**Mindanao Trust Fund
Reconstruction and Development Program**

Annual Report 2010

Foreword by the World Bank

For the Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP), a year that began slowly ended on a strong note of optimism. A seven-month hiatus in operations saw progress stall. However, with the signature of Program Partnership Agreement 3 (PPA3) in August, implementation has recommenced in earnest under new and committed leadership at the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA). Communities in over 100 barangays in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao will benefit from program investments through 2010 and 2011. A new sub-component on community-driven reconstruction has been launched, delivering much-needed support to program beneficiaries and continuing the iterative process of capacity-building for the BDA.

More crucially, late 2010 saw the reconvening of both the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) peace panels, in anticipation of the recommencement of peace talks between the two parties. This development helped to underpin improved security conditions in Mindanao. Adding to the positive environment, President Aquino has affirmed the strong commitment of his Administration to securing peace and security across the country.

At this time of cautious optimism, the unique character of the MTF-RDP becomes a real asset as a vehicle for dialogue, trust-building and concrete action between the government, the MILF and the international development community on current and future development needs in conflict-affected areas.

In October 2010, the MTF partners agreed to extend the program until 2017. Through 2011 we expect to see not only delivery on the ground but also intensive planning for an expanded MTF-RDP that builds on the solid base of community development approaches, but evolves into a stronger emphasis on livelihood creation and economic integration. We expect also to see a clear articulation of the future vision of the BDA, with MTF-RDP activities aligned accordingly.

I would like to thank all the MTF partners for their ongoing partnership through 2010. We look forward to working together to build an ever stronger program through 2011.

BERT HOFMAN
Country Director, World Bank in the Philippines
Co-Chair, MTF Interim Steering Committee

Message from the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

The prospects for peace in the Philippines are looking good. Or at least, they are better than they have been for a very long time. While the 2010 MTF-RDP Annual Report made sure to fully articulate the drawbacks suffered by the program as a consequence of the preceding political climate, its tenor has in fact been changing, not only for government, but for a significant number of stakeholders engaged in the process. As President Benigno Simeon Aquino III defines his perspective and framework in addressing the issue of security: *"Our quest must not only focus on ensuring stability of the State and the security of our nation. Our ultimate goal must be the safety and well-being of our people."*

Thus, the context of work for the Bangsamoro Development Authority (BDA) in its implementation of the Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF-RDP) has radically changed in the last twelve months, with the present political leadership keen on not just signing an agreement, but is also committed to the governance essential to the implementation of any agreement. We have a political leadership whose first and last question is: what do our communities on the ground need? How will they be affected?

The fact is that the government is currently engaged in the peace process not with two, not with three, but with five armed groups. Two of these are in negotiations with government: the MILF and the CPP/NPA/NDF. The fact is that this government is intent in its objective of bringing all armed conflicts to a close, while also firmly believing that peace will have to be won not just on the negotiation table but must be waged vigorously on the ground.

The ongoing peace negotiations are complemented by PAMANA, the government's flagship program to bring development and security to conflict-affected areas. PAMANA stands for "Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan" or "Peaceful and Prosperous Communities"—where the collaboration of efforts and resources for social protection, poverty reduction, health care, education, rural infrastructures, and development of rural economies is geared towards what the Aquino administration hopes to be its legacy of a just and lasting peace. PAMANA is about doing things differently and bringing a new element into the exercise so that development, instead of bringing about new sources of conflict, grievance and inequity, will truly lead to sustaining community efforts to address the root causes of injustice, insecurity and un-peace.

Given this new context and set of challenges, I encourage the BDA to proceed with its work and accomplish what it set out to do. I extend my congratulations to the BDA leadership and to all its partners on the ground for doing their best despite the rough sailing during the past administration. I extend this government's deepest gratitude to our donors, too, for never giving up and for always choosing to stay the course.

Mabuhay kayo; mabuhay ang tunay na kapayapaan sa ating bansa.

SEC. TERESITA QUINTOS-DELES
Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
Co-Chair, MTF Interim Steering Committee

Message from the Bangsamoro Development Agency

Rehabilitation and development works under an atmosphere of continuing conflict and fragile peace are challenging. That the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) will continue to carry out its mandate to serve the residents in conflict-affected communities in Mindanao with or without a peace agreement is easier said than done. This is not difficult to understand considering that BDA, as an offshoot of the ongoing peace talks between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), particularly, the Humanitarian, Rehabilitation and Development Aspects of the GRP-MILF Tripoli Agreement on Peace of 22 June 2001, is directly affected by the prevailing status of the peace process.

This was clearly shown when the implementation of projects under the Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP), in partnership with the Bangsamoro Development Agency, was significantly affected by the outbreak of hostilities following the non-signing of the initialed Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain on 5 August 2008. This served to remind partners in the implementation of the MTF-RDP the stark reality that our work is interlinked with the larger political atmosphere in the country in general.

This only means that if strategic partners are really earnest in implementing a realistic, practical and sustainable rehabilitation and development efforts in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao, a bigger part of the whole endeavor must be channeled towards the forging of a negotiated political settlement of the Bangsamoro problem. Any rehabilitation and development initiative that ignores this reality is an exercise in futility.

It is to the credit of development partners in the MTF-RDP that notwithstanding the security risks brought about by the recurrence of hostilities for almost a year from August 2008 to June 2009, significant accomplishments were achieved under its 2nd Program Partnership Agreement or PPA2. And now, the MTF-RDP, in continuing partnership with BDA, is in the midst of project implementation under its 3rd Program Partnership Agreement or PPA3 that is expected to be completed within this year. Furthermore, the planned upscaling of the MTF-RDP funded projects immediately after the completion of PPA3 is a welcome development.

DR. SAFFRULLAH M. DIPATUAN
Chairman, Bangsamoro Development Agency
& Co-Chair, MTF Interim Steering Committee

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

APMED	Association of Poblacion Muslim for Empowerment and Development
AusAid	Australian Agency for International Development
BDA	Bangsamoro Development Agency
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDR	Community Driven Reconstruction
CenMin	Central Mindanao region
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIP	Community Investment Plan
CLGU	City Local Government Unit
CMO	Central Management Office
CTT	City Technical Team
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EO	Executive Order
EU	European Union
GPH	Government of the Philippines
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
ISC	Interim Steering Committee
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LGU	Local Government Unit
LGU-CDD	Local Government Unit-Community Driven Development
LLFS	Learning Livelihood and Food Sufficiency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MinLand	Mindanao Land Foundation, Inc.
MIS	Management Information System
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOA-AD	Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSC	Multi-Sectoral Committee
MTF-RDP	Mindanao Trust Fund - Reconstruction and Development Programs
MTT	Municipal Technical Team
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (Peaceful and Progressive Communities)
PIR	Program Implementation Review
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
POs	People's Organizations
PPA	Program Partnership Agreement
RMO	Regional Management Office

SB	Sangguniang Bayan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SouthMin	Southern Mindanao region
SP	Sangguniang Panlungsod
TFR	Trust Fund Recipient
UIDP	Urban Internally Displaced Persons
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VTT	Values Transformation Training
WB	World Bank
ZamBaSulTa	Zamboanga City, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi region
ZamboPen	Zamboanga Peninsula region

Mindanao Trust Fund
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The Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) is a mechanism through which development partners pool and coordinate official development assistance in conflict-affected communities in Mindanao. Launched in March 2006, it is guided by the findings and recommendations of the multi-donor Joint Needs Assessment of 2005. The MTF finances the operations of the MTF-Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP) which features intensive participation of Bangsamoro stakeholders in planning, management and implementation of reconstruction and development initiatives. To prepare the organization set-up for inclusive and participatory program management, the Program was designed to undertake capacity-building, networking and community development activities in conflict-affected communities under the first phase. Plans for implementation expansion were initially hinged on the signing of peace agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. Realizing however that the needs of conflict-affected communities demand urgent response, MTF partners decided to pursue more peace building efforts and to provide more socio-economic assistance to conflict-affected communities even sans the peace agreement.

The implementation of the MTF-RDP in 2010 was challenging with changes in the political landscape of the country, the slow progress of the peace process and some adjustments in the Program implementation mechanism as its number of sites and program activities increased. Despite the hurdles, the Program registered meaningful gains across its four sub-components that contributed to the achievement of the MTF-RDP's three intermediate outcomes: peaceful community empowerment and development; and capacity-building for both partner local government units and the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) as the key program partner.

In 2010, the BDA showed enhanced capacity to manage projects, take on additional responsibility as well as establish and sustain working relationships with local government units in conflict-affected areas. Now on its third Program Partnership Agreement (PPA3) for the MTF-RDP implementation, the BDA Central Management Office (CMO) exhibited improved technical support to its regional offices and the latter's field activities. To provide timely and credible information to decision makers and stakeholders, a Monitoring and Evaluation

Unit was established at the CMO headed by an M&E officer with support from two MIS personnel and six regional M&E officers. The Unit is now developing an M&E system to inform planning and implementation processes. A number of BDA volunteers also showed greater autonomy and improved competence in implementing activities in the communities, requiring minimal supervision of 'coaches/consultants'.

The Agency has continued to forge partnerships with the local government units and other development programs, like the World Food Programme of the United Nations, to pursue development initiatives in the conflict-affected communities. Though the Program has to deal with misconceptions on the nature of the Agency's work and political dynamics on the ground, it managed to enlighten LGU officials on BDA's role in development and engage them to work together for the progress of selected conflict-affected barangays. To date, BDA has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with each of its 49 partner Municipal Local Government Units (MLGUs), 17 of whom are new partners.

LGUs' increased appreciation of community-driven approaches espoused by the Agency was also observed with more LGU officials and officers participating in BDA activities – from training sessions to monitoring of projects. At times, they served as resource persons in BDA-led activities. Partner LGUs have also poured in financial resources as their counterpart for sub-projects despite difficulties in securing funds.

At the community level, local leaders also showed enhanced ability in planning using participatory methods. The community-driven development process employed by the MTF-RDP ensured that sub-projects were addressing needs and were widely accepted by key stakeholders. Activities like Values Transformation Training sessions not only served as a venue for residents to reflect on personal values toward development but also became an opportunity to identify and appreciate commonalities in their differences, thereby strengthening community's social cohesion. In addition, a number of People's Organizations (POs) are managing projects with minimal coaching from the BDA volunteers and some of these POs are led by women.

To ensure that environmental concerns are incorporated in project implementation, environmental safeguards were integrated in the Program's revised manuals like Learning Livelihood and Food Sufficiency, UIDP, Regular CDD and CDR. The Program has also intensified its linkages with environmental institutions and experts to assist communities in advancing sustainable development.

In addition to achievements and progress, the Program faced challenges, including securing support from LGUs and ensuring genuine transparent and participatory local development processes at the community level. Despite these challenges, the results of two external monitoring missions during 2010 (by the World Bank and the European Union respectively) were positive, demonstrating that despite occasional difficulties and the challenging environment, overall the Program is on the right track.

Moving into 2011, the MTF-RDP will seek to work with the BDA to help it articulate a clear vision for the future and align future MTF activities accordingly. Pursuant to the 2010 MTF Expansion Paper, this is likely to see ongoing efforts to strengthen community-driven development approaches, but expand both the scale and scope of activities beyond CDD to incorporate a greater emphasis on economic livelihoods and direct conflict management. In so doing, it is expected that the impact of activities on the ground will be enhanced and the skills of BDA as a development agency expanded, in line with the core objective of the Program.

I. Program Implementation Context

The year 2010 saw changes in the political landscape of the country, from the top positions to the lower rung of local governance, directly or indirectly affecting the peace and development efforts in Mindanao. At the policy level, the new administration had spelled out its priorities in "A Social Contract with the Filipino People" drawn during the campaign period and updated upon its assumption into office that covered provisions for a just and negotiated political settlement of the "Bangsamoro problem." Under the peace and order section (Number 14 item) of the Contract, the Aquino administration will approach Mindanao concerns "from a disjointed, short-sighted Mindanao policy that merely reacts to events and incidents to one that seeks a broadly supported just peace and will redress decades of neglect of the Moro and other peoples of Mindanao."

On 15 July 2010, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) named the head of its peace panel and made it fully reconstituted in late August, two years after it was disbanded following the issuance of a Temporary Restraining Order by the Supreme Court on the draft Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), on the other hand, activated its peace panel on 13 September 2010.

The slow progress of the peace process contributed to the reluctance of the BDA to enter into the third Program Partnership Agreement (PPA3) for the implementation of the MTF-RDP. The MILF, as BDA's principal, believed that development assistance should go hand in hand with the political process as the Agency is a confidence building mechanism to create a conducive environment for the peace process to smoothly proceed.

The other factor that caused the delay of the PPA3 signing was the long deliberation on the engagement of a second Trust Fund Recipient (TFR). During the implementation of PPA2, only one TFR was engaged, Community and Family Services International (CFSI). With the growing number of sites and Program activities, the MTF Secretariat saw the need to engage another TFR. The Mindanao Land Foundation, Inc. (MinLand) was considered along that objective.

Also during this period, the BDA underwent institutional strengthening processes that entailed re-organization of officials from the Board of Directors, Executive Officers and Regional Staff. All BDA officials tendered their courtesy resignations for the BDA principals to have a free hand in choosing people to lead the Agency. A new set of officials was in place prior to the signing of the PPA3 on 25 July 2010.

However, sans PPA3, the BDA had difficulty keeping its professional

BOX 1. MTF-RDP Results Framework
Program Development Outcome

Communities of conflict-affected areas, internally-displaced people, and affected households benefit from visible restoration of some basic services of their choice and sustained by more accountable Local Government Units (LGUs).

Intermediate Outcomes
- Communities of conflict-affected areas have satisfactorily decided on, planned and implemented sub-projects of their choice with no violent incident.
- LGU capacity is improved for project planning, resolving conflicts, project implementation and seeking resources for sub-projects in conflict-affected communities among villagers.
- Local implementing partners, including the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), have achieved sufficient management capacity to work with local government units (LGUs) and local development groups in reconstructions and development activities.

volunteers who served as links to its community and local government partners. One of the adverse effects of having limited or no personnel doing MTF-RDP related ground work was the long delays in firming up the engagement with two pilot barangays under the LGU-CDD sub-component, which at that time was riding on the presence of the BDA Regional Management Office (RMO) in Southern Mindanao.

The effect of the seven-month hiatus on Program implementation was compounded with the conduct of the national and local elections in May and October, respectively, that saw a new set of local officials in some of the partner municipal and barangay local government units. It thus called for another round of orientation on the MTF-RDP processes and initiatives for both the elective and appointive officials. It also affected the capacity of BLGUs to provide cash counterpart for the sub-projects due to election ban on the release of funds or derailed the community preparation of projects. The situation was further aggravated by sporadic violence in certain areas as a result of the local polls in October.

This context served as the backdrop in the implementation of the PPA3 of the MTF-RDP. Despite the peace and conflict dynamics in Mindanao, the institutional strengthening the BDA had undergone and the seven-month gap between the end of PPA2 implementation and PPA3 commencement, the Program managed to engage 69 barangays (eight old sites and 61 new) in 49 towns located in 14 provinces and two cities for CDD activities and for CDR activities, all across Mindanao.

II. Highlights of Program Implementation

A. BDA has achieved sufficient management capacity to work with LGUs and local development groups in reconstruction and development activities.

The period in review showed enhanced capacity of the BDA to manage projects, take on additional responsibility, strengthen the agency as a development institution as well as nurture and establish working relationships with a number of LGUs in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas.

Prominently, BDA successfully completed activities under a new sub-component (Urban Internally Displaced Persons) and launched the Community Driven Reconstruction (CDR) sub-component. These new activities both delivered benefits at the community level and served to expand the experience of BDA in different forms of development processes.

IMPROVED SUPPORT TO REGIONAL AND FIELD ACTIVITIES

The continued technical assistance provided by BDA-Central Management Office (CMO) to Regional Management Offices (RMOs) allowed the volunteers to harness their skills in effectively implementing the deliverables set out in the PPA3 Work and Financial Plan. The regular on-site monitoring and support missions done by CMO were informed by the analysis of issues raised in the progress reports submitted by the RMOs. As necessary, the BDA Executive Director issued directives to facilitate effective ways in addressing the bottlenecks in the implementation process in the communities. Directives issued pertain, for instance, to timely report submission and liquidation. Even during the seven-month lull,

some RMOs continued to monitor the projects implemented during PPA2 and conducted initial talks with possible LGUs to be engaged for PPA3. Regular meetings of the BDA Board of Directors and the Management Committee continued even with the absence of PPA3 funding.

To provide timely intervention on possible implementation and other concerns that may arise, a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit was established at the CMO. The Unit, which is composed of one central Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer, two Management Information System (MIS) officers and assisted by six regional M&E officers, has partially developed a monitoring and evaluation system to inform and enrich planning and implementation processes and to provide decision-makers and other stakeholders adequate information for a well-managed Program.

With the assistance of the MTF Secretariat M&E Specialist and the project Technical Team, the Unit and other BDA technical staff revisited the Program's Logical Framework of Analysis and reviewed the indicators both to inform the system and to boost the appreciation of the staff on the monitoring and information process. The development of the M&E system is being complemented by the ongoing installation of the Management Information System, which is also considered as a critical mechanism in the BDA operations, at the CMO and the six RMOs.

ENHANCED CAPACITY IN SUB-PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the Community-Driven Reconstruction (CDR) sub-component in Ranaw Region has improved the capacity of BDA to manage community reconstruction projects in 30 more communities on top of its regular Community-Driven Development projects in 12 sites. The 42 communities are spread across two Lanao provinces.

With the assistance of CFSI, BDA led the recruitment of three CDR community organizers and 10 field assistants. The Ranaw RMO supervised an expanded workforce in a

geographically expanded area of operation.

Since CDR is a new component for BDA, the Ranaw RMO underwent a series of workshops on the CDR processes and equipped its staff with basic knowledge, principles and organizing skills like community facilitation, problem identification and analysis and strategy formulation. The personnel were also trained on activity documentation and report writing. CDR was designed to address early recovery and reconstruction needs of internally-displaced persons who returned to their places of origin as well as protect and promote their life, well being and dignity.

The CDR sub-component could be differentiated from MTF-RDP's regular CDD sub-component as the former has the following features: (a) timeframe of implementation, i.e. immediately following a

displacement situation; (b) selection of project sites, i.e. project sites are those where current IDPs are located such as in evacuation sites, their communities of origin or relocation sites; (c) project participants are those currently displaced, in the process of returning or recently returned to their places of origin or relocated elsewhere; and (d) "fast and quick" process, i.e. the operational and financial procedures are simple enough for IDPs to quickly implement and comply. The CDR approach is particularly useful to the MTF-RDP framework wherein conflict-affected communities, as they enter into a more stable post-conflict phase, are encouraged to implement development sub-projects using a CDD approach. The outcomes of the CDR initiatives could therefore lay the groundwork for CDD in a post-conflict setting. "CDR approaches thereby provide one key foundation for sustainable development in the longer term[2]," as well as bridging the immediate needs of rebuilding communities to medium term reconstruction and development needs.

On the other hand, BDA volunteers assigned to the Urban Internally-Displaced Persons (UIDP) sub-component had full presence and were part of the entire CDD process in its four areas in Cotabato City and North Cotabato. The CMO staff also provided crucial advice to the four UIDP People's Organizations in the preparation and finalization of subproject proposals. In 2010, BDA volunteers showed greater autonomy and improved capacity to implement field activities. They also exhibited better capacity to conduct monitoring activities and engage in joint monitoring work. Through the UIDP sub-component, for instance, BDA finance staff manifested improved capacity in financial management, reporting and recording systems. Mastery over the use of Quickbooks software has facilitated timely liquidation and downloading of funds to the regional counterparts. The Finance team's other technical staff also continued to provide assistance to POs by being resource persons and facilitators in community training sessions like in the pre-construction conferences in the UIDP three sites. The decrease of UIDP coaches'/consultants' time in the field started in February, and gradually decreased further such that the said coaches no longer accompany the BDA facilitators in the field beginning in April. An implementation report of the UIDP can be seen in Annex D.

BOX 2. MTF-RDP CDD Sub-Components

Regular CDD
Projects falling under the CDD sub-component are identified and decided upon by the communities. Particularly, community members make key decisions about their development options, manage their resources, and carry out their action plans. All these are geared toward creating self-reliant communities.

CDR
Espousing a community-driven approach, the sub-component is designed to: a) provide immediate assistance to the newly returned IDPs in 30 communities in Ranaw Region and seven communities in Datu Piang, Maguindanao; b) build and strengthen people's capacities in planning and managing projects designed to meet IDPs needs; c) efficiently and effectively implement the sub-projects on: Shelter Assistance, Livelihood Upon Return (LAUR) and Community-Based Infrastructure (CBI); and d) ensure that IDPs, their families and communities benefit from various interventions in CDR strategy.

LGU-CDD
Working with the Local Government Units (LGUs), the sub-component seeks to mainstream community-driven approach into the local government system. Under the guidance of BDA, participating local governments mobilize their organic technical people to take the lead in facilitating CDD activities in four pilot communities in Southern Mindanao. LGUs put up higher counterpart contributions for sub-projects compared with the other CDD modalities.

UIDP
The sub-component addresses the needs of internally displaced persons or IDPs living in urban and urbanizing areas in Mindanao. Its implementation observes a community driven approach. It was pilot-tested in four communities in Central Mindanao Region.

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[2] *S. Cliffe et al. Community Driven Reconstruction as an Instrument in War-To-Peace Transitions, CPR Working Papers, The World Bank, August 2003.*

STRENGTHENED PARTNERSHIP WITH
LGUs AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

Despite the ambivalence of some LGUs toward the BDA, the Agency managed to gain the trust of most LGU partners as shown in the signing of Memorandums of Agreement or Memorandums of Understanding by each of the partner LGUs for the four MTF-RDP sub-components. The MOA/MOU signing caps the series of preparatory work – from making courtesy calls on the local chief executives, conduct of orientation sessions on the Program and its CDD or CDR approaches to inviting key officials to join in the BDA-led activities in the communities.

The completion of the pilot phase of the UIDP in three barangays in Catobato City and another barangay in Midsayap, North Cotabato was also a testament to the Agency's management capacity with the support of MinLand as TFR. Ten sub-projects were completed in the four barangays, at least two for each barangay that provided longer and more opportunities for learning. The BDA staff played a key role in ensuring the continuation of the CDD process that involved stakeholders in the community level.

The enhanced capacity of the BDA in working with LGUs and the level of confidence the partner LGUs invested in the BDA could also be glimpsed from the LGU-CDD sub-project implementation. The four pilot communities namely Brgy. Katubao, Kiamba, Sarangani; Brgy. Akol, Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat; Brgy. Labangal, General Santos City; and Brgy. Rubber, Polomolok, South Cotabato developed a working relationship with the BDA based on mutual trust and respect. Through its Southern Mindanao RMO, the BDA assisted in developing their work and financial plans as well as the training activities for community volunteers and POs. It also guided the barangays in practicing CDD in identifying and planning for its projects that responded to the development needs of the communities. In these efforts, the BDA-RMO served as guide, coach and resource persons.

The seven-month hiatus, however, derailed the implementation in two of the targeted barangays in Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat and General Santos City for the LGU-CDD component. This was due to the absence of personnel to do ground work coupled with the change of local administration that resulted in the delay of jumpstarting the legislative process to secure the funding requirements for community preparation and sub-project counterpart.

Aside from modest gains in collaborating with the LGUs, the BDA also successfully engaged the UN-World Food Programme's Food for Work component to support a priority UIDP sub-project. As a result of a request sent by the BDA, food was supplied to community residents

who provided labor for the construction of a multi-purpose building in Brgy. Poblacion 7, Midsayap. The BDA-Ranaw RMO also started initial talks for convergence activities with various humanitarian organizations and government line agencies for the early recovery assistance to IDPs in its target communities.

EXERCISING LEADERSHIP IN A REGIONAL BODY

The recognition of the BDA as an important development player in Mindanao was highlighted with the establishment of the Regional LGU-CDD Working Group in Region XII where the BDA-RMO Regional Manager served as co-chair of the group and the Sarangani Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator as the other co-chair. The regional body, which conducted five meetings in 2010, became a platform for the RMO to discuss development initiatives, the Program approaches and issues raised in the communities to key development movers in the region. Through this mechanism, the BDA established regular coordination with the implementing Municipal and City LGUs, the three Provincial LGUs and the National Economic and Development Authority. This leadership in a regional body is a new and emerging significant role played by the BDA in the area.

LEADING IN KNOWLEDGE SHARING ACTIVITY ON CDD APPROACH

On August 18, the BDA also managed a PO conference on CDD that was attended by around 40 community workers. The conference became a venue for PO leaders in Mindanao to share their experiences in grassroots development work, their good practices and lessons learned in the CDD approach. The event also became an opportunity for visiting development workers from Azerbaijan to learn some of these practices that could be adopted in their work back in their country. Some barangay chairs and representatives of other development programs also participated in the activity.

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B. LGU capacity is improved for project planning, resolving conflicts, project implementation and seeking resources for sub-projects in conflict-affected communities.

ENHANCED APPRECIATION BY MORE LGUs OF THE CDD APPROACH

Seventeen new municipalities expressed their commitment to engage with the BDA and signed the MOA for the said partnership. Five of these MLGUs also expressed a similar commitment for the CDR sub-component project activities to be undertaken in initial 30 barangays in Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte that were affected by the 2008 armed conflict. A month after the launching of the CDR in Ranaw, seven more sites were identified in Central Mindanao as agreed between the BDA and the CFSI. The sub-projects include livelihood, shelter and construction of small-scale infrastructure projects.

All 32 partner municipalities in PPA2, on the other hand, have working MOA with the BDA already. The engagement with the MLGUs was not without challenges, even in securing a MOA with them that formalizes the partnership between the two institutions. The difficulty stemmed from political dynamics among local government officials to misconception on the BDA's work. In Glan, Sarangani Province, for instance, the mayor was supportive of partnering with the BDA from the start but had difficulty in getting an endorsement from the Sangguniang Bayan (SB) because he was at odds with the town's vice mayor who presided over the SB. The determined conduct of dialogue between the BDA staff and the local legislative body on the significance of the Program to its people allowed the passage of the resolution and eventual signing of the MOA.

Political tension between the two top officials in Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur also slowed down the process of signing the MOA although both were supportive of the MTF-RDP. The strained relationship posed security threats to the two officials, preventing them from reporting to their respective offices. They eventually came about, complied with the necessary requirements and signed the MOA but only after four months of coordination work.

Partnership with two other targeted towns in Zamboanga del Sur was also affected by the misconstrued perception on the BDA, being the development arm of the MILF, as exclusively working for the MILF and engaging with them would be far-fetched. Like most LGU officials in the new sites, the mayor of San Pablo initially expressed reluctance to collaborate with BDA. However, after BDA had presented the Program's pro-development objectives and CDD approaches anchored on the principle of inclusivity and with the mayor's openness to new learnings, he changed his position and signed the MOA .

However, the situation was different in Kumalarang, also of the same province, where its LCE was not keen to partner with the BDA as he had strongly opposed the MOA-AD between the GPH and MILF peace panels. Attempts to exhaustively discuss the

MTF-RDP became futile as he would not see the BDA team. Thus, the MOA was left unsigned.

Under the Program, an MOA is signed following barangay and municipal courtesy calls and program orientations. Orientation sessions are normally attended by the mayors, vice-mayors, SP members and department heads. It was observed that it was easier to generate support from the barangays as the development approaches allowed them to decide what they want for their communities. They also see the engagement as an opportunity to hone their skills in effective planning to address their needs. The difficulty with the MLGUs was due to the occasional misconception of the BDA's efforts. But this concern was addressed by conducting dialogues with them, informing them that BDA serves communities regardless of their affiliation, targeting the poor and conflict affected as identified in the Joint Needs Assessment conducted by the World Bank in 2005.
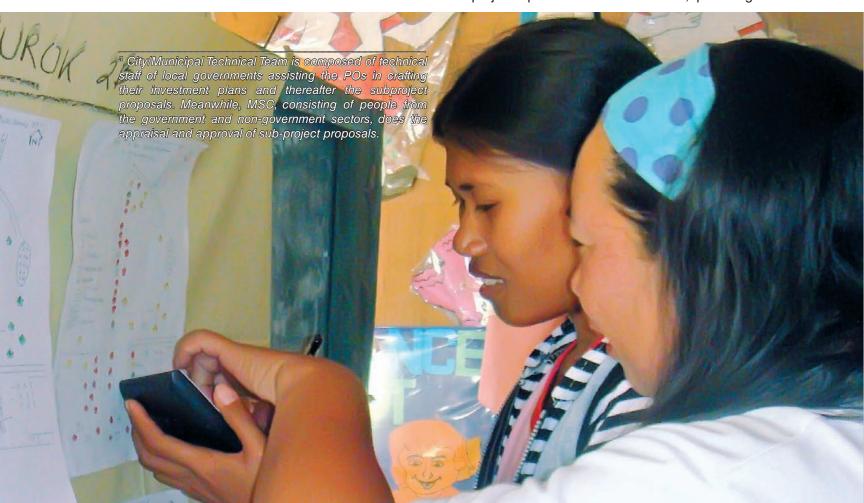
To strengthen the partnership with LGUs, key officials were invited to participate or serve as resource persons in various training sessions (i.e., project identification and prioritization, proposal preparation) conducted in the communities. Getting them involved was part of the initial work

to have an informed creation of the city/municipal technical team and the multi-sectoral committees[3] in which these local officials would play a key role.

For the 'old' LGUs partnered since PPA2, initial gains have been observed from the partnership, particularly on the bottom-up approach in sub-project implementation. Under the UIDP sub-project, for example, Midsayap and Cotabato City subscribed to the community-driven process employed by the Program as manifested in their direct participation and engagement in the various phases of implementation. The early participation of LGUs was shown in their engagement in the scanning, mapping and planning processes prior to sub-project implementation.

In addition, LGUs exerted extra efforts by being involved in post-completion monitoring of the sub-projects. These efforts provided visible avenues and occasions for LGU officials to show palpable presence in the communities and fulfill their civil service and convergent functions as public servants.

Members of the City/Municipal Technical Teams have also actively assisted the POs in various capacities (i.e. inspection of implementation of sub-projects prior to turnover to POs, providing

[3] *City/Municipal Technical Team is composed of technical staff of local governments assisting the POs in crafting their investment plans and thereafter the subproject proposals. Meanwhile, MSC, consisting of people from the government and non-government sectors, does the appraisal and approval of sub-project proposals.*

advice for improvement of livelihood sub-projects, and supervision of City/Municipal Engineers in the construction of community infrastructure. Members of the LGUs, for example, also provided valuable inputs during pre-construction and pre-implementation conferences for three UIDP sites.

cash amounts as counterpart. The two LGUs also displayed flexibility by effectively waiving some land classification regulatory policies and showed inclusiveness by using local money to address the plight of urban poor communities that are hosting IDPs.

PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER COUNTERPART FOR SUB-PROJECTS

Across the Program's various sub-components, LGU counterpart contributions for each sub-project is required. The total sub-project cost typically consists of cash and non-cash inputs from varied sources including the block grant provided by the MTF-RDP, a 10 percent C/MLGU counterpart, a three percent BLGU counterpart, a two percent PO counterpart and any contribution from other organizations and individuals.

However, in the LGU-CDD sub-component, higher C/MLGU cost-sharing in sub-projects was tested, where 25 percent C/MLGU counterpart of sub-project cost for the first sub-project chosen by the PO, 50 percent for the second, and 75 percent for the third are prescribed in the MOA. Being LGU-facilitated, this sub-component expects the LGU to directly finance the preparatory activities of the communities prior to sub-project implementation. The LGUs also mobilize its own personnel in organizing the POs.

Under the UIDP sub-project, the LGUs not only provided technical assistance in the sub-project proposal preparation phase but also extended

C. Communities of conflict affected areas have satisfactorily decided on, planned and implemented sub-projects of their choice with no violent incident

ENHANCED CAPACITY OF LOCAL LEADERS ON PLANNING

A total of 242 training sessions were conducted in 94 barangays across the various sub-projects during this period. The various training sessions conducted in the communities, particularly on values transformation as well as visioning and planning, have enhanced the leadership skills of local leaders in their respective sectors, organizations or barangays. The community-driven development process employed by the Program aims to ensure that selected sub-projects reflect real community needs and have widespread acceptance by key stakeholders. Documentation on the participatory community assessments also showed that base

mapping and thematic mapping (participatory appraisal tools) are now largely used by community residents to help visualize their poverty and conflict situation. (Thematic mapping was initiated in UIDP and was later adopted by all sub-components under PPA3).

Through the maps, easier understanding and identification of pressing problems is facilitated. This further led to matching priority needs with chosen sub-projects that they then reflected in the Community Investment Plan (CIP), filtering further their choice of sub-projects that is best matched with the MTF-RDP assistance through the BDA against other assistance that they could have access to. Moreover, the use of maps and the community planning process provided the initial but fundamental opportunity for new leadership to be demonstrated by the community volunteers who became formal leaders and officers of the established Peoples Organizations (POs).

On the other hand, the barangays, which implemented sub-projects in PPA2 but are preparing for the second cycle (C2) of sub-projects in PPA3, are now conducting their own writeshop sessions with the supervision of BDA staff for their proposals to be compliant with the simplified technical, legal, financial and organizational readiness requirements.

EMPOWERING INDIVIDUALS TO ENGAGE IN COMMUNITY WORK

The Values Transformation Training (VTT) being championed by the BDA has a significant continuing impact on the community in terms of its new outlook on what development is all about. The VTT encourages community members to reflect on the meaning of their personal values toward the development of the individual, family and the community as a whole. Christian participants in a VTT session in Brgy. Fuentes, Pantukan, Compostela Valley appreciated the importance of the universal values, adhered to by both Muslims and Christians, in the development of their community. Through the session, they also identified commonalities in the two faiths that promoted a change of perception, particularly toward the Muslim population, seeing them with a new lens – from prejudice to neighborhood.

The VTT has also set the foundation on how they would ultimately assume responsibility as a group

for the continuing and holistic development of their community especially when they finally establish their people's organization.

Aside from the VTT, the conduct of Mine and Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs) Risk Education in 12 CDR barangays, where heavy fighting between government soldiers and MILF forces in 2008, also allowed barangay officials and other local leaders to acknowledge the dangers these UXOs pose to their communities and learn preventive measures to keep their families and properties from harm. As a result of the training sessions, local monitoring committees were organized in each barangay to document areas with UXOs and reporting mechanisms were also established. Some of these committees have reported discovery of UXOs to the concerned agency like the military and police as well as conducted information dissemination activities on UXOs.

IMPROVED CAPACITY TO MANAGE AND SUSTAIN PROJECTS

A number of POs are now managing their projects across various project sites with MTF-RDP intervention prior to PPA3.

Under the UIDP sub-component, for instance, a PO even managed two MTF-RDP funded livelihood sub-projects that began operations in the last quarter of 2009. Others are now implementing its second cycle sub-project that entailed negotiating and eventually signing a land use agreement between the group and the landowner. They also demonstrated their capacity to handle, manage, disburse and liquidate funds that meet the standards set by the World Bank.

With the BDA facilitating implementation, UIDP covered three barangays in Cotabato City (namely, Brgys. Bagua Mother, RH 3, and Poblacion Mother), and Brgy. Poblacion 7 in Midsayap. Ten sub-projects were completed in all four barangays that include a potable water facility; three community stores; a network of concrete pathways; community rice store; a community tailoring enterprise; a community trading center and two multi-purpose buildings.

POs in all four UIDP barangays provided counterpart contributions, both in cash and in kind, and all of their contributions exceeded their proposed share

in all of the sub-projects. Contributions exceeded over five times more than the proposed amount. Community members have expressed appreciation for the services being provided by the 10 sub-projects and for the dedication of the PO leaders and members who were at the helm of sub-project construction completion. Furthermore, POs have taken action to maintain their sub-projects and make themselves sustainable organizations by conducting exit reflection and planning sessions before full turnover of the sub-projects to them.

Another such example is the Association of Poblacion Muslim for Empowerment and Development in Barangay Poblacion Muslim in Titay, Zamboanga Sibugay that was assisted under PPA1. The potable water system project managed by the group not only provides clean water both for the physical and spiritual needs of the residents but also strengthens the ties among the community members and empowers PO leaders to effectively manage the project. Based on interviews with key informants during monitoring activities, it showed that doing communal repairs and cleaning of the water system became an avenue for the residents to also discuss other concerns that affect the community. Running the water system also allowed the PO officials to hone their skills in conducting dialogues to generate consent, for example, in cutting water service to non-paying households. This manner of enforcing PO policies prevents the possibility of sparking conflict. The PO also practiced financial transparency by posting at its office the group's income from water collection. (Please see Annex C.)

D. Gender equity is a crucial element of the development process in general, but particularly in conflict-affected areas. The MTF-RDP seeks to promote gender equity both within the BDA itself and at the community level through program implementation.

BDA

Most of the working teams of the BDA, at RMO and

CMO levels, are mixed men and women. However, women tend to fill jobs that are more sedentary and require less travel like bookkeeping, finance, and general administration. This is so as tradition dictates that a woman should not travel unless accompanied by a relative or husband. While this does not prevent women to go to the field, the travel will require more funds. Since project funds cannot be used for this purpose and families are unable to secure the required money, this prevents the hiring of Muslim women for some positions in the field.

The figure below shows the BDA staff composition for 2010. It is noted that two RMOs, ZamBaSulTa and SouthMin, have no female staff members. CMO and CenMin, both located in more urbanized areas, reflect an almost equal ratio of male and female staff.

FIG.1. MALE-FEMALE RATIO OF BDA STAFF
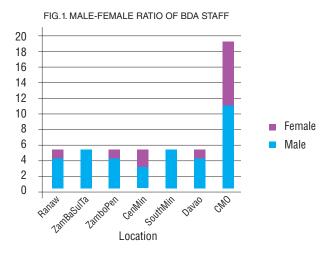
Table below shows data on training participation in the regular CDD sub-component across six RMOs. Disaggregated by gender, overall participation by males is higher by 22 percent. In Ranaw region, however, female participants outnumber the males.

RMO	Participants	Male	Female	% Male	% Female
CenMin	827	634	193	76.66	23.34
SouthMin	844	466	378	55.21	44.79
Davao	356	200	156	56.18	43.82
Ranaw	903	450	453	49.83	50.17
ZamboPen	1218	730	488	59.93	40.07
ZamBaSulTa	715	488	227	68.25	31.75
Total	4863	2968	1895	61.03	38.97

TABLE 1. PARTICIPATION IN REGULAR CDD SUB-COMPONENT TRAINING BY GENDER, BY RMO, 2010

There are, however, gaps in data concerning the nature of involvement of these women in community affairs, like sub-project implementation, as a result of their participation in these training sessions. However, it was observed that women in less remote and better-connected communities with mixed ethnicity and religious beliefs tend to be more outspoken during assemblies / consultations than their counterparts living in far-flung areas.

The CDR component, on the other hand, targeted to hit 50 percent of the composition of each of its 37 sub-project committees that were organized in 2010. The reason for setting that target was the observation that single females tend to head households in conflict-affected communities more often than in more stable barangays.

In terms of training under CDR, around 48 percent of the participants to the capacity building activities are women as shown in Table 2.

Province	Municipality	Female	%	Male	%	Total
Lanao del Norte	Munai	263	52.81	235	47.19	498
	Poona Piagapo	518	48.14	558	51.86	1076
Lanao del Sur	Calanogas	86	46.24	100	53.76	186
	Piagapo	301	45.33	363	54.67	664
	Pualas	45	38.46	72	61.54	117
Grand Total		1213	47.74	1328	52.26	2541

TABLE 2. PARTICIPATION IN CDR SUB-COMPONENT TRAINING BY GENDER, BY RMO, 2010

For UIDP, gender balance among the four assisted POs has almost been achieved. However, when it comes to sub-project committees, women in some locations seem under-represented, except in Poblacion Mother. The Urban IDP subcomponent began in May 2008, ended in June 2010, and was extended until October 2010 for winding down and project reportorial requirements.

NAME OF P.O.	NO. OF MEMBERS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Darantinao Mahinay Peoples Association (DAMPA) Poblacion 7, Midsayap	37	15	52
Tongkie United Bangsamoro Organization (TUBO) Bagua Mother, Cotabato City	36	36	72
Al-Maun PO Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	56	81	137
Al-Ansar PO RH 3, Cotabato City	31	10	41
TOTAL of 4 POs	160 (53%)	142 (47%)	302

TABLE 3. PEOPLES ORGANIZATIONS AND THE BARANGAYS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, NUMBER OF MEMBERS, BY GENDER
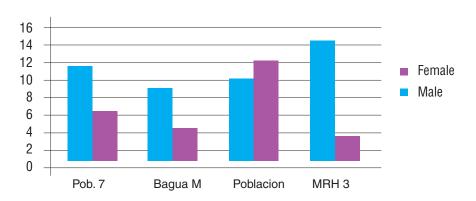
FIGURE 2. SUB-COMMITTEE AND THE BARANGAYS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, NUMBER OF MEMBERS, BY GENDER

A total of 25 women are members of the sub-project committees, translating to around 36 percent of the total committee members. Women in the community likewise played active roles as PO officers (see table above). Among the PO officers of the four UIDP sites, 15 (36 percent) are women.

When comparing the representation of women among sub-project beneficiaries with the representation of women in the POs, a correlation can be seen in all locations except in Rosary Heights 3, where there are more female beneficiaries of the sub-project, but less PO members and significantly less sub-project committee members.

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
Poblacion 7, Midsayap	298	258
Bagua Mother, Cotabato City	243	211
Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	500	702
RH 3, Cotabato City	405	610

TABLE 4. UIDP PO MEMBERSHIP

The Association of Poblacion Muslim for Empowerment and Development, the PO that managed the potable water system project in Titay, Zamboanga Sibugay, was also run by women. Eight of its 12 PO officials are women and the levels of authority within the organization are properly observed. At times when observance of organization's policies could lead to conflict (e.g., disconnection of services for non-paying clients), they conducted dialogues with the concerned individuals.

E. Environment

The MTF-RDP promotes environmental concerns at two main levels. First, to ensure program implementation does not harm the environment through compliance with safeguards policies. Second is to mainstream environmental concerns through sub-project implementation and capacity-building activities.

ENHANCEMENT OF MANUALS

Environment safeguards were integrated into the drafts of the following revised manuals: Learning Livelihood and Food Sufficiency (LLFS), UIDP, Regular CDD, and CDR.

NETWORKING

In 2010 the Program scanned for agencies to train and coach partners in the community. Initial talks were held with Prof. Dr. Dulce M. Flores from the University of the Philippines – Mindanao Campus to provide training on sago making, both to provide livelihood and preserve the environment; the Municipal Nutrition Center in Malungon that offers training sessions on environmentally sustainable home gardening; and DTI – Sarangani Province that runs programs on entrepreneurship. Online resources were also tapped to gather relevant data. Under the CDR component, the BDA team discussed with DED, now GIZ, on possible collaboration to address environment-related concerns like reforestation and solid waste management. A follow-through activity will be conducted next year.

INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT IN LIVELIHOOD PROJECTS

The team formulated recommendations to integrate environment in livelihood activities. The BDA team saw the need to also integrate livelihood and CBI project to fully utilize the resource base in the communities, maximize its benefits, reduce transport and waste as well as tap people's strengths and knowledge. These factors will be considered in the planning and implementation of future sub-projects.

GENERATING ENVIRONMENTAL DATA FROM PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY TOOLS

A test run on generating environmental data from thematic mapping tool was done. The data included information on land description (soil type and distribution, use, forest areas, mineral deposits); agriculture (crop distribution, cropping patterns, degree of mechanization, backyard and aquaculture facilities, farm animals); and natural resources (water bodies, quarries, caves, coast and related data like mangrove forest).

Other generated data were on infrastructure, boundaries, health facilities, socio-economic, electrification, education, cultural and administrative facilities.

Since mapping was done before and after a sub-project implementation, the management could determine the impact of the assistance vis-à-vis environmental and social safeguards on the community.

With prevailing illiteracy in the barangays, maps are easy to understand for everybody, reflect the real situation and bear less potential for conflict (which could be an issue in the case of written descriptions that could be seen as inaccurate by some residents).

F. Financial Management

FUND SOURCES AND USE

Total donor contributions deposited in the MTF Program account as of December 31, 2010 amounted to USD 13.3 million from Australia, Canada, the European Union (EU), New Zealand, Sweden, United States and the World Bank. On top of this amount, the EU has pledged an additional two million Euro. The German Development Service (DED) funded a German Environmental Specialist to assist on environmental matters.

EU	35%
AusAID	3%
CIDA	12%
NZAID	1%
World Bank	11%
SIDA	32%
USAID	6%
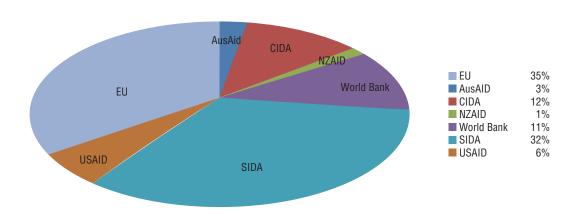
FIGURE 3. MTF FACILITY CONTRIBUTION UP TO 2010

Funds disbursed for block grants for communities amounted to a cumulative total of about PhP62 million by end of 2010. Total cumulative funds used for training and workshops, consultants, goods and equipment, operational expenses, management costs, and monitoring and evaluation were over PhP155 million; and cumulative funds for program administration was a little over PhP20 million. The proportion of spending on the community block grants will increase through 2011 as sub-project implementation under PPA3 kicks into gear.

BDA has signed a total of three Program Partnership Agreements with the Trust Fund Recipients, three with CFSI and one with MinLand with the third one ending in August 2011. These agreements serve to formalize the operational arrangements between and among the BDA and the TFRs on releases and use of funds and other assets as well as the implementation and reporting requirements under the MTF-RDP. The PPA arrangement also clarifies the respective roles and responsibilities of each partner.

The regular annual audit of financial management and use of funds was undertaken by SyCip, Gorres, Velayo and Company (SGV&Co) and Valdes Abad and Associates (VAA) for CFSI and MinLand, respectively. The audit results were satisfactory. While the auditors found some weak points for management review and evaluation, they were regarded as "not of such magnitude that would significantly affect the fair presentation of the financial statement as a whole."

Results monitoring and review were done within the period. The World Bank's 5th Project Implementation Review (PIR) indicated that sub-projects "were in good quality and use" and procurement guidelines were also observed. The Results-Oriented Monitoring Team of the European Union also gave a satisfactory rating to the Program based on the criteria of: design relevance; efficiency; effectiveness; impact; and potential sustainability.

III. Challenges and Lessons Learned

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GPH-MILF PEACE PROCESS

Peace process dictates tempo of the development process. The MILF leadership saw the development process, as manifested among others by the initial gains of the MTF-RDP, to be moving ahead compared to the political settlement expected to be generated from the peace process. This issue had been raised since PPA1. The MILF acknowledged that there are indeed numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Program but it hoped to find reasonable ways / measures that can be done by the BDA and the MTF Secretariat, within their respective mandates, to contribute in addressing the issue.

Hiatus and inter-PPA period gaps. The seven-month gap between PPA2 and PPA3 affected the ability of the Program to achieve its targets for the year. Instead of sub-project completion activities, most communities across all six RMOs were only starting with the early stages of the six-step project development cycle towards the end of 2010. As mentioned earlier, the long interval also resulted in the exodus of professional volunteers who were trained over the past five years under the Program and discontinuity of services provided by other BDA volunteers. The challenge now is to identify strategies to prevent a recurrence of this scenario. Moving from an annual planning cycle under the PPAs to a two-to-three year cycle could possibly assist. The BDA, the two TFRs and the MTF will map out preventive measures before the end of PPA3.
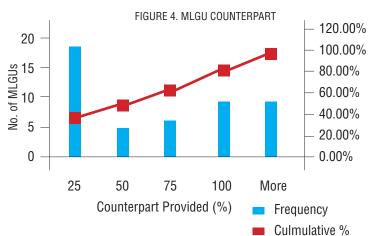
ENGAGEMENT WITH THE LGUS AND PROVISION OF REQUIRED COUNTERPART

Difficulty in securing financial counterpart from partner LGUs. Provision of counterpart from the LGUs in the Program's initiatives is an important feature of the MTF-RDP. Despite some progress on BDA-LGU relations, securing counterpart has been an ongoing challenge as governance remained a concern among a number of partner LGUs. Even with partners that signed the MOA, securing the required counterpart remains a problem. Based on the analysis of 46 municipalities (implementing 53 sub-projects) with complete counterpart data, most municipalities (or 39.13 percent) managed to raise only 25 percent or less of the expected counterpart. In other cases, the release of the contribution was no longer within the scheduled phase of subproject implementation. The size of Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) of the LGUs was not also a guarantee for the release of their share. For instance, the Palimbang LGU had not provided fully its commitment though it had bigger IRA compared to Kiamba LGU that fully met its obligations.

Institutionalizing local counterpart mechanism. Adherence to the counterpart provision based on the IRA share of an LGU needs to be reviewed. Other modalities could be explored, particularly mobilizing external resources like those coming from the provincial governments or other development programs such as the *Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan* (PAMANA) [Peaceful and Progressive Communities] initiative run by the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. The counterpart mechanism of the provinces of Sarangani and Compostela Valley where a regular fund facility may be accessed by MLGUs with insufficient project counterpart funds could be one of the strategies that could be advocated among PLGU partners.

% (VS. EXPECTED)	NO. OF MLGUs	CUMULATIVE %
25	18	39.13%
50	5	50.00%
75	6	63.04%
100	9	82.61%
More	8	100.00%

MLGUs	46	

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF MLGU BASED ON LEVELS (%) OF ACTUAL COUNTERPART PROVIDED

FIGURE 4. MLGU COUNTERPART

Support to MLGUs with more than two MTF-RDP supported barangays. As MLGUs with more than two barangays being assisted by the MTF-RDP required more technical assistance to its POs and financial counterpart from the local government, the delivery mechanisms such as the MTTs and MSCs should be assisted to either turn these ad hoc bodies into regular local special bodies of the municipal and provincial governments or alternatively to align with existing municipal structures. This could be piloted during PPA3 implementation.

RECONFIGURATION OF THE MIX OF LGU-CDD AND THE REGULAR CDD IN THE MLGUs

Concerns on implementation of both Regular CDD and LGU-CDD sub-components in an LGU. Aside from the setback experienced in the implementation of LGU-CDD in Southern Mindanao, the implementation of both Regular CDD and LGU-CDD in the Municipalities of Kiamba, Polomolok and Palimbang, across all PPAs, contributed to the vacillation of the LGUs to meet their commitments to the Program, particularly on the counterpart requirements. In the case of Palimbang, that has been host to both LGU CDD and Regular CDD, the MLGU eventually renegotiated for the reclassification of its engagement under the LGU-CDD sub-component into Regular CDD as it could not even meet the counterpart requirements of past Regular CDD sub-projects. Counterparting is not just a concern at the MLGU level but cascades into the BLGU and PO levels. Aside from LGU counterparts, the Program needs also to revisit the selection criteria and process in selecting barangays to be assisted to optimize time and resources of the project while still serving the more needy communities.

TRANSPARENCY AND INCLUSIVITY IN COMMUNITY SELECTION

Under the MTF Operations Manual, community selection for MTF sites is based on the following criteria: number of IDPs, incidence of conflict, extent of existing and previous development assistance from other projects and poverty.

The project needs to work towards greater transparency in the selection of barangays and direct beneficiaries. This process should be based on objective data, with consensus between the MILF, the MLGUs and PLGUs as the key players in project implementation and sustainability.

One reason for this is that there are barangays under the project that are not the poorest in the project area. Likewise the density of IDPs and incidence of conflict is not always clear. Thus, the data sources should be updated and made transparent to all stakeholders.

Further tightening is also called for in targeting sub-project benefits and beneficiaries to include transparency, inclusiveness, and sustainability of POs and their sub-projects.

The BDA has undertaken, together with MTF partners, to continue to improve and professionalize the site selection process.

IV. Expansion/
   Looking Beyond

MTF-RDP partners look at next calendar year (2011) to be the period to complete existing activities, strengthen systems and arrangements for implementation, and conduct joint scenario-building and planning activities among MTF partners. Significant expansion is seen starting CY 2012.

Planning the future of the Program is challenging given its complex and dynamic context. MTF partners have conducted a series of activities in their attempt to chart the future of the Program, starting with the agreement among MTF Interim Steering Committee members in April 2009 to remove the wording on "phasing" which had previously linked program expansion to a peace agreement.

Based on a request by the MTF Interim Steering Committee members, several assessments and consultations with key stakeholders were conducted. An Options Paper was also developed to solicit partners' comments. For 2010, the Secretariat conducted the following key activities:

ACTIVITY	DATE	PARTICIPANTS
Workshop on Results Framework and Logframe with Partners	March 2, 2010	AusAID, CIDA, EU, USAID, OPAPP, WB
10th ISC Meeting with Expansion as main agenda	April 26, 2010	AusAID, CIDA, EU, USAID, MinDA, OPAPP, BDA, WB
Meeting with Partners on Expansion	June 29, 2010	AusAID, CIDA, EU, WB
11th ISC Meeting with Expansion as main agenda	August 26, 2010	AusAID, CIDA, EU, USAID, UNRC, MinDA, OPAPP, BDA, WB
MTF Expansion Paper Technical Discussion	October 26, 2010	AusAID, CIDA, EU, USAID, OPAPP, BDA, WB

TABLE 6. KEY ACTIVITIES OF MTF PARTNERS

The Expansion Paper and Logical Framework (Logframe) of Analysis have been revised several times based on comments and suggestions generated through discussions with development partners. In particular, partners wanted more information and clarification on the following:

1. Logical Framework of Analysis indicators
2. Peace indicators
3. Baseline for expansion
4. Theory of Change
5. BDA capacity
6. BDA's partnership with other stakeholders, especially LGUs to ensure integrated planning
7. Sustainability
8. Institutional arrangement and accountability aspects

The day after the Technical Discussion on October 26, 2010, the Final Version of the MTF-RDP Expansion Paper was sent to MTF partners. The Paper seeks the support of the development partners to provide additional grant funding for the expansion of program activities initially for another six years and additional years to be determined later. The proposed additional grant funding aims to finance the costs of scaling up CDD activities in additional communities in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, support strategic investments beyond CDD, and expand the partnership for peace and development among local stakeholders. It will build on the substantial implementation experience and success of the first phase of the Program, and significantly expand the impact of the Program in contributing to peace in the conflict affected areas.

The Expansion Paper gives emphasis to achieving improved access to economic and social services and continued capacity and institution building for implementing partners, particularly communities, LGUs, and the BDA, which is vital in the sustainability of the program. LGUs are expected to play a larger role under the expansion both for scaling up and institutionalization reasons.

Specifically, the Expansion Paper outlines the following components and their salient features:

1. Community-Driven Development (Small Infrastructure, Livelihood, Productive Asset Sub-projects and Core Shelters for Internally Displaced Households): Small block grants would be provided to People's Organizations in barangays to fund community-driven development investment activities according to sub-projects identified by the communities themselves to meet immediate or short-term needs. Grants would be provided to communities over three cycles in the initial phase, and in-line with past experiences, it can be expected that the complexity and/or funding requirement of sub-project activities would grow with each cycle, as experience is gained with implementation.

2. Strategic Investments to Support Peace and Development: Funding for undertaking investments beyond the community level would be provided, if benefits accruing to the communities are judged to be substantial. Strategic investments are likely to fall into one of two categories: (i) inter-barangay, municipal and/or provincial sub-projects; or (ii) technical assistance and feasibility studies for larger scale sub-projects. This could be at the following levels: i) shared financing and implementation of community assisted sub-projects across two or more barangays as identified in participatory Community Investment Plans (e.g., water supply system, small bridges, small-scale food processing facilities, small farm-to-market road, etc.); and ii) sub-projects of local partners and organizations that promote opportunities for dialogue among diverse groups and present the potential for greater economic impact than community-based interventions.

3. Capacity and Institution Building which includes the following:

• Technical Support for Implementing Partners. Technical assistance will continue to be provided for the Program Management Office, Service Providers, and LGUs to support the planning, management, implementation and maintenance of program activities. The BDA or the entity organization jointly agreed by the Government and the Bangsamoro leadership, would continue to be a key partner in providing program management and technical assistance to communities, local government and other local organizations. The Program Management Office's M&E capacity would be further strengthened to help manage and ensure the success of the expanded phase of the program. Technical assistance for national government agencies working on peace and development activities in Mindanao can also be considered.

• Implementation and Operating Costs for Local Partners and Support for Communities and People's Organizations. The success of the expanded program will continue to require a large component of: a) information dissemination; b) social mobilization and guidance for communities, municipalities, and stakeholders on the goals of the program; and c) training of municipal teams, multi-sectoral committees, and local beneficiaries to undertake the planning, implementation, and maintenance of grant investments.

• Workshops and Studies. Such activities that would be undertaken for facilitating the achievement of the objectives of the MTF-RDP, could include, among others, the following: feasibility studies for the regional infrastructure and strategic investments; training in participatory local development planning and policy development for LGUs; forums and workshops to develop regional proposals under the strategy of economic integration; and advocacy and communication meetings on peace discussions.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation. While considerable capacity has been developed under the first phase of the program, this component will need to be further strengthened and better integrated with the management and decision making process of the Program Management Office. Formative evaluations, process monitoring and impact evaluation techniques will be undertaken to determine and help refine the program as to the impact of the MTF-RDP. The results of the M&E and impact assessments undertaken as part of the first phase of the Program will assist in constructing a baseline and comparison groups on which subsequent impact assessments would be done during the expanded phase.

Below Table shows the estimated allocation of the proposed additional grant funding.

CATEGORIES	%
Community-Driven Development Strategic Investments	46
Capacity and Institution Building: Technical Support Implementation and Operating Costs Workshops and Studies	37
Monitoring & Evaluation	11
MTF Secretariat Support, Appraisal, Supervision	6
TOTAL	**100**

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED PROJECT FINANCING PLAN

The proposed expansion program is strategically aligned with the Aquino administration's program for conflict-affected areas dubbed as PAMANA which was presented to development partners in October 2010. The MTF-RDP is seen to be a major program to be contributing to PAMANA's Pillars 2 (Supporting Resilient Communities) and 3 (Sub-Regional Economic Development and Integration) in areas affected by the GPH-MILF conflict.

While Program partners remain optimistic about the prospect of expansion, it should be noted that the future of Program expansion lies on the fate of the GPH-MILF peace process, and the vision the MILF and the peace panels have for BDA at post-agreement stage. The future vision of the BDA and the direction of the Program will be developed in close collaboration with all the MTF partners through 2011.

A.1. CDD Sites (PPA3)

	Region	Province	Municipalities	Barangay
1	Davao	Davao Oriental	Tarragona	Limot
2				Cabagayan
3				Tomoaong
4		ComVal	Pantukan	Bongbong
5				Napnapan
6				Fuentes
7	Southern Mindanao	South Cotabato	Polomolok	Sumbakil
8				Rubber (LGU)
9			Tupi	Palian
10				Bonao
11		Sarangani	Maitum	Maguling
12				Pinol
13			Maasim	Kanalo
14				Lumatil
15				Pananag
16			Malapatan	Sapu Padido
17				Tuyan
18				Sapu Masla
19			Kiamba	Datu Dani
20				Katubao (LGU)
21				Lagundi
22			Glan	Taluya
23		Sultan Kudarat	Palimbang	Lumitan
24				Akol (LGU)
25				Baliango
26		Gensan City	Gensan City	Labanga(LGU)
27	Central Mindanao	North Cotabato	Kabacan	Pedtad
28			Carmen	Pibpuluan
29		Maguindanao	Matanog	Bugasan Sur
30			GSKP	Sumakubay
31			Mamasapano (Shariff Saydona Mustapha)	Pusaw
32			Sultan Kudarat	Narra
33			Pagalungan	Poblacion
34			Buluan	Poblacion
35			Datu Odin Sinsuat	Kurentem
36		Sultan Kudarat	Lambayong	Poblacion
37	Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Buadi-Puso Buntong	Tarik
38			Maguing	Dilimbayan
39			Lumbayanague	Wago
40			Madalum	Pagayawan
41			Binidayan	Poblacion

42			Marawi City	Poona Marantao
43			Masiu	Buadiasa Adigao
44				Unda Dayawan
45			Butig	Coloyan
46			Tugaya	Campong Talao
47		Lanao del Norte	Tangkal	Big Banisilon
48			Balo-i	Bolao
49	ZamboPen	Zambo Sur	Labangan	Upper Campo Islam
50			San Pablo	Bubual
51			Dinas	Benuatan
52				East Migpulao
53			Lapuyan	Lenokmadalum
54		Zambo Norte	Salug	Mucas
55			Siocon	S. Arabi
56			Sirawai	Pulang Lupa
57		Zambo Sibugay	Kabasalan	Salip Yasin
58			Alicia	Gulayon
59				Naganaga
60	ZamBaSulTa	Basilan	Tuburan	Duga-a
61			Akbar (Tuburan)	Upper Bato-bato
62			Ungkaya Pukan (Ti/S)	Sungkayut
63			Mohamad Ajul (Tuburan)	Languyan
64			Lamitan	Balagtasan
65			Al-Barkah (Tipo-tipo)	Bakisong
66				Linuan
67				Kailih
68			Tipo-tipo	Pekok, Badja
69			Sumisip	Look-Bait

LEGEND

Region	
Province	
Old Municipalty	32 with MOA
New Municipality	17 - For MOA for Reg.CDD 1- Gensan LGU CDD
Old Barangay	3 - Cycle 2
New Barangay	61 -CBI Cycle 1 (57 - Cycle 1 for CDD and 4 Cycle 1 for LGU CDD)
Old Barangay	5 - LLFS

A.2. CDR Sites (PPA3)

1.	Lupitan, Poona Piagapo, LDN	11.	Poblacion, Poona Piagapo, LDN	21.	Lininding, Piagapo, LDS
2.	Cormatan, Poona Piagapo, LDN	12.	Kablangan, Poona Piagapo, LDN	22.	Aporug, Piagapo, LDS
3.	Tagoranao, Poona Piagapo, LDN	13.	Tanglao, Poona Piagapo, LDN	23.	Kalungunan, Piagapo, LDS
4.	Maliwanag, Poona Piagapo, LDN	14.	Nunungan, Poona Piagapo, LDN	24.	Palacat, Piagapo, LDS
5.	Pantaon, Poona Piagapo, LDN	15.	Pantao Raya, Poona Piagapo, LDN	25.	Udalo, Piagapo, LDS
6.	Cabasaran, Poona Piagapo, LDN	16.	Panggao, Munai, LDN	26.	Bansayan, Piagapo, LDS
7.	Cadayonan, Poona Piagapo, LDN	17.	Tamparan, Munai, LDN	27.	Panggao a Lupa, Calanogas, LDS
8.	Nunang, Poona Piagapo, LDN	18.	Pantaon, Munai, LDN	28.	Bubonga Ranaw, Calanogas, LDS
9.	Sulo, Poona Piagapo, LDN	19.	Pindolonan, Munai, LDN	29.	Dapao, Pualas, LDS
10.	Daramba, Poona Piagapo, LDN	20.	Talao, Piagapo, LDS	30.	Yaran, Pualas, LDS

B.1. CDR Training Activities

Site			Training Activity	Date Conducted	# of Participants		Total
					Male	Female	
Prov.	Mun.	Barangay					
Lanao del Norte	Poona Piagapo	Lupitan	VTT	September 28-29, 2010	13	17	30
			VCP	October 13-14, 2010	15	16	31
			SPP Training	December 12-13, 2010	19	3	22
		Cormatan	VTT	October 4-5, 2010	21	18	39
			VCP	October 15-16, 2010	18	11	29
		Tagoranao	VTT	October 7-8, 2010	31	28	59
			VCP	October 17-18, 2010	32	30	62
		Maliwanag	VTT	October 11-12, 2010	14	21	35
			VCP	October 19-20, 2010	12	19	31
		Pantaon	VTT	October 7-8, 2010	29	17	46
			VCP	October 21-22, 2010	17	13	30
		Cabasaran	VTT	October 4-5, 2010	24	12	36
			VCP	October 19-20, 2010	18	11	29
		Cadayonan	VTT	October 11-12, 2010	31	33	64
			VCP	October 27-28, 2010	22	7	29
		Nunang	VTT	October 27-28, 2010	14	15	29
			VCP	October 7-8, 2010	11	17	28
		Sulo	VTT	October 4-5, 2010	29	9	38
			VCP	October 29-30, 2010	11	16	27
			SPP Training	December 23-24, 2010	8	4	12
		Daramba	VTT	October 4-5, 2010	15	17	32
			VCP	October 29-30, 2010	23	24	47
		Poblacion	VTT	October 7-8, 2010	16	24	40
			VCP	November 13-14, 2010	14	12	26
		Kablangan	VTT	October 11-12, 2010	14	21	35
			VCP	October 21-22, 2010	16	20	36
		Tanglao	VTT	October 7-8, 2010	15	9	24
			VCP	October 23-24, 2010	13	20	33
		Nunungan	VTT	October 11-12, 2010	14	11	25
			VCP	October 23-24, 2010	12	13	25
		Pantao Raya	VTT	October 4-5, 2010	8	12	20
			VCP	October 17-18, 2010	9	18	27
	Munai	Panggao	VTT	October 6-7, 2010	35	16	51
			VCP	November 17-18, 2010	20	42	62

		Tamparan	VTT	October 8-9, 2010	29	24	53
			VCP	November 19-20, 2010	36	28	64
		Pantaon	VTT	October 10-11, 2010	20	38	58
			VCP	November 21-22, 2010	41	38	79
		Pindolonan	VTT	October 12-13, 2010	24	42	66
			VCP	November 14-15, 2010	30	35	65
Lanao del Sur	Piagapo	Talao	VTT	October 6-7, 2010	30	22	52
			VCP	October 16-17, 2010	26	29	55
		Lininding	VTT	October 10-11, 2010	40	21	61
			VCP	October 22-23, 2010	14	24	38
		Taporug	VTT	October 12-13, 2010	32	27	59
			VCP	November 11-12, 2010	48	20	68
		Kalungunan	VTT	October 8-9, 2010	28	20	48
			VCP	October 20-21, 2010	33	38	71
		Palacat	VTT	October 6-7, 2010	15	15	30
			VCP	December 11-12, 2010	19	21	40
		Udalo	VTT	October 8-9, 2010	13	18	31
			VCP	December 9-10, 2010	19	21	40
		Bansayan	VTT	October 12-13, 2010	21	11	32
			VCP	December 9-10, 2010	25	14	39
	Calanogas	Panggao a Lupa	VTT	September 27-28, 2010	14	24	38
			VCP	October 10-11, 2010	20	26	46
			SPP Training	December 18-19, 2010	14	5	19
		Bubonga Ranaw	VTT	October 18-19, 2010	13	19	32
			VCP	November 14-15, 2010	39	12	51
	Pualas	Dapao	VTT	October 2-3, 2010	22	9	31
			VCP	October 23-24, 2010	20	19	39
		Yaran	VTT	October 4-5, 2010	15	7	22
			VCP	October 26-27, 2010	15	10	25
Grand Total					**1328**	**1213**	**2541**

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B.2. Regular CDD Training Activities

CenMin						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	VENUE	DATE (in chronological order)	PARTICIPANTS (BDA, COMMUNITY LEADERS, PO MEMBERS, ETC.)	NUMBER OF PAX		TOTAL
				Male	Female	
Values Transformation Training (VTT)	Kurentem, DOS	Oct. 1-3, 2010	Community Volunteers (CVs), RMO Staff	22	4	26
VTT	Narra, Sultan Kudarat	Oct. 4-6, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	8	26
VTT	Bugasan Sur, Matanog	Oct. 8-10, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	6	18
VTT	Poblacion, Pagalungan	Oct. 18-20, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	19	1	20
VTT	Pebpuluan, Carmen	Oct. 26-28, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	21	10	31
VTT	Pedtad, Kabacan	Oct. 27-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	6	21
VTT	Pusao, Shariff Saydona	Oct. 18-20, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	52	13	65
VTT	Poblacion, Lambayong	Oct. 22-24, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	30	2	32
VTT	Poblacion, Buluan	Nov. 1-3, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	7	22
VTT	Sumakubay, GSKP	Oct. 22-24, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	28	4	32
PCA 1	Kurintem, DOS	Oct. 6-7, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	4	17
PCA 1	Narra, Sultan Kudarat	Oct. 13-14, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	10	10	20
PCA 1	Bugasan Sur, Matanog	Oct. 18-19, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	4	19
PCA 1	Poblacion, Pagalungan	Nov. 5-6, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	23	1	24
PCA 1	Pebpuluan, Carmen	Nov. 7-8, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	16	11	27
PCA 1	Pedtad, Kabacan	Nov. 9-10, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	10	25
PCA 1	Pusao, Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Nov. 8-9, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	26	4	30
PCA 1	Poblacion, Lambayong	Nov. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	20	0	20
PCA 1	Poblacion, Buluan	Nov. 21-22, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	7	22
PCA 1	Sumakubay, GSKP	Nov. 14-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	3	21
PCA 2	Kurintem, DOS	Oct. 27-28, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	4	13
PCA 2	Narra, Sultan Kudarat	Nov. 7-8, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	9	24
PCA 2	Bugasan Sur, Matanog	Nov. 28-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	19	6	25
PCA 2	Poblacion, Pagalungan	Nov. 25-26, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	1	14
PCA 2	Pebpuluan, Carmen	Nov. 20-21, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	10	25
PCA 2	Pedtad, Kabacan	Nov. 19-20, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	6	19
PCA 2	Sumakubay, GSKP	Dec. 15-16, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	32	4	36
PCA 2	Pusao, Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Dec. 13-14, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	32	4	36
CIP/PO FORMATION	Narra, Sultan Kudarat	Dec. 13-16, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	23	9	32

CIP/PO FORMATION	Kurintem, Datu Odin Sinsuat	Dec. 20-22, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	2	17
CIP/PO FORMATION	Pebpuluan, Carmen	Dec. 24-26, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	16	11	27
CIP/PO FORMATION	Bugasan Sur, Matanog	Dec. 27-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	17	6	23
CIP/PO FORMATION	Pedtad, Kabacan	Dec. 27-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	6	18
Total				**634**	**193**	**827**

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TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE (in chronological order)**	**PARTICIPANTS (BDA, COMMUNITY LEADERS, PO MEMBERS, ETC.)**	**NUMBER OF PAX**		**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
Values Transformation Training	Palian	Oct. 10 -11, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	15	16	31
VTT	Sumbakil	Nov. 2-4, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	13	19	32
VTT	Sapu Padidu	Oct. 11-12, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	19	10	29
VTT	Tuyan	Oct. 13-14, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	26	1	27
VTT	Kanalo	Nov. 3-4, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	20	8	28
VTT	Lumatil	Oct. 6-7, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	28	0	28
VTT	Datu Dani	Oct. 3-4, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	20	8	28
VTT	Maguling	Oct. 8-9, 2011	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	7	26	33
VTT	Lumitan	Nov. 3-4, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	19	8	27
VTT	Baliango	Nov. 3-4, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	8	16	24
Community Participatory Mapping	Palian	Nov. 21-27, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	17	10	27
CPM	Sumbakil	Dec. 3-9, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	13	13	26
CPM	Sapu Padidu	Dec. 1-7, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	23	12	35
CPM	Kanalo	Nov. 25-Dec. 01, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	11	16	27

CPM	Lumatil	Nov. 21-27, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	19	6	25
CPM	Datu Dani	Oct. 18-24, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	18	13	31
CPM	Maguling	Nov. 21-27, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	1	22	23
CPM	Lumitan	Dec. 25-31, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	16	10	26
CPM	Tuyan	Dec. 1-7, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	16	3	19
CPM	Baliango	Dec. 25-31, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	15	18	33
PO Formation & Good Governance Training	Palian	Dec. 18-19, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	17	14	31
POF & GGT	Sumbakil	Dec. 13 -14, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	12	14	26
POF & GGT	Kanalo	Nov. 28 -29, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	11	26	37
POF & GGT	Lumatil	Dec. 5-6, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	21	4	25
POF & GGT	Datu Dani	Nov. 3-4, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	19	10	29
POF & GGT	Maguling	Nov. 28-29, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	0	26	26
SPP Training	Sumbakil	Dec. 23-24, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	20	11	31
SPP Training	Datu Dani	Nov. 27-28, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	19	10	29
SPP Training	Lumatil	Dec. 18-19, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	19	4	23
SPP Training	Maguling	Dec. 24, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	4	24	28
Total				**466**	**378**	**844**

Davao						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE (in chronological order)**	**PARTICIPANTS (BDA, COMMUNITY LEADERS, PO MEMBERS, ETC.)**	**NUMBER OF PAX**		**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
VTT	Limot, Tarragona	Oct. 9-10, 2010	RMO Staff, VTT, CVs	12	7	19
VTT	Tomoaong, Tarragona	Oct. 11-12, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	13	14	27

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VTT	Cabagayan, Tarragona	Oct. 13-14, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	16	5	21
VTT	Bongbong, ComVal	Oct. 27-28, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	10	15	25
VTT	Napnapan, ComVal	Oct. 29-30, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	12	5	17
VTT	Fuentes, ComVAl	Oct. 19-20, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, FA, CVs	5	8	13
PCA 1	Tomoaong, Tarragona	Nov. 3-4, 2010	CO, CVs	6	10	16
PCA 1	Cabagayan, Tarragona	Nov. 5-6, 2010	CO, CVs	11	11	22
PCA 1	Limot, Tarragona	Nov. 7-8, 2010	CO, CVs	12	6	18
PCA 1	Napnapan, ComVal	Nov. 9-10, 2010	CO, CVs	12	3	15
PCA 1	Bongbong, ComVal	Nov. 11-12, 2010	CO, CVs	12	6	18
PCA 1	Fuentes, ComVal	Nov. 13-14, 2010	CO, CVs	10	5	15
PCA 2	Tomoaong, Tarragona	Nov. 22-30 & Dec. 1, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	11	12	23
PCA 2	Cabagayan, Tarragona	Nov. 25-30, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	14	4	18
PCA 2	Limot, Tarragona	Nov. 26-27 & Dec. 5, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	9	4	13
PCA 2	Bongbong, ComVal	Dec. 8-13, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	10	6	16
TM	Fuentes, ComVal	Dec. 11, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	6	10	16
TM	Napnapan, ComVal	Dec. 16-17, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	7	13	20
CIP	Fuentes, ComVal	Dec. 27-29, 2010	RMO Staff, CO, CVs	12	12	24
Total				**200**	**156**	**356**

Ranaw						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE (in chronological order)**	**PARTICIPANTS (BDA, COMMUNITY LEADERS, PO MEMBERS, ETC.)**			**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
Values Enhancement Training	Big Banisilon, Tangkal, Lanao del Norte	Sep. 25-26, 2010	Community Volunteers (CVs), RMO Staff	15	2	17
Values Enhancement Training	Poona Marantao, Marawi City	Sep. 27-28, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	4	16	20
Values Enhancement Training	Bulao, Balo-i, Lanao del Norte	Sep. 30-Oct. 1, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	29	38

Values Enhancement Training	Unda Dayawan, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 7-8, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	17	12	29
Values Enhancement Training	Wago, Lumbayanague, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 8-9, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	11	23
Values Enhancement Training	Campong-Talao, Tugaya, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 12-13, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	24	8	32
Values Enhancement Training	Coloyan, Butig, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 13-14, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	33	35	68
Values Enhancement Training	Buadiasa Adigao, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 13-14, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	19	10	29
Values Enhancement Training	Dilimbayan, Maguing, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 14-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	7	16
Values Enhancement Training	Pagayawan, Madalum, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 16-17, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	24	8	32
Values Enhancement Training	Tarik, Buadi Puso Buntong, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 19-20, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	11	16	27
Values Enhancement Training	Poblacion, Binidayan, Lanao del Sur	Nov. 24-25, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	20	9	29
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Bulao, Balo-i, Lanao del Norte	Oct. 18-20, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	1	12	13
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Big Banisilon, Tangkal, Lanao del Norte	Oct. 21-22, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	15	33
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Dilimbayan, Maguing, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	14	6	20
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Wago, Lumbayanague, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	4	16

Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Campong-Talao, Tugaya, Lanao del Sur	Oct. 23-24, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	8	7	15
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Poona Marantao, Marawi City	Oct. 26-27, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	1	11	12
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Coloyan, Butig, Lanao del Sur	Nov. 13-14, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	4	11	15
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Unda Dayawan, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Nov. 18-19, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	6	14	20
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Buadiasa Adigao, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 12-13, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	11	8	19
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Pagayawan, Madalum, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 13-14, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	16	4	20
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Poblacion, Binidayan, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 21-22, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	11	20
Participatory Community Assessment (PCA 1) and Base Mapping (BM)	Tarik, Buadi Puso Buntong, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	5	12	17

Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Bulao, Balo-i, Lanao del Norte	Nov. 28, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	10	23	33
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Campong Talao, Tugaya, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 08-09, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	11	20
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Big Banisilon, Tangkal, Lanao del Norte	Dec. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	4	17
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Poona Marantao, Marawi City	Dec. 14-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	8	8	16
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Dilimbayan, Maguing, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 15-16, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	5	18
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Buadiasa Adigao, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 19-20, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	5	17
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Wago, Lumbayanague, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 20-21, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	7	16
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Coloyan, Butig, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	4	12	16
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Unda Dayawan, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 24-25, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	4	9	13
Participatory Community Assessment (2) and Thematic Mapping	Tarik, Buadi Puso Buntong, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 28-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	6	25	31
PO Formation	Poona Marantao, Marawi City	Dec. 26-27, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	10	12	22

PO Formation	Buadiasa Adigao, Masiu, Lanao del Sur	Dec. 26-27, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	21	15	36
PO Formation	Bulao, Balo-i, Lanao del Norte	Dec. 28-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	8	24	32
PO Formation	Big Banisilon, Tangkal, Lanao del Norte	Dec. 30-31, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	21	15	36
Total				450	453	903

ZamboPen						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	VENUE	DATE (in chronological order)	PARTICIPANTS (BDA, COMMUNITY LEADERS, PO MEMBERS, ETC.)	NUMBER OF PAX		TOTAL
				Male	Female	
VTT	Benuatan, Dinas, Zambo. Sur	Oct. 15-17, 2010	Community Volunteers (CVs), RMO Staff	7	19	26
VTT	Bubual, San Pablo, Zambo. Sur	Oct. 21-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	32	0	32
VTT	Lenok Madalum, Lapuyan, Zambo. Sur	Oct. 6-8,2010	CVs, RMO Staff	40	16	56
VTT	Salip Yasin, Zambo. Sibugay	Oct. 8-10, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	21	8	29
VTT	Naga-Naga, Alicia, Zambo. Sibugay	Oct. 13-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	20	13	33
VTT	Pulang Lupa, Zambo. Norte	Oct. 14-16, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	27	9	36
VTT	S. Arabi, Zambo. Norte	Oct. 26-28, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	20	35
PCA1	Pulang Lupa, Zambo. Norte	Nov. 2-3, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	19	10	29
PCA1	S. Arabi, Zambo. Norte	Nov. 2-3, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	20	12	32
PCA1	Benuatan, Dinas, Zambo. Sur	Nov. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	14	23
PCA1	Bubual, San Pablo, Zambo. Sur	Nov. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	26	4	30
PCA1	Lenok Madalum, Lapuyan, Zambo. Sur	Nov. 29-30, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	26	4	30
PCA1	Salip Yasin, Zambo. Sibugay	Nov. 23-24, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	11	3	14
PCA1	Naga-Naga, Alicia, Zambo. Sibugay	Dec. 22-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	9	10	19
CIP and CIP Validation	Pulang Lupa, Zambo. Norte	Nov. 23-24, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	8	23
PCA2	Bubual, San Pablo, Zambo. Sur	4-Dec-10	CVs, RMO Staff	10	14	24

CIP and CIP Validation	Bubual, San Pablo, Zambo. Sur	Dec. 9-10, 2010	PO members, Community members	85	52	137
PCA2	Benuatan, Dinas, Zambo. Sur	Nov. 30, 2010	PO members, Community members	21	3	24
CIP and CIP Validation	Lenok Madalum, Lapuyan, Zambo. Sur	Dec. 17-18, 2010	PO members, Community members	108	86	194
CIP and CIP Validation	Salip Yasin, Zambo. Sibugay	Dec. 18-19, 2010	PO members, Community members	80	65	145
CIP and CIP Validation	Naga-Naga, Alicia, Zambo. Sibugay	Dec. 23-24, 2010	PO members, Community members	46	48	94
CIP and CIP Validation	S. Arabi, Zambo. Norte	Dec. 23-24, 2010	PO members, Community members	41	35	76
SPP/O&M	Gulayon, Alicia, Zambo. Sibugay	Dec. 8-9, 2010	PO members	12	17	29
SPP/O&M	Mucas, Salug, Zambo. Norte	Dec. 16-17, 2010	PO members	13	9	22
SPP/O&M	Pulang Lupa, Zambo. Norte	Dec. 25-26, 2010	PO members	17	9	26
Total				**730**	**488**	**1218**

ZamBaSulTa						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE (in chronological order)**	**PARTICIPANTS (BDA, COMMUNITY LEADERS, PO MEMBERS, ETC.)**	**NUMBER OF PAX**		**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
SPP Refresher Training	Balagtasan, Lamitan, Basilan	Sept. 30, 2010	PO Officers and Members	9	10	19
Values Enhancement Training	Sitio Pekok, Brgy. Badja, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan	Oct. 18-19, 2010	Community Volunteers (CVs), RMO Staff	16	12	28
Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Sungkayot, Ungkaya Pukan, Basilan	Oct. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	35	24	59
Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Luuk-bait, Sumisip, Basilan	Oct. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	24	4	28
Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Kailih, Al-Barka, Basilan	Oct. 18-19, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	17	6	23

Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Linuan, Al-Barka, Basilan	Oct. 18-19, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	17	8	25
Values Enhancement Training	Sitio Bakisung, Brgy. Cambug, Al-Barka, Basiln	Oct. 18-19, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	23	4	27
Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Dugaa, Tuburan, Basilan	Oct. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	29	7	36
Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Languyan, Mohammad Ajul, Basilan	Oct. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	22	11	33
Values Enhancement Training	Brgy. Upper Bato-Bato, Akbar, Basilan	Oct. 11-12, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	11	14	25
Base Mapping	Brgy. Upper Bato-Bato, Akbar, Basilan	Sept. 26-28, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff, LGUs	26	9	35
Base Mapping	Sitio Bakisung, Brgy. Cambug, Al-Barka, Basiln	Nov. 3-4, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	4	22
Base Mapping	Brgy. Kailih, Al-Barka, Basilan	Nov. 13-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	11	6	17
Base Mapping	Sitio Pekok, Brgy. Badja, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan	Nov. 20-21, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	16	12	28
Base Mapping	Brgy. Linuan, Al-Barka, Basilan	Dec. 1-2, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	4	16
Base Mapping	Brgy. Dugaa, Tuburan, Basilan	Dec. 3-4, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	2	15
Base Mapping	Brgy. Languyan, Mohammad Ajul, Basilan	Dec. 3-4, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	8	26
Base Mapping	Brgy. Sungkayot, Ungkaya Pukan, Basilan	Dec. 5-6, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	11	8	19
Base Mapping	Brgy. Luuk-bait, Sumisip, Basilan	Dec. 5-6, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	5	23
Thematic Mapping	Sitio Pekok, Brgy. Badja, Tipo-Tipo, Basilan	Dec. 8-10, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	13	31
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Kailih, Al-Barka, Basilan	Dec. 13-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	21	9	30
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Linuan, Al-Barka, Basilan	Dec. 13-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	14	5	19
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Sungkayot, Ungkaya Pukan, Basilan	Dec. 26-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	7	20
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Luuk-bait, Sumisip, Basilan	Dec. 26-29, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	13	5	18

Thematic Mapping	Sitio Bakisung, Brgy. Cambug, Al-Barka, Basiln	Dec. 13-15, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	4	22
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Dugaa, Tuburan, Basilan	Dec. 20-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	15	5	20
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Languyan, Mohammad Ajul, Basilan	Dec. 20-23, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	18	10	28
Thematic Mapping	Brgy. Upper Bato-Bato, Akbar, Basilan	Dec. 8-10, 2010	CVs, RMO Staff	12	11	23
Total				**488**	**227**	**715**

B.3. UIDP Training Activities

Poblacion 7, Misayap						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE (in chronological order)**	**PARTICIPANTS (BDA, MINLAND, BDA AND MINLAND, COMMUNITY LEADERS, ETC.)**	**NUMBER OF PAX**		**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
Thematic Mapping Training and Workshop	Brgy. Hall, Poblacion 7, Midsayap	Nov. 12-13, 2008	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, Brgy. Officials, BHWs, MinLand, BDA	14	18	32
Community Values Transformation Training	Madrasah, Dilangalen, Midsayap	Dec. 15-17, 2008	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, Brgy. Officials, MinLand, BDA	26	22	48
Community Investment Planning (CIP) Workshop	Brgy. Hall, Poblacion 7, Midsayap	February 11-12, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, Brgy. Officials, BHWs MinLand, BDA	11	11	22
Leadership Training Workshop	Darantinao Rice Mill, Pob. 7, Midsayap	March 18-19, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, Brgy. Council, BDA, MinLand	11	19	30
Sub-Project Proposal Training	Conference Room, Municipal Hall, Midsayap	May 13-14, 2009	CVs, DAMPA Officers, MTT, Brgy. Council, Adhoc Committee, BDA, MinLand	5	8	13
Pob. 7 Project Management, Monitoring & Evaluation Training	Barangay Hall, Pob. 7, Midsayap, Cotabato	Aug. 26-27, 2009	Community Leaders & Members, CVs BDA & MinLand UIDP Staff, BLGU	7	4	11

DAMPA Cross visit on Community Store Mgt.	Bigasan Sa Highway in Pob.7, Bio-Dynamics in Pob. 2, Carcueva's Store in Pob.7	October 22,2009	CVs, Community Leaders and Members, MinLand & BDA	9	2	11
Pob. 7 Team Building and Conflict Management Training	Kiwa Recreation Adventure, Kiwanan, Midsayap	October 28-29, 2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Team	12	9	21
PO Organizational Management	DAMPA Multi Purpose Building	June 24, 2010	PO Officers & BDA UIDP Team	22	14	36

Rosary Heights 3, Cotabato City						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	VENUE	DATE (in chronological order)	PARTICIPANTS (BDA, MINLAND, BDA AND MINLAND, COMMUNITY LEADERS, ETC.)	NUMBER OF PAX		TOTAL
				Male	Female	
Community Values Transformation Training	Kutawato Educational and Cultural Center, Inc., RH3, Cotabato City	Dec. 2-4, 2008	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand	30	16	46
Thematic Mapping Training and Workshop	Kutawato Educational and Cultural Center, Inc., RH3, Cotabato City	Jan. 12-13, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand	29	13	42
Community Investment Planning (CIP) Workshop	SZOPAD Building, Purok Doton, RH3, Cotabato City	March 4-5, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand	31	15	46
Leadership Training-Workshop	Kutawato Educational and Cultural Center, Inc., RH3, Cotabato City	April 1-2, 2009	CVs, Barangays Officials, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand	40	6	46
Sub-Project Proposal Workshop	Kutawato Educational and Cultural Center, Inc., RH3, Cotabato City	May 27-28, 2009	CVs, Barangays Officials, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand	18	4	22
Cross visit of Al-Ansar PO to Ortouste Mini-Market and Midsayap Bagsakan Centers	Ortouste Mini-Market, Cot. City & Midsayap Market Centers	July 15-16,2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff,	8	3	11
Project Mgt., Monitoring & Evaluation Training	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	Sept. 24-25,2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff, Resource Person	19	3	22

Al-Ansar Cross visit on Store Management	LTE Rice Store, Supermarket Site, Cot. City & Abegail Rice Store in Awang DOS, Maguindanao	Nov. 5, 2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff	9	2	11
Al-Ansar PO Team Building	KIWA Adventure Park, Brgy. Kiwanan, Midsayap	Nov. 12,2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff	31	4	35
PO Strengthening and Planning	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	April 28, 2010	PO Officers & BDA UIDP Staff	20	5	25

Bagua Mother, Cotabato City						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	VENUE	DATE (in chronological order)	PARTICIPANTS (BDA, MINLAND, BDA AND MINLAND, COMMUNITY LEADERS, ETC.)	NUMBER OF PAX		TOTAL
				Male	Female	
Values Transformation Training	Women Center for Development, Bagua, Cotabato City	January 14-16, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand, LGU,	20	20	40
Thematic Mapping Training	Women Center for Development, Bagua, Cotabato City	January 28-29, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand, LGU, CSWDO, Brgy. Tanods	6	10	16
Community Investment Planning (CIP) Workshop	Women Center for Development, Bagua, Cotabato City	March 11-12, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, MinLand, BDA	12	9	21
Leadership Training Workshop	Women Center for Development, Bagua, Cotabato City	April 1-2, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, MinLand, BDA	18	14	32
Sub-Project Proposal Training Workshop	Women Center for Development, Bagua, Cotabato City	May 20-21, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders and Members, Barangay Officials, BDA, MinLand	17	8	25
Project Mgt., Monitoring & Evaluation Training	Women Center for Development, Bagua, Cotabato City	Aug. 26-27, 2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff, Resource Person	11	9	20
Team Building Activity of TUBO	KIWA Adventure Park, Brgy. Kiwanan, Midsayap	Oct. 29, 2009	PO Officers, CommunityLeaders, CVs, BLGU, MinLand & BDA UIDO Staff	13	10	23
PO Organizational Management	TUBO Multi-Purpose Building	June 2, 2010	PO Officers, CommunityLeaders, CVs, BDA UIDP Staff	11	12	23

Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE** (in chronological order)	**PARTICIPANTS** (BDA, MINLAND, BDA AND MINLAND, COMMUNITY LEADERS, ETC.)	**NUMBER OF PAX**		**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
Thematic Mapping Training	J. Marquez Integrated School of Peace, Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	November 19-20, 2008	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, Brgy. Officials, BDA, MinLand	13	15	28
Values Transformation Training	J. Marquez Integrated School of Peace, Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	December 2-4, 2008	CVs, Community Leaders and Members, BDA, MinLand	14	20	34
Community Investment Planning (CIP) Workshop	J. Marquez Integrated School of Peace, Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	Feb. 10-11, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, Brgy. Officials, BDA, MinLand	15	18	33
Solid Waste Management Orientation	Salamat Road, Ulandangen 2, Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	March 12, 2009	CVs, Community Leaders & Members, BDA, MinLand	16	50	66
Leadership Training - Workshop	J. Marquez Integrated School of Peace, Poblacion Mother, Cotabato City	March 18-19, 2009	CVs, PO Leaders and Community Leaders, BDA, MinLand	10	22	32
Financial Management and Procurement Training	Kutawato Educational and Cultural Center, RH3, Cotabato City	June 9, 2009	CVs, BDA, MinLand	9	9	18
Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Training	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	Sept. 16-17, 2010	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff, Resource Person	12	15	28
Team Building Activity of Al-Maun	KIWA Adventure Park, Brgy. Kiwanan, Midsayap	Nov. 5, 2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff,	16	17	33
PO Strengthening and Planning	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	May 27, 2010	PO Officers & BDA UIDP Staff	10	15	25
Organizational Management	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	May 28, 2010	PO Officers & BDA UIDP Staff	9	18	28

All Sites						
TITLE OF ACTIVITY	**VENUE**	**DATE (in chronological order)**	**PARTICIPANTS (BDA, MINLAND, BDA AND MINLAND, COMMUNITY LEADERS, ETC.)**	**NUMBER OF PAX**		**TOTAL**
				Male	**Female**	
Simple Bookkeeping Training (All Sites)	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	Aug. 12-13, 2009	PO Officers, MinLand & BDA UIDP Staff, Resource Person	9	6	15
Sub-Project Proposal Workshop on Livelihood (All Sites)	Women Center for Development, Campu Muslim, Bagua Mother, Cotabato City	May 25-26, 2009	CVs, PO Leaders & Members, CVs, BDA, MinLand	19	13	32
Hands-On Coaching on Financial Management System	Kadtuntaya Training and Resource Center, Cotabato City	June 28-29, 2010	CVs, PO Leaders & Members, CVs, BDA, MinLand	16	4	20

Project Stories

VTT: SEEING GOD AS CENTER OF DEVELOPMENT

As a policy of the Bangsamoro Development Agency, stakeholders have to undergo Values Transformation Training (VTT) prior to program implementation. The conduct of VTT in Barangay Fuentes in Pantukan, Compostela Valley and Barangay Limot in Tarragona, Davao Oriental was remarkable as majority of the participants were Christians and they were oriented on values embraced by Islam.

Initially, Christian participants were hesitant to join as they thought that the training session was meant to convert them to Islam or allow them to be subsumed under the Bangsamoro people. But after an explanation from BDA staff on VTT's purpose, they acquiesced to participate.

After the two-day training session, most participants realized that the discussions were far from conversion into another religion but the topics dwelled more on development of communities anchored on values adhered to by both Muslims and Christians. Participants appreciated the commonalities found in Islam and Christianity. **Some misconceptions, particularly on Islam, were set right.**

On this note, a participant remarked that only in BDA that he found **God as the center of development as** *other projects* **tend to focus only in physical progress that could lead to failure.**

The participants came out from the activity with new lens with Christian's perception toward Muslims was transformed from prejudice to neighborhood in the same manner that Muslims see their Christian neighbors as partners in community work.

They realized that respect for diverse cultures and among people in the community are important to achieve peace and progress. These were just among the learnings they got from the activity. As Fuentes Barangay Chair Elizabeth Mabiscay said: "*Nagpasalamat gyud ko ug dako sa pagsulod sa BDA diri sa Fuentes. Wala ko nagdahum kay dili man gud ni ka-Musliman nga lugar* (We are thankful for BDA's entry in Fuentes. This is unexpected since this is not a Muslim-dominated area)."

WATER EMPOWERS WOMEN, MEETS PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL NEEDS

Residents in Poblacion Muslim, Titay, Zamboanga Sibugay know how to do serious business when the good of the majority is at stake. Armed with community-nurturing values, the Association of Poblacion Muslim for Empowerment and Development (APMED) leads in successfully implementing and sustaining the operations of a potable water facility that addresses not only their physical needs but also their spiritual requisites.

Gone are the days of long queues to fetch water. Fresh water is now available right in their homes. "We used improvised carts to carry gallons of water from the source to our homes," said Barangay Kagawad Sadja Maharadua.

The long wait to fetch water, for them, meant waste of time that could have been used for more productive activities. It also caused students to get late in going to school. Worse, when flood hits the community, the quality of water gets affected.

But those worries no longer trouble the residents, most of whom belong to Kalibogan tribe. Juhura Ahil, whose house stands next to an elementary school, said pupils would come to her house to drink water. She regarded the opportunity to receive the children as priceless.

APMED officials, eight out of 12 are women, said the readily available water helped doused the two fires that hit the barangay in 2010. But the most important development was that the *masjid* is now equipped with water.

Faruqui (in Faruqui et al., 2001) remarked that in Islam, water has "profound importance" as washing is needed before praying. He added that water—or '*ma'* in Arabic— was mentioned 63 times in the Holy Quran. The residents are more than thankful as the water facility does not only offer convenience in everyday living but it also facilitates their endeavors for the divine. Before prayer time, it is a common sight to see men and even young boys washing their faces, arms, and feet in preparation.

Community cooperation has been one of the prominent features of the project that was originally designed as Level II type of water system where several households would be sharing limited number of tap stands. But when the communal water facility was completed, the community pitched in resources to bring the water into their households. The water's quality has also been approved by the Department of Science and Technology.

APMED officials are proud that the office they occupy and the construction of another intake box were results of the proper management of the facility's income. This is also possible due to the core values embraced by the group. As the in-charge of APMED's procurement, Aliya Jamilon, said, "We are not corrupt." Mounted on the walls of its office are the monthly breakdown of water collection on Manila paper, an organizational chart, and certificates of accreditation from the Department of Labor and Employment and the Department of Trade and Industry.

Though most of the residents are related to one another, APMED managed to keep its clients observe the group's policies. "We shrug off family relations. Service gets disconnected if no payment is made for two months," Jamilon said.

"*Trabaho lang. Walang personalan.* (We just do our work. Nothing's personal)," treasurer Salmia Jamilon added.

At times that observance of organization's policies could lead to conflict (i.e. disconnection of services for non-paying clients), they conducted dialogues with the concerned individuals. Within the group, levels of authority are observed unlike in other community organizations that seniority either by age or position tends to be followed.

Darwisa Jamilon, Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Community Development Officer of the BDA, observed that APMED's adherence to rules made a difference. Policies set by the DOLE, for example, are properly observed. People leading APMED get reorganized after a certain period of time. She likewise noted that "justice" is observed among the members, for instance, in availing of honoraria. They take turns in doing tasks, such as bill distribution, so honorarium is not given to one or a few people only.

Collaboration among various sectors of the community is also manifested. Brgy. Kagawad Maharadua's efforts were appreciated, particularly on helping in the repairs and cleaning. This could be the reason, according to Aliya Jamilon, why he ranked first among the barangay councilors. The family members, meanwhile, particularly the husbands of women APMED officials, also offer help like in the conduct of training sessions, which were done in the evenings as they tended their farms during the day.

Though these women play a crucial role in community affairs, they continue to weave mats to bring additional income to their families. They have shown that with support from family and community, women can indeed be partners for peace and development.

LOCALS DECIDE ON COMMUNITY PROJECTS TO IMPLEMENT
Visuals aid locals in identifying which matters most

In a madrasah in Brgy. Poona Marantao, Marawi City, residents expressed their clamour for a meeting place and water facility. The inroad leading to the madrasah has structures built over 200 years ago. The structures, locally known as *torogan* or royal house, speak of the history that shaped the people gathered in the madrasah, where afternoon sunlight streamed through the windows.

Residents belonging particularly to the Maranaw tribe composed the people's organization implementing a community project under the MTF-RDP. Listening intently to the discussions were 17 members, eight of whom were women. Facilitated by the BDA, Ranaw Regional Manager Abusaliha M. Macacuna stressed the importance of properly deciding the project best suited for the residents' needs. Expressing concurrence to this statement, some of them nodded and smiled.

MinLand's Dam Vertido, project technical team leader, supported the regional manager's statement, adding that implementation guidelines set by the BDA are meant to lead the people in choosing a project that would last. Sounding caution that unintended effect of a project may lead to division, Mr. Vertido noted that it can be prevented if members openly discuss alternatives so nobody is excluded. To this goal of ensuring participation, thematic mapping as a tool in visualizing the condition of the community is of importance.

ENSURING MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION

Interactive participation, according to Pretty and Hine of the University of Essex, significantly contributes to performance and outcomes. This level of participation is considered way above a type of participation which is on a consultative level. They went on to say that interactive participation when observed in project implementation would generate enhanced capitals, namely: social, human and natural.

When it comes to employing a tool to generate participation, Pretty and Hine indicate that visuals are more effective than verbal or the use of words. Comparing verbal and visual, they noted that while the former's information flow is sequential, the latter is cumulative. That is, the first follows a fixed order on the basis of questions raised while the second allows a richer and more comprehensive extent of information. Meanwhile, when it comes to ownership of information, verbal tends to have the information owned by investigators while information generated visually tends to be owned and shared by the people themselves. And on the basis of literacy, visual is much favoured considering that drawing diagrams or maps allows participation of non-literate as the latter are regarded to be "visually literate". The scholars went on to conclude: "Visualisations, therefore, allow those who have not learnt to read and write and who are often politically weaker and poorer to be drawn into the process of analysis and discussion."

HERITAGE

Discussion in the madrasah also revealed the residents secondary priorities which include construction of pier, establishment of mini-drug store, and livelihood. Mr. Vertido explained that through thematic mapping livelihood options, for instance, can be made apparent. Mere visit to key places of the barangay also showed possible livelihood. A couple of shops nearby a *torogan* were selling woven items. This indicated that people are into weaving which they may be able to capitalize by making it a possible livelihood of organization members. The elaborate designs of fabrics tell of the people's expertise in weaving which was handed through the generations of Maranaws.

The torogans, constructed in the early 18th century, are another indication of the Maranaws' rich heritage. These structures serve as key landmarks shown on base maps on which thematic maps or specific indicators are superimposed. But more than providing direction in the physical sense, the structures are a marker of bygone era which locals can revisit, underpinning their identity as a people.

UIDP Implementation Report

To specifically address the needs of IDPs living in urban and urbanizing areas in Mindanao, the Urban IDP (UIDP) sub-component of the Mindanao Trust Fund Reconstruction and Development Program began in May 2008, ended in June 2010, and extended until October 2010 for winding down and project reportorial requirements. The pilot UIDP sub-component was implemented by the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) in partnership with the Mindanao Land Foundation Inc. as Trust Fund Recipient.

The UIDP Sub-component was piloted in Barangays Bagua Mother, RH 3 and Poblacion Mother in Cotabato City and in Barangay Poblacion 7 in Midsayap.

The Program's Intermediate Outcome 1 focuses on the promotion and strengthening of community participation in the development processes. In the four UIDP Barangays, proof of community participation was the completion of ten sub-projects which were identified and implemented by both men and women in the communities. The sub-projects are aimed to benefit a total of 3,227 individuals comprising around 707 households across the four beneficiary barangays.

The community-driven development process employed by the program ensured that the selected sub-projects were addressing real community needs and had widespread acceptance of key stakeholders. The selection of sub-projects was done through a process of community action and investment planning which used Thematic Maps as the basis for prioritization of sub-projects. Moreover, the use of maps and the community planning process provided the initial but fundamental opportunity for new leadership to be demonstrated by the community volunteers who became formal leaders and officers of the established Peoples Organizations (POs).

POs underwent various training that supported the overall sub-project management from social preparation to sub-project completion and post completion operations and maintenance. POs in all four barangays provided counterpart

contributions, both in cash and in kind, and all of their contributions exceeded their proposed share in all of the sub-projects. Community members have expressed appreciation for the services being provided by all the ten sub-projects and for the dedication of the PO leaders and members who were at the helm of sub-project completion.

Furthermore, POs have taken action to maintain their sub-projects and make themselves sustainable organizations by conducting exit reflection and planning sessions.

Intermediate Outcome 2 focuses on the capacity of the LGUs to come up with bottom-up decisions through an inclusive and participatory process. The LGUs of Midsayap and Cotabato City were supportive of the community-driven process employed by the program and demonstrated direct participation and engagement in the various phases of sub-project preparation and implementation.

The early participation of LGUs was manifested in their engagement in the scanning, mapping and planning processes prior to sub-project implementation. LGUs provided technical assistance in the sub-project proposal preparation phase and provided specific cash amounts as counterpart. Moreover, LGUs displayed flexibility by effectively waiving some land classification regulatory policies and showed inclusiveness by using local money to address the plight of urban poor communities that are hosting IDPs. In addition, LGUs have begun to walk the extra mile by being involved in the post completion monitoring of the sub-projects. The sub-projects have thus provided visible avenues and occasions for LGU officials to show palpable presence in the communities and fulfil their civil service and convergent functions as public servants.

Under Intermediate Outcome 3 the BDA and other implementing partners would have achieved sufficient management capacity to work with LGUs and local development groups in reconstruction and development activities. The MOAs and sub-project agreements signed between and among the BDA and the City/Municipal and Barangay LGUs are proof of BDA's improved capacity to work in partnership with LGUs. The BDA also successfully engaged other development actors to support a

priority UIDP sub-project. In the challenges of dealing with Barangay LGUs, the BDA played a key role in ensuring the continuation of the CDD process in a manner that involved the partnership of stakeholders.

BDA volunteers assigned to the UIDP subcomponent had full presence and were part of the entire CDD process. The Central Management Office staff of the BDA also provided crucial advice to the four UIDP POs in the preparation and finalization of sub-project proposals. In 2010, BDA volunteers showed greater autonomy and improved capacity to implement field activities. They also exhibited better capacity to conduct monitoring activities and engage in joint monitoring work. Through the UIDP sub-component, BDA finance staff manifested improved their capacity in financial management, reporting and recording systems. Benefit monitoring forms were introduced and the BDA has adopted thematic mapping as a planning and monitoring tool for its CDD subprojects.

Implementation of the UIDP subcomponent yielded lessons that may be considered in planning for expansion of the project or in implementing future CDD projects. First: there was a distinct difference between implementing CDD projects in the urban and rural areas. For the urban LGUs, the MOU served as the LGU's formal commitment to be engaged in the project. It was noted that the more pronounced insecurity of urban land tenure had a limiting effect on the selection of subprojects, and issues peculiar to the urban land regime setting somewhat slowed down subproject implementation.

Second: livelihood projects were identified by community members as the more feasible alternative to constructing infrastructure in urban areas. Experience showed that the post turnover requirements for livelihood activities were more challenging, and there is a need to consider the possible requirement of developing a group financial stake among livelihood sub-project participants. Results of conduct of the organizational audit for POs underscored the need to ensure organizational sustainability.

Third: there is wisdom in understanding the

nuances of dynamics in the Barangay LGU, and in understanding the local budget cycles and periods in the Barangay and C/MLGU levels and other sources of counterpart funds.

As part of next steps, the BDA will: a) continue to supervise and monitor the UIDP-POs' programs and their adherence to their sustainability plans; and b) facilitate the creation of a Federation for the UIDP-POs in order to establish a network that would help sustain PO learning experiences.

For project replication or expansion, the following recommendations are put forward: a) a Project Monitoring Team should be constituted and be included as one of the conditions in future MOAs/MOUs with LGUs; b) to deal with the problems of land arrangements, the scanning and identification of beneficiary sites should consider the tenure security and ownership status of lands occupied by the IDPs; c) the use of Thematic Maps should continue, with modifications on the number of indicators to be mapped; d) the help of a livelihood adviser would be instrumental in guiding the POs in the development of their sub-project proposal and in establishing the sub-project itself; e) The Mayor's Executive Order constituting the City/Municipal Technical Team and the Multi Sectoral Committee should specify roles of each member and state the names of personnel and the offices to be involved in the Technical Team; e) World Bank/MTF Secretariat should review and examine procurement processes and requirements for possible modifications to fit the type of sub-sprojects; and f) For LGUs which support multiple CDD sites and other CDD-like projects, the M/CTT and MSC may be reconfigured to become regular local bodies.

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