the country's capacity to plan and implement projects to mitigate the impact of climate change, with a focus on the most disaster-prone eastern seaboard. Main initiatives included: i) Mainstreaming climate risk reduction into key national and local development, planning and regulatory processes; ii) Enhancing capacities of key national agencies, 43 local governments, academe and communities to undertake climate resilient development; and iii) Testing six integrated adaptation approaches with	

the potential to be scaled up.

Main Achievements¹

- *Climate Change Vulnerability and Assessment Tools* for the Health, Water Resources, Coastal Resources, and Agriculture/Forestry/Biodiversity Sectors were completed.
- Five *Mainstreaming Guidelines* were also made, and *Capacity Assessments* were carried out among 13 NGAs and 10 Provincial LGUs.
- The *Innovative Financing Scheme* in Agusan del Norte showed impressive results. Around 837 farmers have benefitted from the financing scheme which was coursed through a local co-operative, a rural bank, and Municipal Governments. Beneficiaries reported income increments from their initial harvests, while rationalizing their activities with the issue of climate change. A *Weather Index-Based Insurance (WIBI)* System was also piloted in the area, which already paid out indemnities to 327 farmers.
- In Albay, 84 Modified Barangay Contingency Plans have been finished and a Climate Change Academy was created. The modified plans featured an integration of CCA with their former focus on DRR/DRM. On the other hand, the Climate Change Academy is envisioned to be a learning center on climate change adaptation by government and private sector personnel.
- In Benguet and Ifugao, 25 Climate Change Adaptation Options were introduced for upland farming in 97 sites. Most of the participating farmers reported positive effects from their production of alternative cash crops and in their investments in small-scale infrastructure.
- As part of CCA in the Health Sector which is being piloted in Metro Manila and Albay, an Operations Manual and Web Manual for the Early Warning System (EWS) called BASE/ESRC were developed. Strategic studies were also completed, particularly the Study on the Use of Climate Change Variables to Predict Dengue Cases and the Assessment of Vulnerability and Adaptability of Albay and Metro Manila on the Impact of Climate Change on Health. The project also trained health workers through modules for the Training Course for Public Health Workers on Mitigating the Health Effects of Climate Change. A key output in the Health Sector was the adoption of the Administrative Order on Mainstreaming Climate Change in Health Programs by the DOH.
- In Sorsogon City, the project showcased the processes and elements of a climate change-resilient human settlement. A Vulnerability Assessment Report with focus on human settlement areas was done. This led to the crafting of a draft City Shelter Plan which has climate change parameters. The Design Parameters of a Climate-Resilient Coastal Settlement/Community was also completed. A related output was the Retrofitting of 30 Houses in 5 sites and the development of a Prototype of a Climate-Resilient Housing Structure. Alternative Livelihood Training Courses were also conducted to allow greater income options for the coastal settlers.

More information	http://www.mdgfund.org/program/strengtheningphilippines%E2%80%99institutionalcapacityadaptclimatechange
Joint Programme	<i>“Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Children 0-2 Years Old in the Philippines”</i>
Thematic Window	Children, Food Security and Nutrition
Budget	USD 3,500,000

¹ Beasca J. (2012), Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation Report: *Strengthening the Philippines’ Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change*

Participating Agencies	FAO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, WFP.
Participating Government Agencies	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), National Nutrition Council (NNC), Department of Health (DOH).
Dates	19 November 2009 – 30 June 2013
Regions of Intervention	Naga City, Pasacao, Camarines Sur, Region 5; Carles, Iloilo & Iloilo City , Region 6, and Zamboanga City and Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur , Region 9, referred to as 6 JP areas.
Programme in Brief: The Joint Programme supported the improvement of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices in children 0-2 years, using social marketing strategies to support exclusive breastfeeding, including behaviour change communication. At the local level, it galvanized multi-sectoral duty bearers to create an enabling environment for pregnant and lactating women, where the rights of the child to appropriate infant feeding are supported and protected. To strengthen the nutrition information system, the quality of data reported through the system from the local through to the national level was reviewed and at district level early warning nutrition and food security system was developed.	
Main Achievements²	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Peer Counselors to promote Exclusive Breast Feeding • Counseling on complementary feeding, recipe trials and supply and distribution of MNP. • The JP commissioned a study to determine the appropriate frequency of MNP distribution to ensure high coverage, adherence and intake. Lessons from this research will be used in further improvement of the delivery of MNP nationwide. • Successful implementation of the food security and nutrition early warning system in Ragay. The municipality had acquired the requisite skills and was consistently collecting quarterly data on food security and nutrition in the municipality. In addition, the data was used effectively to develop specific mitigating interventions such as supplementary feeding and distribution of seed for community gardens. 	
More information	http://www.mdgfund.org/content/ensuringfoodsecurityandnutritionchildren02yearsoldphilippines

Joint Programme	<i>“Alternatives to Migration: Decent Jobs for Filipino Youth”</i>
Thematic Window	Youth, Employment and Migration
Budget	USD 5,926,651
Participating Agencies	IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA.
Participating Government Agencies	Department of Labor & Employment (DOLE), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), Department of Education (DepEd), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Department of

² Chiwara R (2013) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation Report: *Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Children 0-2 Years Old in the Philippines*.

	Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), National Youth Commission (NYC), Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Provincial Local Governments of Antique, Masbate, Agusan Del Sur and Maguindanao.
Dates	30 July 2009 – 27 January 2013
Regions of Intervention	<i>Masbate</i> in Bicol (Region 5), <i>Antique</i> in Western Visayas (Region 6), <i>Maguindanao</i> in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and <i>Agusan del Sur</i> in Caraga (Region 13).

Programme in Brief: Despite high economic growth, the Philippines, with a fast growing population, is not able to provide sufficient jobs to reduce poverty. Its education system cannot meet the skills requirements of growing industries. Disproportionately high unemployment and underemployment among young Filipinos result, with young women more affected. In the search for decent work, many young Filipinos move from rural to urban areas, with some opting to go overseas. The Joint Programme supported the Government's vision of a productive and competitive youth by working on two fronts: increasing access to decent jobs for young men and women in the country's poorest areas; and improving policies on youth employment and migration by encouraging the participation of all stakeholders in the process. It was implemented in four provinces with high migration rates and the highest incidences of out-of-school youth and poor youth, where the MDGs are least likely to be achieved.

Main Achievements³

- The Formulation of the National Action Plan for Youth Employment and Migration (NAP YEM) was preceded by a national assessment on the situation of Filipino Youth prepared by the National Youth Council. Three island-wide consultations (in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao) were organized under the leadership of the Department of Labour and Employment, bringing together youth leaders and community representatives to analyze gaps in existing employment and education policies. The findings of consultations served as the basis for the development of a Strategy Paper 'Alternative Pathways: towards Charting an Actionable Framework for Youth Employment and Migration' which was adopted by the Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) as part of the National Labour and Employment Plan.
- The Joint Programme strengthened the capacities of the Philippines Overseas Employment Administration to partner with different governance bodies and law enforcement agencies in rolling out the 'Campaign against Illegal Recruitment, Trafficking and Irregular Migration.' Different agencies share a common goal of reducing illegal recruitment and human trafficking in municipalities and provinces with high incidences of out migration, but previously had worked separately. A significant achievement was the signing of a new memorandum of understanding between the provincial governments in the pilot provinces, the POEA, the Department of Labour and Employment, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration and other implicated agencies.
- Given the high levels of drop-out at secondary level in the Philippines, in Agusan del Sur the JP provided an Education Subsidy aiming at increasing the participation and retention rates of disadvantaged youth. School fees and a monthly allowance were paid based on school attendance. The subsidy targeted 72 students in the academic year 2010-11 and 87 students

³ Salzano C. (2013) Youth, Employment and Migration MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements.

in the year 2011-12. More broadly, the Joint Programme provided support to the development of Career Pathways-Technology and Livelihood Education (CP-TLE) courses at secondary education level in the Philippines, along with the elaboration of gender-sensitive learning materials, life skills and safe migration training. Entrepreneurship training was also extended to teachers, teacher trainers and supervisors in the four pilot provinces and 17 regions across the country. Over 2,716 students received tuition using the enriched first year level CP-TLE curriculum across the provinces and all of the 2,000 youth initially targeted underwent career profiling for technical vocational skills training, with 995 young people having received vocational training.

More information

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/alternativesmigrationdecentjobsfilipinyouth>