
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

1. The overall lines for the EU international cooperation in the Philippines

1.1. Basis for programming

The Philippines, with its growing population, geostrategic location and relatively stable macroeconomic management, has the potential to become an even more valued partner for the EU. Through multiannual programming and Team Europe Initiatives in the Philippines, the EU will share digital and environmental standards and norms, contribute to green jobs and sustainable connectivity based on the EU-Asia Connectivity Strategy, while also opening new business opportunities for EU and Philippine companies. The EU's historic support to the Mindanao Peace Process and continued efforts to strengthen the Rule of Law will deepen sector-wide reforms promoted in the previous programming cycle and strengthen the EU's position in the international community as a reliable partner. Through this, the **EU will reinforce its strategic focus, presence and actions** in the Philippines in line with its strategy on cooperation in the Indo-Pacific.

The basis for programming is the 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and is the first of the three six-year plans towards achieving Ambisyon 2040: **more inclusive growth, high trust and a resilient and globally competitive knowledge economy**. Ambisyon 2040 is the long-term vision wherein “The country is a prosperous middle-income society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative. The Philippines is a high-trust society where families live in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities.” The priorities set in the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 build on the gains of the inclusive growth, good governance and poverty reduction program of the previous Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (both based on a broad consultation). Correspondingly, strong macroeconomic fundamentals and a good economic governance provided the enabling environment for the strong performance up to 2020.

With the COVID-19 pandemic these gains are now at risk. In 2020 the GDP shrank by 9.5% and **the Philippines are facing a substantial increase of inequalities and multidimensional poverty** including access to social services such as health and education as well as food security. In December 2020 the World Bank estimated that the number of people pushed into poverty may be as high as 2.7 million. With the informal economy being at about 38% those most affected are in precarious jobs where they don't enjoy labour rights and have no access to social protection and also young people without employment, education or training. Child poverty is a particular concern, reaching 70% in the most vulnerable region of Mindanao.

As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, the Philippine Development Plan has been updated in April 2021, aiming to respond to the emergence of new threats to the country's growth prospects and guide the transition towards economic recovery. One of the key strategies of recovery in this updated version of the Philippine Development Plan is the enhancement of e-Governance: “All of government will be engaged in streamlining policies, processes, and procedures, while ensuring interoperability to facilitate the shift towards e-governance”. The United Nations' Global e-Government Development Index (e-GDI) was included as a new indicator to capture the progress in the adoption of e-governance, which is crucial in the new normal. While the next Philippine Development Plan will probably largely build on the current one, there might be more focus on vulnerable groups and on key priorities to insulate the economy from future similar crises. It will also take account of the Philippines continued status as one of the countries most at risk of natural disasters and will continue to improve resilience building.

Support to green growth, governance, peace and poverty alleviation will remain an important objective of the EU's support to the Philippines' development efforts. This will be fully in line with the European Green Deal, i.e. Europe's structural response and new growth strategy which puts the EU at the forefront of international efforts to promote economically, environmentally and socially sustainable development to address in particular the climate change

crisis. Future cooperation will also correspond to other EU external priorities such as digital partnerships, governance and human development as well as resilience, peace and security. In this context, the **shift to low-carbon, clean, resource efficient and circular economies require not only new regulations, investment and institutional frameworks, but also Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and education systems to engage more systemically** in response to the changing job opportunities and skills needs that a green development agenda brings about. The green transition will bring new employment opportunities but will also alter existing jobs.

In terms of mainstreaming, the EU will be particularly attentive to the needs, rights and challenges faced by people living in vulnerable situations, including women, children and youth, indigenous people, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, plus (LGBTQ+), persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, the poor, especially extremely poor and in long term poverty and persons living in conflict affected areas. Intersectionality of these groups will also be considered in the MIP, such as women in poverty, women with disabilities, indigenous and Muslim women, women living in geographically inaccessible areas, and lesbian, bisexual and transgender women. Given the central role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in building a democratic culture and their remarkable strength in the Philippines, the EU will also play an enhanced and strategic role with civil society, also representing the aforementioned groups.

In terms of political relations, the EU and the Philippines have concluded a **Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA)** with the intention to further deepen the relationship in terms of cooperation, human rights and governance as well as trade and investments. The first Sub-Committee on Development Cooperation on 19 April 2021 paved the way for a strengthened partnership with the implementation of the MIP 2021-2027.

It should also be noted that, since 2014, the Philippines is a beneficiary of the European Union's **Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus, GSP+** under which the Philippines utilisation rate for 2020 increased to 74%, an indication that the trade preferences are useful for the country, especially for the export performance of the agricultural, fisheries and foodstuff sectors. The implementation of the GSP+ for the Philippines is a good example of policy coherence. The Philippines government continues to engage with the EU with respect to the GSP+ monitoring process to assess the progress of the country in the implementation of 27 international conventions related to human rights, labour rights protection of the environment and good governance which underpin the granting of the GSP+ preferences. Human rights breaches and in particular extrajudicial killings in the context of the war against drugs, as well as of human rights defenders, including trade union leaders, have been, and continue to be, a particular concern. The GSP+ monitoring process takes place through a periodic dialogue with the Government, but also through close interaction with civil society, international organizations (e.g. United Nations and International Labour Organisation) present in the Philippines and other stakeholders to get a broad and varied view on the state of play with regard to the implementation of the conventions.

For the EU, the correct implementation of the GSP+ is the first priority in the bilateral trade policy relations. Nevertheless, the EU does not exclude the possibility to resume the negotiations for a bilateral EU/Philippines free trade agreement, once the conditions are right.

Considering the significant potential of research and innovation to contribute to economic growth and tackling of societal challenges, there could be synergies with the EU Research Programme Horizon Europe, with a specific focus on those priorities identified in the regional ASEAN-EU Dialogue on Science and Technology for the uptake of research results and increase of joint activities. Relevant support measures of the MIP could be a main vector for coordinating the dialogue and cooperation on Research and Innovation.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

1.2. Status of joint programming

There is no Joint Programming document in place at country level, due to a lack of multi-annual development programmes by Member States. Complementarity and coordination is assured through the regular EU development, economic and trade counsellors' meetings working in close collaboration with the Heads of Mission of the Member States. An EU Gender focal persons group coordinates the design and roll out of EU Gender Action Plans and works closely with an EU Gender champion.

Looking forward, there is a strong willingness to further enhance EU internal cooperation and coordination post 2020 in the context of national and also regional Team Europe Initiatives. The Team Europe response to COVID-19 has already been an opportunity to strengthen a joint approach.

1.3. Priority areas of EU's cooperation with the partner country

The main challenge for the Philippines is to make growth more sustainable and inclusive and to accelerate job creation by increasing investments particularly in infrastructure, better governance and by improving the business environment including better business services and the digitalisation of businesses.

EU cooperation for the period 2021-2027 will build on the achievements of the previous MIP and focus on **two priority areas**:

Priority area 1: Green, Resilient Economy and Green Jobs

The three following sectors under Priority Area 1 of the MIP offer a coherent avenue of opportunities to contribute to climate action in most focal areas referenced in the Philippine Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): (i) Circular Economy and Plastic Waste Management, (ii) Digital connectivity and green digital transformation and (iii) Specific Climate Change (CC) adaptation and mitigation actions.

EU support in these areas will unlock opportunities to contribute to a green, resilient economy, enabled by enhanced digital connectivity. It will also support selected investments in the area of climate change adaptation and mitigation, linking to results achieved under the previous MIP in the area of sustainable and renewable energy. In addition, it should also contribute to create the conditions for more circular-production models, and more responsible/secure value chains between the EU and the country, in line with the EU Indo-Pacific Strategy Communication.

In order to avoid high social costs and, at the same time, to tap the employment potential of green jobs, TVET needs to anticipate and respond to skill changes needed for successful careers in low-carbon economies. TVET and education systems need to prepare their learners for being responsible and well informed producers and consumers, and for being able to act competently, creatively and as agents for sustainability in their workplaces and in society at large. Investment in TVET, education and skills development initiatives needed for the green transition enhances environmental awareness, competency, innovation and entrepreneurship, and thus opens new market opportunities for environmental goods and services, promotes green innovation and green growth, and puts our world on a more sustainable development path.

Still ongoing actions under the MIP 2014-2020, like the Access to Sustainable Energy Programme (ASEP), Arise Plus Philippines (ARISE+), and the National Copernicus Capacity Support Action Programme for the Philippines (CoPhil), have developed strong partnerships with the stakeholders that the EU Delegation will work with for the implementation of the MIP 2021-2027. This includes the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Climate Change Commission (CCC) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). These programmes pave the way for an enhanced policy dialogue and a smooth implementation of the future programmes under priority area 1, including Team Europe Initiatives.

Cross-cutting gender mainstreaming into the selected sectors will maximise the role of women and youth. This will contribute to ensuring the needed and just transition to a more circular economy which ensures environmental sustainability, decent work, social inclusion and poverty eradication.

Priority area 2: Peaceful and Just Society, Good Governance

Priority area 2 will expand the scope of the actions implemented under MIP 2017-2020 in the areas of Peacebuilding, Good Governance and Rule of Law.

EU support to peace-building in Mindanao under the MIP 2021-2027 will continue the long-term partnership built between the EU and the Philippines Government. It will build on the successes and gains of the EU-funded programmes such as SUBATRA (Support to Bangsamoro Transition), Peace and Development in the BARMM (PD-BARMM) and RISE Mindanao, although all of the three programmes have only started implementation in the middle of 2020. The EU will be particularly attentive to vulnerable persons (see section 1.1.) considered as actors and beneficiaries of the peace building agenda.

Good governance is vital for inclusive and sustainable development. Improving the quality of governance in the Philippines is fundamental to the country's prosperity and stability. In particular, **the Rule of Law**, with an adequate justice system that enforces it, is a key pre-condition for economic and social development through a two-pronged function. The EU is currently the most important development partner in the reform of the justice system and it engages with the full spectrum of justice-related stakeholders, which gives it a unique position to promote and support a sector-wide approach in reforming the sector.

It should be noted that priority areas are closely interlinked. On the one hand, the principles of good governance, peaceful societies and inclusion should frame and govern the choice of specific actions in Priority area 1 and are a key requirement for attaining the objectives of a green resilient economy. On the other hand, a green and inclusive socio-economic recovery, poverty eradication and digital transformation will contribute to the socio-economic stability of conflict-affected areas and provide the resources required for strengthening institutions and enhancing good governance and the rule of law.

Cross-cutting and policy issues relevant to this priority area will be taken into account in the elaboration of programmes at both national and regional level (Regional Asia Pacific MIP), also in cooperation with the FPI under the NDICI rapid response and thematic pillars. This includes in particular issues such as migration, transnational security threats such as organised crime, trafficking in human beings, child sexual abuse and exploitation, the illicit arms and drugs trade, cybercrime or terrorism, as well as governance/capacity issues related to Philippine seafarers, Philippine-EU trade relations, including GSP+ and oceans policy related issues such as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU).

1.4. Justification and context

For the Philippines, a **Climate Resilient Green Economy is the Government's vision for the nation's development** as part of the Philippine National Development Plan 2017-2022, the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change 2010-2022 and the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 as well as the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Management Plan 2011-2028 which supports the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030. Climate change impacts in the Philippines are significant as the country is one of the world's most vulnerable to climate change-related disasters. This compounds challenges related to environmental degradation, including biodiversity loss and pollution. For this reason, adaptation and resilience remain a key concern. This may be addressed through building the resilience of ecosystems, infrastructure and through more targeted policies and planning processes, taking into account climate-related risks. Resilience Building is a clear entry point when engaging with EU Member States, as it is seen as a priority by those Member States active in the country/region. In line with the **EU Indo-Pacific Strategy** the EU approach in this priority area will be pragmatic, flexible and multi-faceted, allowing the EU to adapt and build its cooperation according to specific policy areas where partners can find common ground based on shared principles, values or mutual interest. The Philippine's latest version of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) commits to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions of 75% by 2030 from its 2020 business-as-usual scenario (2.33% of which unconditional and 72.76% conditional to international support). Key sectors in this context are agriculture, waste, industry, transport, and energy. The importance of forests is retained in the context of the NDC for their 'compensatory value' under the Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) mechanism. In addition, coastal and marine ecosystems and biodiversity, health, and human security, are identified as priorities for climate change adaptation and resilience building.

Priority Area 1 aligns with the priorities of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹ and in particular the ones contributing to realising a green, carbon-neutral and resource efficient and disaster resilient economy: SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure), SDG 12 (Sustainable production and consumption), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 15 (Life on Land). It should contribute as well to the achievement of other SDGs such as SDG 1 (No poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 10 (Reduced Inequality). This is an area where EU support could have a fundamental and transformational impact on growth potential in the Philippines and in the ASEAN region. It fully corresponds to the objectives as defined under the EU Green Deal, including those in the Circular Economy Action Plan and the European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy, and to the priorities defined by key EU legislation on plastic waste management, in particular the the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive and the Directive on Single-Use Plastics and Derelict Fishing Gear. This approach takes account of the Council Conclusions of January 2021 on Climate and Energy Diplomacy and the call for a just and sustainable global energy transition and climate-resilient circular economy. It also fully corresponds to the objectives of the EU Digital Strategy and the EU Council resolution of 11 December 2020 on Digitalisation for the Benefit of the Environment. Support to enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation are in line with the EU objectives under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC process. Given the interdependence of climate change and biodiversity, this priority will also be aligned with the EU Adaptation Strategy, EU Biodiversity Strategy and the future post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The initiatives under the MIP will be integrated in the framework of a larger ASEAN or multi-country effort in particular as far as plastic waste and marine litter, and connectivity gaps are concerned.

Post-COVID economic recovery must go hand in hand with a transition to a sustainable, climate neutral, resource efficient and shock-resilient circular economy (CE) which also protects marine biodiversity and reduces marine litter. Biodiversity protection will also be

¹ <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

addressed through regional and thematic programmes. The Philippines is internationally identified as one of the top world's generators of plastic waste and contributors to ocean plastics pollution. The challenges posed by increasing levels of plastic pollution have only increased with the COVID-19 pandemic boosting the consumption of single-use plastic products. From the Philippines perspective, plastic waste is a recognised national crisis that requires a national concerted effort. As such, the Government is committed to address this urgent problem of plastic pollution.

The COVID-19 pandemic triggered an acceleration of digital transformation in the Philippines and the region. However, lack of affordable and reliable connectivity, limited digital skills, lack of opportunities for business, and limited availability of e-services limit the effective utilisation of digital technologies. The use of technology in governance, particularly in the area of citizens' engagement and e-governance is not fully maximized due to scattered government sources across various locations and domains and lacking standardized government online content and data that lead to impeded interoperability. While taking stock of these elements, the realisation of the complexity and vast dimension of the e-governance sector calls for the EU and partners to position themselves in a specific niche of the digital transformation and connectivity sector, where focus can be achieved and value-add retained without diluting efforts.

Education will play an important role not only in the context of TVET, enhancing skills and working with youth, but also in primary, secondary and tertiary education. In particular, supporting a more circular economy will require a rethink and a move away from the throw-away society. This will require working through education (curriculum development, training of teachers and more generally fostering a community based approach).

Engagement of Civil Society will support raising awareness among policymakers, businesses, media and citizens on the need to adopt a circular economy approach to plastics. This will positively contribute to changing citizens' consumption patterns and policies while stimulating the growth of community-based plastic waste management initiatives and business opportunities in the recycling sector. European Business Associations in the Philippines represent an important stakeholder and contact point for these efforts. The EU will be particularly attentive to the needs and challenges faced by people living in vulnerable situations (see section 1.1.). In addition, Civil Society Organisations have a pivotal role in emergency response including organisations representing specific interest groups, such as women, persons with disabilities and indigenous people.

Priority area 2 is in line with the achievement of goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as section 4.1 of the 2017 European Consensus on Development. Both promote peaceful and inclusive societies through, inter alia, reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, enhancement of the Rule of Law and equal access to justice for all, development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, improved public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms as well as promotion and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws and policies. It is also essential for EU external actions to be conflict sensitive, especially in fragile contexts (as reiterated in the January 2018 Council Conclusions on the Integrated Approach) and to contribute to the resilience of its global partners to withstand and recover from crises (as indicated in the 2017 Joint Communication on a Strategic Approach to Resilience). Synergies and complementarities will be sought in particular with peace and security related initiatives at regional and multi-country level as well as with actions related to the European Peace Facility.

The **peace and development context in Mindanao**, has been shaped by a long history of conflict. The ratification of Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) in 2019 is a result of a peace deal between the government, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and earlier rebel group the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The creation of the new region constitutes a major milestone for the

peace process in Mindanao representing the Moro struggle for self-determination, the opportunity to resolve conflict between Moros and the Philippine government, and regarded to be an ‘antidote to extremism’ in southern Philippines.

Poverty, deprivation and widespread socio-economic disparities have fuelled the conflict in Mindanao. This is exacerbated further by the effects of natural disasters (worsening floods, environmental degradation, landslides, droughts, earthquakes, etc.) which have hit many provinces of Mindanao in recent years. The closely intertwined factors of poverty; lack of access to secure land tenure; minimal delivery or absence of public goods and basic services, including security; ineffective/imposed institutions of governance; and perceived suppression of Islamic and indigenous practices and customs combine, amongst others, to deepen a sense of injustice and fuel the armed conflict. Adding to the vulnerability and insecurity in these areas is the proliferation of various armed groups, firearms and weapons. People living in vulnerable situations particularly bear the burden of poverty and disparities. The socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have put the peace process in Mindanao further at risk.

The EU has been active in Mindanao supporting peace and development efforts in partnership with the Government as well as CSO and other development partners. In addition, the EU has continuously provided emergency and humanitarian assistance. Given this context, the diverse experience of the EU in Mindanao also provides an opportunity for building the **humanitarian-peace and development triple nexus** where integration of humanitarian and comprehensive peace and development interventions could build on each other towards achievement of sustainable and lasting peace and development in Mindanao, such as possible facilitation to access base social services and assistance for vulnerable people in Mindanao, disaster preparedness and humanitarian assistance.

Global indicators for **governance and the rule of law** remain problematic for the Philippines. In the 2020 Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project (WJP)², the overall score of the country remains in the bottom half of the index (0.47), with a global rank of 91 out of 128 countries and with a regional ranking of 13 over 15 countries in the East Asia and Pacific region (only better than Cambodia and Myanmar). Human rights violations are closely being followed by OHCHR and resolutions are being adopted by the Human Rights Council. Despite these poor assessments and continuous criticism, it must be recognized that changes are taking place in the justice sector in the Philippines. A number of fundamental structural reforms are underway, including in the area of e-governance and enhancing effectiveness and transparency through digital platforms moving towards an open government. There is also a much stronger awareness that service providers are both independent and interdependent. Performance improvements are being scaled up.

With its long-term partnership in the Rule of Law, the EU is very well placed to assist the Government in this process. The EU support in this field dates back to 2003 with programmes on border management, anti-money laundering, corruption, access to justice, and criminal justice. In particular, this partnership expanded with the EU-Philippines Justice Support Programmes (EPJUST I and II) addressing the very sensitive issue of extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances and has been greatly enhanced by the Governance in Justice programmes (GOJUST I and II) concerning greater justice sector coordination and strengthening National Human Rights Institutions. In addition, discriminatory gender, age, culture, disability stereotypes, stigmatization and the lack of adequate support systems all pose barriers to justice and to effective remedies for women, LGBTIQI+, children and youth, indigenous people, people with disabilities, internally displaced persons and people living in conflict affected areas.

² <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2020>

Education will equally be fully integrated in this priority area through training of trainers, capacity building and certification of trainers. For example, one focus will be on fighting violence against women and girls. This will also include a strong component in education: working with education authorities, schools and teachers to address gender equality and norm-change.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

Elections are scheduled to take place on 9 May 2022 and while there is no certainty that the new Administration will have the same priorities as the current one, there has been a clear continuity in the Philippines Development Plans which are embedded in a long-term vision of the development of the country based on a wide consensus. Coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic, it can be expected that there will be more focus on supporting vulnerable communities.

The MIP for the Philippines will have a duration of 7 years (2021-2027). A Mid-Term Review would take place in 2024. An ad hoc revision may also be envisaged if meant pertinent, i.e. when the new Philippine Development Plan (2023-2028) will have been shared with all stakeholders. EU programming could then be adjusted to new priorities that would emerge, probably not as much in terms of drastic shift affecting the development agenda, but more in terms of specific strategies and targets framed within national priorities.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1 Priority area 1: Green, Resilient Economy and Green Jobs

A first challenge is the multitude of stakeholders and the existing communication silos. Overcoming these challenges will require not only enhanced communication and coordination structures, but also the willingness and acceptance of actors in the public, private and civil society sectors (including research institutes and CSOs) to work together and pool resources. Planned actions will include activities fostering awareness and dialogue between stakeholders, representing all segments of Philippine society. A second challenge is the contribution of the Green Resilient Economy initiatives to inclusive and peaceful economies. In order to ensure inclusivity of the multitude of stakeholders, careful consideration of the varying needs of the marginalised, vulnerable and conflict-affected communities need to be considered. A careful *do no harm* approach will be adopted in the choice of strategies and instruments for the beneficiary communities. This principle will apply as well to EU support as a whole. A third challenge is to couple the development of Green strategies with equipping people with new skills-sets, in particular green and digital skills through specific TVET and/or other educational strategies. This implies to strengthen the capacity of policy-makers, social partners, training providers and civil society organizations, to understand the role of skills development policies in advancing the sustainable transition to a greener future and formulate and implement strategies that contribute to improving the employability of women and men in emerging green industries. This should contribute as well to increase the attractiveness of the Philippines as a clear tourist destination. A last challenge is the weakness of currently available data, which is hampering the measurement of the impact of the actions. This challenge will be addressed by developing overtime a sound and comprehensive database.

2.1.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

The specific objectives are:

SO 1: Circular Economy and Plastic Waste Management: An innovative climate-neutral, resource efficient, circular economy particularly plastic, which prioritises a progressive

reduction of the production and consumption of unnecessary and problematic plastics, is developed.

SO 2: Digital Transformation and enhanced Connectivity: Green digital transformation in the country facilitates a more effective response to natural disasters, climate change, and environmental challenges.

SO 3: Support to specific national strategies linked to Climate Change mitigation and adaptation: Climate change response objectives in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) are supported through low carbon development planning and implementation.

2.1.2. Expected results (ER) per specific objective

ER 1.1 A circular design of more sustainable products is promoted, fully respecting prevention, reuse, repair and recycling needs.

ER 1.2 Production and consumption patterns are transformed to achieve a measurable reduction of unnecessary and problematic plastic production and consumption, preventing plastic waste, from being created in the first place (preventing biodiversity loss) with support of the civil society sector, representing all segments of society, in particular groups living in vulnerable situations. TVET and education systems are being adjusted, also with a view to the creation of new decent Green jobs.

ER 1.3 An environmentally sound end-of-life management for products rolled-out, based on the progressive adoption of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), within an Integrated Waste Management System which will tackle marine litter (also contributing to biodiversity protection) and preventing environmental destruction.

ER 2.1 Secure connections link EU and Philippines/ASEAN neighbours and local observational networks with relevant government institutions.

ER 2.2 Free, open and full access to Copernicus data and information is ascertained

ER 2.3 Digital skills for the management of spatial data are enhanced all sectors

ER 3.1 Institutional capacities and market-oriented green and digital skills are developed in relevant thematic areas and support effectively the implementation of local initiatives contributing to an inclusive implementation of the NDCs, including conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, addressing also the needs of women, unemployed and socially marginalised and disadvantaged people.

ER 3.2 Local Monitoring, Reporting and Verification systems (MRV) and environment-friendly and evidence-based ordinances, policies, reforms, and legal tools are supported.

ER 3.3 New investments and initiatives, and green practices by SMEs in key sectors of the NDC (e.g. waste, energy, green industries, sustainable urban transport including bike-routes, agriculture are supported).

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

A set of 10 indicators has been selected for priority sector 1 focussing mostly on the transformational impact on the creation of green jobs, strengthening of national and subnational partners capacities and technological enhancement, where EU can bring a clear added value (see Attachment 1).

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD +

For specific objective 1 (Circular economy) the EFSD+³ can be used to support the unblocking of bottlenecks to private investment in the energy sector (efficiency and renewables) thereby creating demonstration-effects. In addition, waste management projects focused on ecologically-compliant investment companies, municipal infrastructure or other relevant infrastructural projects (water, waste management, transport, etc.) can be covered. In this context, the EFSD+ will provide an effective means to contribute to sustainable development, promoting job creation and growth.

Climate and Environment ranks among the priority sectors of the EFSD+ instrument. Full advantage of EFSD+ funding linked to blending initiatives with key International Financial Institutions (IFIs) active in the Philippines (AFD, EIB, WB and ADB and others,) will therefore be taken to support and leverage climate-friendly investments with a gender perspective. These could cover increased resilience of climate sensitive infrastructures and support implementation of adaptation (including through nature based solutions) and mitigation strategies in key sectors of the Philippine economy covered in the NDC. In line with the global recovery initiative, the EU will support the Philippines with expertise and resources relevant to both traditional and innovative financing instruments, in order to generate investments linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, and to a green, digital, just and resilient recovery. This could include the support of green bonds as well as the use of guarantees, including to hedge against foreign exchange risks. Sustainable finance represents a real potential in the region and could help accelerate financial flows towards green, inclusive and resilient transitions, e.g. through green bonds and other relevant sustainable finance instruments. Regarding guarantees and subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that an indicative amount of EUR 10 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations for this priority area under the sovereign/subsovereign window.

In addition, the Clean Oceans Initiative (COI) by a number of key European Development Financial Institutions (DFIs) might become an important vehicle to enhance European investments in relation to the key themes of plastic waste management and marine litter, thereby contributing to improved biodiversity. The proposed Clean Ocean Technical Assistance and Finance Facility (COTAFF) could enable the COI DFIs to prepare solid waste management and circular economy projects that contribute to reducing the discharge of plastics to the oceans, possibly also in the framework of a regional ASEAN window.

2.2. Priority area 2 Peaceful and Just Society, Good Governance

In the area of peace building, the main challenge is the need to consolidate and sustain the gains of the peace process and to ensure the successful and meaningful implementation of all signed peace agreements. Expectations in the Bangsamoro peace process are high, and if not addressed could lead to a slide back to violence, further instability, violent extremism and formation of new rebel groups. In terms of governance, human rights and rule of law, the Philippines underlying political economy and power structures can deter much needed broad-based reform. Governance in peace-building is a long-term commitment that needs to be sustained, also to manifest that the EU is reliable, trusted and neutral partner.

2.2.1 Specific objectives related to the priority area

The specific objectives are:

SO 4: Consolidation of the Peace process. Peace gains in Mindanao are consolidated and sustained and the humanitarian-peace and development triple nexus is strengthened in EU interventions.

³ European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus ('EFSD+') is the financing arm of a reinforced External Investment Plan, which is supported by an External Action Guarantee, as a powerful implementing tool for promoting investments and economic stability.

SO 5: Good governance and access to justice. The accessibility, efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system are increased and the role of oversight bodies and civil society to demand accountability from the Government is strengthened.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

ER 4.1 Commitments under the signed peace agreements (Government of the Philippines-Moro Islamic Liberation Front/Moro National Liberation Front -MILF/MNLF- Peace Agreements) are delivered and completed.

ER 4.2 Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) institutions supported and strengthened to govern effectively.

ER 4.3 Peace dividends delivered and social cohesion strengthened for groups living in marginalized and vulnerable situations (see section 1.1.).

ER 5.1 Sector-wide coordination ensured in the administration and reform of the justice system.

ER 5.2 Overall backlog of the judiciary and the prosecution service reduced to a reasonable level, case management strengthened (incl. through ICT), investigation by law enforcement improved and specific caseloads per court/tribunal and prosecutor reduced to manageable level.

ER 5.3 Administrative and financial procedures and management systems of key justice stakeholders (i.e., judiciary; executive department such as that of Justice or Interior and Local Government; oversight bodies, etc.) rationalised and improved; jail decongestion and corrections reform pursued.

ER 5.4 Institutional performance of official oversight bodies (Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines, Office of the Ombud) strengthened and civil society supported in the exercise of its oversight, service delivery, and advocacy functions.

ER 5.5 Capacity of the poor and groups living in vulnerable situations to access justice services enhanced

ER 5.6 Governance issues related to EU-Philippine relations (including on trade-relations and seafarers) addressed.

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

A set of 9 indicators has been selected for priority sector 2 focussing mostly on the necessary long-term commitment to governance in peace-building that needs to be sustained, as well as in providing for an enabling environment for structural reforms in the justice sector to be realised, where the EU can bring a clear added value based on its track record in governance (see Attachment 1). Many of the indicators evidence the continuity and upscaling of the EU support in the area of governance.

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD +

The use of these instruments is not foreseen under Priority Area 2.

2.3 Proposals of country Team Europe Initiatives (TEI)

Team Europe Initiative Circular Economy and Plastic Waste Management: Post-Covid economic recovery must go hand in hand with a transition to a sustainable, climate neutral, resource efficient and shock-resilient circular economy. In the framework of the 2030 Agenda, in line with the Philippine National Development Plan and responding to the EU Green Deal mandate to promote a global transition to a circular economy and address the problem of marine plastic pollution, the EU has identified Circular Economy and Plastic waste Management as a first area where EU support, with Member States, can have a significant impact. It takes account of the

middle-income status of the Philippines and the need to build platforms with national and regional authorities, Member States, IFIs and development partners, private sector, CSOs and research/scientific actors to trigger more transformative and sustainable changes. An inclusive consultation process allowed to pre-identify a strategic approach to a National Support TEI on promoting circularity and improving plastic waste management, particularly reducing plastic waste and marine litter, in line with the EU Circular Economy Action Plan and EU Plastic Strategy.

In terms of cooperation with EU Member States, the TEI 1 links with current initiatives of the German Cooperation and might be a platform for further cooperation, possibly with a regional angle, in particular from an environmental and climate change policy angle. Netherlands confirmed interest in exploring cooperation on sustainable urban transport, including cycling, as a means to mitigate climate change. Spain expressed interest in cooperation in the area of circular economy, including at the community level. France/AFD's focus is on Climate Change relevant funding for which Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate policy-based loans are being prepared for 2021 and 2022 and for which EU blending support will be requested.

The EIB's Clean Oceans Initiative seeking circular solutions to plastic waste and implemented in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and two Spanish and Italian banks might have strong synergies with this TEI. The transboundary dimension of ocean plastic and other transboundary environmental challenges such as haze, El Niño and climate change impacts require synergies of national efforts and harmonization of appropriate strategies among ASEAN countries.

To support this, the Green Partnership with South-East Asia will require a mix of bilateral and regional political and policy dialogues as well as technical and financial assistance and investments also aiming to collaborate with European and International Financial Institutions present in the individual countries. The Green Partnership will build therefore on existing regional and bilateral cooperation initiatives like the TEIs and, in this context synergies between national and regional programmes will be sought in alignment with the priority areas of the ASEAN TEIs. The initiative should therefore be seen in the context of a larger regional effort and would be supported by the EFSD+. Potential additional stakeholders and partners identified (partly from a regional perspective) are the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UN Environment Programme/ Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA), UN Development Programme, and Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA).

Team Europe Initiative Digital Transformation and Connectivity: In alignment with the Philippine NDP and the EU Green Deal which underline the importance of new monitoring opportunities provided by digitalisation, Enhanced Digital Connectivity will promote innovative solutions to a range of national and regional environmental and economic challenges. The TEI will complement ongoing efforts of the Philippine Department for Information Technology (DICT) while also accompany efforts of the World Bank in the field of digital connectivity in the Philippines following a large WB policy loan in support to the connectivity sector.

The initiative could include financing through the EFSD+ for securing dedicated bandwidth over a high-speed fiber optic network linking the Philippines with the pan-European Géant backbone network in mainland Asia. Géant is the largest and most advanced R&E network in the world connecting over 50 million users at 10,000 institutions to Europe data centres and supporting scientific excellence, research, education and innovation. This initiative, although focused on procuring capacity on existing infrastructure rather than developing new one is inspired by the

BELLA Project⁴ (Building Europe Link to Latin America). The broadband connection which could be supported also through blending and/or guarantees will bring the Philippines, ASEAN and Europe closer together. It will boost education, research and innovation while enabling businesses and companies to further develop a data economy and build new forms of national and regional cooperation. The connection will significantly enhance usage of Copernicus satellite data by allowing a much larger volume of Earth Observation environmental data & information to be exchanged in real time. Potential relevant international stakeholders and partners States are: The World Meteorological Organisation, The European Space Agency, EIB, European and Asian Telcos and cable operators. From the EU, in particular France and Spain have signalled interest.

In terms of financing, the indicative amount and corresponding percentage from the 2021-2024 MIP financial allocation is for Team Europe Initiative Circular Economy and Plastic Waste Management is EUR 60 million and for Team Europe Initiative Digital Transformation and Connectivity EUR 20 million, corresponding to 54%.

The EU's indicative contribution to the TEI Circular Economy and Plastic Waste Management (EUR 60 million) and TEI Digital Transformation and Connectivity (EUR 20 million) are subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

3. Support Measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

The EU will engage with civil society in each of the priority areas. For priority 1, engagement with civil society will support raising awareness among policymakers, businesses, media and citizens to achieve a measurable reduction of plastic production and consumption, preventing plastic waste from being created in the first place. On forestry, engagement with civil society on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) will continue to contribute to better forest management and sustainable timber trade. Priority 1 will also allow the development of information services, facilitate an effective transfer of knowledge and explore synergies among key target groups, including civil society. Engagement with civil society will also tackle climate change and the energy transition, through awareness raising actions, policy analysis and the facilitation of a structured dialogue between CSOs and the Government. For priority 2, engagement with civil society will contribute to strengthening its participation in decision-making, peace building processes and local governance.

In both priority areas, support to civil society will target the needs and take into account the rights of the most vulnerable (see section 1.1.) This will be based on an intersectional approach to support the design and implementation of programmes, and to ensure the systematic collection of data disaggregated by at least gender, age and disability.

Targeted support to civil society will also be provided through the thematic programmes Human Rights and Democracy (HRD) and CSO. HRD's flagship intervention is the protection of Human rights defenders. Other rights, like rights of the youth and children, the right to freedom of information are also parts of the HRD priorities. The CSO programme's flagship intervention is strengthening the participation of CSOs in public policies and laws, as well as social accountability, at local level.

⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/bella-new-digital-data-highway-between-europe-and-latin-america>

3.2. Cooperation facility

A cooperation facility will contribute to strengthen the impact of the interventions in the priority area and bring additional support to the aforementioned cross-cutting issues. It will also support the implementation of the EU Strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific. It will be used for:

- ✓ Supporting capacity development and institutional building, including through technical assistance and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and Twinning.
- ✓ Organisation of events, conferences, fellowships, exchange platforms to support sector dialogues leading to policy reforms and engagement with governments and other stakeholders.
- ✓ Organisation of consultations with relevant stakeholders (Government, CSOs representing women, youth, etc, INGOs, social partners, private sector and European business partners, academe) in the priority sectors and cross-cutting issues (gender equality, environment, people with disability, etc).
- ✓ Provision of support to facilitate Team Europe coordination at country level through specific sectoral studies, stocktaking of experiences and lessons learned, concept notes and strategic papers.
- ✓ Facilitation of exchanges and dialogue spaces to support the participation of the country in EU Initiatives such as the European Green Deal, EU Blue Economy Strategy as well as the cooperation with EU Agencies, with a specific focus on regional integration.
- ✓ Visibility and communication activities including strategic communication and fight against disinformation and actions of public diplomacy promoting EU values and policies as well as its multilateral agenda in the Philippines. This could promote green-, scientific/research- and economic diplomacy as well as strengthen culture- and public diplomacy, re-inforcing in particular people-to-people connectivity.
- ✓ Support to the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the Union's cooperation, through wide scope studies, contry profiles and relevant data collection and processing.
- ✓ Support to the development of innovative financial instruments, such as green bonds, to mobilise private sector funding towards sustainable activities.
- ✓ Support the enabling frameworks to promote sustainable finance in line with EU principles (EU taxonomy, standards, etc.).

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for the Philippines and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of the Philippines. Without prejudice to the mid-term review, an ad-hoc review is foreseen in year 2022 for synchronisation with the electoral country cycle.

	<i>Amount in EUR M</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>Priority area 1: Resilient Green Economy and Green Jobs</i>	91	62 %
<i>Priority area 2: Peaceful and Just Society, Good Governance</i>	51.5	35%
<i>Support measures</i>	4.5	3 %
<i>TOTAL for initial period</i>	147	

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix showing the current indicative allocations per sector

Attachment 1. Intervention framework

Priority area 1: Green, Resilient Economy, Green Jobs Main DAC code: 430.60		
Specific Objective 1 : Circular Economy and Plastic Waste Management		
Expected Results	Indicators	Targets and baseline
1.1 A circular design of more sustainable products is promoted fully respecting prevention, reuse, repair and recycling needs.	IVO1.1 Number of green jobs supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated by sex and age.	Target: At least 10,000 new green jobs created Baseline: Zero Means of verification: Reports by Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Department of Labour and Employment
1.2 Production and consumption patterns are transformed to achieve a measurable reduction of unnecessary and problematic plastic production and consumption, preventing plastic waste from being created in the first place.	IVO 1.2 Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying sustainable production practices through circular supply chain management with EU support (EURF 2.20)	Target: 500 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that have made their supply chain management circular. Baseline: Zero Means of verification: Reports by Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Department of Trade and Industry
1.3 An environmentally sound end-of-life management for products based on progressive adoption of EPR is established within an Integrated Waste Management System.	IVO 1.3 Number of local government units (LGUs) that with EU support, have introduced source separate collection systems for plasticwaste for recycling.	Target: 20 LGUs with source separate collection of plastic. Baseline: Zero Means of verification: Reports by Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Department of Interior and Local Government
Specific Objective 2: Digital Transformation and enhanced Connectivity		
Expected Results	Indicators	Targets and baseline
2.1 Secure connections link EU and Philippines/ASEAN neighbours and local observational networks with relevant government institutions.	IVO 2.1 Bandwidth for key stakeholder organisations (Government Agencies, LGUs, Research centres, Universities, Private sector operators) improved and in-situ observational sensor networks connected via satellite internet /secure broadband.	Target: From 10Gb/s to 100Gb/s by year 3 Baseline: 10Gb/s bandwidth of the Singapore – Manila undersea cable Means of verification: (PREGINET; http://www.tein.asia/sub/?mc=2030)
2.2 Free, open and full access to Copernicus data and information is ascertained.	IVO 2.2 Number of information systems in the Philippines using Copernicus data.	Target: Philippines: 10 information systems using Copernicus data by year 5 Baseline: 1,5 – Ph-Rice Information System PRISM at PhilRice (www.philrice.gov.ph ; https://www.philrice.gov.ph/rice-information-system-helps-monitor-natural-disasters-el-nino/) + development of information services at DOST/ASTI and PhiVolcs for disaster management Means of verification: Phillipines Space Agency. 25 courses by year 5.

2.3 Digital skills for the management of spatial data are enhanced across all sectors.	IVO 2.3 Number of dedicated skills development courses and regional/sub-regional Digital Innovation Hubs representing public, private, academia, civil society sectors, including women and youth organisations, established/reinforced.	<p>Target: 2 Digital Innovation Hubs established by year 5.</p> <p>Baseline: skills development courses – 10</p> <p>Means of verification: Reports by DOST-ASTI Department of Science and Technology - Advanced Science and Technology Institute.</p>
Specific Objective 3 : Specific Climate Change adaptation and mitigation actions		
Expected Results	Indicators	Targets and baseline
3.1 Institutional capacities and market-oriented green and digital skills are developed in relevant thematic areas and effectively support the implementation of local initiatives contributing to an inclusive implementation of the NDCs, addressing also the needs of women, unemployed and socially marginalised and disadvantaged people.	<p>IVO 3.1.1 New officially adopted national, provincial spatial plans, waste management plans, clean air urban action plans and medium-long-term development plans, and new or updated policies, strategies and regulations supporting clean energy transition are aligned and contribute to NDC emission reduction and adaptation targets, using sex and age disaggregated data.</p> <p>IVO 3.1.2.Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes of CO₂eq) with EU support (EURF 2.21)</p>	<p>Target: New plans and policies registered during 2021-2030⁵</p> <p>Baseline: 0 against provisions in the latest update of National Framework for Physical Planning 2001-2030 (NFPP), Regional Physical Framework Plans (RPFs) and NEDA (National Economic Development Authority) medium-term socio-economic plans</p> <p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philippines Nationally Determined Contribution Reports - NEDA national and regional offices reports - NEDA National Land Use Committees (NLUC) reports <p>Target: Reduction contribution of 167 Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent by year 7 (corresponding to 5% of the 2020 -2030 NDC GHG (Green House Gas) emission Business as Usual (BAU))</p> <p>Baseline of cumulative economy-wide emission of 3,340.3 MtCO₂e.</p> <p>Means of verification: Philippines Nationally Determined Contribution Reports (last communicated to the UNFCCC on 15 April 2021).</p>
3.2 Local Monitoring, Reporting and Verification systems (MRV) contribute to the avoidance of climate-resilience planning failure at local level.	IVO 3.2 Number of local MRV systems supported by Copernicus data feeding into government emission baseline and climate accounting.	<p>Target: 3 Government Departments and 3 key Municipalities make full use of Copernicus data for GHG MRV purposes with functional data exchange protocols in place by year 3</p> <p>Baseline: 0.</p> <p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Science and Technology reports on applications of Copernicus for climate-induced disaster management

⁵ Target number of new plans and policies to be developed during inception phase of first intervention, probably end of 2022

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Environment and Natural Resources reports on ecosystem economic valuation and REDD+ accounting - Climate Change Commission climate accounting reports including REDD+ - NEDA regional offices reports
3.3 New green private sector investments and initiatives in key sectors of the NDC are supported through activation of blending and guarantee schemes.	IVO 3.3 Number of new investments in the key 5 GHG reduction sectors identified in the NDC.	<p>Target: 50 new investments adopting green and climate-friendly practices in waste management, agriculture, sustainable transport and energy sectors.</p> <p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NEDA national and regional offices reports - NEDA National Land Use Committees (NLUC) reports

Priority area 2: Peaceful and Just Society, Good Governance Main DAC codes: 151.10 / 151. 30 / 151.60

Specific Objective 4: Peace gains in Mindanao are consolidated and the humanitarian-peace and development triple nexus is strenghtend in EU interventions

Expected Results	Indicators	Targets and baseline
4.1 Commitments under the signed peace agreements are delivered and completed (GPH-MILF/MNLF Peace Agreements).	IVO 4.1 Level of coverage of socio-economic package for ex-combatants and their communities (disaggregated by sex and age) delivered.	<p>Target: 70% of major camps transformed into zones of peace and productivity;</p> <p>Baseline 0 as of 2020</p> <p>Means of verification: The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP)</p>
4.2 BARMM institutions supported and strengthened to govern effectively.	IVO 4.2 Percentage of BARMM regional government and local government units staffed (disaggregated by sex and age) and institutional capacity-building plan in place.	<p>Target: At least 80% of the regional government and LGUs are fully staffed with capacity-building plan in place</p> <p>Baseline: 0 as of 2020</p> <p>Means of verification: The BARMM Regional Government</p>
4.3 Peace dividends delivered and social cohesion strengthened for groups living in marginalized and vulnerable situations	IVO 4.3 Rate of the Poverty incidence in Mindanao is reduced (disaggregated by sex gender, age, locality, ethnicity, PWD).	<p>Target: Poverty incidence of 40% in BARMM after 5 years</p> <p>Baseline of poverty incidence in BARMM is 53.6% as of 2018</p> <p>Means of verification: Reports by Philippine Statistics Authority</p> <p>At least 40% of government policies are developed with participation from CSOs supported by EU</p> <p>Means of verification: BTA Parliament; BARMM Regional Government</p>

Specific Objective 5: The accessibility, efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system increased and the role of oversight bodies and civil society to demand accountability from the Government strengthened

Expected Results	Indicators	Targets and baseline
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5.1 Sector wide coordination ensured in the administration and reform of the justice system.	IVO 5.1 Dedicated chapter on justice sector reform included in Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-27 and made operational.	<p>Target: New exhaustive chapter in Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2023-27 bringing about long term and sustainable justice sector reform.</p> <p>Means of verification: Reports or analysis on the PDP 2023-2027</p>
ER 5.2 Overall backlog of the judiciary and the prosecution service reduced to a reasonable level, case management strengthened (incl. through ICT), investigation by law enforcement improved and specific caseloads per court/tribunal and prosecutor reduced to manageable level.	IVO 5.2 Level of disposition rate of preliminary investigation cases	<p>Target: Disposition rate increase to 98% from 90.29 % in 2019.</p> <p>Means of verification: Case-flow and administrative data from DOJ (Department of Justice) and Judiciary</p>
ER 5.3 Administrative and financial procedures and management systems of key justice stakeholders (i.e., judiciary; executive department such as that of Justice or Interior and Local Government; oversight bodies, etc.) rationalised and improved; jail decongestion and corrections reform pursued.	IVO 5.3 Increase in the number of paroled Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) and/or Increase in the number of PDLs released after serving minimum sentence	<p>Target: 5% increase in the number of paroled PDLs during this programing period 5% increase in the number of released PDLs who have served the minimum sentence during this programing period</p> <p>Baseline: parole: 68 and probation: 7,909. / number of released PDLs. (data for 2020)</p> <p>Means of verification: Administrative data from BJMP (Bureau of Jail Management and Penology) and BUCOR (Bureau of Corrections)</p>
5.4 Institutional performance of official oversight bodies CHR and OMB (Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines, Office of the Ombud) strengthened and civil society supported in the exercise of its oversight, service delivery, and advocacy functions.	IVO 5.4 Number of investigation reports of the CHR and the number of disposed cases by the OMB at the investigation and prosecution level.	<p>Target: Number of investigation reports of the CHR is 1710; number of disposed cases at the investigation level is 648 at year 7.</p> <p>Baseline: 1,629 investigations reported by CHR in 2020 / 617 cases were disposed for a 16% disposition rate in 2019</p> <p>Means of verification: Reports of the CHR and OMB</p>
5.5 Capacity of groups living in vulnerable situations, to access justice services enhanced.	IVO 5.5 Rate of satisfaction of the country under the factors of civil and criminal justice, including the satisfaction of groups living in vulnerable situations, and disaggregated by sex and age.	<p>Target: Rate for 7.1 Accessibility & affordability is 0.54. Rate for 8.2 Timely & effective adjudication is 0.36</p> <p>Baseline: 2020 WJP Report 7.1: 0.51 8.2: 0.31</p> <p>Means of verification: Rule of Law index of the World Justice Project, collected on a yearly basis.</p>
ER 5.6 Governance issues related to EU-Philippine relations (including on trade-relations and seafarers) addressed.	IVO 5.6 Number of specific support measures to address governance issues highlighted in the PCA (Partnership and Cooperation Agreement) Committees.	<p>Target: At least 3 specific measures</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Means of verification: Partnership Cooperation Agreement Committes reports</p>

Overall challenges and risks: the possible effects of the prolonged COVID-19 crisis (with a delayed roll out of vaccines), the impact of natural disasters (Philippines being ranked as the 3rd most disaster prone country in the world), a personalised executive, weak institutional checks and balances, security threats and military operations in Mindanao, continued extrajudicial killings, also linked to red-tagging, and the impact of the “war on drugs” on security and human rights.

Attachment 2: Donor Matrix

ODA Philippines 2019 (amount in Million Euros) - Source: NEDA Feb 2021												
Donor / Sector	Agriculture, Agrarian Reform and Natural Resources		Governance and Institutions Development		Industry, Trade and Tourism		Infrastructure		Social Reforms and Community Development		Total Grants	Total Loans
	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans	Grants	Loans		
ADB	20.51	378.01	34.45	1,342.57			14.39	1,818.34	13.15	1,426.58	82.50	4,965.50
AIIB								171.70			0.00	171.70
Austria				18.76							0.00	18.76
Australia	39.45		49.82		7.95				142.32		239.54	0.00
Canada			0.57		4.95			0.00	6.18		11.70	0.00
China	3.34	51.35					77.11	356.45			80.44	407.80
EU			30.65				55.74	0.00	27.87		114.26	0.00
France							0.60	117.62	3.72		4.32	117.62
Germany			35.60								35.60	0.00
Italy	4.53	30.18									4.53	30.18
Japan		205.80	1.80				30.48	6,797.62	10.66		42.93	7,003.42
Korea	21.15	171.93	5.15					309.23	14.06		40.36	481.16
Netherlands											0.00	0.00
New Zealand	3.22										3.22	0.00
Others FIs								24.81			0.00	24.81
Spain			7.27						0.84		8.10	0.00
UN System ²	58.63	72.35	47.92		7.84	52.02	2.79		50.19		167.36	124.37
USA	45.11		111.13		92.29				229.27		477.80	0.00
WB	20.02	777.29	0.12	1,116.53			24.54	569.19		1,227.52	44.68	3,690.53
TOTAL	215.95	1,686.90	324.48	2,477.85	113.02	52.02	205.65	10,164.97	498.25	2,654.10	1,357.35	17,035.85