STANDARD ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT (AGREEMENT 77509) FOR RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS DEVELOPMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN MAGUINDANAO USING PASS-THROUGH FUND MANAGEMENT¹

¹ This Standard Administrative Arrangement has been agreed upon by the members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG). Any substantial ('substantial' would imply changes that are linked to the legal relationships described in the Standard Administrative Arrangement, the governance mechanisms, reporting arrangements or equivalent) modification to the Standard Administrative Arrangement requires the prior written agreement of the Participating UN Organizations and Administrative Agent of the Joint Programme, and needs be cleared by the Fiduciary Management and Oversight Group through the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO).

Standard Administrative Arrangement between the Australian Government as represented by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

WHEREAS, Participating United Nations Organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Participating UN Organizations") have developed a Joint Programme titled "Resilient Livelihoods Development for Women and Youth IDPs in Maguindanao" (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme") starting on 15 April 2022 and ending on 14 August 2024² (hereinafter "End Date"), as may be amended from time to time, as part of their respective development cooperation with the Government of the Philippines (if applicable) (hereinafter referred to as the "Host Government"), as more fully described in the Joint Programme Document (hereinafter referred to as the "Joint Programme Document"), a copy of which is attached hereto as ANNEX A; and have agreed to establish a coordination mechanism (hereinafter referred to as the "Steering Committee")³ to facilitate the effective and efficient collaboration between the Participating UN Organizations and the Host Government (if applicable) for the implementation of the Programme;

WHEREAS, the Participating UN Organizations have agreed that they should adopt a coordinated approach to collaboration with donors who wish to support the implementation of the Programme and have developed a Joint Programme Document to use as the basis for mobilising resources for the Programme, and have further agreed that they should offer donors the opportunity to contribute to the Programme and receive reports on the Programme through a single channel;

WHEREAS, the Participating UN Organizations have appointed the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrative Agent") (which is also a Participating UN Organization in connection with the Programme)⁴ in a Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MoU") concluded between, the Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations on 23 February 2022, attached hereto for informational purposes as Annex C to serve as their administrative interface between donors and the Participating UN Organizations for these purposes. To that end the Administrative Agent has established a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from donors who wish to provide financial support to the Programme through the Administrative Agent (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme Account");

² This is the date that the Programme is expected to come to operational closure as stipulated in the Joint Programme Document and all programmatic activities are expected to be completed.

³ The composition and role of the Steering Committee will be determined in line with the applicable UN rules and policies, and guidance for the Programme, namely the UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programmes,

⁴ In most cases, the Administrative Agent will also be a Participating UN Organization. However, where the Administrative Agent is not a Participating UN Organization, this provision can be deleted.

WHEREAS, the Participating UN Organizations have appointed the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which is also a Participating UN Organization in connection with this Joint Programme, in the MoU concluded between the Convening Agent, Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations on 23 February 2022 to coordinate the programmatic aspects among the Participating UN Organizations;

WHEREAS, the Australian Government represented by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) (hereinafter referred to as the "Donor") wishes to provide financial support to the Programme on the basis of the Joint Programme Document as part of its development cooperation with the Host Government (if applicable) and wishes to do so through the Administrative Agent as proposed by the Participating UN Organizations; and

WHEREAS, this Standard Administrative Arrangement between the Donor and the Administrative Agent stipulates the terms and conditions of the financial support to the Programme, and is not considered an international treaty and is not enforceable under international law:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Donor and the Administrative Agent (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Participants") hereby decide as follows:

Section I Disbursement of Funds to the Administrative Agent and the Programme Account

- 1. The Donor makes a contribution of **Two Million Australian Dollars** (AUD2,000,000.00) and such further amounts (hereinafter referred to as the "<u>Contribution</u>") to support the Programme. The Contribution will enable the Participating UN Organizations to support the Programme in accordance with the Joint Programme Document, as may be amended from time to time. The Donor authorizes the Administrative Agent to use the Contribution for the purposes of the Programme and in accordance with this Standard Administrative Arrangement (hereinafter referred to as "<u>Arrangement</u>"). The Donor acknowledges that the Contribution will be co-mingled with other contributions to the Programme Account and that it will not be separately identified or administered.
- 2. The Donor will deposit the Contribution by wire transfer, in accordance with the schedule of payments set out in ANNEX B to this Arrangement, in convertible currencies of unrestricted use, to the following account:

For payment in AUD:

Account Name: United Nations Development Programme

(AUD) Account

Beneficiary Bank: Bank of America Australia

Account Number: 14115016

Address of Bank: L32, Governor Phillip Tower, 1 Farrer

Place, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

SWIFT Code: BOFAAUSX **Additional Account Information:** BSB No. 232-001

Additional Account Information: BSB No. 252-001

Reference: UNFPA Resilient Livelihoods Development

for Women and Youth IDPs in

Maguindanao

3. When making a transfer to the Administrative Agent, the Donor will notify the Administrative Agent's Treasury Operations of the following: (a) the amount transferred, (b) the value date of the transfer; and (c) that the transfer is from **DFAT**, in respect of the Programme in the **Philippines** (if applicable) pursuant to this Arrangement. The Administrative Agent will promptly acknowledge receipt of funds in writing indicating the amount received in United States dollars and the date of receipt of the Contribution.

- 4. All financial accounts and statements related to the Contribution will be expressed in United States dollars.
- 5. The United States dollar value of a Contribution payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, will be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of receipt of the Contribution. The Administrative Agent will not absorb gains or losses on currency exchanges. Such amounts will increase or decrease the funds available for disbursements to Participating UN Organizations.
- 6. The Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, policies and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest.
- 7. The Administrative Agent will be entitled to allocate an administrative fee of one percent (1%) of the Contribution by the Donor, to cover the Administrative Agent's costs of performing the Administrative Agent's functions.
- 8. The Steering Committee may request any of the Participating UN Organizations, to perform additional tasks in support of the Programme not related to the Administrative Agent functions detailed in Section I, paragraph 2 of the MoU and subject to the availability of funds. In this case, costs for such tasks will be decided in advance and with the approval of the Steering Committee be charged to the Programme as direct costs.
- 9. The Administrative Agent will be entitled to charge to the Programme Account a direct cost charge in an amount(s) consistent with then-current UNDG guidance to cover

the cost of continuing to render Administrative Agent functions if and when the Steering Committee agrees to extend the Programme beyond the End Date with no further contribution(s) to the Programme.

Section II Disbursement of Funds to the Participating UN Organizations and a Separate Ledger Account

- 1. The Administrative Agent will make disbursements from the Programme Account in accordance with decisions from the Steering Committee, in line with the Joint Programme Document. The disbursements to the Participating UN Organizations will consist of direct and indirect costs as set out in the Programme budget.
- 2. Each Participating UN Organization will establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it from the Programme Account. Each Participating UN Organization assumes full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. That separate ledger account will be administered by each Participating UN Organization in accordance with its own regulations, rules, policies and procedures, including those relating to interest.⁵
- 3. Where the balance in the Programme Account on the date of a scheduled disbursement is insufficient to make that disbursement, the Administrative Agent will consult with the Steering Committee and make a disbursement, if any, in accordance with the Steering Committee's decisions.
- 4. The Donor reserves the right to discontinue future deposits of its Contribution further to Annex B if there is: (i) failure to fulfill any obligations under this Arrangement, including those related to Section IX; (ii) if there are substantial revisions of the Joint Programme Document; or (iii) if there are credible allegations of improper use of the funds in accordance with Section VIII of this Arrangement; provided however that before doing so, the Administrative Agent, the Convening Agent, the Steering Committee and the Donor will consult with a view to promptly resolving the matter.

Section III Activities of the Participating UN Organization

Implementation of the Programme

1. The implementation of the programmatic activities which the Donor assists in financing under this Arrangement will be the responsibility of the Participating UN Organizations and will be carried out by each Participating UN Organization in accordance

Where the Administrative Agent is also a Participating UN Organization, it will need to open its own separate ledger account and transfer funds from the Programme Account to its separate ledger account.

with its own applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures including those relating to procurement as well as the selection and assessment of implementing partners. Accordingly, personnel will be engaged and administered, equipment, supplies and services purchased, and contracts entered into in accordance with the provisions of such regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Donor will not be responsible or liable for the activities of the Participating UN Organizations or the Administrative Agent as a result of this Arrangement.

- 2. The Participating UN Organizations will carry out the activities for which they are responsible in line with the budget contained in the Joint Programme Document. Any modifications to the scope of the Joint Programme Document, including as to its nature, content, sequencing or the duration thereof by the concerned Participating UN Organization(s), will be subject to the approval of the Steering Committee. The Participating UN Organization will promptly notify the Administrative Agent through the Steering Committee of any change in the budget as set out in the Joint Programme Document.
- 3. Indirect costs of the Participating UN Organizations recovered through programme support costs will be seven percent (7%). All other costs incurred by each Participating UN Organization in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Programme will be recovered as direct costs.
- 4. The Participating UN Organizations will commence and continue to conduct operations for the Programme activities only upon receipt of disbursements as instructed by the Steering Committee.
- 5. The Participating UN Organizations will not make any commitments above the budgeted amounts in the Joint Programme Document.
- 6. If unforeseen expenditures arise, the Steering Committee will submit, through the Administrative Agent, a supplementary budget to the Donor showing the further financing that will be necessary. If no such further financing is available, the activities to be carried out under the Joint Programme Document may be reduced or, if necessary, terminated by the Participating UN Organizations.
- 7. As an exceptional measure, particularly during the start-up phase of the Programme, subject to conformity with their financial regulations, rules and policies, Participating UN Organizations may elect to start implementation of Programme activities in advance of receipt of initial or subsequent transfers from the Programme Account by using their own resources. Such advance activities will be undertaken in agreement with the Steering Committee on the basis of funds it has allocated or approved for implementation by the particular Participating UN Organization following receipt by the Administrative Agent of signed Administrative Arrangements from donors contributing to the Programme. Participating UN Organizations will be solely responsible for decisions to initiate such advance activities or other activities outside the parameters set forth above.

8. Each Participating UN Organization will establish appropriate programmatic safeguard measures in the design and implementation of its Programme activities, thereby promoting the shared values, norms and standards of the United Nations system. These measures may include, as applicable, the respect of international conventions on the environment, on children's rights, and internationally agreed core labour standards.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

9. Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, the Participants and the Participating UN Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Participating UN Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with the MoU are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this Arrangement, a Participating UN Organization determines there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this Arrangement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime, it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent and the Donor and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Section IV Equipment and Supplies

Ownership of equipment and supplies procured, and intellectual property rights associated with works produced, using funds transferred to the Participating UN Organization under the MoU, will be determined in accordance with the regulations, rules, policies and procedures applicable to such Participating UN Organization, including any agreement with the relevant Host Government, if applicable.

Section V Reporting

- 1. The Administrative Agent will provide the Donor and the Steering Committee with the following statements and reports, based on submissions provided to the Administrative Agent by each Participating UN Organization and the Convening Agent prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting procedures applicable to it, as set forth in the Joint Programme Document:
 - (a) Annual consolidated narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;

- (b) Annual consolidated financial reports, as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed from the Programme Account, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
- (c) Final consolidated narrative report, after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) after the end of the calendar year in which the operational closure of the Programme occurs;
- (d) Final consolidated financial report, based on certified final financial statements and final financial reports received from Participating UN Organizations after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document/Joint Programme Document, including the final year of the activities in the approved programmatic document/Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closing of the Programme occurs.
- 2. Annual and final reporting will be results-oriented and evidence based. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results with expected results at the output and outcome level, and explain the reasons for over or underachievement. The final narrative report will also contain an analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the overall impact of the Programme. The financial reports will provide information on the use of financial resources against the outputs and outcomes in the agreed upon results framework.
- 3. The Administrative Agent will provide the Donor, Steering Committee and Participating UN Organizations with the following reports on its activities as Administrative Agent:
 - (a) Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year; and
 - (b) Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closing of the Programme occurs.
- 4. Consolidated reports and related documents will be posted on the websites of the UN in the Philippines [https://philippines.un.org/] and the Administrative Agent [https://unfpa.org/].

Section VI Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

1. Monitoring of the Programme will be undertaken in accordance with the Joint Programme Document. The Donor, the Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations will hold consultations at least annually, as appropriate, to review the status of the Programme. In addition, the Donor, the Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations will discuss any substantive revisions to the Programme, and promptly inform each other about any significant circumstances and major risks, including those related to Section IX, which interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful achievement of the outcomes outlined in the Joint Programme Document, financed in full or in part through the Contribution.

Evaluation

- 2. Evaluation of the Programme including, as necessary and appropriate, joint evaluation by the Participating UN Organizations, the Administrative Agent, the Donor, the Host Government (if applicable) and other partners will be undertaken in accordance with the Joint Programme Document.
- 3. The Steering Committee and/or Participating UN Organizations will recommend a joint evaluation if there is a need for a broad assessment of results at the level of the Programme or at the level of an outcome within the Programme. The joint evaluation report will be posted on the website of the UN in the Philippines [https://philippines.un.org/] and the Administrative Agent [https://unfpa.org/].
- 4. In addition, the Donor may, separately or jointly with other partners, take the initiative to evaluate or review its cooperation with the Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations under this Arrangement, with a view to determining whether results are being or have been achieved and whether contributions have been used for their intended purposes. The Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations will be informed about such initiatives, will be consulted on the scope and conduct of such evaluations or reviews and will be invited to join. Participating UN Organizations will upon request assist in providing relevant information within the limits of their regulations, rules, policies and procedures. All costs will be borne by the respective Donor, unless otherwise agreed. It is understood by the Participants that such evaluation or review will not constitute a financial, compliance or other audit of the Programme including any programmes, projects or activities funded under this Arrangement.

Section VII Audit

External and Internal Audit

1. The activities of the Administrative Agent and each Participating UN Organization in relation to the Programme will be exclusively audited by their respective internal and external auditors in accordance with their own financial regulations and rules. The corresponding external and internal audit reports will be disclosed publicly unless the relevant policies and procedures of the Administrative Agent or each Participating UN Organization provide otherwise.

Joint Internal Audits

2. The Internal Audit Services of the UN organizations involved in the Programme may consider conducting joint internal audits thereof in accordance with the Framework for Joint Internal Audits of UN Joint Activities, including its risk-based approach and provisions for disclosure of internal audit reports related to the Programme. In doing so, the Internal Audit Services of the Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations will consult with the Steering Committee.

Cost of Internal Audits

3. The total costs of internal audit activities in relation to the Programme will be borne by the Programme.

Audits of Implementing Partners

4. The part of the Contribution transferred by a Participating UN Organization to its implementing partners for activities towards the implementation of the Programme will be audited as provided under that Participating UN Organization's financial regulations and rules, as well as its policies and procedures. The disclosure of the corresponding audit reports will be made according to the policies and procedures of that Participating UN Organization.

Section VIII Fraud, Corruption and Unethical Behaviour

1. The Participants are firmly committed to take all necessary precautions to avoid and address corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive, unethical, or obstructive practices. The Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations recognize that it is important that all United Nations staff, individual contractors, implementing partners, vendors and any third parties which are involved either in joint activities or in those of the Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization (such individuals and entities being hereinafter referred to, together as the "Individuals/Entities", and individually as the "Individual/Entity") must adhere to the highest standard of integrity as defined by each

relevant UN organization. To this end, the Administrative Agent and each Participating UN Organization will maintain standards of conduct that govern the performance of the Individuals/Entities, to prohibit practices which are contrary to this highest standard in any activity related to the Programme. If an Individual/Entity is a UN organization, the Participating UN Organization engaging that Individual/Entity will rely upon that Individual's/Entity's standard of integrity. The Individuals/Entities must not engage in corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive, unethical, or obstructive practices, as defined below.

2. In this Arrangement,

- (a) "Corrupt practice" means the offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting, directly or indirectly, of anything of value to influence improperly the actions of another individual or entity;
- (b) "Fraudulent practice" means any act or omission, including misrepresentation, that knowingly or recklessly misleads, or attempts to mislead, an individual or an entity to obtain a financial or other benefit, or to avoid an obligation;
- (c) "<u>Collusive practice</u>" means an arrangement between two or more individuals and/or entities designed to achieve an improper purpose, including influencing improperly the actions of another individual or entity;
- (d) "Coercive practice" means impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any individual or entity or the property of the individual or entity to influence improperly the actions of an individual or entity;
- (e) "<u>Unethical practice</u>" means the conduct of behavior that is contrary to staff or supplier codes of conduct such as those relating to conflict of interest, gifts and hospitality, and post-employment provisions; and
- (f) "Obstructive practice" means acts or omissions intended to materially impede the exercise of contractual rights of audit, investigation and access to information, including destruction, falsification, alteration or concealment of evidence material to an investigation into allegations of fraud and corruption.

Investigations

3. (a) Investigations of allegations of wrongdoing by Individuals/Entities involved in the Programme which are contracted by the Administrative Agent or a Participating UN Organization will be carried out by the Investigation Service of the UN organization with which the potential subject of investigation is contracted (Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization), in accordance with that UN organization's internal policies and procedures.

(b)

(i) In the event that the Investigation Service of the Administrative Agent determines that an allegation in relation to the implementation of the activities for which the Administrative Agent is accountable is credible enough to warrant an investigation, the Administrative Agent will promptly notify the Steering Committee to the extent that such notification does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the prospects of recovery of funds or the safety or security of persons or assets.

- (ii) In the event that the Investigation Service of a Participating UN Organization determines that an allegation in relation to the implementation of the activities for which that Participating UN Organization is accountable is credible enough to warrant an investigation, it will promptly notify the Steering Committee and the Administrative Agent of the Programme, to the extent that such notification does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the prospects of recovery of funds or the safety or security of persons or assets.
- (iii) In the case of such notification, it is the responsibility of the Steering Committee and the Administrative Agent to communicate promptly with the relevant anti-fraud offices (or equivalent) of the Donor.
- (iv) In case of a credible allegation, the relevant UN organization(s) will take timely and appropriate action in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures, which may include withholding further disbursements to the Individual(s)/Entity(ies) allegedly involved in the corrupt, fraudulent, collusive, coercive, unethical or obstructive practices as defined above.

(c)

- (i) The UN organization's Investigation Service reviewing the credibility of an allegation or conducting the investigation will share information as appropriate with counterpart Investigation Services of the other UN organizations involved in the Programme (Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization) to determine the best path towards resolution of the investigation and whether the alleged wrongdoing is limited to such UN organization or whether one or more other UN organizations involved in the Programme (Administrative Agent or one or more Participating UN Organizations) may also be affected. If the relevant Investigation Services determine that more than one UN organization could be affected by the alleged wrongdoing, they will follow the procedure described below in clause (ii).
- (ii) Where a potential subject of an investigation is contracted by more than one UN organization involved in the Programme, the Investigation Services of the UN organizations concerned (Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization) may consider conducting joint or coordinated investigations, determining which investigation framework to use.
- (d) Upon completion of the internal reporting on their investigation by the Participating UN Organization(s) concerned as established in their respective internal policies and procedures, the Participating UN Organization(s) will provide

information on the results of their investigation(s) to the Administrative Agent and the Steering Committee. In the case of the Administrative Agent, upon completion of its internal reporting, it will provide the information on the results of its investigation to the Steering Committee. Following such receipt of information on the results of the investigation(s), it is the responsibility of the Steering Committee and the Administrative Agent to communicate promptly with the relevant anti-fraud offices (or equivalent) of the Donor.

(e) Each UN organization(s) concerned (Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization) will determine what disciplinary and/or administrative measures, including referral to national authorities, may be taken as a result of the investigation, according to its internal policies and procedures on disciplinary and/or administrative measures, including vendor sanction mechanism, as appropriate. The Participating UN Organization(s) concerned will share information on measures taken as a result of the investigation(s) with the Administrative Agent and the Steering Committee of the Programme. The Administrative Agent will share information on measures taken as a result of its own investigation with the Steering Committee. Following such receipt of information on measures taken as a result of the investigation(s), it is the responsibility of the Steering Committee and the Administrative Agent to communicate promptly with the relevant anti-fraud offices (or equivalent) of the Donor.

Recovery of Funds

- 4. If there is evidence of improper use of funds as determined after an investigation, the UN organization(s) concerned (Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization) will use their best efforts, consistent with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures to recover any funds misused. With respect to any funds recovered, the Participating UN Organization will consult with the Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent and the Donor. The Donor may request that such funds be returned to it in proportion to its Contribution to the Programme, in which case the Participating UN Organization would credit that portion of the funds so recovered to the Programme Account and the Administrative Agent would return that portion of such funds to the Donor in accordance with Section XI, paragraph 6. For any such funds the Donor does not request to be returned to it, such funds will either be credited to the Programme Account or used by the Participating UN Organization for a purpose mutually agreed upon.
- 5. The Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations will apply the provisions of Section VIII, paragraphs 1 to 4 above in accordance with their respective

accountability and oversight framework as well as relevant regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse, and/or Sexual Harassment

1. The Participants have zero tolerance for and are firmly committed to take all necessary measures to prevent and address instances of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in programming activities, and sexual harassment. The Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations recognize that it is important that all United Nations staff, individual contractors, implementing partners, vendors and any third parties which are involved either in joint activities or in those of the Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization (such individuals and entities being hereinafter referred to, together as the "Individuals/Entities", and individually as the "Individual/Entity") will adhere to the highest standards of integrity and conduct as defined by each relevant UN organization. The Individuals/Entities will not engage in Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment, as defined below.

2. Definitions:

- (a) "<u>Sexual Exploitation</u>" means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another;
- (b) "<u>Sexual Abuse</u>" means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions; and
- (c) "Sexual Harassment" means any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. Sexual harassment may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, sexual harassment may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

3. Investigation and reporting:

(a) Investigation:

(i) Investigations of allegations of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse arising in programmatic activities funded by the Fund, will, where appropriate, be carried out by the Investigation Service of the relevant Participating UN Organization in accordance with its rules, regulations, policies and procedures. Where the implementing partner of that funded activity and its responsible parties, sub-recipients and other entities engaged to provide services in relation to

programmatic activities are UN Organizations, investigations of such allegations will be carried out by the Investigation Service of the relevant UN Organization in accordance with their rules, regulations, policies and procedures. In cases where the relevant Participating UN Organization is not conducting the investigation itself, the relevant Participating UN Organization will require that the implementing partner of that funded activity and its responsible parties, subrecipients and other entities engaged to provide services in relation to programmatic activities, investigate allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse credible enough to warrant an investigation.

- (ii) Where a potential subject of an investigation is contracted by more than one UN Organization involved in the Fund, the Investigation Services of the UN Organizations concerned (Administrative Agent or Participating UN Organization) may consider conducting joint or coordinated investigations, determining which investigation framework to use.
- (iii) Investigations of allegations of Sexual Harassment by UN staff and personnel involved in the Fund and contracted by the Administrative Agent and/or each Participating UN Organisation will be carried out by the Investigation Service of the relevant UN Organization in accordance with its rules, regulations, policies and procedures.
- (b) Reporting on allegations investigated by PUNOs and their implementing partners
 - (i) The Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent of the Fund and the Donors will be promptly notified of allegations of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse received/under investigation by the Participating UN Organization, as well as of any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation received from the Participating UN Organization's implementing partners, through the Secretary-General's reporting mechanism on Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (the "Report")⁶, without prejudice to the status of the Participating UN Organisation.
 - (ii) The Participating UN Organizations that do not participate in the Report will promptly notify the Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent of the Fund and the Donors of allegations of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse received/under investigation by any such Participating UN Organization through their normal method of reporting of such matters to their relevant governing bodies.
- (c) Reporting on credible allegations and measures taken following an investigation:
 - (i) The Steering Committee, the Administrative Agent of the Fund and the Donors will be promptly notified of credible allegations of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse investigated by the Participating UN Organization, as well as

⁶ The level of detail of information included in the Report at different stages of the investigation process can be seen at https://www.un.org/preventing-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse/content/data-allegations-un-system-wide. Information is published both in real time and through monthly reports.

of any credible allegations that have been investigated by and received from the Participating UN Organization's implementing partners, through the Report.

- (ii) In those cases where the respective Participating UN Organization determined that a case would have significant impact on a Participating UN Organisation's partnership with the Fund and/or with the Donor(s), the Participating UN Organization(s) will promptly provide information containing the level of detail as found in the Report, on the results of their investigation(s) or the investigations conducted by its implementing partners that they are aware of, with respect to the cases in the Report relating to the activities funded by the Fund, which resulted in a finding of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse, to the Administrative Agent and the Steering Committee Chair. Following such receipt of information on the results of the investigation(s), it is the responsibility of the Administrative Agent to communicate promptly with the relevant integrity / investigation offices (or equivalent) of the Donor.
- (iii) Following a determination of a credible allegation of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse, each Participating UN Organization will determine what contractual, disciplinary and/or administrative measures, including referral to national authorities, may be taken as a result of an investigation, according to its internal regulations, rules, policies and procedures on disciplinary and/or administrative measures, as appropriate. The Participating UN Organization(s) concerned will share information on measures taken as a result of the credible allegation of Sexual Exploitation and/or Sexual Abuse in its programmatic activities financed by the Fund with the Administrative Agent and the Steering Committee through the Report.
- (iv) With respect to credible allegations of Sexual Harassment (regarding Participating UN Organization's internal activities) the relevant Participating UN Organization will share information on measures taken with the Administrative Agent, the Steering Committee and the Donors of the Fund through their regular reporting to their relevant governing bodies. The Administrative Agent will share information on measures taken as a result of its own investigation which resulted in a finding of credible allegation of Sexual Harassment regarding its internal activities, with the Steering Committee and the Donors of the Fund through its regular reporting to its relevant governing body.
- 4. Any information provided by Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs, will be shared in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures and without prejudice to the safety, security, privacy and due process rights of concerned individuals.

Section X Communication and Transparency

1. Subject to the regulations, rules, policies and procedures of the Participating UN Organization, information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the Programme, all

related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, will highlight the results achieved and acknowledge the role of the Host Government, the Donor, the Participating UN Organizations, the Administrative Agent and any other relevant entities.

- 2. The Administrative Agent in consultation with the Participating UN Organizations will ensure that decisions regarding the review and approval of the Programme as well as periodic reports on the progress of implementation of the Programme are posted, where appropriate, for public information on the websites of the UN in the Philippines [https://philippines.un.org/] and the Administrative Agent [https://unfpa.org/]. Such reports and documents may include Steering Committee approved programmes and programmes awaiting approval, fund level annual financial and progress reports and external evaluations, as appropriate.
- 3. The Donor, the Administrative Agent and the Participating UN Organizations are committed to principles of transparency with regard to the implementation of the Programme, consistent with their respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Donor, the Administrative Agent, Participating UN Organizations and the Host Government, if applicable, will endeavor to consult prior to publication or release of any information regarded as sensitive.

Section XI Expiration, Modification, Termination and Unspent Balances

- 1. The Administrative Agent will notify the Donor when it has received notice from all Participating UN Organizations that the activities for which they are responsible under the Joint Programme Document have been completed and the Programme is operationally closed.
- 2. This Arrangement may be modified only by written agreement between the Participants.
- 3. This Arrangement may be terminated by either Participant on thirty (30) days written notice to the other Participant, subject to the continuance in force of paragraph 4 below for the purpose therein stated.
- 4. Notwithstanding the termination of this Arrangement, the amount of the Contribution transferred to the Administrative Agent up to and including the date of termination of this Arrangement will continue to be used to support the Programme until completion of the Programme, at which point, any remaining balances will be dealt with according to paragraph 5 below.
- 5. Any balance remaining in the Programme Account upon completion of the Programme will be used for a purpose mutually agreed upon or returned to the Donor in proportion to its contribution to the Programme as decided upon by the Donor and the Steering Committee.

- 6. When returning funds to the Donor in accordance with paragraph 5 above or Section VIII, paragraph 4, the Administrative Agent will notify the Donor of the following: (a) the amount transferred, (b) the value date of the transfer, and (c) that the transfer is from UNFPA in respect of the Programme in the Philippines (if applicable) pursuant to this Arrangement. The Donor will promptly acknowledge receipt of funds in writing.
- 7. This Arrangement will expire upon the delivery to the Donor of the certified final financial statement pursuant to Section V, paragraph 3(b).

Section XII Notices

- 1. Any action required or permitted to be taken under this Arrangement may be taken on behalf of the Donor, by Thanh Le PSM or his or her designated representative, and on behalf of the Administrative Agent, by Klaus Simoni Pedersen or his or her designated representative.
- 2. Any notice or request required or permitted to be given or made in this Arrangement will be in writing. Such notice or request will be deemed to be duly given or made when it will have been delivered by hand, mail, or any other agreed means of communication to the Participant to which it is required to be given or made, at such Participant's address specified below or at such other address as the Participant will have specified in writing to the Participant giving such notice or making such request.

For the Donor [all issues except those related to fraud and investigation]:

Name (optional): Ms Mei Santos

Title: Portfolio Manager for Humanitarian Action and Disaster Resilience

Address: Australian Embassy in the Philippines

23rd Floor, Tower 2, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, Philippines

Telephone: (632) 7757 8100

Electronic mail: Mei.Santos@dfat.gov.au

For the Donor [all issues related to fraud and investigation]:

Name (optional): Mr Thanh Le PSM

Title: Counsellor Development

Address: Australian Embassy in the Philippines

23rd Floor, Tower 2, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, Philippines

Telephone: (632) 7757 8100

Electronic mail: Thanh.Le@dfat.gov.au

For the Donor [all issues related to SEA and SH]:

Name (optional): Mr Thanh Le PSM Title: Counsellor Development

Address: Australian Embassy in the Philippines

23rd Floor, Tower 2, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, Philippines

Telephone: (632) 7757 8100

Electronic mail: Thanh.Le@dfat.gov.au

For the Administrative Agent: Name: Klaus Simoni Pedersen

Title: Chief, Resource Mobilization Branch

Address: UNFPA Headquarters, 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158

Telephone: +1 212-297-5038

Electronic mail: simonipedersen@unfpa.org

Section XIII Entry into Effect

This Arrangement will come into effect upon signature thereof by the Participants and will continue in effect until it expires or is terminated.

Section XIV Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute arising out of the Donor's Contribution to the Programme will be resolved amicably through dialogue among the Donor, the Administrative Agent and the concerned Participating UN Organization.

<u>Section XV</u> Privileges and Immunities

Nothing in this Standard Administrative Arrangement will be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, the Administrative Agent, or each Participating UN Organization.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by the respective Participants, have signed the present Arrangement in English in two copies.

For the Donor:

Signature:

Name: Thanh Le PSM

Title: Counsellor Development

Place: Australian Embassy in the Philippines

23rd Floor, Tower 2, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, Philippines

Date: March 2022

For the Administrative Agent:

Signature:

Name: Shannon Bullock as OiC for Klaus Simoni Pedersen

Title: Chief, Resource Mobilization Branch

Place: New York City, USA

Date: 30 March 2022

ANNEX A: Joint Programme Document

ANNEX B: Schedule of Payments

ANNEX C: Standard MOU between Participating UN Organisations, Administrative

Agent and Convening Agent

ANNEX A JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Proposal Summary	
Proposal Title/Program Name	Resilient Livelihoods Development for Women and Youth IDPs in Maguindanao
Geographical Location	Maguindanao Province, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (municipalities of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Talitay, Guindulungan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Saydona Mustapha)
Program Start Date	15 April 2022
Program End Date	14 August 2024
Development Issues	Recurrent shocks and exposure to risks such as conflicts and natural disasters, gender and age inequality
Funding request by Australian financial year (financial year means 1 July to 30 June)	
Total Funds requested from Australia	USD1,427,552 (AUD2.0M)
Total Program Cost	USD1,427,552 (AUD2.0M)
Implementing Agencies	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Main Contact Person/s	Ms. Kati Tanninen, FAO Representative in the Philippines 14 th Floor, North Tower, Rockwell Business Center Sheridan Corner Sheridan and United Streets, 1550 Mandaluyong City, Philippines Email: Kati.Tanninen@fao.org Dr. Leila Joudane, UNFPA Philippines CO Representative 14 th Floor, North Tower, Rockwell Business Center Sheridan Corner Sheridan and United Streets, 1550 Mandaluyong City, Philippines Email: joudane@unfpa.org
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) Ministry of Social Welfare and Development (MSSD) Ministry of Health (MOH) Mindanao Organization for Social and Economic Progress, Inc. (MOSEP, Inc local NGO) United Youth of the Philippines - Women (UnYPhil, Inc local NGO)
Implementation Arrangement	UN Joint Program, with UNFPA acting as Administrative Agent

Project Proposal

1. Brief Background to the Situation

Outline the relevant background that directly affects program implementation, implementation partners, target institutions or beneficiaries.

Mindanao is a major contributor to the Philippine economy, particularly to the agriculture sector given its vast natural resources. The second biggest island in the country, Mindanao largely accounts for the production of high value commodities such as rubber, pineapple, banana and coffee, among others. Agriculture in Mindanao provided employment for 4.08 million individuals or about 36% of the country's total employment in the sector (PSA 2016). Relatedly, Mindanao's gross value added (GVA) at constant prices in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing is at 32.5% in 2016, next to Luzon at 51.5%.

While Mindanao has seen some economic progress, persisting challenges related to pursuing lasting peace and achieving inclusiveness render Mindanao's inability to maximize development, especially in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). Decades of armed conflict have hampered human development in BARMM, which is recognized to be multi-faceted, ranging from conflict between armed rebel groups and government forces to inter-communal tensions in clan warfare, involving numerous armed groups, criminal gangs, clans and political elites. BARMM lags behind the rest of the Philippine regions in terms of human development indicators due to intergenerational cycles of conflict, insecurity and displacement in the region since the 1970s.

Data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) showed that BARMM has the highest poverty incidence at 54.2% with four out of its five provinces among the poorest provinces in the country: Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Sulu and Maguindanao. BARMM also has the highest poverty incidence among the youth in the country (PSA, 2018), more than half of the youth in the Bangsamoro region belonging to poor families. In 2018, the Regional Statistical Service Office indicated that some 711,800 BARMM youth belong to families with per capita incomes below the region's poverty threshold to meet each individual's food and non-food needs.

In the 2018 Expanded National Nutrition Survey (ENNS) of the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), the Province of Maguindanao reported 85.2% of its households food insecure compared to the national prevalence of 53.9%. Food insecurity was found higher among poorer households (bottom 30%) and among households with more than 5 family members in Maguindanao. The same survey reported that malnutrition rates in all forms are likewise higher in Maguindanao compared to the national prevalence, stunting being among 0-59 months old children at 39.9% against the national prevalence of 30.3%, underweight at 23.9% and wasting at 8.3%, as compared to national levels of 19.1% and 5.6%, respectively.

In terms of complementary feeding practices, the three indicators used to measure adequacy of diets are also significantly lower in Maguindanao. Specifically, the Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) score of children 6-23 months, which is 9.6% against the national score of 23.3%. The same for Minimum Meal Frequency at 81.1% and the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) at 4.9%, both way below the national rates of 89.0% and 13.4%, respectively.

Moreover, BARMM is one of the regions with poor health outcomes (to include maternal health and family planning) which are further aggravated by food insecurity. According to UNFPA studies in 2020, women from farming households with poorer educational status have lower Family Planning knowledge and have less likelihood to use Family Planning and at the same time, they also have bigger family sizes. At the same time, it is reported that women from farming households enrolled in the conditional cash transfer programme have better family planning knowledge and use compared to non-Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) families.

The province of Maguindanao had experienced a series of armed conflicts and clan wars (*rido*) which resulted to consequent displacement of families from 2008 to the end of 2020. Local residents

flee their homes 2-3 times per year, leaving behind farm assets (i.e., crops and farm animals) which hampered their livelihoods. The limited mobility of residents affected the flow of goods to and from the community impinging on the local economy and the ability of affected families to access food. This had a cascading effect on the market that resulted in a significant decrease in the farm gate prices of their produce further diminishing the income of the affected families. Thus, internal displacement has negatively impacted the livelihoods and food security and nutrition status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as access to education of their children. Limited resources, and capacities of local and national governments to respond to the protracted internal displacement, as well as to the COVID-19 pandemic and recurrent flooding, further complicates the situation. Women (42%) and children (39%), who constitute a majority of IDPs, are among the most vulnerable to violence and human rights violations, economic distress and marginalization, and physical and mental health problems including food and nutrition security.

Two (2) coexisting realities significantly increase the vulnerabilities of women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence (GBV): (1) As is common worldwide, women and children constitute a majority of IDPs in Mindanao. They are vulnerable to violence and human rights abuses, economic distress and marginalization, physical and mental health problems, political powerlessness, and deeprooted social uncertainty; and (2) Cultural and religious practices, that limit women and girls' mobility, roles, opportunities, and reproductive rights, often leveraging stigma, shame and silence to suppress their agency, meaningful participation and leadership.

Lastly, the current global pandemic caused by the COVID-19 virus has resulted in a humanitarian crisis that will impact IDP women and girls and young people at large the hardest and exacerbate existing gender inequalities.

In the agriculture sector it is systematically harder for rural women and youth to have access to agricultural resources such as land and farm inputs. Several studies show that Philippine agriculture is predominantly male-oriented. The agricultural labor force is mainly composed of men at 77% while 23% of employed workers under agriculture are women (PSA 2018). Women's economic opportunities as farmers are constrained by their limited access to land and other inputs. Women and youth own less land than men and are disadvantaged through inheritance norms, laws, land titling systems, and their ability to purchase land. Also, women do not have equal access to extension services, irrigation, or farm equipment. Women's economic opportunities for wage employment in agriculture are also limited. Because of the lesser opportunity, some rural women opt to migrate to urban areas to find better job opportunities or work abroad as domestic helpers for sustenance of family needs. Furthermore, it is evident in all literature that young people are more 'mobile' than other segments of populations and are a vast majority of the migrants, internally and internationally.

In times of conflict, displaced women and girls resort to taking on responsibilities of generating income for families and the ensuing economic vulnerability can increase the risk of exposure to sexual exploitation and trafficking and forced and child labour. Moreover, traffickers view post-disaster situations as opportunities to recruit and exploit vulnerable individuals who lost their loved ones, shelter and livelihoods and are desperate to survive and provide for their families. According to MSSD-Maguindanao, communities in Talayan, Guindulungan, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Datu Saudi Ampatuan and Shariff Saydona Mustapha were among the municipalities with high incidence of trafficking in persons. The three most often cited form of GBV in Maguindanao are rape and other

¹ Disaster Response Operation Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) of the Ministry of Social Services and Development of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Gender and Age Segregation, 16 April 2021.

forms of sexual violence, trafficking and domestic violence, which existed already before the COVID pandemic.

Further, in respect of young people, many studies show that youth exclusion and marginalisation are among the major problems in conflict, post-conflict contexts. Aside from being a vulnerable sector at times of conflict, young people are also often labelled as transgressors who are assumed to be perpetrators of violence rather than activists for peace. Therefore, engaging more young people in post-conflict processes is a way of preparing a dynamic generation who will lead the community in the near future.

The importance of youth engagement in food security and agriculture is internationally recognized. During the 42nd session of the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (UN CFS) in 2015, a separate session on youth was devoted, taking note of the massive number of young people around the world and that if they are properly mobilized, they can significantly contribute towards efforts relating to poverty reduction, food security and employment generation. Relatedly, in 2013, the Philippines enacted Republic Act 10618 or the Rural Farm Schools Act. Among the key priorities of this law is the teaching of agri-fisheries among young people. The recently completed National Food Systems Dialogue held on last 13-14 July 2021 recommended national pathways to sustainable food systems to support the achievement of the 17 sustainable development goals by 2030. One of the national recommendations under Action Track 1 (Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all) is to engage the youth in food systems. The specific recommendations are; a) to improve programs that incentivize youth participation in agriculture by simplifying the application process and requirements on programs that are currently in place; b) livelihood opportunities should also be provided to graduates of agricultural courses through provision of free access to land as entrepreneurs or through matching them with private employers as employees; and c) to advance involvement of youth in the food systems, there is a need to pass the Magna Carta for Young Farmers in Congress.

However, there is growing evidence of the youth's decreasing contribution to agricultural labor in recent years. In the Philippines, there is a noted drop in agricultural youth involvement, with family members tending to migrate to key cities and pursue non-agricultural work or career. Studies show that despite the youth's desire to migrate, there seems to be some reluctance to sever their ties with farming and so, there is that need to continuously engage with the youth to ensure that they have an incentive to farm, invest in farming or stay in their family farms. The National Youth Commission's 2016 Philippine Youth Development Index (PYDI) showed that the youth in the BARMM are the most in need of assistance in youth and development. The PYDI is aimed to measure youth development in the field of education, employment, health and participation for the country to improve planning and implementation of policies as well as to complement the efforts from the international community to analyze combined data of youth.

For this programme, we plan to engage youth from Maguindanao, ages 15 to 24 years old who comprise around 19.82% of the population based on the 2015 Philippine Census of population. Youth-specific approaches, sensitive to their information needs and learning behaviors are necessary. Since most young people are interested in digital technologies (i.e. mobile phones, electronic devices/gadgets, social media, etc.) digital agriculture will be promoted to enhance their interests on agriculture-based livelihoods/enterprises. Also, sharing of ideas on technologies and innovations (digital and non-digital) and good practices on agri-based entrepreneurship among youth organizations will be promoted through an online platform. Successful young agri-entrepreneurs will

² Philippine Statistics Authority. Women and Men in Maguindanao Province (based on the Results of 2015 Census of Population. Special Release. July 12, 2018; http://rssoarmm.psa.gov.ph/release/content/special/55113

be tapped by the Project to share their ideas/experiences and may serve as inspirations for the IDP youth. Putting premium on their direct engagement on resilient and gender-responsive agricultural livelihood together with the families and communities that they belong to is imperative if long-term stability and development are to be achieved in the region.

2. Brief Background to Lead Agency and Partner Agencies

Provide a brief introduction to the Lead Agency and Partner Agencies, and their role in the program.

FAO and UNFPA are members of the United Nations System. FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations for food and agriculture. Its global vision is for a world free from hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contribute to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. UNFPA is a development agency with the unique role of addressing population and development issues, with an emphasis on reproductive health and gender equality, within the context of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action and international development goals.

FAO has more than 30 years of experience working with the Government of the Philippines. international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and in restoring livelihoods and developing the agriculture sector in the Philippines. Its work is guided by the FAO Country Programming Framework 2018-2024, and for BARMM specifically by the FAO Strategic Programme for Agriculture, Fisheries and Agribusiness Development in BARMM. In the BARMM and Region XII, FAO has been implementing emergency and recovery projects for households affected by natural calamities and conflicts. The implementation of previous FAO project under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in 2010 to 2012 covered 13,420 returned IDP households or 67,100 persons from 25 prioritized return sites/barangays in 11 municipalities of Maguindanao. FAO has also continuously supported the restoration of agricultural livelihoods in conflict-affected areas in Maguindanao province from 2011 to 2014. Through the support of the New Zealand Government, the project was able to help in the restoration of agri-based livelihoods of about 25,802 households (129,010 individuals). Members of CBOs are able to avail of the farm machineries provided by FAO at a relatively lower fee/rent and non-members are also able to take advantage of lower rent compared to prevailing rate in other barangay. Local food security and income of beneficiary households have improved due to the provision of technical agri-based skills training and good quality agricultural inputs. FAO also immediately responded to the Marawi Crisis through the continued support of the New Zealand Government. The project was able to provide agricultural inputs to improve local food security and restore livelihoods of affected 16,908 households or about 84,900 individuals in Cotabato, Lanao del Sur and Maguindanao.

FAO implemented a Belgium funded project on "Early Action for Rice Farmers in Selected Vulnerable Areas of Mindanao Against El Niño" which aims to increase the resilience of vulnerable rice farmers by safeguarding production and complementing with livelihood activities. Interventions include installment of 50 small scale irrigation units to provide irrigation to 700 vulnerable rice farmers in Pigcawayan and 800 in Datu Saudi Ampatuan, distribution of 28,000 kg of drought-resistant certified rice seeds (RC-222 variety) and 25 000 kg of complete fertilizer (NPK 14-14-14) to 700 vulnerable rice farmers in Pigcawayan and 2,250 ready-

to-lay mallard ducks, 12,500 kg of duck layer feed and 230 goats in Datu Saudi Ampatuan. Similarly, the project has established one central and two satellite demonstration farms to showcase integrated crop and livestock production systems, which mitigate the impact of drought, to educate vulnerable farming groups and serve as central learning hubs for EWEA systems.

Relatedly, FAO, through the support of the Australian Government - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, implemented the agriculture-based component of the Community and Family Services International (CFSI's) "Marawi Recovery Project (MRP) from 2018 to 2019. A total of 2,500 households who are either IDPs, returned IDPs, present and former host families or non-IDP farmers in three municipalities of Lanao del Sur were supported in the re-establishment of livelihoods through the provision of agricultural production inputs (i.e. planting materials, fertilizer, farm tools and small processing machinery) and appropriate technical trainings on value-adding, product development/packaging and marketing linked to the commodity value chain. The starter and multiplier agri-input packages of the four priority commodities (abaca, white scallion, hot chili and sweet potato) provided to the beneficiaries has long-term benefits in terms of improved market participation and food security and nutrition, among others. The convergence initiative of the project in linking the CBO beneficiaries with other stakeholders with similar interest on Marawi rehabilitation provides greater opportunity for sustainability and expansion of CBO's agri-based enterprises and operations beyond what was provided by the project.

FAO ongoing project in BARMM includes the joint project with UNICEF entitled "Ensuring Inclusive and Risk informed Shock-responsive Social Protection Resulting in More Resilient Communities in BARMM". This project aims to create enabling environment to support the institutionalization of a risk-informed shock-responsive social protection system to build the resilience of most vulnerable populations in BARMM. Intervention such as vulnerability and risk assessment are jointly done with different BARMM ministries together with WFP and UNICEF. Similarly, project interventions also include enhancing capacities of BARMM ministries in SRSP, case study on cash transfers and development of training design and module on disaster resilience in BARMM. A scale-up project supported by DFAT is also currently being implemented.

In the Philippines, UNFPA's overall goal, under the overarching framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, is to empower and improve the lives of underserved populations, especially women and young people including adolescents, enabled by an understanding of population dynamics, human rights and gender equality in peacebuilding, humanitarian and development contexts.

UNFPA has been working in the island of Mindanao for the last 25 years (from 1996 to 2021) and has consistently accorded special focus and priority to the plight of women and young people in the former Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) and in the newly created Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). UNFPA Philippines has been supporting initiatives in Mindanao aimed at promoting gender equality, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and rights and enhancing community-driven mechanisms to safeguard women, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups against GBV and ensure GBV survivors' access to essential services in development as well as humanitarian settings.

Currently, UNFPA has ongoing projects in Maguindanao, particularly in response to the displacements due to the armed conflict. The interventions were implemented together with the local NGOs and in coordination and working with service providers, BARMM ministries/agencies and Local Government Units to address the critical needs of internally displaced women, adolescent girls

and the youth on sexual and reproductive health, mental health and psychosocial support as well as protection needs against sexual and gender-based violence. Alongside, projects on developing the capacities and decommissioning the MILF female ex-combatants towards reintegration and transforming into para-social workers to provide support in promoting conflict prevention, social cohesion and community resilience in BARMM and during this time of pandemic were implemented in the province.

For this programme, FAO and UNFPA aims to address the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition from a gender equality and women's and youth empowerment perspective. Working with regional and local government partners, the programme aims to improve overall well-being, food security, nutrition, and health status among women and youth IDPs through equitable access to improved and restored local food security interventions and to reproductive health and protection services during recovery and return.

The Project Implementation Team will consist of representatives from FAO and UNFPA, including an Inter-agency Coordinator, to be based in Cotabato, that will provide managerial oversight of field activities. The two agencies will each engage implementing partners (ranging from pre-selected NGOs to community-based organizations and local government agencies) to promote community-driven interventions, sustainability and local capacity building. Each Agency will provide technical oversight from their Country Offices in Manila and management oversight from their offices in Cotabato City.

The Project Implementation Team will be regularly convened and will lead joint programme implementation and shall be responsive for the following functions: (i) Discuss implementation strategies and approaches, including lessons learned and emerging good practices and issues in the context of implementation in conflict- and post-conflict areas; (ii) Analyzes programme bottlenecks, track progress, identifies actions to be taken, and recommends strategies and innovative approaches to joint programming and in addressing risks and operational issues; (iii) Coordinates the implementation processes and activities per Output and across Outputs to ensure results are achieved and coordinated; and (iv) Develops joint work plans to ensure coherent approaches in policy design and programming for results as well as regular monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

3. How the Project will Address Development Needs/Issues

Outline the needs that the project will address and how. Provide information on:

- how the program has been influenced by past lessons in the sector/country/region;
- analysis underpinning the programming choices made and program logic to show why the design will work, including political realities impacting program choices;
- knowledge gaps. Identify and resource further monitoring/analysis as necessary as part of implementation arrangements.

The project will address the following needs/issues:

• The need to promote conflict-sensitive resilient livelihoods, food security, and improving access of consumers to nutritious, affordable and safe food in the new normal. The protracted nature of conflicts in the Bangsamoro region, combined with years of limited investment and geographical remoteness, has resulted in a vicious cycle of injustice, conflict and insecurity, poverty, militarization, marginalization and

deprivation, and underdevelopment. The economy of BARMM is the least productive and diversified in the country as it is largely agriculture-based. The situation is further exacerbated by the region's vulnerability to natural hazards and extreme events due to climate change, which often puts the livelihood of most smallholder farmers and fishers at risk that would require intervention on disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). Similarly, new cycles of violence and displacement in BARMM, including the 2017 Marawi siege, have resulted in further economic impacts affecting rural livelihoods, infrastructure, property and agricultural production, while also suppressing market activities. These recurrent conflicts in BARMM and disruptions from disasters are further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and community quarantines. Further understanding of the conflict dynamics in the region will provide factors within the local context which have the potential to either exacerbate the conflict or promote peace. In analyzing the local context in Maguindanao, appropriate conflict-sensitive interventions for returned IDPs will be identified.

- The need to strengthen protection systems towards ensuring resilience, health and wellbeing, especially during this pandemic. The persistent poverty, as well as the scale and severity of the COVID-19 crisis, brought to the surface many vulnerabilities. For COVID-19 specifically, the mobility restrictions to contain the spread of the virus, has challenged the access of many individuals and families to food and other goods and services to go to work. Families with senior citizens, pregnant women, youth, and persons with disability have limited access to basic health services and information. Cases of violence against women and children (VAWC) also became a concern because of the proximity of the abuser to the victim and the disruption of preventive services and support systems.
- The need to link women, girls and youth to livelihood opportunities, which will facilitate productive contributions to the society. The lack of access to these opportunities can slow down community recovery and normalization and deepen poverty. It may also continue to make women and girls vulnerable to high-risk work like trafficking and survival sex. While it is true that there are national laws recognizing women and youth in nation-building, participation in local special bodies, gender and development, among others, there is still a long path towards the realization of gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE), particularly in the agriculture sector. Inclusivity requires leaving no one behind and that all sectors, including vulnerable and marginalized groups can equally contribute and share the benefits of the development initiatives, and have equitable access to protection services and agriculture-based livelihood interventions in both humanitarian and development settings. Relatedly, young entrepreneurs will be linked to relevant government financing portfolio (e.g., Islamic financing institutions, Department of Agriculture's "Kapital Access for Young Agripreneurs" loan program, among others).
- The need to strengthen recognition of women as key players in the agriculture sector. In the Bangsamoro region, there is limited data on agriculture showing women's participation in agriculture-based livelihood, it predominantly consists of information from male farmers and fisherfolks who are traditionally regarded as head of the

household, while women are expected to look after the children and manage the day-to-day house chores. Consequently, there is limited extension of support services to women farmers and fisherfolks. Capacity building in empowering women and youth in decision making particularly in the agriculture sector.

- The need to address the decline of youth participation in agriculture. There is an observed tendency to migrate to urban areas, which reduces youth involvement in agriculture despite their recognized potentials to contribute to sustainable agri-economic development. Low levels of economic development and limited non-agricultural livelihoods options have also served as economic drivers of migration and youth recruitment into armed groups, ranging from private armies to other non-state armed groups (NSAG). As such, the proposed initiative will capacitate the target youth stakeholders to engage in agricultural activities along the value chain (production, processing and value-adding, marketing, entrepreneurship) and introduce innovative approaches to facilitate better uptake and sustainability. This will include promotion of digital agriculture and "circular agriculture economy" by minimizing the use of external inputs for agriculture production, closing nutrition loops and reducing negative impacts of the environment by eliminating discharges (i.e., wastewater) and surface run-off. Relatedly, the Project will aim to increase the synergy between education/training and learning life skills of adolescent and youth.
- The need to provide access to psychosocial support and reproductive health services. When food is scarce, female family members often get the smallest portion. The responsibility of survival of their children demands additional sacrifices to mothers or female members of the family. Pregnant and lactating women also suffer most from lack of medical care and balanced diets that affect them and their babies while in the displacement sites and when they return to their places of origin. This will require collective programming and concerted efforts of service providers, duty-bearers, local NGOs and target communities to provide lifesaving support on the critical SRH, GBV and MHPSS needs of women, adolescent girls and youth.
- The need to promote nutrition and healthy food to contribute to human development in the region. Previous experience has shown that the provision of interventions that will help establish resilient livelihoods are instrumental in making returned IDPs productive members of the community. As such, the project will provide agricultural inputs and related capacity building activities that will support women and youth IDPs to engage in productive activities. Relatedly, this will be complemented by interventions that will help strengthen nutrition-sensitive capacities to improve food security and nutrition status among households with children below 5 years of age.
- The need to enhance youth leadership in agriculture sector. Building on the established relationships and ongoing initiatives with key ministries in the BARMM and Local Government Units, UNFPA and FAO will work together, maximize complementary expertise and collaborate with duty bearers to realize meaningful participation of women and youth, work with young and passionate leaders at the regional level and local governments, increase their capacity on gender-responsive, locally-inclusive and culturally-sensitive

approaches where women and youth have equitable access to opportunities and agriculture-based livelihoods. The FAO-Legislative Advisory Group (FLAG)-Youth, the young parliamentarians through the Sangguniang Kabataan, the young farmers, youth organizations and Agriculture students, will be given the opportunity to discuss their concerns and create a platform that will include agriculture, food security and nutrition in the priority legislative agenda of BARMM. The youth will also be capacitated to learn about digital and non-digital innovations in agriculture and farming technologies that will make them competitive in the market. Peer to peer information exchange thru virtual platform and learning visits (in case the COVID-19 situation will improve) will also be organized for the young farmers to learn from the actual experience and good practices of other young farmers.

With the volatility in BARMM and since the onset of the pandemic, FAO and UNFPA have been accelerating efforts to sustain on-going initiatives that target the most vulnerable and at the same time, re-programme interventions, ensuring that the strategies are adapted to meet the demands of the new normal aside from the unique context of the target areas. The interventions planned in this proposal take into consideration not just the impact of COVID-19 but also the dynamic environment in the BARMM with a transition government yet to fully configure its administrative apparatus, the national government attempting to navigate a delicate normalization process whereby new political bodies are formed, combatants are decommissioned and conflict-affected communities are supported on a path to peace and economic stability, the 2022 elections, and the general rise in tension and violent conflict in communities across the BARMM.

This proposed joint intervention recognizes the gender and age dimensions as key concerns to highlight essential roles of both men and women and other marginalized sectors, in achieving equitable access to agricultural-based livelihood interventions that enable meaningful participation in sustainable and resilient agricultural livelihood initiatives by returned women and youth IDPs through increased health, protection, wellness and other complementary support.

4. Major Development Objectives

Outline the objectives of the program and how they relate and will contribute to the Objectives of Australia's Partnerships for Recovery and its Philippines COVID Development Response Plan (see attached documents).

This FAO and UNFPA joint programme aims to enable meaningful participation in sustainable and resilient agricultural livelihood initiatives by women and youth IDPs through increased health, protection, wellness and other complementary support. This will lead to improved equitable access to agricultural based livelihood interventions to improve food security and nutritional status of women and youth, reduced SRH and protection barriers of IDP women and youth to meaningfully participate in agricultural activities and local agricultural policies and programs are gender-responsive, youth sensitive and promotes resilient communities.

Specifically, the project has the following objectives:

1. To enhance agriculture-based livelihoods through provision of good quality agricultural

- inputs and related skills, practices and technologies;
- 2. To enhance capacities of conflict-affected women and youth to safely access protection and social support services and safely implement agri enterprise development activities; and
- 3. To promote and develop gender-responsive, locally-inclusive and culturally-sensitive policies and approaches to community-based disaster risk reduction and management plan to build resiliency of local food security and agriculture based livelihoods/enterprises.

The achievement of these objectives will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Reduced Inequalities), 8 (Decent Employment) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and to the goal of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and Philippine National Action Plan for Family Farming (PAP4FF) of achieving a healthy and resilient Philippines. Chapter 11: Ensuring Food Resilience and Reducing Vulnerabilities of Filipinos of the PDP 2017-2022 focuses on ensuring "access to nutritious food even during emergencies, reduce each type of risk, and enable people to manage individual, economic, natural and human-induced disasters, and governance and political risks."

The activities of this joint programme also contributes to the achievement of the vision of the BARMM government, as stated in the BARMM Food Security and Nutrition Roadmap, to have a "self-reliant, food secure and resilient Bangsamoro". The 1st Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) 2020 -2022 also mainstreamed food security, aiming to increase production of staple and nutritious food by boosting the food production viable in the BARMM in consideration of the agricultural potential of the region. It is also in line with the 12-point Priority Agenda of the Bangsamoro Government, along with four key areas being promoted by the Chief Minister such as social services, health, education and strategic infrastructure.

The proposed joint programme is also envisioned to contribute to the Pillars of the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework (SEPF), in view of its intention to support marginalized groups (People); to leverage untapped potential for agriculture-based inclusive growth and sustainable agri-food systems (Planet and Prosperity); and reduce community-based conflicts, address community security and strengthen community economic empowerment (Peace).

This is also aligned with Australia's partnerships for Recovery: COVID Development Response Plan with a focus on strengthening health security, maintaining stability and promoting economic recovery.

On promoting Economic Recovery, interventions included in this joint project aim to improve equitable access to agricultural-based livelihood interventions to enhance food security and nutritional status among women and youth under Outcome 1.

On strengthening Health Security, health efforts include ensuring access of women and young people to sexual and reproductive health information and services, including practice guidance on limiting exposure to COVID-19, to reduce barriers of IDP women and youth to meaningfully participate in agricultural livelihood activities under Outcome 2.

On maintaining Stability, the work to prevent gender-based violence, the continuation of services

for women and children, and to advocate for gender and age-responsive policies and programs in their local governments are included under Outcome 3.

5. Project Activity Description

Outline the planned activities of the program and how they will contribute to the objectives for the full duration of the program. Identify how you will work with any other implementing partners. Describe what, if any, publicity will be used to promote the activity.

This joint project seeks to contribute towards increasing Bangsamoro women and youth's decisive role in agriculture considering their critical roles to ending hunger, including malnutrition and food insecurity in the region in all areas -- food production, availability, access, and utilization.

The Theory of Change is based on the Beijing Platform for Action which emphasized that women were key to reducing poverty and ensuring food security. The Platform for Action called upon Member States and all stakeholders to formulate and implement policies and programmes that enhance women's access to financial, technical, extension and marketing services. It also highlighted the need to improve women's access to and control over land and appropriate financing, infrastructure and technology. It is also based on the analytical framework for addressing gender and age dimensions of post-conflict reconstruction, and lessons learnt by development partners.

For this project, the target beneficiaries are returned IDP women and young people from the municipalities of Datu Odin Sinsuat, Talitay, Guindulungan, Datu Saudi Ampatuan, Shariff Saydona Mustapha in the province of Maguindanao in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

Beneficiaries will be from 1,510 households who are returned IDPs who are engaged in agriculture and are listed in the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction or Listahanan by the MSSD. Priority will be given to households with GBV survivors, pregnant and lactating women, who are headed by women or youth, or who belong to IP communities. Coordination with BARMM ministries and local government units will be done to gather data and information for the selection of beneficiaries.

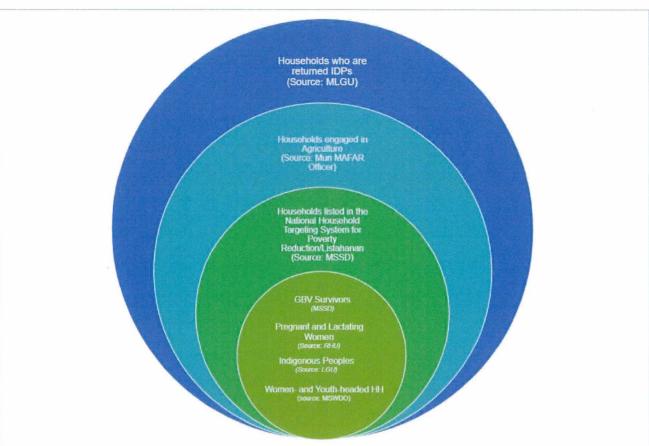


Figure 1. Targeting of beneficiaries

A selection criteria for the beneficiaries will be established together with MAFAR and MSSD, among others, and the actual selection and verification of beneficiaries will be conducted. This will help ensure that the identified individuals and groups are part of the target group identified by this proposal and that there is adequate documentation to support and demonstrate their compliance to the set criteria.

The succeeding table below shows the outline of the planned activities for the three Outcomes.

Implementing partners will be engaged (ranging from pre-selected NGOs to open calls for CSO partners) to promote community-driven interventions, sustainability, and local capacity building. Both FAO and UNFPA will provide technical oversight from their Country Offices in Manila and management oversight from their field offices in Cotabato.

Outcome 1: PREPAREDNESS Improved equitable access to agriculture-based livelihood interventions to enhance food security and nutritional status among women and youth		
Output 1.1: Agricultural production inputs and farm machineries provided		
Intervention 1: Improving socio-economic capacities of women and youth		

Planned Activity	Short Description	Lead Agency
1.1.1 Provision of Agricultural Inputs & tools/ equipment	To re-establish normal livelihood activities of women and youth, the project will provide open-pollinated assorted vegetable seeds and garden tools, and fertilizers, and small livestock/poultry (goat, native chicken, mallard ducks – and starter feeds. The planting of vegetables, livestock/poultry by women and youth will boost household nutrition intake, promote crop and diet diversification, and can help improve household-level food security.	FAO

Outcome 1: PREPAREDNESS Improved equitable access to agriculture-based livelihood interventions to enhance food security and nutritional status among women and youth			
Output 1.2:	Capacity training in agricultural production, post-harvest handling, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and community organization development support delivered		
Intervention Improving socio-economic capacities of women and youth 1:			

Planned Activity	Short Description	Lead Agency
training on agricultura technologies on high valu- commercial crops and	poultry production and management. The project will also conduct training in the	FAO
women/youth CBOs and	In order to build capacities for better access to services and other support programs and facilities, as well as improve economies of scale, women and youth community organizations will be supported. This may include trainings on leadership, organizational management,	FAO

	financial literacy, market negotiations, among others (linked to Activity 2.4 and 2.5).	
training on nutrition-sensitive	Capacity training includes preparation of nutritious meals for women household and training for prevention of child labour	FAO
1.2.4 Establishment of village- level repair and farm machineries	The project will provide small hand tractors, mini-tillers and repair tool kits for improved field operations and transportation. A total of 15 each of hand tractors with trailers and minitillers will be provided that will directly benefit members of 15 CBOs. Relatedly, the CBOs can serve as Service Providers (SPs) to non-members as a form of their business enterprise. Other youth oriented, dedicated partners with good track record on agri-enterprise mentoring/coaching will be tapped to assist the youth-led CBOs.	FAO

Outcome 2: PARTICIPATION Reduced SRH and protection barriers of returned IDP women and youth to meaningfully participate in agricultural livelihood activities		
Output 2:	Increased knowledge, skills and attitude to access GBV/SRHR lifesaving services and livelihood opportunities 2.1: Improving women's and girls' GBV/SRHR accessibility to life saving services and linkages to livelihood opportunities	
Intervention 2.1:		

Planned Activity	Short Description	Lead Agency
and girls on GBV in Emergencies,	identification and seek out response and services that address the specific GBV and SRH needs.	UNFPA

	2.2 Setting up of Women-Friendly Spaces (WFSs) 2.2.1 Procurement of prefabricated containers for the setting-up of WFS for GBV-SRHR and livelihood activities.	A prefabricated container van will be set-up in a strategic, safe and accessible area to be identified together with the MLGU within the camp/resettlement area/host community to be used as Women-Friendly Spaces where IDP women and girls can implement and access GBV-SRHR, nutrition, and livelihood activities and for survivors of GBV to safely access information, specialized services, and referrals to health, protection and other services.	UNFPA
- 1	2.3. Provision of Cash Voucher Assistance 2.3.1. Cash for Training 2.3.2. Cash for Health 2.3.3. Cash for Work 2.3.4. Cash for Protection	Implement cash-based incentive mechanisms for IDP women and youth based on the operational guidelines and terms of references in providing cash for training, cash for health, cash for work and cash for protection. The provision and release is in coordination and collaboration with MoH, MSSD and MAFAR.	UNFPA
	2.4 Provision of capacity training in value added enterprise and financial literacy	To help shift the mind-set of women and youth from the subsistence production lens, the project will introduce enterprise development through value-addition along the value chain. A series of training on enterprise management and financial literacy including farm bookkeeping and business planning (e.g., simple cost and return, cash flow and income) will be provided to equip women and youth to be effectively integrated in the value chain. After the training, the enterprise groups will receive starter inputs for them to commence their enterprises. This will also involve innovative approaches such as youth peer to peer virtual discussions (inviting successful young farmers as resource person) and circular agriculture, among others.	FAO
	2.5 Identification of markets (i.e., raw materials) and establishment of partnership/business arrangement	Key identified enterprises from mapping exercise would maximize use of resources and services, including supply of raw materials to processor groups from production areas within the project sites or nearby areas. Relatedly, the provision of agriculture inputs to farmers in the production areas will be sourced locally from municipal and as service by existing CBOs.	FAO

Outcome 2: PARTICIPATION Reduced SRH and protection barriers of IDP women and youth to meaningfully participate in agricultural livelihood activities		
Output 2:	Increased knowledge, skills and attitude to access GBV/SRHR lifesaving services and livelihood opportunities	
Intervention 2.2:	Informing and addressing barriers and challenges for young people on Peace, Food Security and SRH through communication	

Planned Activity	Short Description	Lead Agency
2.6. Conduct of Intergenerational Dialogues	Conduct of IGDs on (1) Ending Armed Conflict for Women and Girls, and (2) Promotion of Social Healing [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)] for IDP Women and Girls; (3) Prevention of Violent Extremism among Young People; (4) Participation and access of women in equitable and sustainable food production; (5) SRHR and GBV	
2.7. Conduct of awareness-raising activities and family development sessions on livelihood opportunities, SRHR, GBV and nutrition and health topics	conduct awareness-raising activities in WFS	UNFPA

Outcome 3: PROTECTION Local agricultural policies and programs are gender- and ageresponsive and youth sensitive and promotes resilient communities		
Output 3:	Strengthened capacities on GBV, SRHR, FSA, disaster response and protection mechanisms of the target Local Government Units (LGUs) and BARMM Ministries	
Intervention 3:	Provision of technical support and capacity building on development of Gender- and age-responsive, locally-inclusive and culturally-sensitive plans, budgets, policies and approaches to local food security and livelihood interventions	

Planned Activity	Short Description	Lead Agen	ісу
3.1 Conduct of vulnerabilities and risks assessment	Focus group discussions among key project stakeholders will be conducted to identify bottlenecks or constraints in project implementation. Similarly, opportunities for further development will be identified. Through this assessment, sustainability plan and business continuity plan will be developed.	FAO 0 UNFPA	and
3.2. Capacity building of LGU members and policy-making bodies on gender-responsive policy development on Food Security and Agriculture (FSA) responses and preparedness during and after humanitarian setting	Sensitize and capacitate the municipal/city local government inter-agency unit officials and policy makers and will assess, review and update to ensure it will be linked to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) plan as well as to the Regional Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security (RAP-WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (RAP-YPS) and will develop a gender-responsive policy on FSA and livelihood	UNFPA	
3.3. Technical Assistance to LGU and BARMM ministries on strengthening mandate and development of responsive DRRM action plans integrating local protection mechanisms and support to socio-economic needs during pre and post humanitarian setting	Provision of technical support to the 5 LGUs and the BARMM Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR) to ensure gender-sensitive, responsive and youth friendly policies, programs, projects and activities that promote women and youth socioeconomic, agri-based livelihood opportunities and food security.	UNFPA 6 FAO	and
3.4. Training/Workshop on DRRM in Agriculture (Agricultural Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping and Analysis (AHVMA), Action Plan for Agricultural Village)	Local Government Unit (LGU) and BARMM Ministry officials will be trained and assisted in the preparation of DRR plans for agriculture through participatory processes and tools that will effectively identify context and location specific challenges. The plans will also be guided by FAO's resilience livelihoods framework that includes not just DRRM planning and governance (enabling environment), but also covers other DRRM aspects such as early warning, applying risk and vulnerability reduction measures, and preparedness.	FAO	

Key risks that may affect this programme which may have bearing on access to covered population and areas would include, among others, (1) increased security levels for programme staff; (2) natural disasters that will make field implementation difficult; (3) Government restriction due to

COVID-19 pandemic, among others. To mitigate these risks and facilitate sustainability, the programme will collaborate its implementation with local, national, and international partners. This includes engagement of local NGO, agencies that provide security (military/police, UNDSS); COVID-19 safety and health protocols or information; and DRR/ climate-related advisories for beneficiaries' disaster preparedness and increasing the resilience of their livelihoods.

Risks associated with returned IDP, including moving to areas where access to education and psychosocial support would be challenging, and access to livelihood is bleak. The program would provide continued support to the beneficiaries, while strengthening local protection measures through regular engagement with MAFAR, MSSD, MOH and other existing coordination bodies. The programme will also establish community response and feedback mechanisms (PA/2-way radio-system advisories, text blasts, and school on the air/radio-based information dissemination) to maintain an open communication and information sharing with stakeholders and seek their collaboration in ensuring the achievement of project outcome/outputs amidst the anticipated risks.

Sustainability

The project endeavor to map out further details of the specific risks per locality, as guided by the Risk Register that has been developed. This will help ensure the identification of the suitable resilience-building and adoption measures that will support sustainability of the interventions to be introduced under this initiative. This approach is embedded in the project activity design reflected in the above matrix. Some of these measures may include: i) resource and demand mapping; ii) business continuity planning; iii) capacity building on DRR/anticipatory action; iv) institutional capacity building to continue extension delivery system; and v) conflict resolution mechanisms, among others.

The approach will also build capacities of institutional actors at various local levels to help ensure that they will be able to carry on with the interventions even after the project.

6. Project Activity Schedule

Briefly outline the schedule of activities for the program period.

Activities	Expected Outputs	Timeframe
Conduct of social preparation with relevant key stakeholders and formation of project management team	project management team	January to March 2022

Outcome 1: Improved equitable access to agriculture-based livelihood interventions to enhance food security and nutritional status among women and youth

Intervention 1: Improving socio-economic capacities of women and youth

1.1.1 Provision of Agricultural Inputs and tools/ equipment	Returned IDP received agricultural inputs and small farm machineries	August – December 2022
1.2.1 Provision of technical training on agricultural technologies on high value commercial crops and operations, care and maintenance of farm machineries	Short-cycle technical trainings provided to women and youth before provision of inputs	May – August 2022
1.2.2 Provision of literacy training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture	Women and youth are provided with a series of nutrition-sensitive agriculture training	June – August 2022
1.2.3 Establishment of village-level repair of farm machineries	Village-level repair of farm machineries established	January – March 2023
Outcome 2: Reduced SRH and p meaningfully participate in agricult		IDP women and youth to
Intervention 2.1: Improving women linkages to livelihood opportunities	n and girls GBV accessibility	to life saving services and
2.1 Capacity building of women and girls on GBV in Emergencies, SRHR, PSEA & conflict resolution & management (Women's organizations, religious leaders, Barangay Council, etc.)	Women and girls provided with capacity building on GBV and SRHR	May - August 2022
2.1.1 Training/mentoring on SRHR, PSEA & conflict resolution & management		
2.2 Setting up of WFSs 2.2.1 Procurement of pre- fabricated containers for the setting-up of WFS for GBV-SRHR and livelihood activities.	WFS established and operationalized where women and youth are able to participate in GBV, SRHR, nutrition and livelihood activities	June - August 2022
2.3 . Provision of Cash Voucher Assistance 2.3.1. Cash for Training	IDP Women and Youth received cash incentives	April 2022- September 2023
2.3.2. Cash for Health 2.3.3. Cash for Work 2.3.4. Cash for Protection		

literacy	financial literacy including bookkeeping and business planning		
2.5 Identification of markets (i.e., raw materials) and establishment of partnership/business arrangement	IDPs linked to local markets	July – September 2022	
Intervention 2.2: Informing and add Food Security and Sexual and Repr	_		
2.6. Conduct of Intergenerational Dialogues	Intergenerational dialogues conducted and awareness	July 2022-June 2023	
2.7. Conduct of awareness-raising activities and family development sessions on livelihood opportunities, SRHR, GBV and nutrition and health topics	raising sessions conducted		
Outcome 3: Local agricultural poli sensitive and promotes resilient com		men age responsere, years	
sensitive and promotes resilient com Intervention 3: Provision of technica and age-responsive, locally-inclusion	nmunities al support and capacity building ive and culturally-sensitive pl	g on development of Gender	
Intervention 3: Provision of technica and age-responsive, locally-inclusive approaches to local food security and 3.1 Conduct of vulnerabilities and risks assessment (using a gender and	and support and capacity building ive and culturally-sensitive pland livelihood interventions Policy-making bodies and members of the LGU	g on development of Gender lans, budgets, policies and	
Intervention 3: Provision of technical and age-responsive, locally-inclusion approaches to local food security and 3.1 Conduct of vulnerabilities and	and support and capacity building ive and culturally-sensitive pland livelihood interventions Policy-making bodies and members of the LGU including women and youth	g on development of Gender lans, budgets, policies and	
Intervention 3: Provision of technica and age-responsive, locally-inclusive approaches to local food security and 3.1 Conduct of vulnerabilities and risks assessment (using a gender and	and support and capacity building ive and culturally-sensitive pland livelihood interventions Policy-making bodies and members of the LGU	g on development of Gender lans, budgets, policies and	
Intervention 3: Provision of technical and age-responsive, locally-inclusion approaches to local food security and 3.1 Conduct of vulnerabilities and risks assessment (using a gender and age disaggregated lens) 3.2. Capacity building of LGU members and policy-making bodies on gender-responsive policy development on FSA responses and preparedness during and after	al support and capacity building ive and culturally-sensitive pland livelihood interventions Policy-making bodies and members of the LGU including women and youth representative capacitated and provided TA on gender responsive and participatory policy development	g on development of Gender lans, budgets, policies an	

(DRRM) in Agriculture (AHVMA, Action Plan for Agricultural Village)		
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7. Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries

Provide numbers of men, women, youth who will directly and indirectly benefit from the program. Assess who the program will benefit and why these beneficiaries have been selected (i.e. how the program is relevant to the needs of these beneficiaries.)

This joint project will reach a total of 1,510 households composed of the following:

This joint project will reach a total	al of 1,510 households compos	1,510 households composed of the following:	
Key Interventions	Direct Reach	Indirect Reach	
Agriculture inputs provided: a) assorted vegetable seeds b) livestock/poultry c) small farm machineries d) food/meat processing equipment	 a) 700 households b) 350 households c) 400 CBOs (member-households of existing CBOs) d) 60 CBOs (member-households of existing CBOs) 	at least 1,000 farming households within the same barangay or adjacent barangays in 5 municipalities	
Capacity building: a. Livelihood Capacity Building b. WFS Management training	Capacity building: 1. 1,510 households from livelihood training 2. 75 women and girls for WFS Management		
Cash for Health	800 pregnant women		
Cash for Work	75 WFS facilitators		
Cash for Training (Livelihood support)	1460 women and girls 50 GBV survivors		
Cash for protection	50 GBV survivors		
Inter-generational dialogues and awareness-raising sessions		65,950 individuals	

Members of the 1,510 Households beneficiaries Note: actual count of the household members will be determined after the profiling activities	(46,614 women, 9,673 adolescent girls, 9663 adolescent boys) and 32 adjacent municipalities
5 local government units, 3 BARMM Ministries	5 provinces

Cross-cutting Issues, Sustainability and Risk

1. Do No Harm

Outline how the program will successfully ensure a Do No Harm approach to Implementation.

Note that programs will be required to submit a formal Do No Harm assessment with their first annual work plan.

Explain how the intervention addresses the drivers of conflict and promote positive connections between affected communities and key stakeholders.

To minimize unintended harm activities, a robust situational analysis will have to be made of the project sites. Careful selection of partners, methods, and communication strategies, will be done, including the development of core messages. Project implementation will be grounded on respect for human rights and sensitivity to conflict drivers, gender and culture. With the mistrust on national government and the military, it is best to work with local non-governmental organizations and with local government and local leaders.

Following the Australian Government's "do no harm" policy, the project will consciously ensure the following during the project implementation: (a) Protect and maintain the health, diversity and productivity of ecosystems and natural resources; (b) Protect and conserve natural and cultural heritage, including the heritage of local communities; (c) Protect the health, welfare, and livelihoods of people including women, children, people with a disability and indigenous peoples; (d) Apply pollution prevention and control technologies and practices consistent with international good practice and standards; (e) Avoid the use of hazardous materials subject to international bans and phase outs; and (f) Provide safe and healthy working conditions that prevent accidents, injuries and disease to workers and local communities;

FAO and UNFPA are committed to addressing inequalities and disparities in the design, implementation and monitoring of its programmes, and to ensuring that program activities are carried out without discrimination of any kind. The participation of adolescents, women and affected populations, and advocates will be promoted.

2. Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion

Outline the following:

- any analysis of gender equality gaps and opportunities
- any consultation with Disabled People's Organisations (or plans for them)
- any analysis that has been undertaken to identify barriers people with disability face to participating and benefiting from the program and how this will guide implementation
- how the program will consider and address barriers to inclusion and actively seek opportunities for participation of vulnerable groups

Addressing gender gaps should not merely focus on ensuring access and meaningful participation of women and men to protection services and decision-making, it should consider inclusion of other vulnerable sectors to prevent further marginalization.

The results of the 2016 National Disability Prevalence Survey (NDPS) showed that around 12 percent of Filipinos aged 15 and older experienced severe disability. A higher percentage of females than males experienced severe disability (15% and 9%, respectively). Those who experienced moderate disability level were also higher for females at 49 percent than for males at 45 percent. For mild disability, about 25 percent of males while 20 percent of females experienced it (PSA 2019).

Among persons with disability (PWDs), the gap between men, women and young people are more distinct, their conditions more dismal with poverty as their needs are different. Apart from poverty, discrimination and prejudice are the major challenges that persons with disabilities face in their everyday life. Because they face various social, physical and economic barriers, policies and programmes should gear towards formulating rights-based and comprehensive actions to improve their well-being. UNFPA put emphasis on women and young people with disabilities as rights holders in international agreements and was included in the Programme of Action adopted in 1994 at the ICPD.

UNFPA will make use of the result of the Mindanao Humanitarian Team reports and the needs, response and gaps assessment and monitoring of the Joint Child Protection and Gender-based Violence Working Group to address the gaps in the services that reach persons with disabilities and their caregivers.

The project will also utilize the existing profiling/data of the Barangay Nutrition Scholars, MSSD, Midwives and the Ministry of Basic Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE) in identifying the vulnerable groups and will ensure they are prioritized and included in the beneficiary selection criteria. Innovative strategies like house-to-house visitation will be employed in the conduct of the activities. It will also include sign language interpreters during consultations and capacity-building activities.

To ensure sustainability, UNFPA and FAO will work closely with duty bearers, service providers and policy makers to focus on the high barriers created by the environment (rather than by bodily impairment), including in physical, information and communication contexts, the attitudes and prejudices of society, policies and practices of governments, and the often-exclusionary structures of health, welfare, protection, education and other systems.

3. Environmental Assessment

Briefly outline how the program will address relevant environmental concerns in the design and implementation phases and how the program complies with Australia's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act and Philippines Environmental laws.

In compliance with Australia's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act and Philippine Environmental Laws, the project was designed and will be implemented according to the six principles of DFAT's policy for protecting the environment and the people, namely: Do no Harm; Identify, Assess and management environmental and social impacts; Engage effectively with stakeholders; Work effectively with partners; Promote improved environmental and social outcomes; Key environmental protection measures for all three phases (investment concept; design; and implementation and performance management) according to DFAT's Environmental and Social Safeguard Policy will be followed.

4. Risk Management

Include a summary of programmatic and organizational risks, likelihood, impact on the program and beneficiaries, and management/mitigation strategies.

The Risk Management Plan should outline:

- Risks relevant to the outcomes of the program (i.e. what would prevent the applicant from achieving the outcomes)
- Realistic and manageable mitigation strategies with clear assignment of responsibilities and timeframes.

A detailed risk register is attached. Please fill in only the "Safeguard Screening" and "Risk Register" sheets.

Below is a summary of key risks identified:

- 1. **Political:** *Political situation.* Change in the political landscape might result in the need to engage new government counterparts and pitch the project anew.
- **2. Fiduciary and Fraud:** *Misuse of funds.* Service providers might use funds in a non-transparent and accountable manner for purposes unrelated to the project
- 3. **Operating Environment:** *Security situation*. Military operations against lawless elements and rido might result to safety risks and reduced access causing delays in project implementation
- 4. **Other**: *Health situation*: Surge of COVID-19 cases in local communities might result to more stringent community quarantine conditions, restricting all activities

FAO and UNFPA will actively manage risks, regularly update the risk register and advise DFAT on emerging risks that could potentially affect project operations.

A detailed risk register is attached.

5. Promoting the Australian Identity

Include information on how the Australian Aid Identity will be promoted.

Communications and visibility are important for the Australian Government, FAO and UNFPA in delivering their respective mandates through this project. Communication and visibility efforts will significantly contribute to achieving the project objectives by promoting greater public trust and community ownership, as well as strengthening awareness of Australian Government, FAO and UNFPA support to peace and development in BARMM.

The project communications and visibility strategy will: a) utilize traditional and new media platforms to communicate key messages to target audiences, b) produce information, education and communication products that will support project activities, c) organize joint field missions for first-hand experience and direct interaction with partners and beneficiaries, d) produce and distribute press releases and facilitate media briefings, as needed, and e) develop feature articles and success stories for publication in FAO and UNFPA's various web-based platforms and in-country newsletters.

To promote Australian Aid identity, the Australian Aid identifier will be used on all project products and activities funded by the Australian Government unless doing so might be counterproductive for the achievement of the objectives. The logos of FAO and UNFPA will also appear alongside the Australian Aid identifier, with the Australian Aid identifier in the most prominent place for all Australian-funded program products and activities based on the Australian DFAT guidelines. FAO and UNFPA will also adhere to Australian visibility and acknowledgement clauses in contracts and agreements. These will be done in support of overall efforts to achieve project objectives.

Clearance from DFAT counterparts will be sought while preparing the initial drafts and before finalizing and disseminating the project campaign in the project areas. Moreover, Australian officials will be invited to participate as observers in training sessions and community dialogues as well as in scheduled joint monitoring visits to be jointly arranged by FAO and UNFPA.

6. Coordination

Outline how the implementing agencies will coordinate with each other and with DFAT to achieve program outcomes/outputs.

Show how the program targets priority needs not addressed by other delivery partners, and/or how the program is harmonised with the work of other actors.

Outline how the program will be coordinated with other programs and how key stakeholders including [Insert the program key stakeholders] will be informed of program activities.

The implementation approach will be highly collaborative, recognizing both comparative advantage of UNFPA and FAO, and the responsibility and the capacities of Government as well as the rights of the affected population. A high degree of interagency coordination and implementation flexibility is considered based on the scope of the crisis, the nature of affected area, staff security and COVID-19 considerations. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established at the start of project implementation. It will be co-chaired by senior officials DFAT and UNFPA as the Administering Agent and composed of representatives from DFAT, UNFPA, FAO, MAFAR, MSWD, MOH and

other appropriate BARMM offices and agencies, as agreed by the PSC during the Project Inception Workshop. Relatedly, the PSC will serve as the governing and oversight body for project implementation including strategic inputs; reviewing and approving the annual work and financial plans; undertaking review missions; and generally helping to advance the project. It shall meet on a regular basis (to be determined during inception phase) to discuss project implementation.

For the implementation of the project, a Project Technical Working Group (PTWG) will be organized to enhance the project implementation and sustainability by leveraging BARMM (regional, provincial and LGUs) influence and support, increase local government ownership of the project, and enhance partnership through convergence of resources for the achievement of programme goals. The PTWG shall be composed of relevant technical staff from MAFAR, MSSD, MOH, provincial and municipal LGUs, UNFPA and FAO. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the PTWG will be agreed upon during the inception phase. The TOR shall include the objectives, functions, membership, and meetings, among others.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

The following monitoring and Evaluation activities will be jointly conducted by UNFPA and FAO.

• Monitoring Activities:

• Establishment of Accountability to Affected Population

To promote accountability and project ownership of the beneficiaries, stakeholders and communities through information sharing, community engagement, participation and an established feedback mechanism

Quarterly Strategy Review with stakeholders and partners -

Project implementation and strategy Review with Partners and stakeholders

Monitoring Activities to include the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique, spot checking

Conduct of regular field visits and spot checks to include development of Knowledge products on emerging good practices and lessons learned

Capacity Building to IPs, staff and partners on Results-based Monitoring

To build and maintain a participatory approach in implementing a results-based monitoring system for donor accountability, stakeholder and beneficiary engagement.

• Evaluation Activities:

- **Baseline:** To establish the baseline data on women and youth (girls and boys) situation and generate analysis for comparative data on identified indicators
- **Midline:** To assess the current interventions and strategies and reflect on what is working and no longer working for recalibration of overall programming.
- Project Evaluation (endline): To assess the overall impact of the project based on the OECD standards, document project lessons and generate recommendations and strategies to inform future programming.

Annex 1. Tab C: Results Framework

Dreat	nagad	1211	Total
110	posed	Du	1261

Proposed Budget		
Outcome 1: Improved equitable access to agricultural-based livelil	hood interventio	ns to enhance
food security and nutritional status among women and youth		
Activities	Budget AUD	Responsible Agency
1.1.1 Provision of Agricultural Inputs and tools/equipments	219,397	FAO
1.2.1 Provision of technical training on agricultural technologies on high value commercial crops and operations, care and maintenance of farm machineries	16,935	FAO
1.2.2 Provision of literacy training on nutrition-sensitive agriculture	8,468	FAO
1.2.3 Establishment of village-level repair and farm machineries	8,468	FAO
Outcome 2: Reduced SRH and protection barriers of IDP wome participate on agricultural livelihood activities	en and youth to	meaningfully
2.1 Capacity building of women and girls on GBV in Emergencies, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, PSEA & conflict resolution & management (Women's organizations, religious leaders, Barangay Council, etc.) 2.1.1 Training/mentoring on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, PSEA & conflict resolution & management	38,000	UNFPA
2.2 Setting up of Women-Friendly Spaces 2.2.1 Procurement of pre-fabricated containers for the setting-up of WFS for GBV-SRHR and livelihood activities.	76,900	UNFPA
2.3. Provision of Cash Voucher Assistance 2.3.1. Cash for Training 2.3.2. Cash for Health 2.3.3. Cash for Work 2.3.4. Cash for Protection	398,500	UNFPA
2.4 Provision of capacity training in value added enterprise and financial literacy	58,965	FAO
2.5. Conduct of Intergenerational Dialogues	40,000	UNFPA
2.6. Conduct of awareness-raising activities and family development sessions on livelihood opportunities, SRHR, GBV and nutrition and health topics	43,500	UNFPA
Outcome 3: Local agricultural policies and programs are gender-r promotes resilient communities	esponsive, youti	h sensitive and
3.1. Capacity building of LGU members and policy-making bodies on gender-responsive policy development on FSA responses and preparedness	17,657	UNFPA
3.2 .Technical Assistance to LGU and BARMM ministries on strengthening mandate and development of responsive DRRM action plans integrating local protection mechanisms and support to	4,000	UNFPA

socio-economic needs during pre and post disaster		
3.3. Training/Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) in Agriculture (AHVMA, Action Plan for Agricultural Village)	33,686	FAO
M&E Activities and Communications/Donor Visibility	88,200	UNFPA
M&E Activities and Communications/Donor Visibility	147,263	FAO
Program Management	210,000	UNFPA
Program Management	432,145	FAO
Total cost FAO	925,327	
Total cost UNFPA	916,757	

BUDGET BREAKDOWN PER AGENCY (in AUD)	
Total Donor Contribution	2,000,000
Net Less: 1% Administrative Agent Fee	19,802
Net Available for UNFPA and FAO Programming	1,980,198
Total programmatic cost FAO	925,327
Headquarters cost FAO (7%)	64,773
Grand total FAO costs	990,100
Total programmatic cost UNFPA	916,757
UNFPA HQ indirect cost 8% (as per UNFPA Executive Board decision)	73,341
1% Administrative Agent Fee	19,802
Grand total UNFPA cost	1,009,900
TOTAL Project Cost	2,000,000

Milestones				
	Milestone	Completion date		
1	Livelihood Capacity Building Identification and profiling of household beneficiaries Mapping of Livelihood needs and prioritization	May 2022 - March 2023		
2	Baseline Study	August 2022- September 2023		
3	Establishment of village-level repair and farm machineries	January - March 2023		
4	WFS Establishment and Capacity Building of WFS Facilitators • Profiling of women and girls for the WFS selection • Criteria development and selection of WFS Facilitators • Capacity Building of WFS Facilitators	May 2022- November 2023		
5	Inter-generational Dialogues (IGD) and Awareness-raising activities			
6	Policy Development and LGU capacities improvement Organizing and Identification of champions and advocates Institutional Analysis and mapping Capacity Building on policy development Policy lobbied and endorsed to BTA members	April 2022-December 2023		
7	Program Review and After Action Review	December 2023		
8	Final Report and Project closure	14 August 2024		

ANNEX B

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS

Schedule of Payments	: Amount:
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April 2022 AUD2,000,000.00

⁷ Subject to Parliamentary appropriations