

**OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOANS/GRANT ASSISTANCE
(as of 30 September 2014)**

TERMS OF ASSISTANCE

II. GRANTS	
Development Partner	Forms of Assistance
A. MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS	
Asian Development Bank (ADB) Areas of Assistance: Project preparation for subsequent investment financing. Capacity enhancement of executing agencies and other development partners, including support to implement projects. Formulating and coordinating development strategies, plans, and programs. Undertaking sector-, policy-, and issues-oriented studies (country or subregion). Undertaking sector-, policy-, and issues-oriented studies (Asia and Pacific Region). Finance studies, training courses, seminars and workshops relevant to the development of the Asia Pacific region.	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDTA) Policy Advisory Technical Assistance (PATA) Research and Development Technical Assistance (RDTA) Regional Technical Assistance (RETA)
European Union (EU) Areas of Assistance: Health, governance, trade-related assistance, Mindanao and vulnerable people.	Grants under the EU Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2011-2014
United Nations System – International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Areas of Assistance: Pro-poor research on innovative approaches and technological options to enhance field-level impact. Pro-poor capacity building of partner institutions, including CBOs and NGOs.	Grant proposals may be country-specific or international/regional, depending on the nature of the innovation and impact envisaged.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Areas of Assistance: Social development, through advocacy, technical assistance and capacity development, governance, conflict prevention and peacebuilding, energy and environment and natural resource management.	Grants for Technical Assistance
OPEC Fund for International Development Areas of Assistance: Agriculture and agro-industry, energy, transportation, education	Grants; Technical Assistance to Food Aid; Humanitarian and Emergency Operations

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<p>UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>Areas of Assistance: The Seventh Country Programme for Children (GPH-UNICEF CP 2012-2016) is developed and organized under a framework of equity for children living under multiple vulnerabilities. Specifically, UNICEF will expand advocacy to mobilize political leadership in realizing the rights of children while increasing efforts to target and converge interventions on the most disadvantaged children and, by doing so, consider specifically inequitable development, conflict, disaster and urban challenges. The new programme structure has three major components: a) Programme Component 1: Achievement of MDGs with Equity covering sectoral programs on child health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, HIV and AIDS, education and child protection; b) Programme Component 2: Social Policy and Risk Mitigation covering programs on social policy, peace building, and disaster risk reduction; and, c) Programme Component 3: Cross-Sectoral Support covering programs on communication, monitoring and evaluation and fund raising. The Programme covers 36 high priority areas which include 30 municipalities and 6 urban cities and may possibly expand to consider other vulnerable areas in the priority list.</p>	Grants
<p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</p> <p>Areas of Assistance: Development/updating of national policies and strategic frameworks ("Hunger-Free Philippines", STW Irrigation Development) New technologies and approaches to increase productivity and promote sustainable use of resources Development of appropriate models for agribusiness development in Agrarian Reform Zones based on local resources and comparative advantage Training, capacity and institution-building for prevention and control of TADs (FMD, AI) Production and processing of biofuels (fr. Jatropha, coconut, sugar) Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in development and land use planning Implementation of the Revised Master Plan for Forestry Development and Preparation of Forestry Investment Plan ICT applications in agriculture (call center) Follow-up to the JNA for Mindanao and implementation of identified projects to be funded from MTF</p>	Technical Cooperation Programme (Grants)
<p>UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p> <p>UNIDO's mission in the Philippines is to contribute significantly to strengthening the competitive advantage of Philippine industries through energy efficiency programmes, as well as promoting and implementing socially responsible and environmentally sound industrial practices. It aims to provide marginalized communities with the opportunities to lead a better life through such productive activities. With the Philippines 2004-2008 Country Service Framework (CSF) discontinued in 2006, UNIDO already focused its efforts on the identification of special and focused stand-alone projects.</p>	Technical Assistance

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UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Areas of Assistance: Ensures universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, to all couples and individuals on or before year 2015; Supports population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming; and Promotes awareness of population and development issues and to advocate for the mobilization of resources and political will.	Technical Assistance
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Areas of Assistance: Safety and security, science and technology, safeguards and verification	Technical assistance that provide advisors equipment and training
International Labor Organization (ILO) The ILO promotes social justice and internationally-recognized human and labour rights. The ILO's overarching goal is to achieve decent and productive work for all, which requires conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. What ILO does: 1. Advance decent and productive work as key to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable, inclusive and greener growth in the Philippines. 2. Increase opportunities for people to achieve sustainable livelihoods and gain access to employment. 3. Manage labour migration to avoid risks of exploitation and human trafficking and maximize gains for both home and host countries. 4. Guide national and international policies to stimulate economic recovery, create jobs and protect people through the Global Jobs Pact. 5. Put employment at the centre of economic and social policies. 6. Draw up and oversee international labour standards, in the forms of Conventions and Recommendations, and encourage member States to ratify and implement these instruments. 7. Build bridges between ILO's standard-setting role and the people through a wide range of projects. 8. Provide statistics, labour market information and analysis, tools, training manuals, publications and information products, to support informed policy making and expand understanding of factors affecting the world of work.	Grants

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<p>World Food Programme (WFP)</p> <p>WFP support aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations. 2. reduce acute malnutrition among children 6-24 months and pregnant and lactating women, while also increasing the attendance of malnourished pregnant and lactating women at health centers. 3. increase and retain primary school enrolment and attendance rate in targeted remote conflict-affected areas. 4. promote women's empowerment as key to improving food security at all. 5. enhance local disaster preparedness and response capacities; and 6. pilot innovative approaches aimed at building capacity in fighting hunger more effectively in the country. <p>WFP provides food assistance through the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food-and-Cash-for-Assets. Through Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training projects, this programme aims to empower communities, build local capacities and promote self-sufficiency and enhance resilience. 2. Supplementary Feeding. Provision of nutrition support to vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of five in collaboration with the UNICEF. 3. On-Site-School-Feeding. Provision of hot, nutritious means on-site in public elementary schools in remote, targeted areas affected by conflict. 4. General Food Distribution. Immediate food relief distributed to vulnerable, food-insecure populations affected by either natural or man-made disasters. <p>WFP's innovative solutions to fighting hunger include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash-for-work Programme – conducted in select urban and rural areas in Luzon, this pilot programme provides target beneficiaries access to food items based on their household preference. 2. Mobile phone-based cash transfer – a first for WFP in Southeast Asia and implemented in selected areas of NCR and nearby urban-rural areas (Region IV-A), this pioneering initiative allows for cash distributions by sending a text to Cash-for-Work programme beneficiaries. 3. Micro-nutrient Powder – this is a pilot programme implemented in selected areas of Region III in the northern part of the country, and in Region IX in the southern part of the country, in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, for children aged 6 to 24 months to help reduce the prevalence of anemia and other micronutrient deficiencies. 4. Purchase from small-holder farmers - WFP intends to build capacity of small-holder farmers and eventually buy food grains from them for this operation in the country. 5. Local production of ready-to-use-food for young children – WFP, in partnership with the national government and the private sector, is building local capacity to produce nutritionally appropriate ready-to-use food that could be used for the prevention of acute malnutrition. 	Grants in food commodities

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Global Environment Facility (GEF) (as implemented by UNDP) Areas of Assistance: The GEF focus areas include conservation of Philippine bio-diversity protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation, elimination of persistent organic pollutants, and climate change mitigation and integrated ecosystem management.	Grants for Technical Assistance Medium sized projects (MSP) grants (for which < \$1,000,000 is requested from the GEF) are awarded in accordance with GEF guidelines as well as the relevant convention.
World Bank – Institutional Development Fund (IDF) IDF grants are World Bank grant instruments designed to finance quick, action-oriented, upstream capacity-building activities that are closely linked to the World Bank's policy dialogue and country assistance strategy. The IDF is considered a fund of last resort and is not meant to finance activities that can be funded through ongoing or upcoming Bank-funded projects, economic and sector work or by the Bank's administrative budget. Areas of Assistance: Core aspects of governance in the areas of public expenditure management and financial accountability, procurement, and results-oriented monitoring and evaluation systems; systematic legal and judicial reforms; program management for HIV/AIDS; and strategic governance reform in low-income countries under stress.	Grants for capacity building activities
Policy and Human Resources Development Fund (PHRD) PHRD grants, extended by the Japanese Government and administered by the World Bank, primarily support the development of the lending program and the preparation of specific projects to be subsequently supported by the World Bank. The PHRD also provides funds for technical assistance and capacity building for project implementation, climate change initiatives and efforts to enhance aid coordination capacity for effective and efficient use of donor funds.	Grants for technical assistance and capacity building
Japan Social Development Fund Areas of Assistance: Support to innovative programs which directly respond to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society Provide rapid and demonstrable benefits, which can be sustained, to the poorest and most vulnerable groups Build capacity, participation and empowerment of civil society, local communities and NGOs. JSDF Grants complement World Bank-financed operations and programs compatible with the development objectives of the country assistance strategy.	Grants for direct assistance
Global Environment Facility (GEF) – Medium-sized Projects Areas of Assistance: Climate change, biological diversity, international water, and ozone layer depletion.	Grants for technical assistance

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