



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Regional Centre for
East Asia and the Pacific**

Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific
Sub-programme on Counter-Terrorism

**East and Southeast Asia
Partnership on
Criminal Justice Responses to TERRORISM**

PHILIPPINES
Programme of Activities
2011-2013



August 2011

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1. Introduction

1. Since 2003 the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been providing specialized assistance to countries around the world, including East and Southeast Asia, for addressing the criminal justice dimensions of counter-terrorism.

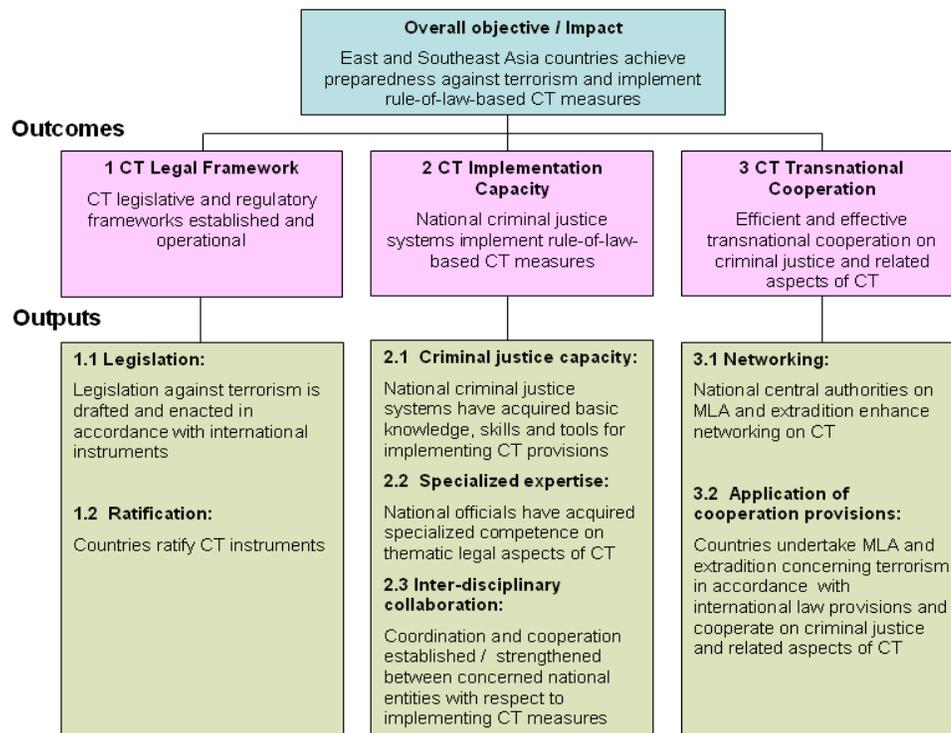
2. In 2010, UNODC enhanced the country-specific focus of its CT assistance to the countries in East and Southeast Asia. For this purpose, it initiated a sub-programme on counter-terrorism under its Regional Programme for East Asia and the Pacific. This CT sub-programme is entitled “East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism”.

3. The Concept Document of the CT sub-programme (which serves as a UNODC secretariat programming document) sets out the substantive objectives, thematic coverage, types of activities and proposed implementation modalities of UNODC’s specialized CT assistance delivery to the concerned partner countries, in pursuance of and conformity with UNODC mandates. Subject to confirmation of participation by the respective governments, the sub-programme would cover the following 11 countries:

- Brunei Darussalam
- Kingdom of Cambodia
- People’s Republic of China
- Republic of Indonesia
- Lao People’s Democratic Republic
- Malaysia
- Mongolia
- Union of Myanmar
- The Philippines
- Kingdom of Thailand
- Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

4. The overall objective/impact, outcomes and outputs of the CT sub-programme are summarized in the ‘objective tree’ presented below:

Figure 1 - Objective tree: E/SE Asia partnership on criminal justice responses to terrorism



5. This document sets out details of an indicative programme of activities, which UNODC and the Government of the Philippines propose to undertake jointly, under the framework of the CT sub-programme.

2. Situation Analysis

2.1. The Philippines' CT legal Framework Status

6. The Philippines has ratified twelve of the 16 CT treaties (details contained in the table below). The last ratification was completed on 7 January 2004.

| Universal Instruments | Status of the Philippines |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft | State Party 26/11/1965 |
| 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft | State Party 26/03/1973 |
| 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation | State Party 26/03/1973 |
| 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents | State Party 26/11/1976 |
| 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages | State Party 14/10/1980 |
| 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material | State Party 22/09/1981 |
| 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation | State Party 17/12/2003 |
| 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation | State Party 06/01/2004 |
| 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf | State Party 06/01/2004 |
| 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection | State Party 17/12/2003 |
| 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings | State Party 07/01/2004 |
| 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism | State Party 07/01/2004 |
| 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism | - |
| 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material | - |
| 2005 Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation | - |
| 2005 Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf | - |

7. Republic Act No. 9372, also known as the Human Security Act of 2007 (HSA of 2007), is the primary legislation on counter-terrorism. Issues pertaining to this law include the principle of legality, human rights and law enforcement accountabilities. Extradition is governed by Presidential Decree (PD) No. 1069 ("*Philippine Extradition Law*"), which has been in place since 1977. The Philippines does not have a domestic legislation on mutual legal assistance. Steps have been initiated for the amendments of P.D. No. 1069, HSA of 2007 and for the drafting of legislation on mutual legal assistance.

8. Although the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001 was amended in 2003, the country's current legal framework and capacity appears inadequate to implement the legal regime on countering the financing of terrorism (CFT). Consequently, several important bills have been filed in Congress all seeking to strengthen the Anti-Money Laundering laws, namely: House Bill No. 4275 and Senate Bill No. 2783 entitled "An Act Further Strengthening the Anti-Money Laundering Law, Amending For The Purpose Republic Act No. 9160, otherwise known as the 'Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001', as amended" and Senate Bill No. 2484 entitled "An Act to Further Strengthen the Anti-Money Laundering Law, Amending for the Purpose RA No. 9160."

9. Since April 2010, the country has been working with the IMF and UNODC in drafting national legislation for implementing the provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373. As at June 2011, there are pending bills in Congress that seek to define the crime of financing of terrorism and providing penalties. The most recent is Senate Bill No. 2676 entitled "Terrorist Financial Suppression Act of 2011."

10. Additionally, calls have made for Congress to expedite the passage of laws against cybercrime, such as Senate Bill No. 2796 known as the "Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2011." Meanwhile, the President is considering passing into law an Executive Order establishing the Office of Cybercrime in the DoJ, including an interagency committee to facilitate its work and harness various government resources. This would allow more efficient cybercrime investigation and prosecution.

2.2. The Philippines-UNODC Partnership Efforts

11. Over the past several years, the Philippines and UNODC have collaborated closely on various aspects of criminal justice responses to terrorism, ranging from the provision of expert briefings to legislators and technical support for drafting amendments to P.D. No. 1069 and CFT. In undertaking assistance delivery to the Philippines, UNODC has sought to partner with other bilateral and multilateral actors engaged with the country.

2.3. Main National Partners and Target Groups

12. The key national level stakeholders include:

- Officials in relevant government entities and national agencies, such as the Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC) and its Program Management Center (ATC-PMC), Department of Foreign Affairs, Department of Justice, Judiciary, National Police, Anti-Money Laundering Council and its Secretariat
- National policy makers and legislators
- Criminal justice and law enforcement entities
- Legal practitioners, academic institutions and other relevant civil society entities concerned with rule of law issues, government accountability and human rights

2.4. Other Partners and Stakeholders

13. Other key stakeholders in supporting CT capacity building initiatives in the Philippines include:

- ***Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):*** The Philippines is key member and active player in ASEAN. The Philippines hosted the 12th ASEAN Summit at Cebu, at which the **ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism** was signed by the ASEAN Leaders on 13 January 2007.
- ***Bilateral and multilateral development partners:*** Several donor countries and institutions are actively engaged in the Philippines and East/Southeast Asia, aimed at strengthening the capacity of the law enforcement and criminal justice systems, especially: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as the European Union, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the IMF.
- ***United Nations entities and Security Council organs:*** Many UN system agencies/entities are engaged with the Philippines and East/Southeast Asia concerning the criminal justice system capacity and related matters, especially: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI), the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The engagement of the UN entities at the national level is coordinated through the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). At the global level, UNODC's work for the Philippines on CT must fully link up with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), the Counter Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee and the Expert Group of the 1540 Committee.
- ***Other global and regional organizations.*** Several other organizations are engaged with the Philippines concerning criminal justice issues, including: the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC), the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT) in Kuala Lumpur, the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, INTERPOL and the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP).

14. Work undertaken by UNODC for supporting the Philippines in criminal justice responses to CT will take full cognizance of the actions of these other stakeholders.

3. Programme of Activities

15. Provided below is an indicative programme of activities which UNODC and the Government of the Philippines propose to undertake jointly in a flexible manner, in collaboration with other partners, for achieving the outputs and outcomes specified in the results-matrix of the CT sub-programme's Concept Document.

16. This programme of activities also includes information on related assistance requirements which were identified by the concerned national entities of the Philippines but do not fall within

UNODC's competencies and therefore need to be addressed by other assistance providers. UNODC will seek to bring these needs requirements to the attention of potential assistance providers, especially in the context of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), which coordinates and facilitates the UN system-wide counter-terrorism efforts, as well as bilateral donor consultations.

17. The programme of activities has been developed in close consultation between the officials of the Philippines and UNODC, with broad inter-agency participation and coordination. Among others, two key sources of information served as an initial basis for these consultations: extensive substantive inputs generated from past partnership efforts of the Philippines and UNODC; and the work carried out by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED). Consultations were also undertaken with bilateral assistance providers at the national level and with relevant regional institutions.

18. At the national level, the Department of Justice organized an initial inter-agency consultation among the main entities and UNODC on a preliminary draft programme of activities proposed by UNODC. Thereafter, the ATC-TMC of the Philippines led extensive inter-agency consultations on the draft proposal. It organized a follow-up inter-agency consultation, with the participation of UNODC, on a revised draft which incorporated the feedback input of the various national entities. This consultation was attended by the following 14 national entities: Department of Justice (DOJ); Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA); ATC-PMC; Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP); Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA); Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA); Anti-Money Laundering Council Secretariat (AMLCS); Philippine Ports Authority (PPA); Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC); Bureau of Customs; Office of Transportation Security (OTS); Bureau of Immigration; National Bureau of Investigation (NBI); and Office of the Executive Secretary, Office of the President.

19. Under the guidance of a Programme Steering Committee (see paragraph 22 for details on the Steering Committee), UNODC will lead the preparation, execution and monitoring of detailed work plans for implementing the programme of activities, based on the level of confirmed resources for programme implementation.

20. The programme of activities and the implementation work plans will be reviewed periodically and updated as relevant, under the guidance of the programme Steering Committee, to respond to evolving needs, policy developments and decisions as well as lessons learned in the course of implementation.

| The PHILIPPINES Indicative Programme of activities |
|---|
| <i>OUTCOME 1. CT Legal Framework:</i> <i>CT legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational</i> |
| <u><i>Output 1.1 Legislation</i></u> <i>(CT Legislation against terrorism is drafted and enacted in accordance with international instruments)</i> |
| 1.1.1. General law on CT: Human Security Act of 2007, the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Revised Penal Code, criminal procedure and relevant Executive Orders |

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance on identifying legal gaps and revising/ amending the Human Security Act, the Anti-Money Laundering Act, relevant provisions of the Revised Penal Code, criminal procedure, Executive Orders and other laws to enhance their efficacy in combating terrorism |
| <p>1.1.2. National legislation on Terrorist Financing Suppression Law, including its implementing rules/regulations (IRR) as well as guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for drafting the IRR through workshops, small group discussions and consultations with experts, different stakeholders and/or concerned agencies (in cooperation with the IMF) |
| <p>1.1.3. National legislation on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance in the amendments to the national legislation on extradition through workshops, small group discussions and consultation with experts, the different stakeholders and/or concerned agencies - Assistance for drafting a national legislation on mutual legal assistance (MLA) through workshops, small group discussions and consultation with experts, the different stakeholders and/or concerned agencies - Development of training curriculum for the trainers and training activities for law enforcement, criminal justice officials and the judiciary |
| <p>1.1.4. National legislation to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes as well as cybercrime prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance for drafting a national legislation related to prevention and countering cybercrime and the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including required IRR |
| <p><u>Output 1.2 Ratification</u> (The Philippines has made significant progress in ratifying the counter-terrorism instruments and no specific assistance need is identified for achieving full ratification.)</p> |
| <p>OUTCOME 2. Implementation Capacity: National Criminal Justice Systems Implement rule of law-based CT measures</p> |
| <p><u>Output 2.1 Criminal justice capacity</u> (National criminal justice system has acquired basic knowledge, skills and tools for implementing CT legal provisions)</p> |
| <p>2.1.1. Inter-agency training for law enforcement authorities to enhance skills for collaborative criminal investigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivered through various means, such as: practitioner workshops; on-line training; |

computer-based training; incorporation in training curriculum of national and regional training institutes for judicial, prosecutorial, law enforcement officials.

2.1.2. Technical assistance in training investigators who will be specially trained in handling terrorism and related complex criminal cases.

Assistance requirements identified by national entities relating to output 2.1., which need to be addressed by other assistance providers

- Assistance in acquiring basic equipment for the law enforcement agencies so that those trained to investigate terrorism and related complex criminal cases can put into operation the skills and knowledge they have acquired through the trainings.

Output 2.2 Specialized expertise

(National officials have acquired specialized competence on thematic legal aspects of CT)

.2.1 Integrated approaches to criminal law enforcement related to the financing of terrorism

- Development of training curriculum for the trainers and training activities, particularly for AMLC Secretariat and other law enforcement trainers regarding the new CFT offences*
- Workshops on CFT, including on detecting bearer negotiable instruments, cross border cash courier and security for:
 - *Law enforcement agencies (e.g. NICA, PNP, NBI, BI)*
 - *DOJ Prosecutors, State Counsels and OSG Solicitors*
 - *Judges and Justices*
 - *Other concerned financial institutions, media and general public**
- Training in counter-financing of terrorism for Customs and Immigration personnel, including detecting bearer negotiable instruments, cross border cash courier and securities*

2.2.2. Training with emphasis on preventive and regulatory aspects related to financing of terrorism

- Technical assistance and advice in introducing appropriate sanctions for non-compliance with the guidelines and circulars issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)*
- Technical assistance and advice in identifying and regulating non-profit organizations that operate outside the framework of “foundations” as defined in and covered by the SEC*
- Technical assistance and advice in regulating and supervising the activities of all alternative remittance agencies and, in particular, sole proprietors as they constitute a higher risk category than corporate remittance services*
- Public awareness campaign activities on the newly enacted law on countering the financing of terrorism and its IRR*
- Support for selected international conferences and workshops on combating the financing of terrorism*

2.2.3. Protecting human rights while countering terrorism

- *Development of training curriculum for the trainers and training activities for law enforcement, criminal justice officials and the judiciary*

2.2.4. Criminal justice aspects of safety of civil aviation and maritime navigation

- *Delivered through various forms of training and workshops, including training for Counter-Terrorism for Airport Police Department Unit*
- *Training for authorities at Sea Ports and Airports on enhancing knowledge on legal dimensions and identifying modus operandi on the transport of materials for terrorist use, including issues of cross border weapon and equipment transportation related to terrorism*

(Delivered jointly with IMO, ICAO and WCO)

2.2.5 Border management enhancement

- *Delivered through various forms of capacity building activities in conjunction with UNODC projects on border security*
- *Assistance in monitoring the three (3) major borders of the Philippines*
 - *Border stations enhancement of information relay capabilities and control measures*
 - *Provision of joint agreement in crossing procedures and travel information exchange*

2.2.6 Good practice on criminal justice responses regarding victims of terrorism (such as on issues of restitution and compensation)

- *Development of manual/guideline on criminal justice responses regarding victims of terrorism*

2.2.7 Legal and criminal justice dimensions of incitement, rehabilitation, reintegration and de-radicalization programmes (in coordination with CTITF and other UN entities)

- *Advisory and facilitative services on criminal justice dimensions*
- *Development of manual/guidelines on detention/incarceration-related issues*

2.2.8 Criminal justice dimensions of measures to crack down on illegal firearms manufacturing and arms trafficking

- *Delivered through information campaign involving private community and the public*

2.2.9 Digital evidence gathering for prosecution of terrorism cases

- *Delivered through training and workshops, including simulated exercises.*

2.2.10 Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes/Cyber-terrorism

- *Delivered through training and workshops, including simulated exercises*
- *Delivered through information campaign involving private community and the public*

2.2.11 Criminal justice aspects of countering chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism

- *Delivered through workshops and training, including possibilities of employing simulated exercises.*

2.2.12 Countering Narco-terrorism, including transnational organized crimes and illicit trafficking and their possible linkage to terrorism

- *Development and production of training modules and operational manual for countering the development of narco-terrorism
(Establishment of a Technical Working Group in the Philippines DEA to do research and draft for approval of the command group of the agency and subsequent printing)*
- *Conduct of specialized training courses*
- *Launch of training modules and operational manual
(Implemented through one time launch in a chosen venue in Metro Manila that will be witnessed by key officers of the Agency, members of the anti-terrorism desk, other law enforcement agencies, counterparts, DOJ, DFA and UNODC)*
- *Conduct of specialized training for counter-narco-terrorism
(Achieved through conduct of trainings based on the modules developed by the TWG. The 900 drug enforcement officers all over the country should undergo training within the two year period in order to deeply understand narco-terrorism and be able to successfully conduct operations related thereto. Trainings will be conducted in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao with trainers coming from the PDEA and other invited resource persons from other agencies)*
- *Local and international inter-agency exposure on narco-terrorism
(Support for participation of PDEA personnel to local and international trainings, study tours, conferences and fora on terrorism)*

Assistance requirements identified by national entities relating to output 2.2., which need to be addressed by other assistance providers

Safety of civil aviation and maritime navigation

- *Assistance in introducing an updated Quality Control Programme and the Quality Control Unit for aviation security.*

- Assistance in strengthening the Office of Transportation Security's (OTS) oversight function on transportation security
 - ensuring compliance to all transportation security regulations (TSRs)
 - ensuring that national airports submit security programmes
 - ensuring that international airlines which operate service to and from the Philippines submit airline programmes
 - ensure that recognized security organizations meet the reporting obligation established in MSC/Circ. 1074 for maritime security.
 - Technical Assistance to effectively monitor and verify the security-related activities delegated to recognized security organizations under MSC/Circ. 1074.
 - review the oversight methodologies of the local port authority in order to ensure consistency.
- Assistance in reassessing the staffing needs in airports.
- Assistance in acquiring X-ray machines to conduct non-intrusive cargo inspection and walk-through metal detectors for screening passengers at port facilities

Border Management Enhancement

- Assistance in monitoring the three (3) major borders of the Philippines
 - Linking of database systems of the Coast Watch Project and BI's CQSS
- Assistance in acquiring passport readers to enable the immigration personnel to identify fraudulent documents.
- Assistance in ensuring that the Bureau of Immigration's (BI) front line officers have direct access to the INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database.
- Assistance in ensuring that the BI incorporates the United Nations Consolidated List into the national database and updated regularly.
- Assistance for the BI in ensuring that Customs alerts are included in its national database in order to coordinate with the Bureau of Customs (BOC) on targeting efforts.
 - Creation of a Joint Technical Working Group (BI and BOC) to come up with a set of guidelines and procedures in classifying the kind of information which will be the subject of coordination between BI and BOC
 - Creation of an interim units/division that will serve as central office that handles all matters relating to anti-terrorism initiatives and projects (BOC)
- Assistance in implementing the advance passenger information system (APIS) in support of their analytical/targeting activities, with necessary equipment.
 - Logistical support for the acquisition or installation of on-line connection to all airlines
- Assistance in concluding memoranda of agreement with the principal airlines that offer regular service to the Philippines in order to obtain the required data with appropriate protections measures.
 - Related to the APOS and Strategic Partnership among Immigration, Quarantine and Customs Enforcement.
- Assistance to BOC in enhancing its overall passenger risk assessment and targeting system and incorporating risk indicators for security and cash couriers and overall capability in

security.

- *Acquisition and Installation of X-Ray Machines*
 - *Acquisition of K-9 dogs*
 - *Acquisition of firearms*
 - *Enforcement and Intelligence Personnel Proficiency Training on Firearms for all major ports, different units and sub-ports*
- *Assistance in incorporating security-related risk indicators and profiles into intelligence practices and into the selectivity module of cargo processing.*
- *Conduct of trainings on Targeting, Risk Identification, Profiling and Selectivity with participants from BOC and BI*
- *Assistance in implementing the WCO Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade in order to ensure Customs security analyses and controls prior to the arrival of shipments in the Philippines. (2011)*
- *Study tour abroad for personnel involved in CT to observe application of Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) and how this can be effective in the Philippines*
- *Assistance in engaging the trade community in a cooperative relationship aimed at creating a security-conscious environment throughout the commercial process by implementing standardized security practices for the facilitation of Customs-to-Customs cooperation and Customs-to-business partnerships.*
- *Information dissemination on Customs and Trade Partnership Against Terrorism*
 - *Coordination with the Federation of Philippine Industries*
- *Training on Counter-Terrorism for Airport Police Department Unit*
- *Training on Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence for Manila International Airport Authority (MIAA) Intelligence Operatives*

Other areas

- *Strengthening of PDEA K9 Capability in the Strategic Areas in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao (2011-2013)*
(Implemented through purchase of new narcotics detection dogs (NDDs) and subsequent training of the K9 dogs and their handlers at the PDEA K9 facility in San Jose del Monte, Bulacan)
- *Strengthening of PDEA Anti-Terrorism Desk (2011)*
(Activating of the PDEA Anti-Terrorism Desk by providing designated staff, structure and office equipment in order to make it fully functional as the focal and secretariat of all narco-terrorism related tasks, programs, projects and deliverables)
- *Strengthening of PDEA Anti-Money Laundering Desk (Logistics support) (2012)*
- *Intelligence Conference and Fusion through conduct of inter-agency intelligence workshops (Implemented through conduct of quarterly intelligence conferences and coordination meeting which may be called by PDEA involving other law enforcement agencies which are implementing RA 9165. These intelligence conferences and coordination meeting may result to identification of linkages of personalities to terrorism and setting coordinated*

| |
|---|
| <p><i>operation to arrest target drug personalities who may be linked to terrorism.) (2012-2013)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct of IMPLANS, OPLANS and COPLANS (Support for logistical requirements, 2012-2013) - Strengthening of Barangay Information Network (BIN) (2012-2013) <i>(Implemented through recruitment of civilian informants from the community)</i> - Provision of Advanced Intelligence Equipage (2013) <i>(Delivered through purchase/acquisition of state-of-the-art and modern intelligence and investigation equipment which may be used in surveillance and actual operations.)</i> |
| <p><i>Output 2.3 Inter-disciplinary collaboration (Coordination and cooperation established/strengthened between concerned national entities with respect to implementing CT measures)</i></p> |
| <p>2.3.1. Assistance for enhanced national level collaboration in the implementation of whole-of-government approach on counter terrorism and related crime such as trafficking of drugs and firearms as well as transnational organized crimes, including assistance in enhancing the capacity building efforts of the Anti-Terrorism Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Delivered in coordination/cooperation with the ATC through trainings, analytical reviews, transfer of knowledge, experiences and good practices of countries</i> |
| <p>2.3.2 Inter-agency training for law enforcement authorities to enhance institutional, cultural and practical aspects of inter-agency and interdisciplinary collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Delivered through various means, such as: practitioner workshops; on-line training; computer-based training; incorporation in training curriculum of national and regional training institutes for judicial, prosecutorial, law enforcement officials.</i> |
| <p>2.3.3 Assistance in raising awareness on maritime security policy and programmes among various governmental agencies involved in CT to improve the flow of information and coordinate activities.</p> |
| <p>2.3.4 Assistance for Bureau of Customs (BoC) and Bureau of Immigration (BoI) in establishing a process for joint activity for analysis, targeting, surveillance and feedback, and freely exchange information on individuals of interest to them for detection and prevention purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>In partnership with WCO and ICAO, conduct of workshops and training to strengthen the linkages and network between BoC and BoI personnel</i> |
| <p>2.3.5. Assistance for enhanced national level coordination in developing and implementing criminal justice responses to terrorism, through whole-of-government involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Delivered in coordination/cooperation with the ATC through national programme steering committee meetings and related activities</i> |

Assistance requirements identified by national entities relating to output 2.3., which need to be addressed by other assistance providers

- Assistance, training and advice on the linking the law enforcement databases to the INTERPOL I-24/7 system. (2011-2012)
 - Assistance in extending connectivity to all law enforcement offices.

OUTCOME 3. CT Transnational Cooperation:

Efficient and Effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice and related aspects of CT

Output 3.1 Networking

(National central authorities on MLA and Extradition enhance networking on CT)

3.1.1. Implementation of Security Council Resolution provisions on counter-financing terrorism

- *Regional workshops for FIUs and other law enforcement officials on international cooperation for preventive freezing under UNSCR 1373*

3.1.2. Development/ enhancement of networking mechanisms among experts and central authorities in Southeast Asia and East Asia on MLA and extradition

- *Regional workshop on sharing information with enhanced trust and information security for law enforcement and criminal justice authorities*

3.1.3 Training in international cooperation in criminal matters with focus on terrorism

- *Delivered through seminars and cooperation with international experts. Trained personnel should be required, if possible, to echo what they have learned through the appropriate training institutions, or to prepare a module/template of their learning.*

Output 3.2 Application of cooperation provisions

(Countries undertake MLA and extradition concerning terrorism in accordance with international law provisions and cooperate on criminal justice and related aspects of counter-terrorism)

- *Delivered through practical exercises on ad hoc basis upon agreement with another counterpart countries*

4. Coordination and management

21. As noted in paragraphs 1-4, the CT sub-programme's Concept Document sets out the substantive and operational foundations for UNODC's CT assistance delivery for the countries in East and Southeast Asia, including for this Philippines programme of activities. The Concept Document also details the overall programme management and coordination frameworks. The CT sub-programme draws inputs from and builds upon UNODC's global project on "strengthening the legal regime against terrorism".

22. UNODC will carry out the coordination and management of the Philippines programme of activities in accordance with and under the framework of the CT Sub-Programme. UNODC's Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific (based in Bangkok) will provide overall leadership for management and implementation. As pertinent, it will draw support from UN Resident Coordinator for the Philippines and UNDP Manila Office. Support for implementation will also be drawn from UNODC's other entities, especially the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Global Programme against Money-Laundering (GPML).

23. **Programme Steering Committee.** The Philippines programme of activities will be guided by a Programme Steering Committee, headed by the interagency *Anti-Terrorism Council (ATC) of the Philippines* – and consisting of other Government/national entities (as determined by the ATC), UNODC, and other relevant UN entities and donor representation (as determined jointly by the ATC and UNODC). The Steering Committee will function as the chief guidance and decision-making body at the policy level, to which UNODC is accountable regarding programme implementation. It will meet regularly, possibly every four months, and may also meet on ad hoc basis as needed.

5. Indicative Costed Work Plan and Estimated Resource Requirements

24. An indicative costed work plan is contained in Annex 1. A summary of the overall proposed budget, which reflects the estimated resource requirements, is contained in Annex 2. These figures, as estimates of resource requirements, reflect the funding targets only and the actual programme implementation level will be determined by and adjusted to the level of actual funding that becomes available.

25. The table below provides an overview of the estimated resource requirements:

| The Philippines Programme of Activities 2011-2013: Estimated Resource requirements | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Year</i> | <i>2011</i> | <i>2012</i> | <i>2013</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Amount (in US Dollars) | 149,525 | 1,337,050 | 1,686,250 | 3,172,825 |

6. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

26. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation will be carried out in line with the Results and Monitoring Matrix and related details contained in the Concept Document of the CT Sub-Programme.

27. Annex 3 contains the Results and Monitoring Matrix specifically applicable to the Philippines Programme of Activities.

7. Indicators of progress towards achievement of results

28. The Results and Monitoring Matrix specifically applicable to the Philippines Programme of Activities, contained in Annex 3, establishes specific indicators for each output and outcome, which enable measuring progress towards achievement of results.

29. Indicators to monitor accomplishment of programme activities will be elaborated in conjunction with work plans, to be elaborated on the basis of the level of resources available for programme implementation.

30. Some of the main indicators specifically relating to the outputs and related UNODC services are highlighted below:

| <i>Performance indicators for achievement of outputs and related UNODC services</i> |
|---|
| <p><u>Output 1.1: Legislation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines has completed drafting of and enacted new legislative modifications for compliance with the CT instruments, SC resolutions and other international law obligations • The Philippines has received specific advice/support from UNODC for legislative review and drafting • The Philippines has indicated full satisfaction with UNODC support |
| <p><u>Output 2.1: Criminal justice capacity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and thematic areas of training activities supported by UNODC for the Philippines, including number of beneficiaries (Male/Female) by CJS entity • Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) acquirement of enhanced knowledge/competence • Number of specialized tools, including training curriculum developed and delivered by UNODC for use by Filipino officials and the percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) usefulness of those tools • Satisfaction of partners with quality of UNODC training and related support services |
| <p><u>Output 2.2: Specialized expertise</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and thematic areas of specialized training activities supported by UNODC for the Philippines, including number of beneficiaries (M/F) by CJS entity • Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) acquirement of enhanced knowledge/competence • Number of specialized tools, including training curriculum developed and delivered by UNODC for use by Filipino officials and the percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) usefulness of those tools • Satisfaction of partners with quality of UNODC training and related support services |
| <p><u>Output 2.3: Interdisciplinary collaboration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines has established/ strengthened measures for inter-disciplinary collaboration • Number and type of support services provided by UNODC for the Philippines |
| <p><u>Output 3.1: Networking</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines' designated central authority /competent authorities are actively engaged in regional networking on CT measures |

Annex 1 – Costed Workplan

| Indicative Costed workplan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|--|--|--------|--------|----|----|--------|--------|----|----|--------|----------------|
| Objective: Philippines achieves preparedness and implementation of rule-of-law-based counter-terrorism (CT) measures | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BL | (A) OUTPUT, INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES and INPUTS | Year 1 | | | | Year 2 | | | | Year 3 | | | | |
| | | | | | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | |
| OUTCOME 1. CT Legal Framework | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | OUTPUT 1.1 - CT Legislation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.1.1 General law on CT: Human Security Act of 2007, the Anti-Money Laundering Act, Revised Penal Code, criminal procedure and relevant Executive Orders | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 1.1.2. National legislation on Terrorist Financing Suppression Law, including its implementing rules/regulations (IRR) as well as guidelines | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 1.1.3 National legislation on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 1.1.4. National legislation to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes as well as cybercrime prevention | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | Budget category and input description | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
| 1500 | Travel in project: 3 travels 1st year; 5 travels each 2nd & 3rd year (3 work days per mission) | | | | 4,500 | | | | 7,500 | | | | 7,500 | 19,500 |
| 1150 | International Expertise: 2 w/m each in 2nd & 3rd year | | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | | 24,000 | 48,000 |
| 3500 | Meetings: 2 round-table/ drafting sessions in 1st year; 4 each in 2nd & 3rd year (3 days each) | | | | 30,000 | | | | 60,000 | | | | 60,000 | 150,000 |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total output 1.1</i> | | | | 34,500 | | | | 91,500 | | | | 91,500 | 217,500 |
| | Output 1.2 Ratification | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total Outcome 1</i> | | | | 34,500 | | | | 91,500 | | | | 91,500 | 217,500 |
| OUTCOME 2. Implementation Capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | OUTPUT 2.1 - Criminal justice capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.1.1. Inter-agency training for law enforcement authorities to enhance skills for collaborative criminal investigation | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---------|---|---|---------|---|----------------|
| | 2.1.2. Technical assistance in training investigators who will be specially trained in handling terrorism and related complex criminal cases. | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | Budget category and input description | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
| 1500 | Travel in project: 4 travels per year (3 work days per mission) | | | | | | | | 6,000 | | | 6,000 | | 12,000 |
| 1150 | International Expertise: 2 w/m per year | | | | | | | | 24,000 | | | 24,000 | | 48,000 |
| 3100 | Training: 3 in 2nd year and 5 in 3rd year (3 days each) | | | | | | | | 60,000 | | | 100,000 | | 160,000 |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total output 2.1</i> | | | | | 0 | | | 90,000 | | | 130,000 | | 220,000 |
| | OUTPUT 2.2 - Specialized expertise | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.2.1 Integrated approaches to criminal law enforcement related to the financing of terrorism | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.2 Training with emphasis on preventive and regulatory aspects related to financing of terrorism | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.3 Protecting human rights while countering terrorism | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.4 Criminal justice aspects of safety of civil aviation and maritime navigation | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.5 Border management enhancement | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.6 Good practice on criminal justice responses regarding victims of terrorism (such as on issues of restitution and compensation) | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.7 Legal and criminal justice dimensions of incitement, rehabilitation, reintegration and de-radicalization programmes (in coordination with CTITF and other UN entities) | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.8 Criminal justice dimensions of measures to crack down on illegal firearms manufacturing and arms trafficking | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.9 Digital evidence gathering for prosecution of terrorism cases | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.10 Countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes/Cyber-terrorism | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.11 Criminal justice aspects of countering chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | 2.2.12 Countering Narco-terrorism, including transnational organized crimes and illicit trafficking and their possible linkage to terrorism | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | Budget category and input description | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
| 1500 | Travel in project: 8 travels per year (3 work days per mission) | | | | | | | | 12,000 | | | 12,000 | | 24,000 |
| 1150 | International Expertise: 3 w/m in 2nd year and 5 w/m in 3rd year | | | | | | | | 36,000 | | | 60,000 | | 96,000 |
| 2100 | Sub-contract: CBT Service Provider | | | | | | | | 50,000 | | | 150,000 | | 200,000 |
| 3100 | Training: 8 in 2nd year and 12 in 3rd year (3 days each) | | | | | | | | 160,000 | | | 240,000 | | 400,000 |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total output 2.2</i> | | | | | 0 | | | 258,000 | | | 462,000 | | 720,000 |

| OUTPUT 2.3 - Inter-disciplinary collaboration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | 2.3.1. Assistance for enhanced national level collaboration in the implementation of whole-of-government approach on counter terrorism and related crime such as trafficking of drugs and firearms as well as transnational organized crimes, including assistance in enhancing the capacity building efforts of the Anti-Terrorism Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.2 Inter-agency training for law enforcement authorities to enhance institutional, cultural and practical aspects of inter-agency and interdisciplinary collaboration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.3 Assistance in raising awareness on maritime security policy and programmes among various governmental agencies involved in CT to improve the flow of information and coordinate activities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.4 Assistance for Bureau of Customs (BoC) and Bureau of Immigration (BoI) in establishing a process for joint activity for analysis, targeting, surveillance and feedback, and freely exchange information on individuals of interest to them for detection and prevention purposes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2.3.5. Assistance for enhanced national level coordination in developing and implementing criminal justice responses to terrorism, through whole-of-government involvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budget category and input description | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
| 1500 | Travel in project: 2 travels in 1st year; 4 travels each 2nd & 3rd year (3 work days per mission) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1150 | International Expertise: 2 w/m per year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3100 | Training: 3 in 2nd year and 5 in 3rd year (3 days each) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3500 | Meeting: 1 in 1st year; 2 each in 2nd & 3rd year (3 days each) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total output 2.3</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total Outcome 2</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOME 3: CT Transnational Cooperation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 3.1 Networking | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.1 Implementation of Security Council Resolution provisions on counter-financing terrorism | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3.1.2 Development/ enhancement of networking mechanisms among experts and central authorities in Southeast Asia and East Asia on MLA and extradition | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---|---|--------|---|---|---------|---|---|----------------|
| | 3.1.3 Training in international cooperation in criminal matters with focus on terrorism | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| | Budget category and input description | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL |
| 1150 | International Expertise: 1 w/m per year | | | | | | | 12,000 | | | 12,000 | | | 24,000 |
| 3100 | Training: travel costs for participants - 3 times 3 persons per year (2 days each) | | | | | | | 18,000 | | | 18,000 | | | 36,000 |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total output 3.1</i> | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | | | 60,000 |
| | OUTPUT 3.2 Application of cooperation provisions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | <i>Total Outcome 3</i> | | | | | | | 30,000 | | | 30,000 | | | 60,000 |
| <i>Tot</i> | TOTAL OUCOMES COSTS (A) | | | | | | | 52,500 | | | 589,500 | | | 873,500 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (B) FULL-TIME PERSONNEL AND OTHER GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES | Year1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | TOTAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 1100 | International expertise: (1st year: 3 w/m P4; 2nd & 3rd year: 18 w/m P4 and 3 w/m P5) | 39,825 | 284,850 | 284,850 | 609,525 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1300 | Admin support: (1st year: 3 w/m; 2nd & 3rd year: 24 w/m each) | 11,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 171,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1700 | National Project officer: 1 NPO (1st year: 2 w/m; 2nd & 3rd year: 12 w/m each) | 20,000 | 118,900 | 118,900 | 257,800 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4100 | Expendable equipment: | 3,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 18,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4300 | Premises | 2,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 82,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5200 | Reporting costs | | 20,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5400 | General operating costs | 4,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 84,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5700 | Evaluation costs | | | 30,000 | 30,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | TOTAL OTHER COSTS (B) | 79,825 | 593,750 | 618,750 | 1,292,325 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | OVERALL COST (A+B) | 132,325 | 1,183,250 | 1,492,250 | 2,807,825 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | PSC (13%) | 17,200 | 153,800 | 194,000 | 365,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Tot</i> | GRAND TOTAL | 149,525 | 1,337,050 | 1,686,250 | 3,172,825 | | | | | | | | | |

Annex 2 – Budget Summary

| Budget Summary | | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Budget line | Description | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year3 | TOTAL |
| | | US\$ | US\$ | US\$ | US\$ |
| 1100 | International Experts | 39,825 | 284,850 | 284,850 | 609,525 |
| 1150 | Short-term Intern. Consultants | 0 | 120,000 | 144,000 | 264,000 |
| 1300 | Admin. Support Personnel | 11,000 | 80,000 | 80,000 | 171,000 |
| 1700 | National project staff and consultant | 20,000 | 118,900 | 118,900 | 257,800 |
| | Total Personnel | 70,825 | 603,750 | 627,750 | 1,302,325 |
| 1500 | Travel in projects | 7,500 | 31,500 | 31,500 | 70,500 |
| | Total Travel | 7,500 | 31,500 | 31,500 | 70,500 |
| 2100 | Sub-Contracts | 0 | 50,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 |
| | Total Subcontracts | 0 | 50,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 |
| 3100 | Training | 0 | 298,000 | 458,000 | 756,000 |
| 3500 | Meetings | 45,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | 225,000 |
| | Total Training | 45,000 | 388,000 | 548,000 | 981,000 |
| 4100 | Expendable equipment | 3,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 18,000 |
| 4300 | Premises | 2,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 82,000 |
| | Total Equipments | 5,000 | 50,000 | 45,000 | 100,000 |
| 5200 | Reporting costs | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 |
| 5400 | General Operating Expenses | 4,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 | 84,000 |
| 5700 | Evaluation costs | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| | Total Miscellaneous | 4,000 | 60,000 | 90,000 | 124,000 |
| | Project Net Total | 132,325 | 1,183,250 | 1,492,250 | 2,777,825 |
| 5602 | PSC to UNODC - UNODC impl.proj | 17,200 | 153,800 | 194,000 | 365,000 |
| | Project Support Costs Total | 17,200 | 153,800 | 194,000 | 365,000 |
| | Project Grand Total (Net Total + PSC) | 149,525 | 1,337,050 | 1,686,250 | 3,172,825 |

Annex 3 – Results and Monitoring Matrix

| Results and Monitoring Matrix | | |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Programme Detail</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Source of information</i> |
| <p>Impact/overall objective The Philippines achieves preparedness against terrorism and implement rule of law-based counter-terrorism (CT) measures</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines has: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ratified <u>all</u> 16 CT instruments; enacted CT legislation meeting <u>full compliance</u> with 16 CT instruments and relevant Security Council resolutions; acquired adequate CJS capacity to implement CT legal provisions and participate in related international cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Outcome 1: CT Legal Framework CT legislative and regulatory frameworks established and operational</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines has: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> enacted needed legislative modifications for full compliance with CT instruments and SC resolutions ratified all 16 CT instruments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Output 1.1 Legislation: Legislation against terrorism is drafted and enacted in accordance with international instruments</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines has enacted <u>new legislative modifications</u> for compliance with the CT instruments and SC resolutions The Philippines has drafted new legislation in compliance with the CT instruments and other international law obligations The Philippines has received specific advice/support from UNODC for legislative review and drafting The Philippines has indicated full satisfaction with UNODC support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner country records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Qualitative assessment of client satisfaction with UNODC support, using structured assessment tool Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Output 1.2 Ratification:</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of <u>new ratifications</u> of the CT instruments the Philippines has completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines records and reports |
| <p>Outcome 2: CT Implementation Capacity National criminal justice system implements rule of law-based CT measures</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines has: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> further enhanced CJS capacity to implement CT legal provisions and participate in related international cooperation evidenced its CT legal regime implementation capacity in cases concerning terrorist or related crimes (investigation, prosecution, adjudication) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Philippines records and reports UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports CTED assessments and reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports |

Results and Monitoring Matrix

| <i>Programme Detail</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Source of information</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Output 2.1 <u>Criminal justice capacity:</u> National criminal justice system has acquired basic knowledge/skills and tools for implementing CT legal provisions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of general training activities supported by UNODC for the Philippines, including number of beneficiaries (M/F) by CJS entity • Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) acquirement of enhanced knowledge/competence • Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) usefulness of tools and training curriculum delivered by UNODC • Satisfaction of partners with quality of UNODC training and related support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines records and reports • UNODC programme implementation reports • Qualitative assessment on training, tools and overall client satisfaction on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Output 2.2 <u>Specialized expertise:</u> National officials have acquired specialized competence on thematic legal aspects of CT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of specialized training activities supported by UNODC for the Philippines, including number of beneficiaries (M/F) by CJS entity • Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) acquirement of enhanced knowledge/competence • Percentage of training participants indicating (in assessment questionnaire) usefulness of tools and training curriculum delivered by UNODC • Satisfaction of partners with quality of UNODC training and related support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines records and reports • UNODC programme implementation reports • Qualitative assessment on training, tools and overall client satisfaction on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Output 2.3 <u>Interdisciplinary collaboration:</u> Coordination and cooperation established/strengthened between concerned national entities with respect to implementing CT measures</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines has established/strengthened measures for interdisciplinary collaboration • Number and type of support services provided by UNODC for the Philippines • Satisfaction of partners with quality of related UNODC support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner country records and reports • UNODC programme implementation reports • Qualitative assessment on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports |

Results and Monitoring Matrix

| <i>Programme Detail</i> | <i>Performance indicators</i> | <i>Source of information</i> |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Outcome 3: CT Transnational Cooperation Efficient and effective transnational cooperation on criminal justice aspects of CT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines has capacity to undertake measures for/participated in cooperation on criminal justice aspects of CT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines records and reports • UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports • CTED assessments and reports • Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Output 3.1 <u>Networking:</u> National central authority on MLA and extradition enhances networking on CT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines' designated central authority /competent authorities are capable of actively engaging in regional networking on CT measures • Satisfaction of partners with quality of related UNODC support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines records and reports • UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports • CTED assessments and reports • Qualitative assessment on UNODC services using structured assessment tools • Mid-term and final evaluation reports |
| <p>Output 3.2 <u>Application of cooperation provisions:</u> The Philippines undertakes MLA and extradition concerning terrorism in accordance with international law provisions</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines applies MLA and extradition provisions with respect to CT measures • Number of instances in which the Philippines has applied MLA and extradition in terrorism related serious crime cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines records and reports • UNODC programme implementation and situation analysis reports |

Annex 4 – Legal Context

Standard agreement. The relationship between UNODC and the Government of the Philippines concerning the initiatives (such as field-based activities, regional seminars and/or missions) under this programme of activities shall be governed by the [Standard Basic Agreement (SBAA) with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *applied mutatis mutandis* [or Standard Supplemental Provisions to the UNODC Project Document, *applied mutatis mutandis*].

Non-liability/compensation clause. UNODC is not liable for any damage, injury, illness or death resulting from the actions of employees of the Government(s) or consultants or other persons contracted by or on behalf of the Government in relation to the implementation of the present programme of activities. No claim for compensation may be made against UNODC for any such damage, injury, illness or death, nor for any reimbursement of amounts that may have been paid by the Government as compensation in such event. The Government shall ensure and confirm that adequate compensation coverage for such eventualities exists, and applies to all persons employed by them or engaged by them or on their behalf in relation to this sub-programme.

Equipment-related clauses. The Governments will defray any customs duties and other charges related to the import of equipment, its transport, handling, storage and related expenses within their respective territories. UNODC-funded equipment remains UNODC property, until formally transferred or otherwise disposed of, irrespective of who undertakes its procurement. UNODC-funded equipment may be transferred, with the consent of UNODC, to any entity, at any time during the present sub-programme for the purposes of implementation of the programme of activities. However, the decision on the final disposal of equipment, including the transfer of ownership, remains with UNODC, who shall endeavour to make such decisions in consultation with the parties and entities concerned. The entity, to which UNODC-funded equipment has been transferred, is responsible for ensuring that such equipment is used strictly for the purposes of the present sub-programme, as agreed with UNODC, and must arrange for and bear costs of its proper maintenance. The entity also must arrange for, and bear the costs of, adequate insurance coverage for such equipment. In the case of non-expendable equipment, the entity shall maintain a detailed inventory of such equipment.

Copyright clause. UNODC retains copyright and related intellectual property rights for all material (documents, reports, studies, publications, etc) that result from activities carried out under the present sub-programme. Upon written request, at the end of the programme of activities, the Government shall be granted a free-of-charge user license over such material.

Opt-out clause. The implementation of UNODC activities under the present programme of activities is subject to the availability of adequate funding on a yearly basis. Should required funding not be available, UNODC reserves the right to unilaterally terminate its assistance under this programme of activities.

Oversight/audit clause. The present programme of activities is subject to oversight/audit by the United Nations Office for Internal Oversight Services and the United Nations Board of Auditors. UNODC will coordinate the implementation of such oversight/audits and will follow up on the implementation of agreed oversight/audit recommendations.

Revision/dispute resolution of the programme of activities document. The present document serves as a programming tool between UNODC and the Government of the Philippines and may be modified by written consent of both parties.