

Annual Report 2013



MINDANAO TRUST FUND PROGRAM

Empowering communities, transforming institutions on the road to lasting peace



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Photos courtesy of the MTF Secretariat and Partners

Cover Photo
“Ranaw boy on tire path” by Luqman Haroun, Bangsamoro Development Agency
Before this tire path was constructed, the community members found it very challenging to pass this route whenever it rains. Their horses that are bringing their goods to and from the market need to traverse the muddy pathway. With this tire path, the worries of the people in Barangay Samer, Butig, Lanao del Sur, have been eased. The tire path is a subproject under the Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program.

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See emindanao.org for more information on the MTF



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Building people who will build the nation

by Norhana Kabagani

In Mindanao, southern Philippines, the decades-long search for long lasting peace has been hindered by many challenges and natural calamities. This has led to a situation where young professionals are learning a type of development work that deals with the effects of various conflicts.

The Bangsamoro Development Agency or BDA, provides more than work opportunities for residents of Mindanao. *Bangsamoro* basically means “Moro nation,” a term currently used to describe the Muslim majority areas of Mindanao—its peoples, culture and ethnic groups.

Working with the BDA is a dream come true for me. As a graduate of Mass Communications, I’m fond of writing and love graphics work, including audiovisual materials. I want to serve and at the same time develop my communication skills for the Bangsamoro, as this is my commitment being a young Moro professional.

Working for peace and development is a great opportunity. I recall how my fellowmen feared for their lives when they heard gunshots, experienced discomfort in evacuation sites with poor and unhealthy conditions, and suffered from the scarcity of food in times of displacement. Being able to contribute to the Bangsamoro dream makes me feel fulfilled.

The BDA is the development arm of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), which has been engaged in peace talks with the government for the past 17 years. On January 25, 2014, the last of the four annexes to the Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro signed 15 months ago was signed by the government and MILF peace panels, signaling that the comprehensive agreement is coming soon.

With the mandate of leading the relief, rehabilitation and development of conflict-affected areas, the agency helps to build the capacities of communities. It does so by investing in learning-by-doing activities through a community-driven approach. To achieve this end, the agency mobilizes and trains young Moro professionals to become effective change agents and future leaders.

Its vision after all is “*building people who will build the nation.*”

My colleague Noranna, an administration assistant, shares my aspiration for peace and development in Mindanao. Noranna began working for the BDA as a volunteer and believes that working with the agency for three years now makes her a productive member of society.

“When I first joined the BDA, the only important thing for me was to have a job, to earn money and help my family,”

Noranna busy at work: A true-blooded Moro, she is among the many witnesses to the struggle around her. As a child, she saw how conflict affected the lives of the people in their community in Maguindanao – lack of social services, slow development progress and displaced families.



recalls Noranna. Now she sees herself as a more responsible and helpful individual not only to her family but to others as well. She has also become more confident and patient in dealing with people.

“My life now has better direction than before, where all I used to think and do was for myself alone,” says Noranna.

The agency also promotes the spiritual development of its staff, based on the teachings of Islam. Noranna also observes and practices religious obligations in her daily life, such as praying five times daily. She shares that she has gained a deeper understanding of religion through her work in the BDA, which helps her in performing her job well.

“I feel that working with this agency will build my skills as a young Moro

professional. At the same time, it allows me to help or contribute, along with my fellow Moros in achieving justice and sustainable peace,” Noranna says.

My other colleagues feel that working for the agency has been both rewarding and life-changing. “Working in the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) has opened my eyes and my heart to the plight of the less fortunate and made me realize that the struggles I go through in life are nothing compared to the difficulties experienced by the communities in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao,” says Norhaini A. Manongkarang who left her job in the IT industry in Manila to join the BDA.

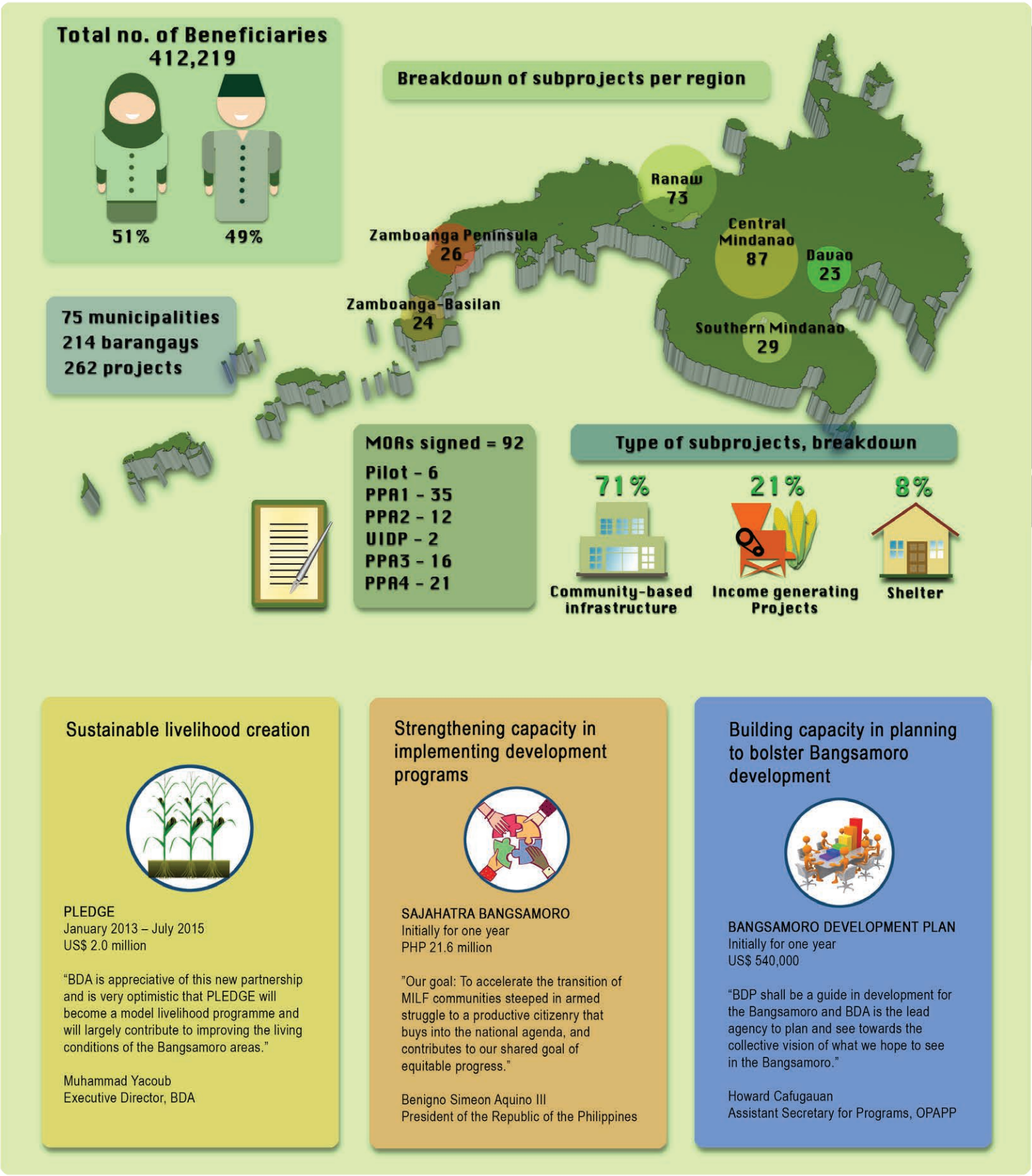
I also have to agree with my colleague, Antara Alfonso, who left his job in an international organization for the BDA.

“It’s a great experience that I would love to share with the next generation, that once upon a time, I was part of development initiatives for the Bangsamoro and for humanity as a whole.”

(The author is the Information, Communication and Learning Officer of the Bangsamoro Development Agency. She writes stories and articles for BDA and also serves as the Agency’s focal person on gender.)

In Brief: The Mindanao Trust Fund Program

(as of 31 December 2013)



Foreword by the World Bank

With the signing of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro in October 2012, the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) began the shift from being adversaries to partners, ahead of the transition to the new Bangsamoro entity. This is the moment for which the Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) was formed back in 2005.

The foresight and courage shown by the government and the MILF to create the Bangsamoro Development Agency as the development arm of a non-state armed group – and of the development partners to establish the MTF to support this nascent agency at a time of political uncertainty – is now beginning to bear fruit.

Even ahead of the signing of a Comprehensive Agreement, with the presence of the BDA the government has had an experienced partner with whom to engage in dialogue and planning on development issues. This is surely a unique feature of the Government of the Philippines (GPH)-MILF peace process.

The value of the MTF investment in BDA and the level of cooperation between the government and the MILF on development issues was manifested in 2013 with the launch in February of the Sajahatra Bangsamoro program and in November of the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

Sajahatra Bangsamoro is a confidence-building measure between the government and the MILF to deliver health, education and livelihood support to MILF-selected conflict-affected communities.

The Bangsamoro Development Plan will identify projects that yield quick benefits for local communities in the transition phase and help the Bangsamoro government to lay out a medium-term development strategy. This should help to deliver immediate peace dividends and at the same time build the legitimacy of the new autonomous government.

With the guidance of the Steering Committee, the MTF evolved significantly in 2013 to align with developments in the peace process. The MTF has moved beyond assistance for the long-standing community development programming with the launch of support for the MILF's Project Management Team for Sajahatra Bangsamoro and technical and operational support for the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

Looking ahead to greater excitement in 2014, expectations of the MTF will naturally increase as the peace process continues to progress. Moving forward, the MTF will expand and intensify capacity building for future technocrats of the Bangsamoro



and seek to build confidence through support for more joint GPH-MILF development cooperation.

Two additional contributions of funds in 2013 will help equip the MTF to meet the exciting challenges ahead. In June, a A\$1.3 million contribution from the Australian government provided necessary financing for Sajahatra Bangsamoro and the BDP. And in November the European Union consolidated its position as the largest donor to the MTF with an additional 8 million Euro contribution, coinciding with the visit of EU Development Commissioner, Andris Piebalgs. We thank the EU, Australia and all the MTF partners for their ongoing confidence and support.

Most of all, we congratulate the government and MILF on the progress achieved in 2013. As co-chair and Secretariat of the MTF, the World Bank is committed to intensify and deepen support for the peace process as the long-awaited transition to the Bangsamoro draws near.

MOTOO KONISHI

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 year 2013 ended with three of the annexes of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) signed and the fourth annex, the Annex on Normalization, discussed at length for signing in the following year. These four annexes together with the FAB and their earlier agreements constitute the historic Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) signed last March 27, 2014, and, Insha'Allah, shall usher in an era of shared prosperity and security in the Philippines, extending from our borders to the regional community, and perhaps the whole world.

As we mark these milestones, we give due thanks to the quiet and conscientious partners on the ground who have been working to translate these texts into tangible and felt results, even at a time, pre-dating the annexes, when these texts were merely concepts, and concepts were once drawn only in the realm of dreams.

One such partner is the Mindanao Trust Fund - Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP) which, since its inception in late 2005, has endeavored to bring in the much-needed convergence of people and resources to make the peace process more meaningful for the communities long affected by conflict. We thank the MTF-RDP for reaching out to 400,000 beneficiaries, 75 municipalities, and 177 barangays through its 262 sub-projects.

OPAPP thanks the Bangsamoro Development Authority, the World Bank, the international donor community, and our local peace partners for making MTF-RDP's accompaniment to the peace process work. This level of commitment and multi-country, multi-agency, and multi-stakeholders cooperation has been groundbreaking especially for the communities who have been empowered through the MTF-RDP's participatory and inclusive approaches. Also worthy to note is MTF-RDP's growing number of women beneficiaries, which, as of end of 2013, is 6,773 more than the men. This accounts for 50.8% women beneficiaries out of the total 412,219 beneficiaries.

As we enter into a new phase in the journey towards a peaceful and economically-dynamic Bangsamoro, the challenges become even more apparent. As with the identified area for improvement of this report, engaging and expanding partnerships deeper into the heart of communities remain to be a challenge. On this, OPAPP joins the MTF-RDP implementers and partners in finding better information channels, mechanisms for feedback, and more safe spaces that ensure LGUs and communities can remain in constant dialogue for the sake of project sustainability.

I always say that the road to peace is never easy but, with mechanisms such as the MTF-RDP accompanying us, we hope our people can see the remaining difficulties as precursors to opportunities waiting to be explored rather than as daunting tasks to be avoided.

Cheers to MTF-RDP and to more years of partnership that embrace new milestones for peace and development!

SEC. TERESITA QUINTOS DELES
Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process



Message from the Bangsamoro Development Agency

The second year of the 3-year 4th Program Partnership Agreement (PPA4) under the Mindanao Trust Fund Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP) is now in its wrap-up period. While there are huge challenges that came under way, significant achievements were also attained during the current year. More and more community beneficiaries were served and a number of donors have also demonstrated their solid trust and confidence in the achievements of this program as exemplified by the EU's fresh contribution to the fund amounting to 8 million Euros.

The increase in the number and variety of activities being supported by the current PPA underscores the increasing importance and relevance of MTF not only in promoting and sustaining the gains of the GPH-MILF peace process but also in developing the capabilities of the staff and volunteers of BDA and its beneficiary communities in anticipation of the emerging new Bangsamoro political entity.

Aside from the usual Community Driven Development (CDD) projects being implemented, operational support to the Sajahatra Bangsamoro was also extended. This program is the first of its kind where the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) directly worked together to deliver quick gestation and high impact projects to quickly deliver initial dividends of peace.

The MTF also currently stands as the main contributor to the on-going formulation of the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) being spearheaded by the BDA. Hopefully, this plan will set the strategic direction for the new Bangsamoro government by identifying potential areas for investment, private sector promotion, and cooperation with other regions in the country. The role of the plan in the emerging Bangsamoro is very crucial as it will serve as the blueprint for the massive reconstruction and development programs that will be implemented starting from the transition period until the establishment of the regular Bangsamoro ministerial government.

In addition, the fund is also supporting BDA's Program for Local Enterprise Development for Enlightened Governance and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE) that is being implemented in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO). This program aims to enhance livelihood opportunities and increase income of families in conflict-affected communities in the Bangsamoro areas.

It is a fact that not all the members of the MILF, their sympathizers and supporters could be accommodated in the new Bangsamoro bureaucracy, hence, it is only



through an effective and massive program of job creation, income generation and food security that could proactively address the massive demoralization that will ensue if the immediate needs of poverty-stricken communities are not attended to.

I am glad that success stories of the MTF-RDP, in addition to the fulfilling experiences in the KALAH-CIDDS and the ARMM Social Fund, form part of the strong basis for the current attempt of the national government, the ARMM and donor agencies to conceptualize an expanded version of the CDD, the National CDD program, that will be adopted and implemented by the government especially the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

In line with the foregoing, it is undeniable that the MTF, directly or indirectly, serves as a strong pillar of the on-going peace process in Mindanao. It is serving a strategic role in confidence building thereby creating an atmosphere conducive to peace process.

I, therefore, acknowledge with a sense of gratitude the timely and invaluable assistance extended under the multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund and by other development partners that made possible our significant achievements in our long struggle to regain our human dignity and right to self-determination. We remain mindful that without this assistance our aspiration for the Bangsamoro will remain a dream.

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



Message from the European Union

After the signature of the Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro in October 2012, local communities of Mindanao were looking for Peace dividend. With eight years of experience in community based development with conflict affected communities in Mindanao, the Mindanao Trust Fund is in a unique position to provide local communities with the financial support needed to improve their life and their revenues. In 2013, the number of beneficiaries increased from 300.000 to 400.000, through 262 projects in 214 barangays.

Once the arms have been silenced, people want to rebuild their life, find a job and send their children to school. Out of the 262 projects, 155 were income generating projects like providing agri-machinery, farms inputs, fishing gears, livestock, solar drier, vegetable garden, etc..

2013 has also been a key year for building the capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency to fulfil its mandate to “participatively determine, design, lead and manage relief, rehabilitation and development of conflict affected areas in Mindanao.”

Conscious of the urgent need to show to local communities the benefit of Peace, the European Union decided to make a new contribution of € 8 million (PHP 450 million) to the Mindanao Trust Fund. This additional funding brings the total European Union contribution to € 13.5 million making the Union the Fund’s largest donor with more than 50% of the total.

These additional funds are a tangible manifestation of the EU’s long-term commitment to the Mindanao peace process both politically and at the level of local communities living in the region.

As the Philippine economy grows rapidly and the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement begins, the EU will continue to support the Philippine Government and the Mindanao people in the pursuit of inclusive peace and sustainable development in this important part of the country.

With the additional EU funds, the Mindanao Trust Funds has now the means to further bring prosperity in this important region of the Philippines.

GUY LEDOUX
Ambassador
Head of Delegation
European Union to the Philippines

Acronyms

ARMM Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
AusAid Australian Agency for International Development
BCV Barangay Community Volunteers
BDA Bangsamoro Development Agency
BM/TM Base Mapping/Thematic Mapping
BTC Bangsamoro Transition Commission
CAA Conflict-Affected Areas
CAP Community Action Plan
CBI Community-Based Infrastructure
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
CMO Central Management Office
DOLE Department of Labor and Employment
EU European Union
FAB Framework Agreement of the Bangsamoro
GPH Government of the Philippines
GRS Grievance Redress System
IDPs Internally Displaced Persons
IGP Income Generating Projects
ILO International Labour Organization
IP Indigenous People
ISM Implementation Support Mission
IT Information Technology
JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
JCCCCH Joint Coordinating Committees on Cessation of Hostilities
JNA Joint Needs Assessment
KALAHI-CIDSS Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Service
LGU Local Government Unit
M&E Monitoring and Evaluation
MILF Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MinLand Mindanao Land Foundation, Inc.
MLGU Municipal Local Government Unit
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
MSC Multi-Sectoral Committee
MTF-RDP Mindanao Trust Fund - Reconstruction and Development Program
MTT Municipal Technical Team

NZAID New Zealand Agency for International Development
O&M Operations and Maintenance
OPAPP Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PMT Project Management Team
PLEDGE Programme for Local Economic Development through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment
POs People's Organizations
PPA Program Partnership Agreement
RMEO Regional Monitoring & Evaluation Officer
RMO Regional Management Office
ROM Results-Oriented Monitoring
SEC Securities and Exchange Commission
SIDA Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SP Subproject
SPP Subproject Proposals
SouthMin Southern Mindanao Region
TFR Trust Fund Recipient
UIDP Urban Internally Displaced Persons
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
USAID United States Agency for International Development
VTT Values Transformation Training
WB World Bank
WFP World Food Programme
ZamBaSulTa Zamboanga City, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-tawi Region
ZamboPen Zamboanga Peninsula Region

Executive Summary

The Road to Peace

Aya kalilintad na so romerenek ago lomilintad a giiran mimikinolangan so kabenaran iran, tatagodayda, a daden a awida akal ko langowan taman a singayo kokamamanosia.

Peace is when a group of people (community) is living in harmony, enjoying their freedom, progress and security, and having enough sustenance in their daily lives.

Bae Alexandra, female community member
Brgy. Buad, Lumbatan Lanao del Sur

Moyag su mga taw a madakel a mamagayon sa ngen e makagkapia sa inged na masabpet u mapia su uyag-uyag

Peace is when people live and unite for a common good, and bolstered when there are sustainable livelihoods.

Magnon Kiddi, President, Ebuluin Peace and Development Foundation
Brgy. Tonggol, Municipality of Gen. SK Pendatun, Maguindanao

Ang peace nagpakita ug organized nga community nga responsive sa maski'ng unsa'ng panginahanglan ug may lalom nga concern sa komunidad.

Peace illustrates an organized community that is responsive to needs and a condition where there is real concern for the larger community.

John A. Engbino, BCV Chairperson
Brgy. King-King, Municipality of Pantukan, Compostela Valley

What is peace?

In its most basic form, it means the absence of war. But that constitutes only half of the definition. The other half denotes peace as the end of a conflict, with an existence of 'just' conditions necessary for communities across generations to live a life of dignity. But for the Bangsamoro people, peace can be defined in many ways. Each person attaches a meaning to it. This represents their vision, their hopes, their aspirations. The Mindanao Trust Fund is one with them in their aspiration of sustainable and enduring peace. Since 2006, the Facility has contributed to the improvement of social and economic recovery in conflict-affected communities of Mindanao through activities which promote confidence-building, peace and demand-driven governance. Through ripples of change and the complementary work of like-minded organizations, it is endeavored that sustainable peace for the Bangsamoro people will no longer be elusive.

In 2013, the peace negotiations between the Government of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) continued to make progress. The year ended with three of the four technical annexes of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) completed and the fourth apparently imminent. As the peace process gained momentum, the MTF evolved through 2013 to align with the positive developments, expanding into new programs and supporting joint GPH-MILF action on development. This Annual Report discusses the accomplishments of the MTF as well as the challenges and lessons learned during the year. It recollects the experiences in working under an atmosphere of conflict and fragility. It also seeks to rearticulate the vision and the direction of the program as prospects for sustainable peace continue to improve.

In 2013, MTF-RDP saw the completion of Year 1 of the Fourth Program Partnership Agreement (PPA4) and the commencement of Year 2. As of 31

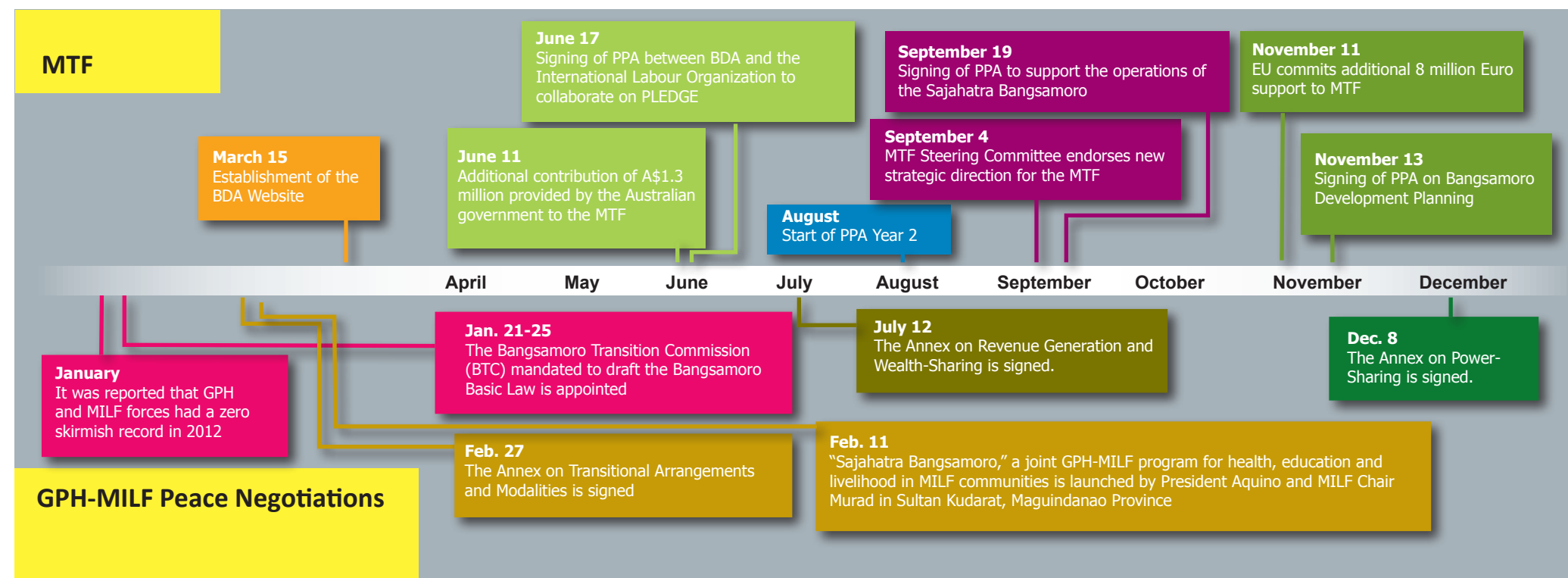
December 2013, MTF-RDP has assisted more than 400,000 beneficiaries in 214 barangays through 262 subprojects in 75 municipalities.

The first European Union (EU) Results-Oriented Monitoring Mission for PPA4 revealed that although program implementation has been significantly delayed, quality improvements were evident as a result of the enhancements introduced in 2012. Two broad sets of reforms were pursued in 2012, the first focused on improving program design and implementation and the second on professionalizing the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) as it increasingly becomes recognized as a credible development manager in this crucial time in the peace process.

Reforms to enhance program delivery introduced for PPA4 such as more rigorous site selection, per capita block grant calculation, and strengthened prioritization of subprojects are beginning to manifest on the ground. The link between

real development needs and subproject selection is more evident in PPA4 than in previous PPAs, with more basic service and income generating subprojects and fewer community learning centers/multi-purpose buildings. This will generate greater economic impacts. Better site selection means poorer villages are being targeted, further increasing impacts. The inclusiveness of project activities at the community level has improved, with increased involvement of women, different ethnic and religious groups, and better representation at the *sitio* level. Strengthened recruitment and the use of management tracking tools were also observed. Systems for grievance redress and performance appraisal are now functional. Governance and management tools such as geo-tagging and the management dashboard are also being used. These systems and skills will improve BDA performance but are also highly transferable once BDA personnel take up positions in government following the transition to the Bangsamoro.

2013 Timeline



During the year, the MTF shifted strategic direction pursuant to a position paper prepared by the Secretariat. Moving beyond the CDD activities in the MTF-RDP project, the Facility now promotes confidence-building measures, specifically by supporting joint GPH-MILF development initiatives. This direction was manifested by the launch in 2013 of two new activities, the Bangsamoro Development Plan and Operational Support for Sajahatra Bangsamoro. At the same time, the MTF intensified support for livelihood creation as the new MTF component, Program for Local Economic Development Through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE), with the International Labour Organization (ILO) commenced activities on the ground. PLEDGE seeks to equip BDA with new skills and networks to help generate jobs and potentially to develop a model that could be of relevance to the normalization process.

In MTF-RDP's eight years of existence in a fragile and complex environment, results are now becoming apparent. The program has worked to build the capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency to fulfill its mandate to "participatively determine, design, lead and manage relief, rehabilitation and development of conflict-affected areas in Mindanao." The real value of the investment by the MTF in BDA is now being demonstrated, as the MILF has an experienced institution to engage in dialogue on development needs and priorities in the transition period. At the community level, MTF-RDP is promoting social cohesion and strengthening Moro linkages.

Beyond the numbers and statistics, the stories of the communities and the beneficiaries themselves demonstrate this transformation.

Recognizing the progress in the peace process and the evolving role of the

MTF, the Australian government and the European Union made additional contributions to the Facility during 2013. The Australian contribution of A\$1.3 million was framed as support for the transition, specifically Sajahatra Bangsamoro and the Bangsamoro Development Plan. The EU furthered its commitment to the conflict-affected communities of Mindanao with an additional contribution of 8 million euros, consolidating its position as the Facility's largest donor with a total commitment of 12 million euros.

Moving forward, the MTF will look to strategically support joint MILF-GPH action on development. Drawing lessons from global experience and the 1996 peace process, the MTF will support activities that restore confidence, support quick wins and build "inclusive enough" coalitions to underpin a broader objective of building legitimate institutions.

Box 1: About the MTF

A multi-donor funded community-based development program that assists in the social and economic recovery of conflict-affected communities in Mindanao.

The Mindanao Trust Fund is a mechanism for development partners to pool resources and coordinate their support for peace and development in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. The Bangsamoro Development Agency is the main partner for the program, with support and technical assistance from Community and Family Services International (CFSI), the Mindanao Land Foundation (MinLand) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The Trust Fund Recipients

CFSI is a humanitarian organization committed to peace and social development, with a particular interest in the psychosocial dimension. The purpose of CFSI is rebuilding lives. Its mission is to vigorously protect and promote human security — specifically, the lives, wellbeing and dignity of people uprooted by persecution, armed conflict, disasters, and other exceptionally difficult circumstances.

MinLand is a nongovernment organization that seeks to enable communities to eradicate poverty. As such, MinLand envisions a society of socially cohesive and sustainable communities where families can live in security, with dignity and integrity.

The ILO is a United Nations agency that aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. Creating decent work opportunities and other income-generating activities for the poor and marginalized are key components of poverty reduction through sustainable livelihoods.

Sustaining Gains and Mindsets

Transforming institutions is a long-term, iterative process. There is no one make or break moment. The process is rather one of a series of transitional moments of restoring confidence, achieving results and transforming institutions. The role of external assistance is to provide support and incentives to this process.¹

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT

Although positive developments in the peace process were reflected in a zero skirmish record between the GPH and the MILF, security conditions remained challenging, with the activities of other armed groups forcing about 200,000 people in Mindanao to flee their homes during 2013. Many have returned to their homes but an estimated 72,000 people remain displaced in Zamboanga and Basilan.² Despite this, the negotiations carried on pursuant to the goal of finding durable solutions to the conflict.

Substantial progress was made between the GPH and MILF as the transition to the Bangsamoro continued. Three of four technical annexes of the FAB were successfully signed in 2013. These are the annexes on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities, Revenue Generation and Wealth-Sharing, and Power-Sharing. The Annex on Normalization was close to completion by the end of 2013. The Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) mandated to draft the Bangsamoro Basic Law was appointed and commenced expert briefings and community consultations. Moreover, "Sajahatra Bangsamoro", a socio-economic peace initiative which intends to boost the state of health, education and livelihood of MILF communities was launched by President Benigno Aquino III and MILF Chair Al Haj Murad Ebrahim in the heart of MILF territory in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao Province on 11 February 2013.

Other notable events in 2013 that affected program implementation include the general and barangay elections (May and October 2013) and the onset of natural extreme events.

The MTF revolved around this development environment in 2013. With confidence brought by the encouraging progress of the peace negotiations and bearing in mind the challenges that abound, the MTF continued to focus on sustaining the gains and mindsets that

¹ World Bank. 2011. World Development Report 2011 : Conflict, Security, and Development. World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4389> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

² Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. 9 December 2013. Philippines: Comprehensive response to wave of displacement crises needed. <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/201312-ap-philippines-overview-en.pdf>

have transformed in the last eight years while expanding into new directions.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Established in late 2005, the objective of the Mindanao Trust Fund is “To improve social and economic recovery in conflict-affected communities of Mindanao through activities which promote confidence-building, peace and demand-driven governance.”

The MTF program works through a mechanism called the Program Partnership Agreement (PPA), which is a performance-based agreement between the BDA and each Trust Fund Recipient. It spells out BDA's key deliverables in a given period. The Trust Fund Recipients provide administrative and operational funds in instalments to BDA for the deliverables according to agreed outputs and financial reports.

As a multi-donor facility, the MTF was designed with flexibility to respond to the wide range of reconstruction and development challenges in the Bangsamoro region. Since its establishment, the Facility has supported these main activities: (i) the Joint Needs Assessment of 2005; (ii) Community-Driven Development and Community-Driven Reconstruction (CDD/CDR); (iii) Program for Local Economic Development and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE); (iv) Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program; and (v) the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

For PPA 4, the MTF-RDP continued to use the community-driven development (CDD) approach. The CDD subproject cycle engages different sub-groups within a community in an inclusive, joint exercise where needs and priorities are defined, proposals developed, subprojects implemented, and resources

managed effectively and transparently. This process is expected to contribute to peace-building since it encourages different groups to collaborate in order to achieve objectives that they have defined jointly through consultation. The six steps of the MTF-RDP CDD subproject cycle are outlined in Figure 1.

In the past year, the program reflected on its work for the past seven years and laid out a path on how it will move ahead. During the transition from PPA3 to PPA4, MTF-RDP instituted a set of enhancements and reforms to strengthen program delivery. One of the pertinent reforms introduced was in terms of selection of priority sites. For PPA4, the BDA selected sites based on a composite poverty-conflict index drawing on the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction and data from the Joint Coordination Committee for the Cessation of Hostilities. This ensures

that the program reaches the poorest and most conflict-affected municipalities and barangays, based on objective and empirical data. The program also took steps to improve the selection of subprojects, providing guidelines to better match needs with selected subprojects. This has seen a significant increase in projects with higher economic rates of return than in previous PPAs.

MTF partners also decided to merge CDD and CDR³ processes to open up a broader set of options for communities to select from a combination of private goods and livelihood inputs and/or public goods. The mix of community-based infrastructure and income-generating assets offer options that are more responsive to the stated needs of the conflict-affected communities.⁴ Continued capacity-strengthening for the BDA was also implemented towards improving transparency and accountability, enhancing governance processes, and upgrading management competencies.

2013 saw the completion of Year 1 of PPA4 and the beginning of Year 2. PPA4 is the first PPA to move beyond a one-year cycle to three years in order to deepen impact at the community level. Pursuant to the capacity-building plan developed with MTF support, Year 1 has seen the provision of intensive training on development planning, project management and development economics for BDA, primarily funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

3 Community-driven reconstruction (CDR) was adopted by the Program in PPA3 to provide assistance to internally displaced persons affected by the 2008 conflict in Central Mindanao in a much faster pace.

4 A 2013 independent assessment of PPA3 indicated that most communities identified livelihood support as their top development priority.

As of 31 December 2013, the MTF-RDP has reached more than 400,000 people in conflict-affected areas in Mindanao through community development activities (Table 1). The program has covered a total of 75 municipalities and 214 barangays through 262 subprojects. Women's participation and inclusiveness in terms of diverse groups under PPA4 has been encouraging. The BDA is now perceived as a more credible development partner, with more international agencies forging partnerships with the Agency. As the BDA's partnerships and networks are expanding, however, its management capacity is being stretched, posing challenges for the implementation of the MTF-RDP. But at the same time it is a positive sign of BDA's institutional development since the MTF began. Detailed PPA4 achievements based on intermediate outcomes are summarized in Annex 1.

Monitoring of program performance for PPA4 showed that the design enhancements introduced are leading to quality improvements on the ground.

Below are the findings of the MTF Implementation Support Mission (ISM) held in August 2013:

- Quality improvements were evident, such as:
 - better site selection;
 - *sitio* representation is evident as well as gender representation and participation of indigenous peoples in project activities;
 - improved documentation and safekeeping of documents at the community level;
 - geo-tagging and GRS have started to become functional; and
 - the management dashboard is now

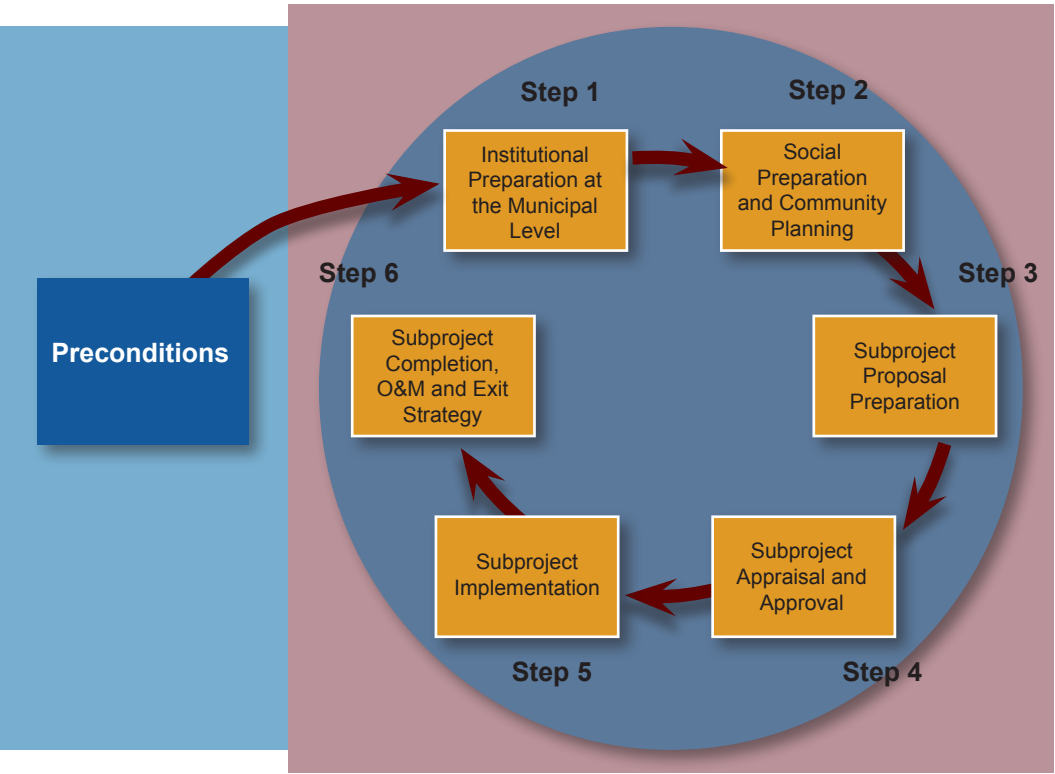


Figure 1. The Community-Driven Development Approach

Table 1: Number of Beneficiaries Per PPA

PPA	No. of Male Beneficiaries	No. of Female Beneficiaries	Total No. of Beneficiaries
Pilot	6,318	6,192	12,510
PPA1	41,067	40,248	81,315
PPA2	36,593	39,077	75,670
PPA3	97,158	102,843	200,001
PPA4	21,587	21,136	42,723
Total	202,723	209,496	412,219

being used to track performance at the Central and Regional Management Offices.

- satisfactory quality of technical construction for infrastructure subprojects.
- Improved social preparation was evident in all communities visited. Barangay community volunteers (BCVs) are organized and actively working.
- Community members are responding positively to the base mapping/thematic mapping (BM/TM) activities undertaken as part of the participatory situational analysis. In fact, some communities have used the outputs of BM/TM and the Community Investment Plans in other development activities or projects.
- The BDA Central Management Office memo to better link community needs assessments to the investment decisions is also bearing fruit, with fewer Community Learning Centers on the current list of subprojects. This will lead to higher economic rates of return for the project.

- The Values Transformation Training is proving a positive tool for building cohesion across different groups.

- The program is also helping to build links between Moro groups, including the MILF and MNLF.

However, the mission also found that PPA4 implementation is significantly delayed. The deepening role that BDA is playing in the transition to the Bangsamoro, the influx of development partners and the scaling up of programs has challenged the organization. Alongside this, factors that have long affected BDA operations have continued to impinge on program implementation. These include slow downloading of funds from CMO to the RMO, inadequate guidance of CMO to RMOs especially in disseminating communications and memoranda; and limited presence of Community Organizers in the field. High staff turnover also affects performance. The mission also outlined areas for improvement on the following fronts:

Members of the People's Organization of Barangay Maguling, Maitum, Sarangani Province show EU Monitor Ali Dastgeer and Max Africa of OPAPP their self-help project – a Communal Vegetable Garden – during the August 2013 Implementation Support Mission. (Photo by BDA)



- *Participation and information dissemination:* Participation in project activities seems mostly limited to members of People's Organizations or the Barangay Community Volunteers. Targets of 60% participation at barangay assemblies are either not documented or met, with the PPA3 Assessment suggesting rates of around 28 percent. The BDA communications strategy is mostly internally focused and information dissemination to the broader community needs to be expanded.
- *Management of income-generating assets:* 40 percent of cycle one subprojects under PPA4 are income-generating assets. While this is certainly better aligning the program with community need and demand, it is also raising questions over how communities are managing these assets, such as rice mills and corn threshers. Policies and coaching will need to be clarified and intensified to ensure equitable management of income that does not create social jealousy and conflict or entrench elite capture.

A PPA4 Year 1 implementation assessment was also conducted in March 2013 to gauge the progress of the program by identifying the key accomplishments, challenges encountered and the actions taken, and the lessons learned. The assessment covered the performance of the RMOs in terms of operations and output delivery. It also included an organizational capacity review, a survey of RMO staff opinion on major implementation processes, and identification of good practices and areas for improvement. The BDA CMO and partners covered the six BDA regional offices in the assessment.

Results of the assessment showed that, overall, the RMOs were able to deliver the minimum expected results across the CDD steps of the project – albeit well behind schedule –although implementation differed across regions. Basic management systems are now in place to run the program more effectively. However, the use of these systems still needs improvement, especially on financial management and performance appraisal. BDA and the MTF Secretariat are exploring a possible financing incentive system to speed up implementation and tackle perennial problems.

An independent assessment of PPA3 was undertaken in 2013 by Orient Integrated Development Consultants. A combination of a quantitative beneficiary survey and detailed qualitative process review, the Assessment explored in detail impact outcomes and generated independent insights on the quality of MTF-RDP processes. A summary of the assessment findings is included in this Annual Report (Annex 2).

The assessment recorded high levels of satisfaction with BDA and MTF-RDP, strong performance on targeting and a close alignment between sub-projects and community needs. Economic Rates of Return were also above the NEDA requirements. All sub-projects and people's organizations were still functional twelve months after implementation. Communities also saw the project as a concrete manifestation of GPH-MILF cooperation. On the other hand, weaknesses in decision-making processes, conveying information on the project and low community participation rates were also identified as areas for improvement.

The Program for Local Economic Development through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE), a new component under the MTF, commenced Inception Phase operations in 2013. Key achievements during this phase include the following: (a) the ILO and BDA teams have been recruited and a project office has been established in Cotabato City; (b) orientations for BDA on ILO enterprise development tools including Value Chain Development and Community Based Enterprise Development; (iii) BDA and ILO PLEDGE staff conducted environmental scanning and area visits to the RMOs to introduce PLEDGE and to discuss potential value chains; (iv) criteria for site selection where the pilot projects are to be implemented have been agreed; and (v) value chain studies. Overall, it has taken longer than expected for ILO and BDA to come to a common vision on the program and to finalize administrative and financial management arrangements. Consequently, PLEDGE is behind schedule, with inception phase activities not yet completed. A catch up

plan is under preparation to expedite implementation in 2014.

Following endorsement by the MTF Steering Committee in September, two new PPAs were signed in 2013. The first provides financial and technical support to the MILF's Project Management Team for the Sajahatra Bangsamoro program. The second covers financial and technical support for the BDA to lead the formulation of the Bangsamoro Development Plan. Both activities align with the MTF's strategic direction to intensify technical capacity-building and institution building in the lead up to the transition to the Bangsamoro and to promote inclusiveness and joint government-MILF action on development for confidence-building. These activities will also deepen capacity-building for the BDA. Such additional support is necessary as BDA's role has become increasingly important in shaping the long-term development path for the Bangsamoro.

The remainder of this section presents the main achievements under the intermediate outcomes.



Charles Bodwell, Enterprise Development Specialist from the ILO Decent Work Team in Bangkok, trains BDA staff on Value Chain Development (VCD) and Community-Based Business and Enterprise Development (C-BED). (Photo by BDA-PLEDGE)

KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS VIS-À-VIS PROGRAM OUTCOME INDICATORS

Intermediate Outcome 1: Improved social communication to rebuild trust between diverse groups

In 2013, MTF-RDP has enhanced relationships among community members and diverse groups by providing avenues for community dialogue and action.

Conflict-affected communities often have limited interactions between and among diverse groups. Hostilities developed for decades can become embedded in their social systems, spanning one generation after another. Lack of interaction risks generating an atmosphere of distrust, lack of citizen demand for accountability, and negative assumptions about other ethnic or religious groups.

Creating space for dialogue and for building community cohesion contributes to peacebuilding. It is through bringing people together and providing avenues where it is safe to express thoughts and

opinions that mutual understanding and respect is fostered.

One of the key activities under this Intermediate Outcome is the conduct of Values Transformation Trainings (VTT). The VTT continues to be a relevant component in improving social communication. Its impact on the community can be seen through the new and positive mindsets that are inculcated in the participants. The VTT encourages community members to reflect on the meaning of their personal values toward the development of the individual, family and how it relates to the community as a whole. For PPA4, 2,371 people have attended VTT as of 31 December 2013. Of this number, 42% are women.

During this period, 140 barangay-wide assemblies on MTF-RDP and 75 base mapping/thematic mapping activities validated by the barangays were undertaken. Sixty-five values and peace-building sessions and 49 study circles (follow through activities to post-peace-building sessions) took place. These mechanisms promote community

Ustadz Samson Tuanadatu facilitating the Values Transformation Training in Brgy. Maguling, Maitum, Sarangani. (Photo by Gandhi Kinjiyo, SouthMin M&E Officer/BDA)



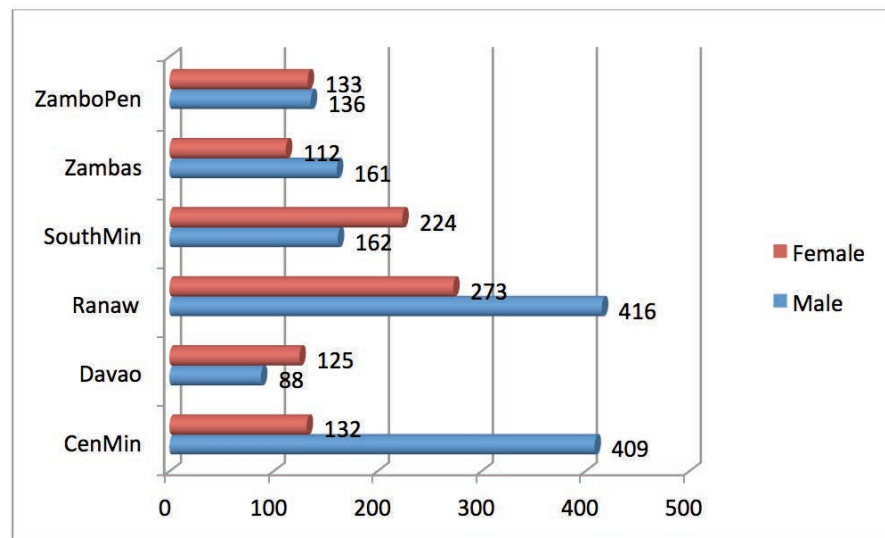


Figure 2. No. of VTT Participants by Region, by Gender

dialogue and interaction, where people collectively discuss topics that are relevant to the community. Targets for these social preparation activities were exceeded or met, except for the conduct of study circles which is only 18% of the planned 260 study circles for 2013. This will be met in 2014.

The internal assessment of PPA4 and the MTF ISM showed that VTT, particularly in areas with mixed communities (Zamboanga Peninsula, Davao, and Southern Mindanao) has shown positive changes in Barangay Community Volunteers (BCVs) such as increased understanding and acceptance of differences between Christians and Muslims. The Muslims became more aware of Islamic values like respect, trust and cooperation. For many Christians and indigenous peoples (IPs), the VTT has helped to change negative perceptions

on BDA and Muslims in general. This understanding of diversity was demonstrated during planning processes and CDD activities where groups came together for the common good.

By the end of 2013, a total of 30 groups of Barangay Community Volunteers (BCVs) have organized themselves into people's organizations (POs), 19 of which are now registered with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). The POs are the main implementing bodies at the community level that receive training on basic leadership, procurement, project management and financial management, among others. With the DOLE registration, they will now take a more direct role in procurement and financial management. Subproject funds will now be transferred to their respective bank accounts which they will manage and report to the BDA.



Community members in Brgy. Matilak, Kabuntalan, discuss the formation of a people's organization (PO). The end goal is for the PO to be recognized by an accrediting government body.

Field Note 1

Opening a door of opportunity

"We were educated, provided with knowledge, served well and asked what we need".

This is how People's Organization of Barangay Tonggol, General Salipada K. Pendatun, Maguindanao described the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) in implementing the Mindanao Trust Fund - Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP).

According to Kedzie Omal, Vice-President of the said PO, BDA has brought development to their community, comparing conditions in the village before the MTF program, particularly related to farming.

"Before, we have low income from farming, the process was difficult. It would take us almost a month in preparing the land for farming. Now that we have the farm implements, farming has become easier for us," he shared.

The farmers said that before the BDA and MTF came into their barangay, only a few farmers owned machinery themselves. This meant they had to rent the machines. This was expensive. And sometimes the machines were not available since others also use them.

"For rental only, there is already higher capital for it. That's why it was really difficult," the farmer recounted.

He related that through the assistance provided to them, their life has improved. Their income has increased, enabling them to better support their families.

Manifestations of these developments in their barangay are seen in the physical appearance of their community. There is a good peace and order situation – everyone is united. An increase in the population of the barangay is also concrete evidence that development is happening.

According to the *Punong Barangay* or the village chief, people from other barangays and even from other municipalities are coming to their barangay to live. "This is because they see that our living condition here is improving," he said.

From the total population of 1,665 shown in the result of the Base Mapping, the population has increased by 12.43%. Now the barangay has a population of 1,872 as revealed in the recent BM update of the barangay profile.

Further, the People's Organization shared that mobile merchants from different places are coming in to their barangay to sell various products and goods. According to them, these sellers come because they know that they can sell their products since people have better income from the good harvest.

"Before, we do not have those sellers here, but when this improvement in our barangay started happening, they are also coming in, because they know that they can have buyers and they will gain profit," Kedzie observed.

Kedzie also stated that unity and cooperation had been built, not only in their organization but also with other members of the community as a whole. They recognized this change through the Values Transformation Training (VTT) that was conducted by the BDA during the social preparation phase of the program.

“VTT is really good because it is according to the teachings of Islam,” related the PO Vice-President.

He said that, through the VTT, values are taught and instilled in them, helping them to properly take on their roles and responsibilities in handling the program process. Along with this process, everyone becomes united and learns to recognize the rights, skills and capacities of the other. Mutual respect is developed.

According to Kedzie, when BDA came to the village with the MTF program, the door for opportunities opened. They got to know each other better, recognized the needs of the others and from that they become united in working together for the betterment of their community.

“Before, when there is a call for parents for a meeting in barangay or in school activities, only few are coming. But now, when we do that, they come immediately, and they are many,” Kedzie related.

Brgy. Tonggol People's Organization is really grateful that the BDA and the MTF chose their barangay as one of the recipients of the program. The barangay is among the 65 covered by the MTF program under PPA4. The subproject provided to them is support to agricultural production through farm machinery. People in the barangay rely mainly on farming for their source of income. For the next cycle, the community is proposing infrastructure support to control water overflow from the nearby river in their barangay. (Hana Kabagani/BDA)

Aside from conducting VTT, the program has also formed BCVs in the 65 target barangays for PPA4. By 2014, these BCVs will transition into registered People's Organizations. As the focal point at the community level, the BCVs are trained by BDA in problem analysis, financial management, procurement and other core skills necessary to implement projects in their barangays. As of 31 December 2013, BDA has trained more than 1,700 BCVs under PPA4.

BCVs assist their communities to complete BM/TM exercises, necessary for the formulation of the community action plan/community investment plan (CAP/CIP). The CAP/CIP is primarily used to prioritize needs with matching subprojects. The CAP/CIP plans are in turn validated by a Multi-Sectoral Committee (MSC)⁵ composed of key officers of the local government, civil society organization representatives and recognized individuals in the municipality. A total of 1,902 individuals have participated in the validation of CAP/CIP under PPA4.

One innovation under PPA4 has been the introduction of self-help community projects as an offshoot of the program. The idea is to encourage community volunteers to take immediate action on development needs identified in their community action plans (CAP)/community investment plans (CIP) that they can do themselves, without financial assistance from the program. The Central Mindanao O&M assessment and the World Bank ISM confirmed that these initiatives are proving to be an effective mechanism for promoting unity. Self-help subprojects implemented

⁵ The MSC is a local special body composed of key sectors from the municipal local government units (MLGUs) expected to provide mechanisms for site selection and subproject approval and monitoring.



Men in Brgy. Rangaban, Midsayap, North Cotabato clear their waterways as part of their self-help project.

by the communities responded to peace building, disaster and risk reduction and environmental protection such as tree planting and riverbank protection, communal gardens, compost-making, anti-drug campaigns and flood protection subprojects. These self-help activities enable wider community engagement and action. They also broaden the community's awareness that they have the resources to answer some of their needs and concerns themselves.

Intermediate Outcome 2: Improved Access to Basic Services and Economic Opportunities

While CDD is unlikely to reduce violent conflict on its own, equitable distribution of resources is proven to promote trust between diverse groups and reduce feelings of discrimination and prejudice. Community engagement also increases trust in the state. CDD also meets basic needs of the community. These are pre-conditions for improved governance and provide the basis for better security.

For PPA4, MTF-RDP has improved site selection, benefitting the poorest

and most conflict-affected communities across Mindanao.

Under PPA4, BDA has improved targeting procedures to ensure equitable and objective site selection and to cover areas that are most in need. With support from the MTF Secretariat, BDA created an index based on poverty data from the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction and conflict, from various sources including the JCCCH. Barangays were scored and ranked, with those with the highest scores identified for MTF assistance. PPA4 sites are outlined in Annex 3.

Under PPA4, a total of 23 subprojects were completed by the end of 2013. This brings the total number of subprojects completed since the pilot phase to 262 (Annex 4). Of this number, 187 are community-based infrastructure (CBI), 155 are income-generating projects (IGP), and 20 are core shelters. Table 2 shows the various subproject types from Pilot Phase until PPA4. Figure 3 shows the cumulative number of subprojects implemented by each region as of 31 December 2013.



The community in Barangay Tugal, Midsayap, North Cotabato, especially the children, now enjoy accessible water supply with the installation of hand pumps in the village. This is one of 10 hand pumps installed in the barangay. (Photo by CFSI)

Table 2: Number of Subprojects implemented by type

Type	Previous Years		2013	
	Number of SPs	% Share	Number of SPs	% Share
Community Center	78	29.77%	0	0.00%
Water System	38	14.50%	0	0.00%
Tirepath/Pathway	23	8.78%	4	1.53%
Core Shelter	20	7.63%	0	0.00%
Farm inputs	9	3.44%	0	0.00%
Latrines/Toilets	8	3.05%	3	1.15%
Livestock	8	3.05%	0	0.00%
Solar Drier	7	2.67%	0	0.00%
Agri-Machineries	6	2.29%	11	4.20%
Fishing tools/gears	6	2.29%	2	0.76%
Vegetable gardening	6	2.29%	0	0.00%
Community Store	5	1.91%	0	0.00%
Solar Drier	0	0.00%	3	1.15%
Solar Drier with Warehouse	5	1.91%	0	0.00%
Coco Pugon/Grill	4	1.53%	0	0.00%
Trading Center	4	1.53%	0	0.00%
Box Culvert	3	1.15%	0	0.00%
Electrification	3	1.15%	0	0.00%
Handicraft materials	2	0.76%	0	0.00%
Health Center	2	0.76%	0	0.00%
Foot Bridge	1	0.38%	0	0.00%
Warehouse	1	0.38%	0	0.00%
TOTAL	239	91.22%	23	8.78%

Field Note 2

A path of development for small communities

A road leads the way towards development. It connects people, lives and resources.

In Barangay Sambulawan, Dinas Zamboanga del Sur, this is indeed true as development has been felt by communities through the construction of a tire path through the Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP) implemented by the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA).

According to Alfredo Corbita, member of the Barangay Community Volunteers (BCV) organized under the program, the project brought major changes and development in the lives of the people in their barangay and the neighbouring communities. He related that all sectors in their community are benefiting from the project.

Agri and fisheries development

Alfredo said that the construction of the tire path in their barangay has greatly helped the farmers to transport their crops to the nearest market. “It has become easier for us to transport our products to sell. Before, it will take a longer time for us to market our products. It was very difficult,” Alfredo said.

He shared that the only means of transportation before was a horse-drawn cart. They would pay 10 pesos for every kilo of rice or corn. Now, motorcycles can access their community. “We can bring our products faster to the market and we pay less for the transportation,” Alfredo stated.

Alfredo further shared that the tire path has helped to make community life more active. He related that many people now go to the seashore to wait for freshly caught fish. “It is easier for them to go the shore now. Before fewer people went because the road was difficult, especially when it rained,” Alfredo related.

Social welfare

The tire path has also made life more convenient for pregnant women and people needing urgent medical attention.

According to Alfredo’s wife, it used to be difficult to reach the nearest hospital. She recalled that even pregnant women had to take the horse and cart. “It really happened and it was very difficult. Sometimes, it happened at night and it was not safe for the baby and the mother. The project really is a big help,” she said.

Benefit to the children

Brgy. Sambulawan is among the far flung communities of Dinas Zamboanga del Sur. For many children from the village, school is a long way away and children have to walk long distances. When it rains, they have to traverse a muddy and sticky road. Now that they have a better road, they have easier access to education.

“It motivates the children to go to school regularly and the parents have fewer worries,” Alfredo said. (Hana Kabagani/BDA)

Number of SPs Implemented by Region
(from Pilot to PPA4)

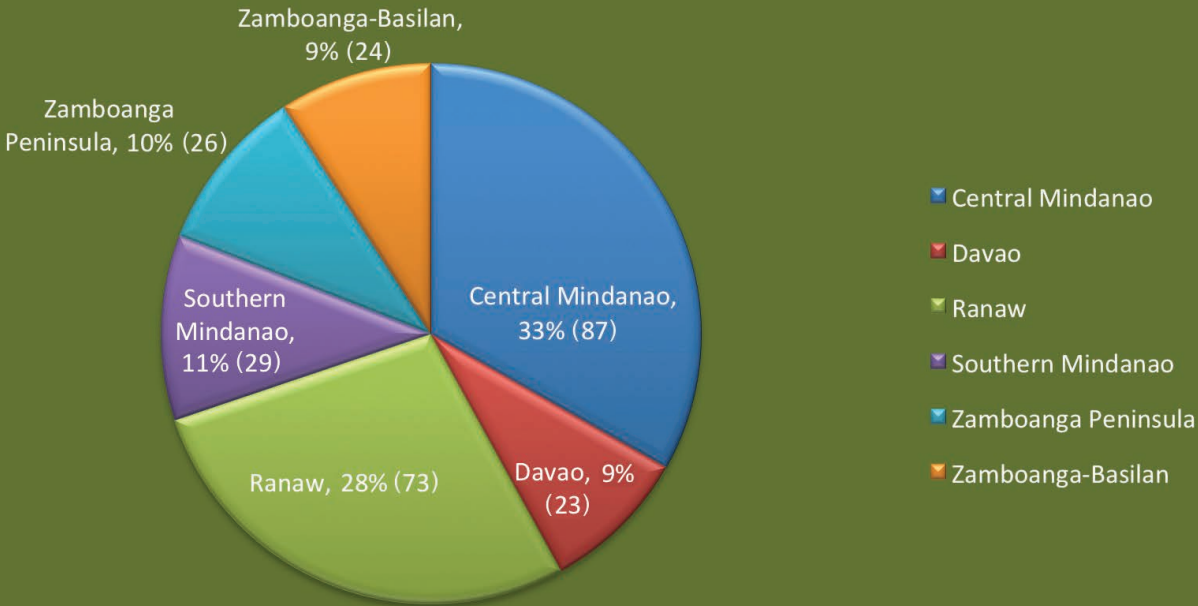


Figure 3. Number of SPs implemented from Pilot to PPA4, by region

Implementation of PPA4 has been slow. Only Central Mindanao and Ranaw regions have completed subprojects by the end of 2013. Despite the slow progress in other regions, positive results were observed in CenMin region (Box 2).

Under PPA4, LGUs both at the municipal and barangay level and POs/BCV organization have continued to provide counterpart funds. Of the total proposed counterpart of PhP 1,401,777.41 from the PO/community, barangay LGU and municipal LGU, the actual amount delivered was around 45% (PhP 581,400). This is a dip from 2012, when 54% of the proposed counterpart funds were provided. Annex 5 provides the details. On a positive note, national resources were leveraged in some cases. It was observed in the three regions (Davao, Southern Mindanao and Zamboanga Peninsula) that some national line agencies like the Department of Agrarian Reform and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources under the Department of Agriculture provided assistance in the form of tools, equipment, and technical services.

The table below shows the status of subprojects per region as of 31 December 2013 (Table 3).

Ali L. Sumandar, Municipal Mayor of Piagapo, Lanao del Sur and Aragasi S. Muhammad, BDA Ranaw Regional Manager sign the Subproject Turnover Certificate before the BCVs and the community of Brgy Mamaanun, Pigapo. (Photo by Carida Akis/CFSI)

Box 2. Key Findings of the Subproject Benefit Monitoring and Organizational Assessment conducted jointly by the BDA and CFSI in CenMin Region

- a. Fourteen of the 15 subprojects are operational and providing benefits to the BCVs and the community at large.
- b. Six of seven barangays that received farm implements (power tillers) claimed an increase of 40 per cent in farm areas utilized for the cropping season. This is due to increased work efficiency (400 per cent increase) with the use of machinery.
- c. Since the corn sheller provided by the program is readily available within the area, farmers from Pandan and Pilar in South Upi, Maguindanao, saved a minimum of P10 per sack on transportation expenses and, with improved quality, are selling their corn at a higher price.
- d. BCVs from Rangaban, Midsayap, North Cotabato, earned more than PHP 10,000 after just a couple of months of operations and were able to purchase tires for the trailer/hauler they received from the MTF-RDP.
- e. There was a common perception that theft has decreased in Brgy. Darampua, Gen. Salipada K. Pendatun, Maguindanao, as most households now owned a fishing facility, and the machines provided by the Project have been used to light and secure the community at night.
- f. Facilities are utilized and operated in accordance with the agreed and drafted Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual.



Table 3: MTF-RDP Subprojects by Geographical Coverage (as of 31 December 2013)

Region / Province	No. of Municipalities	No. of Barangays	No. of SPs Approved by MSCs	Number of Completed Subprojects
Region IX				
Zamboanga del Norte	3	8	6	6
Zamboanga del Sur	4	10	8	8
Zamboanga Sibugay	4	10	12	12
Region X				
Lanao del Norte	4	26	29	27
Region XI				
Compostela Valley	3	10	9	9
Davao Oriental	2	9	6	6
Davao del Sur	2	2	4	4
Davao del Norte	2	2	4	4
Region XII				
North Cotabato	4	9	13	13
Sarangani	5	18	16	15
South Cotabato	2	4	7	7
Sultan Kudarat	3	7	10	10
Cotabato City	1	3	7	7
General Santos City	-	0	0	0
ARMM				
Basilan	8	27	25	24
Lanao del Sur	16	38	46	46
Maguindanao	12	31	70	64
Total	75	214⁶	297	262
BDA Regional Offices				
Central Mindanao Region	19	45	87	87
Davao Region	9	23	30	23
Ranaw Region	20	64	79	73
South Mindanao Region	8	27	34	29
ZamBaSulTa Region	8	27	33	24
ZamboPen Region	11	28	34	26
Total	75	214	297	262

Note: General Santos City is not included in the count.

6 2 regular CDD barangays were also targeted for CDR but were counted only once

Field Note 3

This is for everybody

Stepping off the bus, one could see a beautiful barangay hall along the Surigao-Davao Coastal Highway, standing majestically amidst open space. To the left of the hall is a public high-school and some affluent houses dotting the roadside towards the municipal center of Pantukan. Despite its wonderful facade and good accessibility, the community has been without water for the past three years.

Benjamin Landera or Ben (as he's commonly called) has been in the community for almost 20 years, having married his wife who grew up and lived in Barangay Magnaga. For the past 20 years, basic amenities such as water had been part of the individual household's responsibility. He said that family-owned wells and pumps dotted the landscape of Magnaga for quite some time, but industrial farming must have affected the shallow water sources as it's not recommended to drink the water from these sources anymore. Proximity to the coast also makes the water salty. "We can drill water from our backyard, and there are plenty of water sources around - but we don't rely on these sources for drinking. Perhaps for washing clothes, these are okay." *What then with drinking water?* "We buy water from a source in the barangay and other nearby barangays. Based on the volume of the container, usually 5-gallons of water is around 15 pesos. A family of 5 could use a minimum of 4 containers each week for washing dishes, cooking, drinking and so on." In crunching the figures, Ben arrived at around Php240 expenditure of each household every month for a basic right and important necessity such as water. He said this amount would be lower if a water system were installed. Then in 2012 the MTF-Reconstruction and Development Program through BDA entered the community and introduced CDD. While the community attended the general orientation for the program, they were sceptical of the program's benefit. Ben added, "Most of my companions were even afraid when they realized that the project will be under the activities of the Bangsamoro, and expressed distrust at the start of the project." But Ben said he has worked with the Bangsamoro before and knew that BDA has good intentions for the community. Nonetheless, "...the Values Transformation Training, really opened our eyes about our supposed relationships with each other, and the Muslims are also following these values," he said.

Thus for 14 months according to Ben, they steadfastly and continually participated in collecting data, preparing the planning documents, and making key decisions themselves. He said they felt important because their work is important for the community. Like most of the communities that have been beneficiaries of "development" interventions in the past, the participants of the process thought that this is just one of those dole-out projects that will run for some time but eventually become abandoned or useless. He said, "The people of the barangay do not trust these development projects anymore, more so that the LGU is very political. There was a water system here, but it only benefited a few, and it's not functioning now - nobody took care of it after it broke down." With that distrust, "We are ridiculed every day because they said the project will not be implemented; they even said that we divided up the total MTF subproject Block Grant for ourselves - the people are sceptical no matter how hard we try to explain to them the process of coming up with a very good project for all of us." (Ben is the BCV Chairperson in Brgy. Magnaga)

Yet their pursuit to go through the process finally came to fruition when the reservoir was constructed and the pipes laid. Their neighbors who once doubted that project would be realized are now looking forward to water flowing, without the burden of buying over-priced but still unreliable water. Now, the people in the community have set aside their doubts because they are seeing results. Ben concluded that, "What we are doing and will be doing is not just for us who volunteered but for everybody." (Ben is the BCV Chairperson in Brgy. Magnaga). (MinLand)



Reservoir of the Level II Water System at Brgy. Magnaga, Pantukan, Compostela Valley Province (Photo by MinLand)

Intermediate Outcome 3: Improved decision-making and development processes that are inclusive, participatory, gender-sensitive and non-conflictual.

Inclusive, participatory, gender-sensitive, and non-conflictual decision-making processes are essential components of durable peace. In most conflict scenarios, women's participation is often anemic, leaving them at a disadvantage. Involving women and other marginalized groups strengthens ownership of the peace and development process. This builds social cohesion and supports better human development outcomes.

MTF-RDP enabled strengthened community decision-making resulting in subprojects that are responsive to their needs. In 2013 there was also increased participation of women in community affairs. More are taking on leadership responsibilities.

As part of the enhancements under PPA4, BDA issued policies to strengthen the link between problem analysis and subproject choices at the community level. Improved decision-making is now evident in the choice of subprojects, which showed a strong shift away from the dominance of community learning

centers/multi-purpose buildings in previous PPAs to investments that will yield higher rates of economic return and greater benefits to the community.

In 2013 under PPA4, no Community Centers have been implemented so far. This is a welcome change for the program. As another indicator of the improving quality of the decision-making process, 42 subproject proposals (SPPs) matched one of the community's declared top three development priorities. This is more than double the target of 20 SPPs. Notably, all 130 meetings convened through the program in 2013 were carried out without unresolved conflict.

Pleasingly, participation of women in people's organizations and as BCVs has increased from 41 percent last year to 46 percent this year. As of 31 December 2013, 791 of the 1721 Barangay Community Volunteers/PO members are women. This number constitutes 121 percent of the PPA4 target of 650. In three regions (Davao, SouthMin, and ZamboPen), women's participation was at least 50% (Table 4). The detailed breakdown of BCVs for PPA4 up to the

barangay level is in Annex 6. The target of 60 POs with female officers for 2013 was also reached, with 82 POs with women in leadership positions, which is 137 percent of the PPA4 target. During the year the MTF Secretariat hired a Gender Adviser to work with BDA to build on this progress by enhancing the Gender Manual and training modules and working closely with the BDA team to strengthen gender sensitivity.

In Central Mindanao region where low participation of women was noted during the First Cycle stage, the number of women members increased from 30 percent to 45 percent when the BCVs registered to become POs. The number of women leaders also increased from 30 percent to 35 percent. In terms of participation in capacity building activities, the Program registered 1,489 women or 64 percent of the total 2,309 participants.

Figure 4 summarizes the participation in MTF-RDP trainings. The CenMin Region still needs to improve inclusiveness with only 132 women out of 541 (24%) participants. On the whole, women's participation in MTF-RDP trainings was at 43 percent, a slight increase from PPA3 of 41%.

Community volunteers color their houses as part of the thematic mapping activities in Brgy Bato-bato, Al Barkah, Basilan. (Photo by BDA)



Table 4: Number of BCV members by region

Region	# of Male BCV Members	# of Female BCV Members	Total	% Female
CenMin	287	139	426	33%
Davao	92	115	207	56%
Ranaw	215	168	383	44%
SouthMin	84	163	247	66%
ZamBas	135	91	226	40%
ZamboPen	117	115	232	50%
TOTAL	930	791	1,721	46%

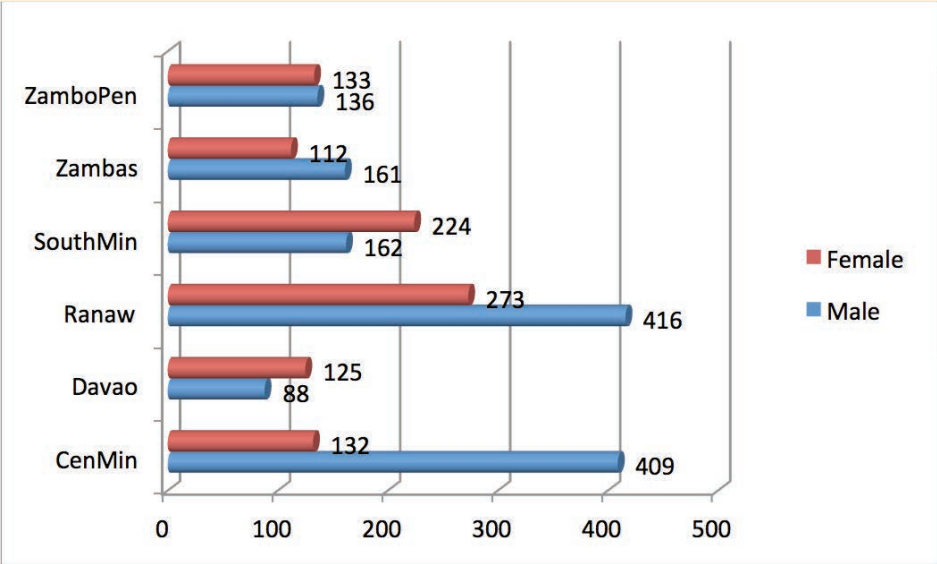


Figure 4. Participation in MTF-RDP Trainings by Gender, per Region

Field Note 4

Her Story

One cannot help to comment “Where have all the men gone?” as one sees only five of the 25 Barangay Community Volunteers of Barangay Tagdangua, Pantukan, Compostela Valley of Davao Region are men. They reasoned that the men are working for the banana plantation in the barangay, and that they were the ones available for orientation at the start of the program. It was an opportunity born out of necessity for the barangay to solve its problem - but also led women to participate in community development.

Ironically, most of these women were only told to participate, either by their husbands, *purok* leaders, and the barangay captain, and some were even hesitant to participate out of fear of the Bangsamoro. After a few sessions about the CDD process, they said that interactions and the Values Transformation Training changed their perceptions about Muslims, and the role that they could play in community development. Further on, while mapping out the community households, and with other indicators/themes placed on the map - something has been revealed to them. As they collected data and formed the information, they soon pictured out the situation of their barangay, on how dire their needs are. Most said that they were not concerned about their barangay or *purok* before because most of the time they tend to their families’ needs - now they have to do what has to be done for the benefit of their community.

The disproportion of men and women within the BCVs is fueled by the preference of the majority of the men, especially *purok* leaders and the husbands, that the women should attend the sessions because they are too busy for such activities. In fact, some of the volunteers hold jobs in the barangay administration as barangay health workers, secretaries or record-keepers that work closely with data and information about the community. While the rest are either housewives or housekeepers, most have valuable roles also within their *puroks* or *sitios* since some are informal leaders that led to their commitment to sustain their participation. In addition, the women also, having realized their “big” role for the better future of the community seriously took on the challenge to take part in the decision-making and planning for the subproject.

According to volunteer Olympia Dahab - who is also the barangay midwife - it was a great challenge to have no water in the last two years. Thus, she took it as personal mission to support and participate as much as possible in the MTF-RDP to make the water system they longed for a reality. Like most volunteers, Olympia thought that their function would cease once the data and information had been gathered. But she was surprised that they had to work until the project was completed.

Similarly, Mercedita Bejol, a housekeeper, thought that their function would stop once the information was collected. To her amazement, she was part of a process where her opinions were heard and often incorporated into the decisions of the group. She was able to learn how to maintain projects. Mercedita cannot help but compare the intervention of BDA to other projects, especially the previous water system project that was not sustained because no one took responsibility for maintenance. She now understands how important their activities were.

As each session ends, the eagerness and enthusiasm of the women is undeniable. Each of the women held on to their tasks without wavering right from the start of BDA's intervention. For the first time, they said, that they were not just asked about data but made decisions based on the information they themselves collected. And with that autonomy to choose, they settled on a project to meet their need for potable water. While technically challenging, the community now feels it's up to the task. (MinLand)

Intermediate Outcome 4: Improve capacity of BDA and POs to plan, manage and implement local development activities

The Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) was created by virtue of the GPH-MILF Tripoli Agreement on Peace of 22 June 2001. It has the mandate to determine, lead, and manage relief, rehabilitation and development projects in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao. It does this mainly by forming People’s Organizations at the village level to give communities a platform to raise their voices and to take responsibility for their own development.

BDA received 60 capacity-building sessions during the year, bringing the total under PPA4 to 77 sessions as of 31 December 2013 (Annex 6). The

sessions include: orientation workshops on Administration and Finance and for Rural Infrastructure Engineers, trainings on community organizing, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening CMOs internal coordination and communication system, and geo-tagging. Coaching sessions on RMO Monthly Report and Autocad were also conducted.

For POs, 209 training sessions were provided, compared to a target of 585. Around 29 POs were formed during the year, 44% percent of the PPA4 target of 65. Of these, 16 POs have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or other accredited organizations. The target is for all 65 formed POs to be registered. This will be achieved in 2014.

BDA CMO coaching RMO on Quickbooks.
(Photo by Carida Akis/CFSI)



Box 3: Bangsamoro Development Agency

Vision

A dynamic learning organization striving to be the lead institution for change, promoting a model of development anchored on the belief of stewardship, and values of trust, excellence, inclusiveness, fairness, transparency and accountability.

Mission

BDA commits to participatively determine, design, lead and manage rehabilitation and development of conflict-affected areas in Mindanao.

As a learning organization, it strives towards institutional competence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability.

Goals

- 1. Improvement of the Bangsamoro communities’ quality of life
- 2. Promotion of environmental sustainability
- 3. Institutionalization of the BDA and its organizational processes

Field Note 5

Learning and working together to build a stronger community

Tonggol is one of 18 barangays in the fourth class municipality of Gen. SK Pendatun (GSKP) in Maguindanao Province. Home to 1,128 people, agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the village. However, yields are consistently low, as farming methods remain very traditional. Spikes of conflict through the decades have also disrupted the normal activities of the communities.

Looking back, the barangay was just like other ordinary villages in Maguindanao. Local leaders operated as the sole voice of the community and decision making power was centralized in them. The constituents were not strong enough to raise their concerns in the community. Women did not have any opportunity to participate in social activities. Because this was the norm, people accepted their situation.

“There will always be people who prefer things or situations the way they are but the satisfaction level changes once you get exposed to a much better scenario – such as what the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) brought to our community,” Magnon Kidti, president of the Ebuluin Peace and Development Organization (EPDO) said.

Magnon Kidti has seen how their barangay has evolved with the support of BDA.

“When BDA came along, the community was directed to make an important contribution towards promoting lifelong and spiritual learning, social inclusion and active citizenship. BDA’s activities help improve our knowledge, skills and confidence and organizational ability and resources,” Kidti shared.



The changes are visible. Leaders of the Barangay have become more engaged. They joined the BCVs during Values Transformation Training conducted by BDA, fostering interaction between officials and the community. Activities such as backyard gardening for the women and cleaning drainage and canals for men also strengthened community ties and relationships. Community Volunteers who are now PO officers are starting to have an ability to influence the community. People in the community, including women, now take part in decision-making. There was a high level of participation in base/thematic mapping, which has become a powerful source document for communities in their own program planning for MTF and non-MTF activities alike..

The most important manifestation is seen in the daily activities of the community. The population in the barangay has increased, signalling rebuilt confidence and security. Social activities have also become regular. A mini market was established in the heart of the Barangay, where traders from other municipalities in Maguindanao come to the area. A lot still needs to be done. “But the way we are now is much better than the way we used to be,” Magnon Kidti ended. (Carida Akis/CFSI)

Facing page: The mini market in Brgy. Tonggol shows that the vibrancy of the community is slowly returning. (Photo by Carida Akis/ CFSI)

The World Bank Implementation Support Mission found that BDA capacity continues to grow gradually. BDA’s exposure to a broader set of activities through other donor projects and to government via Sajahatra Bangsamoro is expanding their vision and improving their capacity as a development agency. System development also continues – during PPA4, a performance appraisal system has been introduced, with 73 of 75 staff passing the required standard; and a Grievance Redress System is functional (Figure 5), with 15 of the 17 grievances resolved. Based on a 1600-person quantitative survey, the PPA 3 Assessment demonstrated that satisfaction rates with the MTF-RDP were high, with 76 percent of people either “very satisfied” or “quite satisfied”. Similarly, 87 percent of communities rated the performance of POs on operations and maintenance as a three or higher on a five-point scale.

Transparency mechanisms are in place. Geo-tagged photos of the project sites are now gradually being uploaded and shared online via the MTF-RDP page on BDA’s website at www.bangsamorodevelopment.org. A map indicating geo-tagged sites is below in Figure 6. The continued use of geo-tagging demonstrates that monitoring program performance is becoming a priority for BDA.

**Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA)**
Mindanao Trust Fund for Reconstruction and Development Program

Tanong o reklamo tungkol sa BDA?

O sa programang MTF-RDP?

Kayo ba ay may mungkahi?

I-REPORT SA BDA-GRS

MAGSUMBONG!

MAGMUNGKAHI!

MAKIBAHAGI!

**i-text o i-tawag sa 09173154438**

**i-email sa bda.grs@gmail.com**

**i-post sa facebook page: [bda.grs@facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com/bda.grs)**

**Magsadya sa upisina ng BDA Central Mindanao (CenMin) sa address na 23 Jasmin St., RH-6, Cotabato City**

PARA SA IKAUUNLAD NG ATING PAMAYANAN!

Figure 5. GRS Announcement

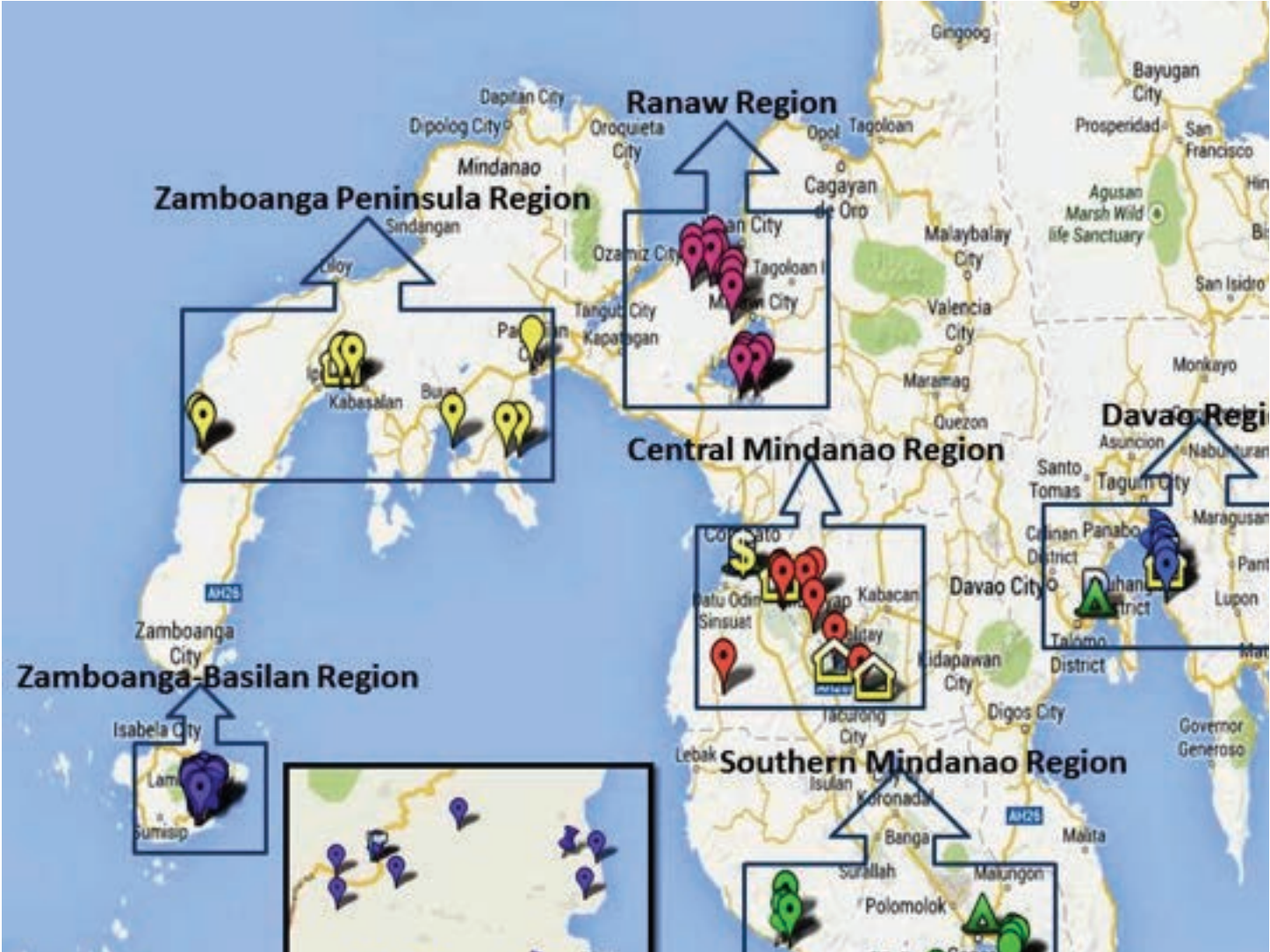


Figure 6. Map showing Geo-tagged Photos of MTF-RDP Subprojects

Year by year, BDA continues to professionalize its operations and strengthen management systems. Collaboration with government builds confidence, with the PPA 3 independent assessment verifying that the program makes people feel that the MILF and government can work together. The program has also contributed to increasing the capacity of People's Organizations to manage social and economic development in their communities.

Despite the achievements made, much remains to be done to strengthen the capacity of BDA and the POs. The PPA 3 independent assessment demonstrated that community awareness and participation in the project remains disappointingly low. Against a target of 60 percent, on average only 28 percent of community members reported participation in a CDD subproject. Decision-making processes remain heavily influenced by BDA and local leaders. PO capacity to manage funds raised through income-generating assets

requires additional support. Community organizers and field staff need to spend more time in the field.

While the use of geo-tagging has been apparent, further institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation systems at the organizational level should be pursued. Financial management and internal control systems must also be enhanced. The conduct of M&E is essential to ensure improvements in program delivery and sustainability of both the subproject and the PO.

Although there is progress in dealing with international agencies and the private sector, cooperation with some local government units continues to be challenging. Among BDA RMOs, there is a consensus that activating LGU support for BDA remains difficult. Despite these challenges, it should be noted that BDA is still able to achieve modest successes. Every subproject is the product of engaging local stakeholders from facilitating Memoranda of Agreement (MOA) with LGUs, to soliciting counterpart contributions through individual Subproject Agreements (SPA).

Intermediate Outcome 5: Improved sustainable livelihood opportunities

This intermediate outcome relates to the Program for Local Economic Development and Enhanced Governance through Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE), a grant to the International Labour Organization (ILO). The program supports small enterprise development and wage employment in 3-4 selected economic sub-sectors. Following the signature of the Grant Agreement between the World Bank and the ILO in December 2012, in 2013 PLEDGE focused on inception phase activities. The ILO team was mobilized in May and BDA recruited staff up until November. Time was spent on leveling off and consensus building sessions on the project concept, approaches, and framework. These sessions resulted in the adoption of an overall governance structure, criteria for selecting target sub-economies and communities, and basic methodologies for value chain analysis and development. Value chain analyses were conducted to identify products and economic sub-sectors that the project will support. Box 4 shows the summary

Box 4: Key Findings of the Value Chain Analysis

Characteristics of value chains and implications:

- Most products operate in low-margin, high-volume markets.
- Many processors and exporters in the areas seem to be actively looking for possible partners in communities, presenting opportunities for collaboration and viable market linkages.
- The key will be to improve horizontal linkages (to improve cost efficiency through consolidation of products or/and bulk-buying of inputs, etc.) and vertical linkages (to improve marketability or to update along VC). *Although past attempts to address similar problems show that cautions must be paid to existing social/ (informal) market dynamics.
- Opportunities for value addition/quality improvement exist with common service facilities (drier, fryer, assembly facilities, post-harvest facilities) either by linking with existing projects, financing or existing facilities, in addition to direct provision.



BDA-PLEDGE staff visits a dried fish market in Pagadian City (Photo by BDA-ILO PLEDGE)

findings of the analysis. The expanded highlights of the value chain analysis are given in Annex 7.

During the year, detailed discussions and planning were also conducted for a rigorous Randomized Control Trial (RCT) impact evaluation for the program, to be conducted by the MTF Secretariat. The evaluation will measure impacts on income, sustainable employment and on social cohesion. It will also contribute to global literature on livelihood and employment creation in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

New Activities in support of the GPH-MILF Peace Process

In September, the MTF Steering Committee endorsed a Position Paper that laid out a new strategic direction for the MTF facility to ensure it would remain relevant to the evolving peace process. Pursuant to the Position Paper, the MTF will support activities that restore confidence, support quick wins and build inclusive enough coalitions to underpin a broader objective of building legitimate institutions.

Support for joint GPH-MILF development initiatives will be at the heart of the new direction. At the September meeting, approval was given to support two new initiatives: (i) Operational Support for the MILF's Sajahatra Bangsamoro Project Management Team; and (ii) the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

Philippine President Benigno Aquino III and MILF Chair Al Haj Murad Ebrahim launch Sajahatra Bangsamoro in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao, on 11 February 2013. (Photo by OPAPP)

Operational Support for the MILF Sajahatra Bangsamoro Project Management Team (PMT)

Sajahatra Bangsamoro is the first joint GPH-MILF development program, which seeks to provide health, education and livelihood assistance to communities and individuals in conflict-affected areas. This will include scholarships and fellowships, construction of community infrastructure, PhilHealth coverage and livelihood support.

Sajahatra Bangsamoro delivers assistance through government line agencies including the Departments of Education, Health and Agriculture,

the Commission on Higher Education and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority. The MILF has a counterpart Project Management Team (PMT) under the direction of the Sajahatra Bangsamoro Task Force, headed by the Executive Director of the BDA. A PMT was formed to facilitate site and beneficiary selection, to monitor and oversee the program and engage in joint communications to ensure a strong MILF presence. The PMT is also tasked to facilitate a community-based livelihood needs assessment and planning process to identify livelihood support.

As a confidence-building measure the program will deliver benefits on the

ground and at the same time open up a range of important new relationships between the MILF and the government at the technical level.

In February 2013, on the sidelines of the Philippine Development Forum, the government and the MILF jointly requested MTF support to provide Operational Costs and Technical Assistance to the MILF's Project Management Team. Following detailed technical discussions, a Terms of Reference and Work and Financial Plan were agreed.

Program Partnership Agreement Signed. Following the endorsement of the MTF Steering Committee meeting on September 4, a Program Partnership Agreement was signed to support the operations of the Sajahatra Bangsamoro PMT in Davao on September 19. The agreement provides PHP21.6 million in funding from the MTF to cover operational and capability-building costs and technical assistance for the Project Management Team. Channelled through CFSI and the BDA, the funds also cover a training needs assessment and tailored capacity support for PMT personnel.

The PMT has been formed with staff in six regional management offices covering the education, livelihood

and health sectors, under a Team Leader based in Cotabato City. The PMT personnel are mostly young and inexperienced, so the MTF has provided multiple capacity-building activities to improve skills and knowledge on development.

Capacity Building for the PMT. Several capacity building activities were conducted by CFSI, MinLand and the MTF Secretariat for the Project Management Team during the year. CFSI conducted a financial management seminar/training to enhance the PMT's financial audit and management capacities. It also provided assistance on how to request funds and disbursements. Through MinLand, training on Base Mapping and Thematic Mapping was held for Sajahatra community facilitators from 26 August – 1 September 2013. The training was conducted to equip the PMT and the facilitators with tools for community livelihood needs assessment and planning, adopted from the MTF-RDP.

The MTF Secretariat has appointed a dedicated team member to work directly with the PMT and provide technical assistance across all management functions. Table 5 details the accomplishments of the Sajahatra Bangsamoro as of 31 December 2013.



Table 5: Sajahatra Bangsamoro Accomplishments

Components	Updates
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">9,311 out of 11,000 beneficiaries for Health Insurance were identified10 RHUs were identified for the construction of 10 RHUs to be used for Training for 30 Midwives and 100 Barangay Health Workers, 10 Medical missions, and 2 mobile hospitals9,585 out of 16,194 supplemental feeding programs were identified
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">639 beneficiaries were enrolled and forwarded the list to CHED for payment.37 Madrasah were validatedValidated and identified sites for the construction of 10 units of Day Care Centers
Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">5,654 out of 11,000 beneficiaries were identified for Cash for Work with 14 project proposals made557 out of 1030 beneficiaries were submitted for the technical vocational training6 FMR validated and 2 Fish Landing validated for the Provision of 8 units Farm to Market Road and 2 units Fish Landing

Technical Assistance for the Bangsamoro Development Plan

Pursuant to the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing, a Bangsamoro Development Plan will be formulated to identify short-term needs in the transition period and to set out longer-term strategic directions for the development of the Bangsamoro region. The BDP is an important element of the preparation for the transition to the Bangsamoro. Its formulation is also the realization of a long-standing aspiration of the Bangsamoro Development Agency.

With the approval of the MTF Steering Committee, the MTF Secretariat entered into discussions with the BDA to provide operational funds for the planning process (experts, consultations, communications, etc.) and technical assistance to help design the process and craft the plan itself.

During 2013 the project structure was established. Led by the BDA, the Plan is guided by a Project Steering Committee comprising the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), the ARMM Regional Planning and Development Office, the Consortium of Bangsamoro Civil Society (CBCS), the World Bank, JICA and the UN.

Jointly with JICA, the MTF is providing financial and technical assistance to the BDA to lead an inclusive needs assessment and planning process for the BDP. The Plan will guide government and donor programming in the Bangsamoro in the pre-transition phase and articulate a development strategy and priorities for the Bangsamoro post-transition.

Program Partnership Agreement Signed. On November 13, BDA and MinLand signed a PPA in relation to the BDP. The PPA covers operational costs and capacity-building of the Bangsamoro Development Planning Core Team and Cluster Teams directly under the Project Steering Committee and the BDA. MTF has committed Php 21.76 million for BDP activities. The PPA will end in November 2014.

Other Key Activities Implemented. Following signature of the PPA, a Concept Note was drafted to capture the objectives, methodology and governance structure. This was endorsed by both the Project Steering Committee and the MILF Central Committee. A series of meetings was also held with development partners to firm up commitments to support the BDP formulation process and clarify areas of collaboration and complementation. A briefing attended by GPH Line Agencies was also conducted.

Heading into 2014, data collection and analysis will be conducted ahead of proposed completion by June.



Dr.Saffrullah Dipatuan (BDA Chairman) and Alex Rendon (MinLand President) shake hands after the signing. Witnesses are Matt Stephens of the World Bank and Asec. Howard Cafugauan of OPAPP. (Photo by BDA)

Budget and Expenditure

The MTF-RDP has disbursed a total of USD 11.4 million as of 31 December 2013 (Figure 7). Total funds received by the MTF Facility for the Program is USD 17.4 million, of which about USD 16 million has been committed.

Two significant new contributions were made during the course of the year, recognizing progress in the peace process and the value of multilateral action through the MTF. In June 2013, the Australian government provided an additional A\$1.3 million as support for Sajahatra Bangsamoro and the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

In November, the European Union committed an additional 8 million Euro, raising its total contribution to 12 million Euros and in the process consolidating its position as the largest donor to the MTF. The additional EU funds will cover remaining CDD and CDR activities

Financial Management and Budget

under PPA4 and provide significant contingency funding to allow the MTF to respond flexibly to emerging needs for additional capacity-building, community development interventions and possible support for the normalization process. The additional EU contribution was signed during a visit from the EU Development Commissioner, Andris Piebalgs.

2013. The World Bank Implementation Support Mission rated the FM systems Moderately Satisfactory, noting that the basic systems are in place and functional but liquidation and disbursement is slow and some financial irregularities had been picked up through the grievance redress system.

Independent audits conducted of MinLand and CFSI through the year returned unqualified opinions in both cases.

Financial Management

Financial management systems for the project continued to be sound through

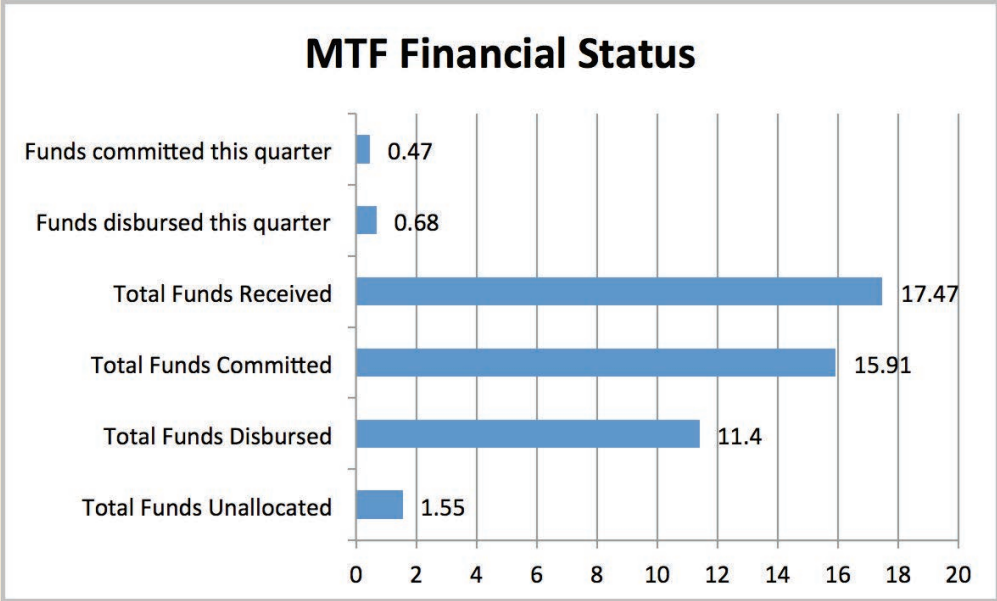


Figure 7. MTF Financial Status as of 31 December 2013

Telling our Stories: Beyond the Numbers

South Upi
Maguindanao



World Bank Country Director Motoo Konishi (left) and EU Head of Delegation Guy Ledoux shake hands after signing the agreement, which formalized the expansion of the EU's contribution to the MTF. EU Development Commissioner Andris Piebalgs(second from left) and Bangsamoro Development Agency Chair Dr. Saffrulah Dipatuan look on. The signing ceremony was held at the headquarters of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process. (Photo by EU)

Redefining women’s roles in the community

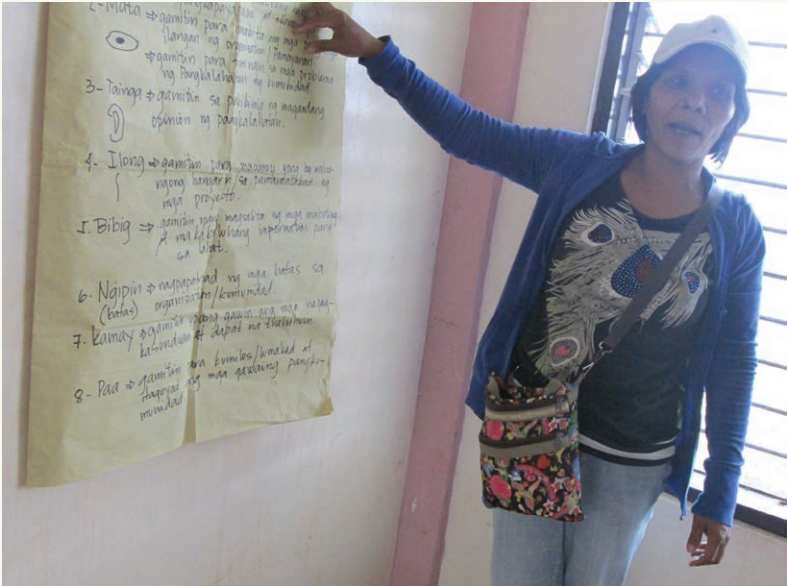
Farming activities in Pandan, South Upi are declining amidst the economic difficulty of many agriculture-based households. As a result, the majority of the farmers rely on loans or their landlords for land preparation and acquisition of farm inputs. The farmers would pay their borrowings using their harvest, and this often end up 5 times more than the actual price loaned. Because of these deepening difficulties, the women of Barangay Panday found ways to participate in community affairs to help alleviate their situation.

It is widely believed in the locality that women’s traditional roles focus principally on caring for family nutrition, health, development, and general well-being. These productive roles typically are conducted within their homes or immediate surrounding neighborhoods. However, considering the complex challenges societies face today, women have diversified their roles.

The situation has been recognized and initiatives from the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) together with the community are underway through the Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction-Development Program (MTF-RDP). The program promotes equal opportunities for men and women. So, the wide involvement of women in program activities is a welcome development.

Having mostly women manage the subproject in the Tri-People community means women are now more assertive in taking social responsibility. In the Pandan Tri-People Organization (PTPO), 63% of the members and 54% of the officers are women. The president of the Organization is a mother of three. “By moving beyond our traditional household-circumscribed roles into the public sphere and gaining recognition from the others on our efforts, we begin to build our own networks and realize our collective potential for initiating change in the communities,” said PTPO president, Tessie Piang, who is an IP.

PTPO through the leadership of Tessie and the other officers regularly hold meetings to monitor the operations of the nine corn shellers provided by MTF-RDP to Pandan. Study circles to strengthen their faith and social cohesion were also happening to build trust and confidence among Muslims, Christians, and the IPs in South Upi. (Carida P. Akis/CFSI)



Sultan sa Barongis

Maguindanao

An evolution of leadership

Muktar Lidasan is a former leader of the Barangay Community Volunteers (BCVs) in Barangay Masulot, Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao. The BCVs, organized during the implementation of the MTF program, are the focal points for subproject implementation in the barangay. In 2012, Lidasan was elected as a barangay councillor.

Strengthening the BCVs’ leadership and organizing skills is one of the objectives of the Program. Through the community-driven development (CDD) approach, community members are given opportunities to participate and take the lead in managing and maximizing the resources available in their locality.

Lidasan said that the skills he acquired from the different training conducted by BDA served as a vehicle towards his increased involvement in community affairs and local politics. Because he became more aware of his community’s needs, he became more engaged and empowered to lead.



“The learning and skills acquired from the trainings conducted by the BDA really helped me. Through those activities, I learned things that I was able to use and apply to make my work better as a leader,” he said.

He also shared that the experiences he had with his community as a BCV helped to build trust and respect. In several instances, he has acted as a mediator between the barangay and the people when there are concerns on community matters, especially related to subproject implementation.

Lidasan said that it was his BCV colleagues and the people from their barangay who encouraged him to run for public office.

Now that he is part of the local government unit of the barangay, he remains committed to the organization where he developed his leadership skills.

“They were responsible for my election as a village councillor that’s why I remain to be a leader for them,” he said.

For Lidasan, serving the community is beyond the call of duty. It is already a commitment. Even before BDA came to their barangay, he was active in various local organizations.

Lidasan is hopeful that through his position, he can serve his constituents better. **(Hana Kabagani/BDA)**

Muktar Lidasan-former BCV member now Brgy. Kagawad in Brgy. Masulot, Sultan sa Barongis, Maguindanao. (Photo by BDA)

Maitum

Sarangani

The awaited day

On a very warm and sunny day the BCVs of Barangay Mindupok gathered together in an open garage. The women called out for the handful of men of the group to stay-put because at any moment the delivery truck would arrive. The men, mostly teenage boys and perhaps the sons of the women obeyed, and moved around the covered building chattering in Maguindanaoan. But the truck did not arrive on time, and so they just sat in another shed to talk. Despite the delay, their excitement could not be contained.

In the shed, at the other end of the built-in bench, sat Wahida Tuanadatu. She speaks with happiness and a smile on her face. She was glad that their project was finally set to come true. “We only speak about it, we hear about it, but this is the first time we will see what we have done so far for more than a year,” she said. Wahida is the chairperson of the BCVs who volunteered to go through the CDD process - to gather data, choose a project and then implement it.” As she speaks, the other women smile, despite the stifling heat. While she was talking, the other women are smiling despite the heat.

As a Muslim woman, Wahida said that this was the first time she was able to be a part of something that could benefit her community. She added that most of the women stay at home, tending the house. But she and the other female BCVs learned many things from the MTF, such as financial management and time management. “With all these learnings, we wanted to be models for other people in the community”, she said. “We follow all the steps of our activities closely so that we will arrive to our project.” said added.

“... but it was very difficult to arrive at a project that is appropriate and will really address the need of the community.” Wahida complained because the group changed their project from one type to another in the past few months. “To target the solution to the need is very difficult since there are also limitations.” Unlike other communities from other regions, most of the projects in Southern Mindanao communities are not on infrastructure but can be classified as livelihood-related because they acquire assets supporting livelihood, such as hand-tractors, portable ricemills, or boats. “We identified a water system project but the local government has already planned for its implementation for the barangay. Then we chose fishing boats and implements but this will only benefit a few people. So we decided that we will buy a portable ricemill so that members will benefit as well as the community.”

They said that the ricemill’s benefit is that the people in the barangay, who are mostly rice farmers will not have to go to other distant barangays to mill their rice and the fee for each sack of rice (with hull) is about 5% lesser than the big mills. Although, the service asks less than the usual rate, it will still make gains.

As she was talking about other things, and how the husbands supported their wives for the project, the delivery truck arrived. Everyone got up to their feet to meet the new equipment - 2 hand-tractor with motors, and a brand-new ricemill. Their smiles now are even wider. **(MinLand)**

Pantukan
Compostela Valley

A concrete step towards peace-building

“Love for the people,that is peace.”

At the end of the concrete road lined with old houses stands a water reservoir in Brgy. King-King, Pantukan. The reservoir tower stands near the barangay hall, its presence a stark reflection of how people who care for others can raise a “solution” to their problems. The community is not a stranger to projects such as these, In fact, they have had plenty long before BDA introduced community-driven development through the MTF-RDP. The approach though is different from previous development interventions - it gives opportunities for common people to exercise true interest in the project, ownership, lasting participation and empowerment.

Barangay King-King is the center of municipal activities of Pantukan, Compostela Valley Province. As a municipal center, the barangay enjoys certain privileges that others do not. Yet the conflict affectedness of the community reveals a daunting reality of tension between people, distrust or prejudice between each other. Coupled with previous experiences of stalled projects and ones that were short-lived plus a politicized climate – failure seems to be around the corner. This situation, according to John Engbino, a resident of the barangay, made it difficult for the project to start smoothly. He said, as a worker of the Catholic Church, he was often asked by his co-workers why he supported the Bangsamoro project in the barangay. They even warned him of the temptation of corruption. While he had some doubts about it himself, he carefully contemplated on it and decided that he must go on with the project.

As he was attending the values transformation training conducted by the Bangsamoro Development Agency, John realized that he really had to take on the responsibility as barangay community volunteer. Later, he was chosen by his group to be the chair of the BCVs and it further strengthened his conviction. He said, “Sometimes it was difficult to explain my stand for doing this, but I think when they saw the project taking shape such as the construction of the reservoir and the laying of pipes - it was all worth it.” Despite attempts by outsiders to influence the procurement process, he and the BCVs went through the process of CDD as intended, safeguarding the project from the dangers of financial irregularities.

John said that he was thankful to the Municipal Local Government Unit of Pantukan for its support. He said, “Maybe they saw the advantage of supporting these types of projects because they only have to give a small portion of the total cost.” Nonetheless, John was more than happy because the MLGU gave more than the counterpart that was required of them. They have exceeded, in monetary equivalent, the materials and other in-kind contributions that they gave for the water system. “In the end,” John said, “it all brings us to the thought that this project and the next projects that we will endeavor in the future will benefit us all.” (MinLand)

Sirawai
Zamboanga del Norte

Weaving a community as one

Aesop’s fable of a boy who cried wolf is quite pronounced when it is in the context of conflict. Nonetheless, the story did not end there, Aesop also told of a bundle of sticks - a lasting image of unity.

For many years, Barangay San Vicente’s predominantly Christian residents have felt fear, distrust, and contempt for their Muslim neighbors. Years of armed conflict and struggle, and disastrous experiences created a wide gap between them. Weaving a community as one seemed to be a Herculean task. It would take a different struggle to unite them again, through a Muslim.

Amina Aban was assigned to San Vicente, and two other barangays in the Municipality of Sirawai, Zamboanga del Norte as a community organizer (CO) of the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) for the Mindanao Trust Fund - Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP). She knew that these communities were once hot-spots for conflict, but as with other sites for the program - she thought her communities were not different. Yet little did she knew that she will face a struggle to break fear for tolerance, erase distrust for acceptance and dissolve contempt for respect.

According to Amina, when she started her series of activities in San Vicente and the two other barangays, she also heard talks about how some Muslim groups would jeopardize order in the community. In fact, during the first few sessions and activities, Amina observed that only a handful of Christian volunteers attended. Some would say that BDA’s activity in the barangays is deceitful, and not for development, while others said they “smelled” conflict in the air. No one could blame them though because there was even a recent event where a school was burned down, and Christians alleged that Muslims were the culprit. “You know, when you get wounded once, you are careful not to be wounded again.” Amina added.

As Amina went along with her work in the communities, she faced some odds with Christian community volunteers because they really did not want to work together with the Muslims. Most of the residents of the barangay misunderstood the objectives of the projects and they suspected BDA was a tool for the domination of Muslims in the community. As a result, she got little participation from the Christian residents. With this, Amina sought help from the barangay leaders to convince the residents to participate.

Little-by-little, the Christians began attending adding one or a couple of volunteers to the group. But problems emerged again, as some Christians suggested that Muslim communities were not part of the territory of the barangay.

The conflict went on, but slowly transformed the volunteers when they tried to lay down the map of the barangay. As the volunteers completed the Base and Thematic Mapping under MTF-RDP, they realized that they belonged to a single community. Visually, the map allowed them to realize that each party had to be one for the common good. By mapping their houses together, prejudices were broken down. Coupled with Values Transformation Training, according to Amina - the community realized that they have to be united to improve peace and development in their community.

Using the CDD approach, the volunteers from San Vicente have successfully identified what they endeavor to achieve as part of the MTF Program. They would like to build a market building at the center between the Christians and Muslims, hoping that this structure would become a place for valuable interaction and a symbol of peace and unity.

The road to unity may be fraught with challenges. It is a fragile process. It is not a smooth journey, but the important thing is that there is a path towards it. (MinLand)

Forging Ahead



“Global experience suggests that achieving and sustaining peace requires cooperation and collaboration between key stakeholders. No single party can achieve peace on their own. By bringing the Government and the MILF together, with the support of the international community, the Mindanao Trust Fund is built on the principle of cooperation” – Motoo Konishi, Country Director, World Bank Philippines

Since its inception in late 2005, the Mindanao Trust Fund has focused mostly on community development as a means of learning-by-doing for the BDA. To date, the program has reached more than 400,000 individuals in fragile areas through its community-driven projects. The program has also helped to build up the BDA from an organization with no development experience to an Agency with over 100 staff operating across seven regional offices. The MTF has provided the foundation for the BDA to forge new partnerships with a range of international development agencies including JICA, the WFP and UNICEF. The real value of the investment by the MTF in BDA is now being demonstrated, as the MILF has an experienced institution to engage in dialogue on development needs and priorities in the transition period.

Operator of Farm Machinery in Brngy Maitong, Kabuntalan tilling a half hectare rice field. (Photo by RMO CenMin)

As prospects for sustainable peace continue to improve, the MTF is now evolving to align with progress in the peace process and to support the commitment in the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro to intensify efforts for reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the Bangsamoro. The program is embarking on a new strategic direction that focuses on building legitimate institutions to provide security, justice and jobs.

With the renewed support of donors and the positive developments in the GPH-MILF peace process, the MTF will deepen its engagement on capacity-building and confidence-building initiatives. Over 2014 and 2015, the anticipated activities for the MTF are as follows:

- 1. *Community-Driven Development and Reconstruction and Livelihood Support (up to mid-2015)*
- 2. *Operational Support for Sajahatra Bangsamoro (September 2013-late 2014)*
- 3. *Bangsamoro Development Plan (2013-14)*
- 4. *Capacity Building for Governance (2014 onwards)*
- 5. *Support for Normalization*

Currently scheduled to run until September 2014, Sajahatra provides health, education and livelihood

assistance to communities and individuals in conflict-affected communities. This includes scholarships and fellowships, the construction of community infrastructure, PhilHealth coverage and livelihood support.

As a confidence-building measure and a concrete manifestation of building inclusive coalitions, Sajahatra Bangsamoro should deliver benefits on the ground and also open up a range of important new relationships between the MILF and the government at the technical level. The MTF will maintain close communication with the GPH and MILF should the program be extended or expanded into new sectors and additional MTF assistance be required.

Jointly with JICA, the MTF will provide financial and technical assistance to the BDA through 2014 to lead an inclusive needs assessment and planning process for the BDP. The Plan will guide government and donor programming in the Bangsamoro in the pre-transition phase and articulate a development strategy and priorities for the Bangsamoro post-transition.

While the MTF has delivered concrete benefits to communities in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, the main underlying purpose has been to equip Bangsamoro institutions for a role in governing after a peace agreement.

This work will continue under MTF-RDP, based on a recently completed capacity-building needs assessment and plan that identifies support for BDA and other Bangsamoro organizations (including BLMI and CSOs). This work is being undertaken in close collaboration with JICA.

Future capacity-building in the transition phase will support a combination of technical skills and accountability, in line with the two elements of legitimate institutions. As this process evolves, the MTF will be able to provide tailored capacity-building support.

On the demand-side, it is proposed to develop a capacity-building program for Bangsamoro civil society to support more accountable governance. Civil Society Organizations in the Bangsamoro have traditionally worked on conflict and human rights. The proposed capacity-building program will partner national and regional CSOs to build skills for monitoring and oversight of public service delivery in key sectors to help strengthen civic engagement and demand for good governance, in the process supporting legitimate institutions – those with technical capacity and accountability.

Contingent on a request from the parties, the MTF will explore the possibility of supporting a socio-economic needs assessment for normalization, as well as possible financing for normalization packages for combatants and conflict-affected communities.

Annex 1: Intermediate Results and Indicators Matrix

No.	Targets / Indicators	PPA4 Target	Annual Target 2012-2013	Annual Target 2013-2014	Total Accomplished (as of 31 December 2013)	% Accomplished (vs. PPA4 target)	Remarks
Beneficiaries							
a.	Project beneficiaries	135,580	135,580	135,580	42,723	31.51	15 SPs in CeMin and 5 SPs in Ranaw turned over + 3 SPs completed in Ranaw
b.	Of which female (beneficiaries)	67,790	67,790	67,790	21,136	31.18	
OUTPUT / OUTCOME 1: Improved social communication to rebuild trust between diverse groups							
1.1	Community meetings conducted for discussion of priority needs in the barangays	260	130	195		0	
a.	Barangay-wide assemblies	260	130	195	140	53.85	Barangay-wide orientation and CAP/CIP
b.	BM/TM presented to and validated by the communities	195	65	130	75	38.46	
1.2	Over __ sessions on values and peace-building conducted				0		
a.	Values and peace-building sessions conducted	130	65	130	65	50.00	VTT
b.	Study Circles conducted	780	260	520	49	6.28	Study Circles
c.	Values enhancement trainings conducted	195	65	130	0	0	Year 2 activity
1.3	Community wide-meetings achieve at least 60% participation of community members	52	7	20	0	0	5%, 10% and 20% for year 1, 2 and 3, respectively
1.4	No. of community-wide meetings in which at least 50% of participants are women	208	104	156	12	5.77	6 Barangays from RMO CenMin (with at least 50% of participants are women in Barangay-Wide Orientation and CAP/CIP) and 6 Barangays from RMO Zambas (with at least 50% of participants are women in Barangay-Wide Orientation and CAP/CIP)
1.5	Barangay-wide assemblies having IP and/or IDP representatives, where they are present				15		
OUTPUT / OUTCOME 2: Improved access to basic services and economic opportunities							
2.1	Communities with improved local infrastructure facilities and livelihood activities implemented by the project	65	65	65	23	35	Completed SPs
a.	Subproject proposals presented and validated by community	195	65	130	64	32.82	
b.	Land Use Agreement signed (notarized) between PO and land/lot owners	195	65	130	4	2.05	The figures reflected are for CBIs only since most of the SPs are income-generating SPs
c.	Subproject Proposals presented/submitted to MSC	195	65	130	60	30.77	
d.	Subproject Establishment Orientation conducted	195	65	130	33	16.92	
e.	Subproject agreements signed	195	65	130	60	30.77	
f.	Subprojects established	195	65	130	28	14.36	
g.	Subprojects inspected by Inspectorate Team	195	65	130	21	10.77	

Annex 1: Intermediate Results... (continued)

No.	Targets / Indicators	PPA4 Target	Annual Target 2012-2013	Annual Target 2013-2014	Total Accomplished (as of 31 December 2013)	% Accomplished (vs. PPA4 target)	Remarks
2.2	Subprojects turned over to POs	195	65	130	21	10.77	Turned over to BCVs
	___ IDP households with improved shelters						
	a. Core shelter units constructed						
	b. Core shelter units turned over to communities/beneficiaries						
OUTPUT / OUTCOME 3: Improved decision-making and development processes that are inclusive, participatory, gender-sensitive and non-conflictual							
3.1	Communities with subproject investments that match one of top three identified priorities	20	13	16	42	215	
3.2	No. of PO members who are women	650	650	650	791	121	BCV members who are women
3.3	No. of POs with female officers	60	60	60	82	137	
3.4	Capacity-building activities for women members of the community				0		
	a. Orientation/training sessions participated by no. of women	1,040	585	975	1,489	143	
	b. No. of cross visits women undertook to learn and share skills and knowledge	130	65	130	0	0	Not yet done
3.5	Number of project facilitated meetings conducted without incidents of conflict	260	130	195	130	50	
OUTPUT / OUTCOME 4: Improved capacity of BDA and POs to plan, manage and implement local development activities							
4.1	No. of capacity-building training sessions/coaching activities provided to BDA	588	196	392	77	13.10	1st Qtr: Administrative and Finance 1st Orientation and Workshop, Refresher Session on Community Organizing & Thematic Mapping, Community Organizer Training, Administrative and Finance 2nd Orientation and Workshop; 2nd Qtr: Strengthening CMOs Internal Coordination & Communication System, RIE Orientation Workshop, M&E Training, and Geo-Tagging Training; 3rd Qtr: RMO Monthly Report Coaching, Autocad Coaching; 6th Qtr: Administrative and Finance Refresher Training; 7th Qtr: CO Training (Phase II), Administrative and Financial Management Enhancement Workshop
4.2	Number of BDA staff participating in capacity-building sessions	70	70	70	73	104.29	Including CMO Staff and Drivers
4.3	50% of BDA staff meet minimum standards requirements based on internal performance review process performed by BDA	35	35	35	146	417.14	For this quarter 73 out of 75 or 97.33% of the BDA Staff met the minimum standards requirements based on internal performance review process performed by BDA
a.	BDA quarterly Staff Performance Assessment	12	4	8	2	16.67	

Annex 1: Intermediate Results... (continued)

No.	Targets / Indicators	PPA4 Target	Annual Target 2012-2013	Annual Target 2013-2014	Total Accomplished (as of 31 December 2013)	% Accomplished (vs. PPA4 target)	Remarks
b.	Annual internal review (organizational assessment and performance audit) by BDA	3	1	2		0.00	1 Quarterly Internal Assessment conducted across the regions from February 18, 2013 to March 10, 2013
4.4	Program partnership forged by BDA with other organizations				0		
a.	MOU/MOA between MLGU & BDA signed	21	21	21	21	100	MOAs from previous PPAs included
b.	MTT formed/activated and trained on participatory community assessment and planning	21	21	21	21	100	MTT formed/activated
c.	MSC formed/activated	21	21	21	21	100	MSC formed/activated
d.	BLGU representatives participated/trained in preparation of CIP/CAP	65	65	65	16	24.62	
e.	Municipal Engineer, MPDO, MAO or MSWDO provided technical assistance and/or supervision to SPs, where appropriate	195	65	130	0	0	
f.	Joint Inspectorate Team (JIT) inspected subprojects	65	65	65	20	31	Cycle 1 SPs completed (Year 1)
4.5	Percentage of subprojects delivered (implemented) on time by BDA				0		
a.	POs subproject proposals acted upon by BDA for final approval in a timely manner	195	65	130	28	14	BCVs subproject proposals for Year 1
b.	Subprojects constructed in compliance with the technical design on the SPP	195	65	130	21	11	Cycle 1 SPs completed (Year 1)
c.	Subprojects meet technical design standards	195	65	130	21	11	Cycle 1 SPs completed (Year 1)
4.6	Reports delivered on time				0		
a.	Regular monthly reports delivered on time by BDA (narrative and financial)	36	12	24	26	72.22	RMO Monthly Reports submitted on time (every 1st working day of the succeeding month)
b.	Regular quarterly reports delivered on time by BDA (narrative and financial)	12	4	8	1	8.33	CMO Quarterly Progress Reports submitted on time (every 15th working day of the succeeding month)
c.	Integrated Completion Report submitted on time (narrative and financial)	1	0	0	0	0	At the end of PPA4
4.7	15% average cost-sharing rate (as percentage of total subproject cost) received from LGUs				0		
a.	___ number of MLGUs contributing at least the required counterpart of subproject cost	21	21	21	2	10	In Brgy. Balintad, Munai, LDN
4.8	Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed				0		
a.	No. of cases received through the GRS				20		1 Type A, 1 Type C, and 1 Type D
b.	No. of cases resolved through the GRS				20		All grievances were resolved

Annex 1: Intermediate Results... (continued)

No.	Targets / Indicators	PPA4 Target	Annual Target 2012-2013	Annual Target 2013-2014	Total Accomplished (as of 31 December 2013)	% Accomplished (vs. PPA4 target)	Remarks
c. Average turnaround time to resolve complaints							Figures indicated are in Days
4.9	POs formed with Constitution and By-Laws formulated	65	65	65	29	45	
4.10	POs registered with SEC and other accredited organizations	65	65	65	16	25	
4.11	PO Bank Account opened	65	65	65	0	0	
4.12	Training sessions provided to POs/BCVs	1,040	585	975	209	20	
4.13	Number of PO/BCV members trained	1,625	1,625	1,625	2,309	142	
4.14	POs/BCVs conducted procurement process satisfactorily including canvass and onsite delivery of SP supplies and materials	65	65	65	23	35	
4.15	PO sustainability plans drafted	65	65	65	0	0	
4.16	PO capacity assessment conducted	3	1	2	0	0	
OUTPUT / OUTCOME 5: Improved sustainable livelihood opportunities (PLEDGE)							
5.1	Number of people receiving entrepreneurship training and support	720	360	720		0	
5.2	Number of those who receive entrepreneurship training and support who establish a new enterprise	360	180	360		0	
5.3	Number of people who receive employment skills training	685	343	685		0	
5.4	Number of those who receive employment skills training who secure wage employment	480	240	480		0	

Annex 2. Program Partnership Agreement 3 Assessment Summary of Findings

Background

The Mindanao Trust Fund Reconstruction and Development Program (MTF-RDP) aims to improve social and economic recovery in conflict-affected communities of Mindanao through activities that promote self-reliance, peace and good governance. Launched in 2006 as a multi-donor effort to promote peace and development in Mindanao, the program works primarily to build the capacity of the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the development arm of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) to achieve its mandate to participatively lead, manage and implement development projects.

The World Bank has entered into grant agreements with two Trust Fund Recipients (TFR) to operate as financial intermediaries and provide technical support to the BDA, which is in charge of daily operations on the ground. Program Partnership Agreements (PPA) between the Trust Fund Recipients and BDA detail the work and financial plan and respective roles and responsibilities for the program. PPA3, which ran from August 2010 to December 2011, included two major lines of operations: (i) a Community Driven Development (CDD) component; and (ii) a Community Driven Reconstruction (CDR) component. Under PPA3, the CDD component, which mobilizes communities to analyze development problems and identify priority projects to address these problems, covered 59 barangays. Meanwhile, the CDR component, which aims to improve livelihood opportunities via the provision of core shelters for internally displaced households, farming inputs and fishing tools, as well as development of community level infrastructure, covered 35 barangays under PPA3.

Impact Assessment of PPA3

Building on an internal assessment of the program by BDA and TFRs in late 2011, the MTF-RDP/PPA3 Assessment, conducted between April and June 2013, aimed to provide an in-depth understanding of issues emerging from PPA3 program implementation, to capture related lessons-learned, and to provide a series of recommendations on application of project procedures and guidelines. In this regard, the assessment objectives were to: (i) assess socio-economic conditions in target barangays and the extent to which sub-projects were able to respond to the needs; (ii) assess the impact on social capital and community dynamics of the project selection cycle; (iii) assess the functionality of investments and sustainability of the people’s organizations (POs); (iv) assess the level of awareness of, and satisfaction with, the BDA and MTF-RDP; and (v) assess the economics and financial rates of return.

The Assessment covered a sample of 10 barangays of varying size across 6 regions, including 4 CDR barangays, and reflecting a mix of sub-project types. It was conducted through a mixed methodology of quantitative, qualitative and financial/economic assessments. A Rapid Beneficiary Survey (RBS) of 1,620 households, randomly sampled in CDD barangays and targeting direct beneficiaries in CDR barangays provided a broad overview on development priorities, changes in socio-economic conditions and knowledge/satisfaction with the program. These findings were supplemented with qualitative outputs of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with key representative social groups (women, men, PO members, and barangay officials) and Key Informant Interviews (KII) with targeted individuals (Barangay Captain, Municipal LGU counterparts, and vulnerable sectors). Meanwhile, an assessment of the financial and economic rates of return (FRR / ERR) in 7 of the 10 assessment barangays provided an indication of the viability and sustainability of the sub-projects implemented. Finally, the findings were deepened through case studies in 5 of the project process and outcomes assessment barangays.

Main Findings

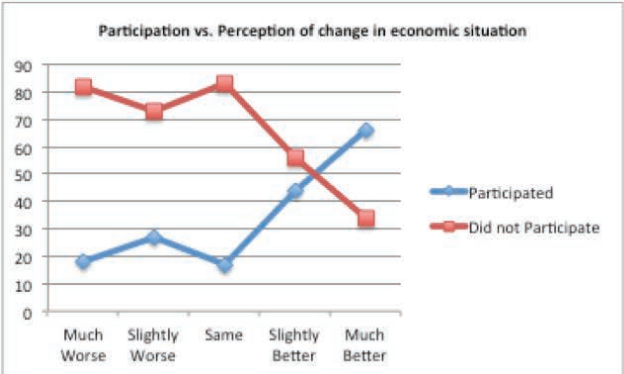
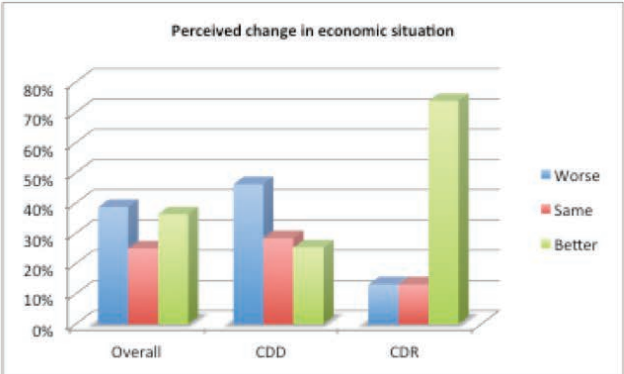
Socio-economic Recovery and Satisfaction with MTF-RDP

Respondents in both CDD and CDR barangays reported the same top development priorities and variation across income was limited. However, top-ranked development needs do not always align with MTF-RDP sub-projects.

Top-ranked development priorities	Most common PPA3 sub-projects
Alternative livelihoods & employment	Community learning centers
Capital for business	Access roads
Agricultural inputs & post-harvest facilities	Water supply and sanitation
Health facilities and medication	Agriculture & post-harvest facilities

Nevertheless, over 86% of respondents reported that sub-projects met community needs and satisfaction levels with MTF-RDP were approximately 70% in CDD barangays and 90% in CDR barangays. Respondents in the CDD communities were selected randomly, whereas in CDR communities the respondents were purposively selected to target direct beneficiaries. This explains many of the differences between CDD and CDR sites. Meanwhile, while only 76% of recipients of Community Learning Centers (CLC) reported alignment of priorities and sub-projects, their average satisfaction with MTF-RDP was the second highest of CDD barangays at 82% pointing to the social cohesion benefits of a CLC.

Overall reported perceptions on change in economic situation vary considerably and are difficult to interpret given the absence of a control area and multiple exogenous factors, including instances of violent conflict as well as natural disasters.



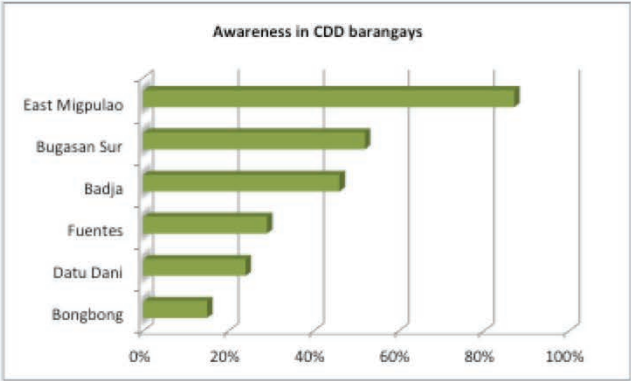
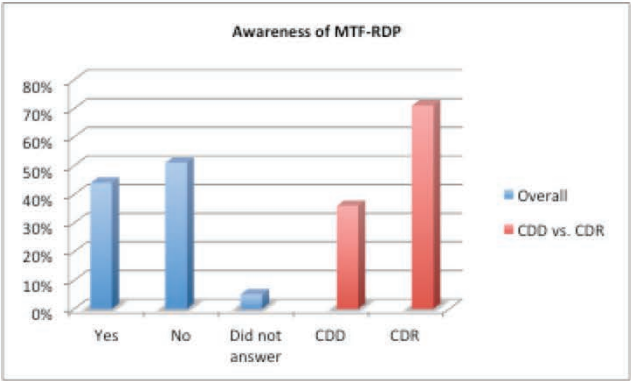
As the charts above show, there is a high level of correlation between participation in MTF-RDP and perceived changes in economic situation. In CDR barangays, there also appears to be a high correlation between sub-project type and the difference in perceived economic situation with farming implements responsible for the biggest change in economic perceptions, followed by fishing inputs, core shelters, handicraft aids and farming inputs.

Awareness of MTF-RDP and BDA performance

While a majority of respondents recall a project being implemented in their barangay, awareness of MTF-RDP is moderate and varies greatly both across and within barangay type (CDD vs. CDR).

The relatively low awareness of MTF-RDP, meanwhile, is juxtaposed to the relatively high association of development projects with BDA. Though close to 75% of respondents identified BDA as being responsible for the development project implemented in their barangay, only about half of respondents could say what BDA stands for. Awareness levels varied hugely across surveyed barangays, suggesting variances in the quality of community facilitation and levels of support from local leaders.

Consistent with the findings above, information about project implementation was generally low in CDD barangays, with 68% of residents reporting they had little information about the MTF-RDP project and its progress, while that figure was closer to 80% in CDR barangays. There was little difference when disaggregating these results within barangays, even in target *puroks*. This is also reflected in the rating of PO performance, as reflected in the tables above where



Barangay	Rating of PO operations & maintenance (CDR)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Liong (n=157)	10.2%	2.5%	7.0%	50.3%	29.9%
Talao (n=18)	27.8%	5.6%	5.6%	11.1%	50.0%
Tangclao (n=23)	30.4%	4.3%	13.0%	8.7%	43.5%
Balanakan (n=94)	23.4%	9.6%	38.3%	12.8%	16.0%
Total	17.1%	5.1%	17.5%	32.5%	27.7%

Barangay	Rating of PO operations & maintenance (CDD)				
	1	2	3	4	5
East Migpulao (n=130)	-	-	7.7%	37.7%	54.6%
Fuentes (n=125)	10.4%	0.8%	20.8%	14.4%	53.6%
Bongbong (n=37)	5.4%	-	32.4%	37.8%	24.3%
Bugasan Sur (n=202)	12.9%	9.4%	32.2%	43.6%	2.0%
Badja (n=116)	1.7%	12.9%	41.4%	22.4%	21.6%
Datu Dani (n=108)	6.5%	5.6%	54.6%	15.7%	17.6%
Total	7.0%	5.7%	30.6%	29.5%	27.2%

a higher score reflects greater satisfaction.¹ Based on evidence from the qualitative portion of the assessment, the consistently high levels recorded for barangay East Migpulao are associated with the commitment and pro-activeness of the barangay captain to ensure the MTF-RDP process was as inclusive as possible.

Social Capital, Community Dynamics and Trust

While MTF-RDP sub-projects are targeted at address socio-economic deficits, the project selection cycle itself is designed to build social capital, encourage social cohesion and develop trust by empowering communities. As with the findings above, participation rates varied significantly in CDD barangays but are generally well below the target rate of 60%.

Further disaggregating the data shows that participation rates tend to peak early in the project cycle, when priority needs and sub-projects are being identified, and then drop off gradually through project selection and implementation. Nevertheless, across the board, the assessment has raised questions on the quality of participation, as only 22% of respondents claimed their opinions were heard in the project selection cycle. This is reinforced by evidence that 53% of respondents do not know how decisions were made in project selection. The key decision makers identified by respondents overall in the project selection cycle were: (i) BDA (55%); (ii) Community (46%); (iii) PO (27%); and (iv) Barangay Chair (27%). Below this is broken down by sub-component type.

¹ Barangays are sorted according to the combined percentage of score 4 & 5

Participation in CDD barangays

Barangay	Yes	No
East Migpulao	95%	5%
Badja	40%	60%
Bugasan Sur	37%	63%
Fuentes	12%	88%
Datu Dani	11%	89%
Bongbong	7%	93%
Total	28%	72%

Key Decision Makers

CDD	CDR
Community (59%)	BDA (79%)
BDA (42%)	Barangay Chair (24%)
PO (38%)	Community (22%)

CDD Sub-projects	Type of Good	Internal Rate of Return	
		Financial	Economic
Community Learning Center (CLC) <i>Bgy Bugasan, Maguindanao</i>	Club Good	IND	IND
Solar Dryer with Multi-Purpose Warehouse <i>Bgy Datu Dani, Sarangani</i>	Club Good	IND	IND
Coco Grill <i>Bgy Datu Danu, Sarangani</i>	Club Good	20.1%	32.0%
Water System (Level 2) <i>Bgy Bongbong, Compostela Valley</i>	Club Good	IND	39.5%
Mini Public Market <i>Bgy Fuentes, Compostela Valley</i>	Club Good	IND	57.2%
Overflow & Concrete Path <i>Bgy East Migpulao, Zamboanga del Sur</i>	Impure Public Good	IND	48.9%

Despite this, the assessment confirmed that sub-projects were well targeted, with 99% of respondents confirming there were no beneficiaries of CDR projects who should not have been included in the program. And, based on the qualitative evidence, satisfaction with MTF-RDP is associated with promised projects actually being implemented with continuous support from BDA. The delivery of the projects demonstrates to people that the MILF can be viewed as more than an organization for armed struggle, but a conduit of development assistance. The close partnership between BDA and the Barangay and Municipal Local Government Units also demonstrates the ability of the GPH and MILF to work together for prosperity and peace. Many respondents signaled their expectation that this would improve following the implementation of the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB), which confirms the importance of community driven development projects in building social cohesion, stability and a constituency for peace.

Economic and Financial Analysis

Financial and economic returns on the projects vary greatly across the type of sub-project implemented. While they tend to be higher in CDR barangays given that direct livelihoods inputs have an easily quantifiable and tangible return, the unquantifiable social benefits in CDD barangays are significant. Computing rates of return is complicated by lack of data, unquantifiable benefits and single production cycles in certain cases.

Five of the six CDD sub-projects analyzed have indeterminate Financial Rate of Return (FRR) as their financial benefits are difficult to quantify since they benefit the community at large rather than individuals. Another four, meanwhile, have positive Economic Rates of Return (ERR) and are economically viable based on a 12% hurdle rate as adopted by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The two projects that are deemed both financially and economically unviable are a community learning center and a solar dryer with multi-purpose warehouse. The interpretation of this should be carefully considered, as both facilities provide significant unquantifiable social benefits to the recipient barangays (for example *rido* settlement and community events in the CLC, use of excess capacity in the multi-purpose warehouse to conduct school) that further build social cohesion.

For CDR barangays, sub-projects are either durable goods (core shelters, hydro tiller, latrine) or consumable goods with a single cycle of production. The analysis found that most durable goods had a high ERR, either by increasing long term productivity through the provision of hydro tillers, or through the health externalities of latrines. For core shelters, as a purely social good supporting the return of displaced families, benefits are difficult to quantify. The analysis, however, did find big variations in per-unit cost requiring the need for further investigation to understand the drivers of cost in these barangays.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Overall, the assessment of PPA3 found a positive impact of the MTF-RDP. As expected, evidence suggests a correlation between participation in the project selection cycle and satisfaction with the sub-project implemented. While no group reported feeling excluded, evidence from one of the sample barangays shows that the barangay leadership, in particular the Chair, can significantly improve participation and satisfaction. Conducting a rapid social analysis at the beginning of the project selection cycle to identify and target groups that may otherwise find it difficult to participate can substantially improve the process. This allowed the scheduling of an increased number of smaller meetings in a variety of locations throughout the barangay ensuring that communication, transport costs, and competing household priorities do not act as obstacles to participation. Smaller meetings of identified focus groups without a hierarchical relationship also encourage greater participation and ownership.

The assessment found that in some cases the People's Organization (PO) responsible for managing the project and its finances in the barangay would have benefited from increased community stature. Where the PO was publicly acknowledged and engaged with by the barangay leadership, there was greater transparency and participatory processes in managing the project from the community. This increased the ownership and ultimately the sustainability of the project. Regular support from the BDA was also found to strengthen the PO and the outcome of the project.

These traits were all found in one of the sample barangays with a particularly engaged and pro-active barangay captain. Though the project selection cycle was significantly slower than in other barangays, and despite the project not fully achieving its intended objective, the participation and satisfaction rates with the project were significantly higher than in any other sampled barangay. This confirms the experiential learning and social cohesion benefits of the CDD process and model.

The assessment “scorecard” below summarizes the findings.

Key Indicators	Result	Comments
Social Capital / Community Dynamics		
Decision-making process	Neutral / Negative	Community main decision maker, but BDA/PO influential
Targeting	Positive	99% reported no inclusion error
Information on project	Negative	Limited information, particularly on budget
Participation	Negative	Too few involved in meetings / decision
GPH/MILF Partnership	Positive	Enhanced perception of partnership
Barangay Institutions		
PO performance on O&M	Positive	Most respondents satisfied / highly satisfied
Sub-project / PO functionality	Positive	All functional 12 months after completion
Awareness and Satisfaction		
Awareness of MTF-RDP / BDA	Neutral / Negative	Linked to low participation
Satisfaction with project	Neutral	High satisfaction, but issues with process
Economic		
Economic Rate of Return	Neutral / Positive	Overall acceptable, varies by sub-project type
Perceived economic impact	Neutral	Overall limited but high for those participating. Results need careful interpretation

Annex 3: List of Barangays implemented with SPs for PPA4 and number of SPs implemented

REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Number of SP implemented
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Laolao	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Midpandacan	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Tonggol	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Kabuntalan	Ganta	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Kabuntalan	Maitong	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Kabuntalan	Matlak	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	South Upi	Pandan	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	South Upi	Pilar	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	South Upi	Romongaob	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Sultan Sa Barongis	Darampua	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Sultan Sa Barongis	Kulambog	1
Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Sultan Sa Barongis	Masulot	1
Central Mindanao	North Cotabato	Midsayap	Macasendeg	1
Central Mindanao	North Cotabato	Midsayap	Rangaban	1
Central Mindanao	North Cotabato	Midsayap	Tugal	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Norte	Munai	Balintad	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Butig	Dilabayan	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Butig	Samer	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Lumbatan	Buad	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Lumbatan	Dalama	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Lumbatan	Poblacion	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Piagapo	Mamaanun	1
Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Piagapo	Mentring	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF SUBPROJECTS IMPLEMENTED				23

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed from Pilot to PPA4 (as of 31 December 2013)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PILOT	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Matanog	Sapad	* Level 2 Water System 13 units Coco-Pugon	CBI	Water System
						CBI	Coco Pugon/Grill
	Davao	Davao Oriental	Tarragona	Lucatan	* Concrete Box Culvert	CBI	Box Culvert
					Community and Livelihood Center (CLC)	CBI	Community Center
	Ranaw	Lanao del Norte	Baloi	Pacalundo	* Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Community and Livelihood Center (CLC)	CBI	Community Center
	Southern Mindanao	Sultan Kudarat	Palimbang	Malisbong	* 5 – units Communal Toilets	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					2 units solar driers and warehouses	CBI	Solar Drier
	Zamboanga-Basilan	Basilan	Tipo-tipo	Baguidan	Community and Livelihood Center (CLC)	CBI	Community Center
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
PPA1 - 2A	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Datu Odin Sinsuat	Labungan	Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
			Gen. SK Pendatun	Badak	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		North Cotabato	Pagalungan	Buliok	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Solar Drier with Multi Purpose Center	CBI	Solar Drier
	Davao	Compostela Valley	Pantukan	Tambongan	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					* Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
		Davao del Sur	Sta. Cruz	Inawayan	Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Ranaw	Lanao del Norte	Butig	Poctan	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					* Community Health Center	CBI	Health Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Sarangani	Maasim	Pananag	Community &Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
PPA1 - 2B	Southern Mindanao	South Cotabato	Polomolok	Koronadal Proper	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
		Basilan	Sumisip	Pamatsaken	Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					1-Solar Drier and Warehouse	CBI	Solar Drier with Warehouse
	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay	Kabasaran	Canacan	* Concrete Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Zamboanga del Norte	Sirawai	Sipakit	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
	Davao	Davao del Norte	Maco	Pangi	Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					13 units Level 1 Water Facilities	CBI	Water System
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Davao del Sur	Fishing Village	Nusa	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
PPA2	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Sultan Kudarat	Pigcalagan	Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					1-unit Solar Drier	CBI	Solar Drier
		North Cotabato	Carmen	Manarapan	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Davao	Davao del Norte	Asuncion	Canatan	Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					13 units Level 1 Water Facilities	CBI	Water System
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Davao del Sur	Balindong	Nusa	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Calanogas	Panggao a Lupa	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Sarangani	Kiamba	Lagundi	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Zamboanga-Basilan	South Cotabato	Tupi	Bunao	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Basilan	Mohamad Ajul	Tuburan Proper	Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
PPA1 - 2B	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay	Naga	Titay	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
		Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Badak	Solar Drier on Grade	CBI	Solar Drier
					Com. Health Center	CBI	Health Center
	Central Mindanao	North Cotabato	Carmen	Magatos	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
					Solar Drier	CBI	Solar Drier
					Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
		Sultan Kudarat	Isulan	Laguilayan	Warehouse	CBI	Warehouse
					Warehouse	CBI	Warehouse
					Warehouse	CBI	Warehouse

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA1 - 2B	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	Madia	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
		North Cotabato	Carmen	Manarapan	1-unit Solar Drier	CBI	Solar Drier
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Davao	Compostela Valley	Maco	Pangi	Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
					13 units Level 1 Water Facilities	CBI	Water System
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Davao del Norte	Tagum City	Liboganon	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Butig	Sandab	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Sarangani	Kiamba	Lagundi	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
	Southern Mindanao	South Cotabato	Tupi	Bunao	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
		Basilan	Mohamad Ajul	Tuburan Proper	Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
PPA2	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga Sibugay	Naga	Titay	Community & Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
					Level 2 Water System	CBI	Water System
		Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Badak	Solar Drier on Grade	CBI	Solar Drier
					Com. Health Center	CBI	Health Center
	Central Mindanao	North Cotabato	Carmen	Magatos	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
					Solar Drier	CBI	Solar Drier
					Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
		Sultan Kudarat	Isulan	Laguilayan	Warehouse	CBI	Warehouse
					Warehouse	CBI	Warehouse
					Warehouse	CBI	Warehouse

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA2	Davao	Compostela Valley	Mabini	Cuambog	Com.&Learning Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
			Maco	Pangi	Water Sup. Sys. L2	CBI	Water System
		Davao del Norte	Asuncion	Canatan	Electrification	CBI	Electrification
			Tagum City	Liboganon	Steel Water Tanks	CBI	Water System
	Ranaw	Davao del Sur	Malita	Fishing Village	Electrification	CBI	Electrification
			Banay-banay	Piso	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
		Lanao del Sur	Butig	Sandab	Com. Peace Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
			Lumba Bayabao	Sunggod	Com. Livelihood Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
			Marawi City	Tolali	Com. Peace Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
			Mulondo	Dimarao	Com. Livelihood Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
		Sarangani	Pualas	Maligo	Com. Livelihood Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
			Kiamba	Lagundi	Coco Pugon	CBI	Coco Pugon/Grill
			Maasim	Pananag	Com. Trading Cntr.	CBI	Trading Center
			Maitum	Pinol	Solar Drier w/ W	CBI	Solar Drier with Warehouse
PPA2	Southern Mindanao	South Cotabato	Malapatan	Sapu Masla	Water Sup. Sys. L2	CBI	Water System
			Polomolok	Koronadal Proper	Solar Drier w/ Shed	CBI	Solar Drier
		Sultan Kudarat	Tupi	Bunao	Water Sup. Sys. L2	CBI	Water System
			Palimbang	Kabuling	Solar Drier w/ MPW	CBI	Solar Drier
	Zamboanga-Basilan	Basilan	Lamitan	Kraan	Coco Grilles	CBI	Coco Pugon/Grill
				Baas	Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
			Mohamad Ajul	Balagtasan	Com. Learning Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
				Tuburan Proper	Tire Path Extension	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
		Zamboanga del Norte	Sumisip	Sapah Bulak	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
			Tipo-tipo	Tipo-tipo Proper	Com. Learning Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
			Salug	Mucas	School Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
			Siocon	Matiag	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Sur	Lapuyan	Pampang	Foot Bridge	CBI	Foot Bridge
			Alicia	Gulayon	Com. Livelihood Cntr.	CBI	Community Center
		Zamboanga Sibugay	Naga	Kaliantana	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
				Mamagon	Water Supply Sys.	CBI	Water System
PPA3-CDD	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Cotabato City	Brgy. Bagua Mother	Community Store	IGP	Community Store
					Construction of 2-Storey Multi-Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
				Brgy. RH 3	Construction of Concrete Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Community Store for Urban IDPs	IGP	Community Store
		North Cotabato	Midsayap	Poblacion 7	Construction of One (1) Unit Community Market Center	CBI	Trading Center
					Community Tailoring	IGP	Community Store
				Poblacion Mother	Ulangigay Bigasan Store for Urban IDPs	IGP	Community Store
					Construction of Multi Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
		Sultan Kudarat	Lambayong	Poblacion	Construction of Jet Pump Water System	CBI	Water System
					DAMPA Community Store	IGP	Community Store
				Poblacion	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Six Units Artesian Deep Well	CBI	Water System
	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Sumakubay	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Bugasan Sur	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Pagalungan	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
		North Cotabato	Carmen	Narra	Construction of 7 Units Artesian Deep Well (Level II)	CBI	Water System
				Pibpulan	Construction of 6 Units Artesian Deep Well (Level 2) Water Supply System	CBI	Water System
				Kabacan	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
		Sultan Kudarat	Lambayong	Poblacion	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
UIPD	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Cotabato City	Brgy. Bagua Mother	Community Store	IGP	Community Store
					Construction of 2-Storey Multi-Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
				Brgy. RH 3	Construction of Concrete Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Community Store for Urban IDPs	IGP	Community Store
		North Cotabato	Midsayap	Poblacion 7	Construction of One (1) Unit Community Market Center	CBI	Trading Center
					Community Tailoring	IGP	Community Store
				Poblacion Mother	Ulangigay Bigasan Store for Urban IDPs	IGP	Community Store
					Construction of Multi Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
		Sultan Kudarat	Lambayong	Poblacion	Construction of Jet Pump Water System	CBI	Water System
					DAMPA Community Store	IGP	Community Store
				Poblacion	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Six Units Artesian Deep Well	CBI	Water System
PPA3-CDD	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Sumakubay	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Bugasan Sur	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Pagalungan	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
		North Cotabato	Carmen	Narra	Construction of 7 Units Artesian Deep Well (Level II)	CBI	Water System
				Pibpulan	Construction of 6 Units Artesian Deep Well (Level 2) Water Supply System	CBI	Water System
				Kabacan	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
		Sultan Kudarat	Lambayong	Poblacion	Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Construction of One Unit Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA3-CDD	Davao	Compostela Valley	Pantukan	Fuentes	Construction of Mini Public Market	CBI	Trading Center
				Napnapan	Water System (Spring Development)	CBI	Water System
		Davao Oriental	Tarragona	Bongbong	Water System Level II	CBI	Water System
					Water System Level II	CBI	Water System
				Cabagayan	Overflow Concrete	CBI	Box Culvert
	Lanao del Norte		Baloi	Limot	Reinforce Concrete Box Culvert	CBI	Box Culvert
				Tomoaong	Water System Level 2	CBI	Water System
				Bulao	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Big Banislon	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
			Binidayan	Poblacion	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Concrete Catwalk	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
				Coloyan	Concrete Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
				Wago	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Pagayawan	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
		Lanao del Sur	Maguing	Dilimbayan	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Poona Marantao	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Buadlasa	Community Peace Center	CBI	Community Center
				Unda Dayawan	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Campong Talao	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
	Southern Mindanao	Sarangani	Glan	Taluva	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					6 Units Coco Grills	CBI	Coco Pugon/Grill
			Kiamba	Datu Dani	Construction of Solar Drier with Multi-Purpose Warehouse	CBI	Solar Drier with Warehouse
					Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
			Maasim	Kanalo Lumatil	Multi-Purpose Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
			Maitum	Maguling	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Sapu Padidu Tuyan	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
			Polomolok	Sumbakil	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Community Livelihood and Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
	South Cotabato		Tupi	Palian	Solar Drier on Grade with Multi Purpose Warehouse	CBI	Solar Drier with Warehouse
					Community Learning and Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
				Lumitan	Solar Drier with Multi Purpose Building	CBI	Solar Drier with Warehouse

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed.... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA3-CDD	Zamboanga-Basilan	Basilan	Akbar	Upper Bato-bato	Public Market	CBI	Trading Center
				Cambug	Concrete Pavement	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
			Al-Barkah		Multi-Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
				Kailih	Multi-Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
					Overflow Structure and Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
			Linuan		Multi-Purpose Building	CBI	Community Center
					Water System	CBI	Water System
				Languyan	Water System Level II	CBI	Water System
			Lamitan	Balagtasan	Water System (Deep Well)	CBI	Water System
				Lukbait	Water System (Deep Well)	CBI	Water System
			Tipo-tipo	Badja	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Over Flow Structure and Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
			Ungkaya Pukan	Sungkayot	Community Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
			Salug	Mucas	Water System Level II	CBI	Water System
			Siocon	S. Arabi	Construction of Community and Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
	Zamboanga Peninsula	Zamboanga del Norte	Sirawai	Pulang Lupa	Community and Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
					Construction of Community and Livelihood Center (Open Type)	CBI	Community Center
			Dinas	Benuatan	Construction of Concrete Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
				East Migpulao	Water System Level 2	CBI	Water System
			Labangan	Upper Campo Islam	Water System Level II	CBI	Water System
				Lenok Madalum	Multi Purpose Concrete Pavement	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
		Zamboanga del Sur	Lapuyan	Pampang	Construction of Community and Livelihood Center (Open Type)	CBI	Community Center
				Bubual	Construction of DX Line Extension	CBI	Electrification
			Alicia	Gulayon	Construction of Community and Learning Center	CBI	Community Center
				Naga-naga	Construction of Community and Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
			Kabasalan	Salipyasin	Construction of Community and Livelihood Center	CBI	Community Center
				Poblacion Muslim	Community and Learning Center	CBI	Community Center

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA3-CDD	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Datu Piang	Balanaken	11 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI[1] (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm Inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs
					Fishing Tools (fish nets, poly nets and bancas)	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
					IGP (Vegetable Gardening)	IGP	Vegetable gardening
					IGP[2] (mat & handy craft materials)	IGP	Handicraft materials
					Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm Inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs
		Duaminanga		Balong	Fishing Tools (fishnets and bancas)	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
					IGP (Vegetable Gardening)	IGP	Vegetable gardening
					Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs
					Fishing Tools (fish nets, poly nets, talik and bancas)	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
					IGP (mat weaving/handy craft materials)	IGP	Handicraft materials
					IGP (Vegetable Gardening)	IGP	Vegetable gardening
				Liong	17 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs
					Fishing Tools (fish nets, poly nets, talik and bancas)	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
					IGP (mat weaving/handy craft materials)	IGP	Handicraft materials
					IGP (Vegetable Gardening)	IGP	Vegetable gardening
					Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA3-CDR	Ranaw	Lanao del Norte	Munai	Masigay	Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm Inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs
					Fishing Tools (fish nets and bancas)	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
					IGP (Vegetable Gardening)	IGP	Vegetable gardening
				Montay	Agri Machineries (power tillers or commonly called turtle / bao-bao and irrigation pumps)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
					CBI (latrines / hand pumps)	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
					Farm Inputs (fertilizers, rice seeds, and knapsack sprayers)	IGP	Farm inputs
					Fishing Tools (poly nets and fish nets)	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
					IGP (Vegetable Gardening)	IGP	Vegetable gardening
					Potable Water System - Spring Development Level II	CBI	Water System
					Potable Water System - Spring Development Level II	CBI	Water System
					Draft Animals (carabaos)	IGP	Livestock
					Potable Water System - Spring Development Level II	CBI	Water System
				Poona Piagapo	12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					Draft Animals (cows)	IGP	Livestock
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					2 units of Hand Pump	CBI	Water System
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					12 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA3-CDR	Ranaw	Lanao del Sur	Calanogas	Bubonga Ranaw	Draft Animals (cows)	IGP	Livestock
				Panggao a Lupa	1-unit Public Toilet Farm Inputs (fertilizers)	CBI IGP	Latrines/Toilets Farm inputs
				Bansayan	Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
				Kalungunan	1 unit of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					4 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					Farm Inputs (fertilizers)	IGP	Farm inputs
				Lininding	1 unit of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					Draft Animals (carabaos)	IGP	Livestock
			Piagapo	Palacat	Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
				Talao	23 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					3 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
			Taporug	2 units of Core Shelter	Shelter	Shelter	Core Shelter
					Farm Inputs (fertilizers)	IGP	Farm inputs
				Udalo	Tire Path	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
					Draft Animals (cows)	IGP	Livestock
			Pualas	Yaran	Draft Animals (cows)	IGP	Livestock

Annex 4: List of Subprojects implemented/completed... (continued)

PPA	REGION	Province	Municipality	Barangay	Project Title	Category	Type
PPA4	Central Mindanao	Maguindanao	Gen. SK Pendatun	Laolao	Provision of Agri-Facility (3 Units of Hydro Tiller)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Midpandacan	Provision of 36 Units Polynet (#7)/ Farm Machineries (4 Units of Hydro Tiller)	IGP	Agri-Machineries and Fishing tools
				Tonggol	Provision of Hydro Tiller (Kulig-ig)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
			Kabuntalan	Ganta	Construction of 10 Units Toilet Facilities	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
				Maitong	Provision of Agri-Machineries (Hydro tiller and Irrigation Pump)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Matilak	Provision of Farm Machineries	IGP	Agri-Machineries
			South Upi	Pandan	Provision of Post Harvest Facilities - 9 Units Corn Sheller (Travelling Sheller)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Pilar	Provision of Post Harvest Facility (Single Drum Corn Sheller with 12 HP Motor)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Romongaob	Provision of Post Harvest Facility (Single Drum Corn Sheller with 12 HP Motor)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
			Sultan Sa Barongis	Darampua	Provision of Fishing Facilities (32 Unites Polynet (#7) & 60 Units Polynet (#6))	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
				Kulambog	Provision of Farm Machineries on 8-Units Hydro Tiller (Kulig-ig)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Masulot	Provision of Agri-Facility (5 Units Tiller, 1 Unit Corn Sheller, 1 Unit Hauler)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Macasendeg	Provision of Fishing Facilities (291 Units Polynet 0.25 (#6.5))	IGP	Fishing tools/gears
			Midsayap	Rangaban	Provision of Post Harvest Facility (3 Units Hauler)	IGP	Agri-Machineries
				Tugal	Construction of 7-Units Toilet Facilities and Jetmatic Hand Pump	CBI	Latrines/Toilets
			Ranaw	Lanao del Norte	Munai	Construction of Solar Dryer	CBI
	Butig	Dilabayan			Construction of 300m Concrete Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
		Samer			Construction of Concrete Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway
	Lanao del Sur	Buad		Construction of 1 Unit Solar Dryer	CBI	Solar Drier	
		Dalama		Construction of 1 Unit Solar Dryer	CBI	Solar Drier	
		Poblacion		Construction of 2 Units Public Toilet	CBI	Latrines/Toilets	
	Piagapo	Mamaanun		Construction of Concrete Tire-Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway	
		Menting		Construction of Concrete Tire-Pathway	CBI	Tirepath/Pathway	

Annex 5: Counterparting for PPA4 Subprojects

Region	Province	Municipality	Barangay	SP Title	Proposed				Actual			
					SP Cost	MTF	MLGU	BLGU	PO/BCV	MLGU	BLGU	PO/BCV
CenMin	Maguindanao	GSKP	Lao-Lao	Provision of Agri-Facility (3 Units of Hydro Tiller)	345,272.55	300,237.00	30,023.70	9,007.11	6,004.74	3,000.00	4,500.00	4,000.00
			Midpandacan	Provision of 36 Units Polynet (#7)/Farm Machineries (4 Units of Hydro Tiller)	527,427.72	458,632.80	45,863.28	13,758.98	9,172.66	4,000.00	5,200.00	4,500.00
			Tonggol	Provision of Hydro Tiller (Kulig-lig)	348,967.50	303,450.00	30,345.00	9,103.50	6,069.00	2,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
			Ganta	Construction of 10 Units Toilet Facilities	310,237.95	267,033.00	28,803.30	8,640.99	5,760.66	2,000.00	7,500.00	5,500.00
		Kabuntalan	Maitong	Provision of Agri-Machineries (Hydro tiller and Irrigation Pump)	337,536.60	298,582.80	25,969.20	7,790.76	5,193.84	2,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00
			Matlak	Provision of Farm Machineries	343,982.25	299,115.00	29,911.50	8,973.45	5,982.30	2,000.00	8,500.00	5,000.00
		South Upi	Pandan	Provision of Post Harvest Facilities - 9 Units Corn Sheller (Travelling Sheller)	829,193.70	721,038.00	72,103.80	21,631.14	14,420.76	72,500.00	23,500.00	14,000.00
			Pilar	Provision of Post Harvest Facility (Single Drum Corn Sheller with 12 HP Motor)	650,545.80	565,692.00	56,569.20	16,970.76	11,313.84	12,000.00	17,500.00	9,500.00
		Sultan Sa Barongis	Romonggaob	Provision of Post Harvest Facility (Single Drum Corn Sheller with 12 HP Motor)	826,495.80	718,692.00	71,869.20	21,560.76	14,373.84	55,000.00	9,000.00	10,500.00
			Darampua	Provision of Fishing Facilities (32 Unites Polynet (#7) & 60 Units Polynet (#6))	863,935.46	751,250.40	75,125.04	22,537.51	15,022.51	10,000.00	6,000.00	5,200.00
			Kulambog	Provision of Farm Machineries on 8-Units Hydro Tiller (Kulig-lig)	619,578.60	538,764.00	53,876.40	16,162.92	10,775.28	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,500.00
			Masulot	Provision of Agri-Facility (5 Units Tiller, 1 Unit Corn Sheller, 1 Unit Hauler)	840,043.95	730,473.00	73,047.30	21,914.19	14,609.46	10,000.00	6,500.00	6,000.00
	North Cotabato	Macasendeg	Macasendeg	Provision of Fishing Facilities (291 Units Polynet 0.25 (#6.5))	349,114.12	303,577.50	30,357.75	9,107.32	6,071.55	2,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00
			Rangaban	Provision of Post Harvest Facility (3 Units Hauler)	412,133.55	358,377.00	35,837.70	10,751.31	7,167.54	2,000.00	5,000.00	4,500.00
		Tugal	Construction of 7-Units Toilet Facilities and Jetmatic Hand Pump	566,786.00	488,485.32	53,876.40	14,654.57	9,769.71	2,000.00	8,000.00	8,500.00	

Annex 6: Number of BCV Members for PPA4

Region	Province	Municipality	Barangay	# of Male BCV Members	# of Female BCV Members	Total
CenMin	Maguindanao	GSKP	Laolao	23	12	35
			Midpandacan	16	9	25
			Tonggol	22	2	24
		Kabuntalan	Ganta	17	6	23
			Maitong	21	5	26
			Matlak	20	9	29
		South Upi	Pandan	14	11	25
			Pilar	17	12	29
			Romongaob	21	10	31
		Sultan Sa Barongis	Darampua	21	8	29
			Kulambog	18	11	29
			Masulot	15	14	29
Davao	North Colabato	Midsayap	Macasendeg	21	14	35
			Rangaban	23	6	29
			Tugal	18	10	28
	Compostela Valley	Pantukan	Bongabong	15	9	24
			Kingking	13	17	30
			Magnaga	17	12	29
			Tagdangua	5	20	25
			Jovellar	11	14	25
	Davao Oriental	Tarragona	Maganda	11	14	25
			Ompao	7	19	26
			Tubaon	13	10	23
			Balintad	6	19	25
Ranaw	Lanao del Norte	Munai	North Cadulawan	22	3	25
			Tambo	17	8	25
			Cornatan	8	17	25
	Lanao del Sur	Poona Piagapo	Daramba	11	14	25
			Denaig	14	11	25
			Dilabayan	21	4	25
			Samer	7	23	30
	Lanao del Sur	Butig	Tiowi	22	4	26
			Buad	9	16	25
			Dalama	9	16	25
			Poblacion	17	8	25
Ranaw	Piagapo	Piagapo	Bualan	22	5	27
			Mamaanun	13	12	25
			Mentring	17	8	25

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching Provided for BDA

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	No. of Participants			
					Position	Male	Female	Total
1	Administrative and Finance 1st Orientation and Workshop	May 11 - 12, 2012	Apo View Hotel, Davao City	Develop and/or enhance capability of BDA admin and finance on administrative and financial management and learn or enhance skills on QuickBooks application	CMO Staff	3	3	6
					Regional FO	3	3	6
					Regional Admin Assistant	1	5	6
					RP	0	1	1
2	Refresher Session on Community Organizing &Thematic Mapping for the PM, Training Specialist, IDOs and CO Supervisors in PPA4	May 27 - 31, 2012	Malagos Garden Resort, Davao City	Review and enhance the needed capabilities of the R-IDOs/CO-Supervisors on community mobilization & planning onnectors and Dividers, Thematic Mapping, Action Planning Thematic Maps, and Monitoring and Evaluation using TMs.	R-IDO	6	0	6
					CO-Sup	4	2	6
					CMO Staff	4	1	5
					PTT	6	2	8
3	Community Organizer Training	June 20-25, 2012	Pacific Heights Hotel and Convention Center, Cotabato City	Phase 1 of the Capacitating Community Organizers on Community Driven Development that aims to strengthen COs understanding on the principles, concepts and terms of community organizing and development. The CO Supervisors and COs were oriented on the Steps 1-3 of the CDD cycle, Base Mapping and Thematic Mapping, and Monthly activity planning.	RP	2	0	2
					CO-Sup	4	2	6
					COs	17	4	21
					CMO Staff	3	2	5
4	Administrative and Finance 2nd Orientation and Workshop	June 22-23, 2012	Pacific Heights Hotel and Convention Center, Cotabato City	Strengthening the financial management and reporting skills across all BDA Finance Officers and Admin Assistants.	Regional IDOs	6	0	6
					PTT	6	3	9
					RP	1	0	1
					CMO Staff	3	3	6
5	Strengthening CMOs Internal Coordination & Communication System	July 29-30, 2012	BDA Central Management Office, Cotabato City	Provide a venue for discussion on clear guidelines and meaningful policies on the CMO operations and management. It aims to foster a working environment in which expectations for performance and procedures are clear, and there is equitable treatment of staff and efficient use of resources.	Regional FO	3	3	6
					Regional Admin Assistant	1	5	6
					Driver	6	0	6
					RP	2	6	8
6	RIE Orientation Workshop	August 3-8, 2012	El Bajada Hotel, Davao City	Develop and/or enhance the competencies of the participants in basic rural infrastructure engineering works needed for the efficient and effective performance of their roles and functions as RIEs.	CMO Staff (including drivers)	11	5	16
					OPMC	1	0	1
					CMO Staff	2	0	2
					Regional RIE	4	1	5
					RP	5	0	5

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching... (continued)

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	No. of Participants			
					Position	Male	Female	Total
7	M&E Training	September 27-28, 2012	The Pinnacle Hotel and Suites, Davao City	Review and enhance the capabilities of the PMEO, MISO, and RMEOs on monitoring and evaluation. The participants were oriented on basic concepts of monitoring and evaluation.	CMO Staff	2	2	4
					PMEC	0	1	1
					RMEO	5	1	6
					Regional IDO	6	0	6
					Regional RIE	5	1	6
8	Geo-Tagging Training	September 29-30, 2012	The Pinnacle Hotel and Suites, Davao City	Learn the Geo-Tagging Application as an additional monitoring tool	PTT	6	3	9
					CMO Staff	3	2	5
					Regional IDO	6	0	6
					Regional RIE	5	1	6
					RMEO	5	1	6
9	RMO Monthly Report Coaching	December 12-13, 2012	BDA Central Management Office, Cotabato City	RMO Monthly Report Coaching and Feedbacking with Regional IDOs and PMEOs	RP	1	0	1
					CMO Staff	4	1	5
					PMEC	0	1	1
					Regional IDO	5	0	5
					Regional PMEO	5	1	6
10	Autocad Coaching	December 26-31, 2012	BDA Central Management Office, Cotabato City	Coach RIEs (CenMin and Zambas) on Autocad Application	CMO Staff	1	0	1
					RIEs	2	0	2
11	Coaching on Performance Appraisal System (PAS) and Admin Forms		CenMin	Coach the Admin Assistant on the existing and new Admin forms and coach all Regional Staff on the forms and process of the Performance Appraisal System	Regional Staff	10	3	13
12	Coaching on Performance Appraisal System (PAS) and Admin Forms		SouthMin	Coach the Admin Assistant on the existing and new Admin forms and coach all Regional Staff on the forms and process of the Performance Appraisal System	Regional Staff	10	1	11
13	Coaching on Performance Appraisal System (PAS) and Admin Forms		Davao	Coach the Admin Assistant on the existing and new Admin forms and coach all Regional Staff on the forms and process of the Performance Appraisal System	Regional Staff	7	2	9
14	Coaching on Performance Appraisal System (PAS) and Admin Forms		ZamBas	Coach the Admin Assistant on the existing and new Admin forms and coach all Regional Staff on the forms and process of the Performance Appraisal System	Regional Staff	8	3	11
15	Coaching on Performance Appraisal System (PAS) and Admin Forms		ZamboPen	Coach the Admin Assistant on the existing and new Admin forms and coach all Regional Staff on the forms and process of the Performance Appraisal System	Regional Staff	7	4	11
16	Coaching on Performance Appraisal System (PAS) and Admin Forms		Ranaw	Coach the Admin Assistant on the existing and new Admin forms and coach all Regional Staff on the forms and process of the Performance Appraisal System	Regional Staff	10	3	13

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching... (continued)

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	Position	No. of Participants		
						Male	Female	Total
17	Coaching on Basic Leadership Training	June 12, 2013	RMO Southern Mindanao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the Basic Leadership Training for the community. The RMO staff were coached on how to conduct training, basic concepts of leadership, qualities of a good leader, duties and fuctions, and basic skills of a leader.	Regional Staff	5	1	6
18	Coaching on Basic Leadership Training	June 13, 2013	RMO Davao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the Basic Leadership Training for the community.	Regional Staff	5	0	5
19	Coaching on Financial Internal Control and QB	June 19-21, 2013	RMO Davao	The coaching focused on PVs, attachments of liquidations, SOE, cashbook and QuickBooks.	Finance Officer	0	1	1
20	Coaching on Basic Leadership Training	June 20, 2013	RMO ZamBas	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the Basic Leadership Training for the community.	Regional Staff	3	2	5
21	Coaching on Basic Leadership Training	June 22, 2013	RMO ZamboPen	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the Basic Leadership Training for the community.	Regional Staff	3	3	6
22	Coaching on Basic Leadership Training	June 24, 2013	RMO Ranaw	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the Basic Leadership Training for the community.	Regional Staff	7	1	8
23	Coaching on SP Management Training	July 1, 2013	RMO Davao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the SP Management Training for the community.	Regional Staff	5	0	5
24	Coaching on Admin Forms							
25	Coaching on SP Management Training	July 4, 2013	RMO Southern Mindanao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the SP Management Training for the community. The topics discussed were Introduction to Management and its 4 functions such as planning, organizing, leading and controlling. Monitoring & Evaluation was also included in the coaching.	Regional Staff	5	1	6
26	M & E Coaching on Forms	July 27-28, 2013	CMO Office	Coach the Regional M&E Officers on the monitoring matrices, IO Tracking Table, and M&E Monthly Report.	Regional Staff	5	1	6

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching... (continued)

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	Position	No. of Participants		
						Male	Female	Total
27	Coaching on Financial Management Procedures	31-Jul-13	RMO SouthMin	The coaching focused on Accounting records, internal audits, PCVs, PVs, JVs, cash receipts, establishment of petty cash fund, disbursements, purchases, safeguarding of capital and non-capital assets, and financial reporting.	Finance Officer	1	0	1
28	Coaching on Financial Management Procedures	2-Aug-13	RMO Davao	The coaching focused on Accounting records, internal audits, PCVs, PVs, JVs, cash receipts, establishment of petty cash fund, disbursements, purchases, safeguarding of capital and non-capital assets, and financial reporting.	Finance Officer	0	1	1
29	Coaching on Financial Management Procedures	4-Aug-13	RMO ZamBas	The coaching focused on Accounting records, internal audits, PCVs, PVs, JVs, cash receipts, establishment of petty cash fund, disbursements, purchases, safeguarding of capital and non-capital assets, and financial reporting.	Finance Officer	1	0	1
30	Coaching on Financial Management Procedures	5-Aug-13	RMO ZamboPen	The coaching focused on Accounting records, internal audits, PCVs, PVs, JVs, cash receipts, establishment of petty cash fund, disbursements, purchases, safeguarding of capital and non-capital assets, and financial reporting.	Finance Officer	1	0	1
31	Coaching on Financial Management Procedures	6-Aug-13	RMO Ranaw	The coaching focused on Accounting records, internal audits, PCVs, PVs, JVs, cash receipts, establishment of petty cash fund, disbursements, purchases, safeguarding of capital and non-capital assets, and financial reporting.	Finance Officer	0	1	1
32	Coaching on Financial Management Procedures	7-Aug-13	RMO CenMin	The coaching focused on Accounting records, internal audits, PCVs, PVs, JVs, cash receipts, establishment of petty cash fund, disbursements, purchases, safeguarding of capital and non-capital assets, and financial reporting.	Finance Officer	0	1	1
33	Administrative and Financial Management Refresher Training/ Workshop	August 14-16, 2013	The Pinnacle Hotel and Suites, Davao City	The training aims to refresh the participants with the technical know-how on administrative and financial management based on generally accepted principles and standards.	ED/PMO/RM	8	0	8
					IDO (CMO, Region)	6	0	6
					Admin (CMO, Region)	2	9	11
					Finance (CMO, Region)	5	7	12
					COS	1	0	1
					PMEO	0	1	1
					MISO	1	0	1
					TO	0	1	1
					RP	2	0	2
					OPMC	1	0	1

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching... (continued)

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	No. of Participants			
					Position	Male	Female	Total
34	CO Refresher Training	October 1-5, 2013	CFSI Center for Humanitarian Services, Rosales Street, Cotabato City	The training aims to refresh the skills of the community organizers for organizing, conflict management, decision making and on CDD steps. Among the major topics discussed were the basic principles of community organizing and its application to CDD cycle, review of steps 1-3 and the different activities in steps 4-6. Conflict Management was also included in the training.	CO	16	5	21
					COS	3	2	5
					R-IDO	2	0	2
					CMO staff	5	2	7
					PTT (CFSI, MinLand)	2	3	5
35	Community-based financial management and procurement training	October 9-11, 2013	RMO Davao	The coaching is focused on community-based financial management such as block grant disbursements and installments, account reports and forms, transaction supporting documents, audit arrangement, grounds for suspension and disallowances, community-based procurement topics such as definition of procurement, items to be procured, importance of procurement, principles that guide the procurement process and compositions of the procurement unit.	OPMC	1	0	1
					RP	0	1	1
					All staff; no manager	4	2	6
36	Coaching on PO formalization	October 11, 2013	RMO Davao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the PO formation/ formalization Training for the community.	Regional Staff	3	0	3
37	Coaching on FM and Procurement	October 11, 2013	RMO Davao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the FM and Procurement Training for the community.	Regional Staff	3	2	5
38	Coaching on PO formalization	October 22, 2013	RMO Southern Mindanao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the PO formation/ formalization Training for the community. Among the topics in the coaching were what is organization, PO roles and functions and how to formally organize the BCVs into People's Organization.	Regional Staff	5	0	5
39	Coaching on PO Leadership training	October 23, 2013	RMO Southern Mindanao	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the PO Leadership Training for the community.	Regional Staff	5	0	5
40	Coaching on QuickBooks, Financial Report and Cashbook	October 24-26, 2013	RMO SouthMin	The coaching focused on QuickBooks, financial report, reconciliation, and cashbook.	Finance Officer	1	0	1
41	Coaching on Business Planning	November 6, 2013	RMO ZamboPen	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the PO Leadership Training for the community.	Regional Staff	4	3	7

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching... (continued)

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	No. of Participants			
					Position	Male	Female	Total
42	Coaching on PO Leadership	November 5-6, 2013	RMO ZamBas	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to conduct the PO Leadership Training for the community. The topics were generally review of basic concepts of leadership and skills that PO officers and members need such as how to conduct meeting, communication, convening, networking, and time management.	Regional Staff	4	1	5
43	Coaching on FM and Procurement	November 5, 2013	RMO ZamBas	The Community Organizers together with other BDA staff in the region were coached on how to effectively conduct/facilitate the FM and Procurement Training for the community. The activity aimed at equipping the RMO staff especially the FO since they are tasked to conduct FM and Procurement training to BCVs.	Regional Staff	4	1	5
44	Coaching on Business Planning	November 9, 2013	RMO ZamBas	For Income Generating SPPs, an orientation to RMOs on Business Planning was done. The orientation aimed at equipping the RMO staff on Business Planning and apply it to their respective communities. The subprojects' feasibility was assessed through the said activity.	Regional Staff	4	2	6
45	Coaching on QuickBooks and Bank Reconciliation	20-Nov-13	RMO ZamboPen	The coaching focused on Quickbooks, bank reconciliation, and other financial documents.	Finance Officer	1	0	1
46	Coaching on QuickBooks and Bank Reconciliation	22-Nov-13	RMO ZamBas	The coaching focused on Quickbooks, bank reconciliation, and other financial documents.	Finance Officer	1	0	1
47	Community-based financial management and procurement training	Nov-13	RMO Zambas	The coaching is focused on community-based financial management such as block grant disbursements and installments, account reports and forms, transaction supporting documents, audit arrangement, grounds for suspension and disallowances, community-based procurement topics such as definition of procurement, items to be procured, importance of procurement, principles that guide the procurement process and compositions of the procurement unit.	All staff; no manager	6	3	9

Annex 7: List of Training and Coaching... (continued)

No.	Title of Training/Coaching	Date Conducted	Venue	Brief Description of the training topic	No. of Participants			
					Position	Male	Female	Total
48	Community-based financial management and procurement training	Nov-13	RMO SouthMin	The coaching is focused on community-based financial management such as block grant disbursements and installments, account reports and forms, transaction supporting documents, audit arrangement, grounds for suspension and disallowances, community-based procurement topics such as definition of procurement, items to be procured, importance of procurement, principles that guide the procurement process and compositions of the procurement unit.	All staff; no manager	5	4	9
49	Coaching on Financial Report	December 18-22, 2014	RMO SouthMin	The coaching focused on QuickBooks, bank reconciliation, tracking, variance report, and SOE.	Finance Officer	0	1	1
50	Administrative and Financial Management Enhancement Workshop	December 24-26, 2013	Al-Nor Hotel and Convention Center, Cotabato City	To promote a spirit of collaborative effort and unity, professional responsibility and leadership among staff to bring about effective and sustainable actions as part of the gargantuan quest towards sound and excellent financial management for the Bangsamoro Development Agency in particular and for the Bangsamoro people as a whole.	PMO/RM Admin (CMO, Region) Finance (CMO, Region) Driver Others (CMO staff, volunteers)	4 1 3 4 1	0 9 10 0 8	4 10 13 4 9

Annex 8. Summarized Findings of the PLEDGE Value Chains Analysis per Subsector

Banana (Cardava)

Significance/Strength:

- Dominant in the regions BDA serve (The regions account for 48% of total Phil production: Tops- Davao del Sur, North Cotabato, Lanao del Norte)
- Can contribute to marginalized population: grown in small farms, backyards, fast growing, min. expenses on inputs and maintenance
- Strong institutional support (govt and private): Banana cluster – one of the top prioritized industrial clusters in the nation with strong support from DTI/DA
- Can be sold as banana chips (export), banana cue (local market), fresh (to manila), other various products, etc.
- Almost all parts of banana can be utilized (fruits, flower, leaves, peels, etc.)

Market Outlook/Market Players:

- Export value of banana chips is increasing at 15% annually since 2009
- 25/35 banana chip exporters are located in Mindanao (21 in Davao), with 20-60ton/day capacities
- (Local market) banana cue is considered as most preferred street food, high demand

Challenges and Opportunities:

- Production efficiency of cardava in some areas is below national average: opportunities for production improvement
- Most of the chip exporters are operating below capacities due to lack of supplies
- Chip exporters are increasingly open to outsourcing first flying of chips and willing to provide technical and supply assistance (ex. oil)
- Viability of chips or street vendors of banana cues depend on supply base

Prospect for Intervention Options:

- Assistance to production of banana chip is ideal for cardava producing area near chip exporters or suppliers to exporters
- Product quality and productivity improvement though introduction of better agricultural practices
- Expand market: slowly introduce organic farming system (organic banana, production of organic fertilizers using wastes from banana)
- Strengthen horizontal relationship: collective bargaining, bulk procurement of inputs, organize vendors (for banana cues)
- Facilitate establishment: ex. community based common facilities such as first fry facilities for chips, community kichen for banana cues

Seaweed (Carageenan)

Significance/Strength:

- Strong push from gov/private for increased production: targeting 10,200ha additional farms/10% annual growth (BFAR, industry clusters/associations)
- 52% of the country's production come from the area BDA serves (Top: TawiTawi/Sulu, Zamb Sibugay, Maguindanao).
- Low initial capital investment, low barrier to entry, short-cycle required for production (35-40days)
- Can contribute to marginalized coastal communities where other economic activities are difficult, can mitigate over-fishing
- Intensive labor (for seedlings, planting, harvest, related activities such as banca operation, etc., exporter usually hire 400-500 pax)

Market Outlook/Market Player;

- Traded in Raw Dried Seaweeds (RDS), Alkali Treated Chips (ATC), (Semi) Refined Carrageenan (SRC/RC), Blended Products (thickening, gel, stabilizing agent in food, pharmaceutical products)
- Demand has been increasing avg 7-8% annual (used to be the top exporter, over-taken by Indonesia)
- There are 21 companies in Phil trading/exporting RDS currently.
- Zamboanga deals mostly RDC in smaller scales, while processed items are dominated by Cebu players, heavy layers of traders in between due to the size of unprocessed seaweed
- Some exporters export directly from the region (e.x. Sitangkai (Tawi-Tawi) Seaweed Exporters, established through a strong linkage with Cargill (the major importer) facilitated by CIDA/PDAP

Challenges and Opportunities:

- High price volatility
- Quality (gel strength) and cost competitiveness determine success in RDC market
- Lack of supply: Among 20 traders/exporters in Zamboanga only 4-6 survived. Processing companies in Cebu imports RDC from Indonesia to meet the production demand
- Indonesia is set to ban export of RDC, presenting both challenges and opportunities
- BFAR exploring the possibility of developing community-based ATC production

Prospect for Intervention Options:

- Establish communal/co-op nurseries to increase productivity through improved varieties
- Technical and Business skills improvement (business knowledge, good aquaculture/manufacture practices, cultivation and post-harvest practices, etc.)
- Creative Financing Mechanism (structuring advances, mitigating risks by providing/linking with safety nets)
- Facilitating in provision/identification of common-service facilities (ex. drier, etc.)

Coconut

Significance/Strength:

- Accounts for 30% of agricultural export, surpassing banana after 2010, covers 1/3 of arable agricultural land
- 46% of country's production comes from BDA service areas (top: Davao Oriental, Davao del Sur, Zamb-Norte)
- Various by-products; coconut oil (top export earner), desiccated coconut, non-traditional products (virgin coconut oil, coco sugar, coconut water, coco coir, etc.)
- Contribution to marginalized population: coconut farmers are among the poorest, due to low productivity and limited crop diversification in their farm
- Value addition are viable at community/household level (coco sugar, twining of coco coir, etc.)
- Strong institutional support from government and private sectors (Phil Coconut Authority, various business associations)
- Growth of the industry has significant impact to local economy - 303 enterprises, 530 buyers/traders/exporters, 4 coco oil millers, 12 coco based industry associations, 410,000 farmers/associations, 6 ARCs and cooperatives in the region
- Almost all parts of coconut can be utilized

Market Outlook/Market Player:

- Steady increase in demand of coconut and expanding markets of non-traditional products
- 7/12 desiccated coconut plants (w/ 50-100 workers) are in Davao (Largest producer, Franklin Baker, has a plant in Davao)
- 25/63 coconut oil mills in Mindanao, 9 of which are in Northern Mindanao,
- 11 coco coir plants in Davao Oriental –twining in nearby communities including Mati. (ex. Davao Oriental Coco Husk Social Enterprise received a processing plant, through MRDP)
- Coco sugar making are usually done in North Cotabato with community enterprise/women (possible with dwarf/hybrid)

Challenges and Opportunities:

- High price volatility
- Issues of copra- quality and cost competitiveness. Quality of copra depends of drying process
- Average capacity of oil mills are at 50-66% due to low supply of copra nationwide, while the world price is declining
- Due to lack of supplies, many processors of copra or coco fiber exporters (like Regwill Industries in Davao) are willing to partner with cooperatives/farmers by offering premium for volumes
- Market presents farmers/ groups with significant opportunities of linkages with exporters, processors of various products (e.x. GIZ, BASF, Cargill has launched development of certified coconut oil supply chains involving 2,500 coconut growers, also in partnership with Rain Forest Alliance)
- Philippines Coconut Association (PCA) plans to develop integrated (post harvest, processing for various products) plants nationwide including Zamboanga and Davao Oriental within 2 years, with capacity to process 5,000 nuts/day, with planned employment of 50-100 workers

Prospects for Intervention Options:

- Seedlings to achieve greater yield, replace old varieties with declining production volumes, etc.
- Training on good agricultural practices (to improve nut quality, yield, productivity)
- Promotion of inter-cropping to maximize the use of land and counter price shocks

- Horizontal collaboration (bulk procurement of inputs, consolidation of produce, organize groups to deliver credit and extension services)
- Upgrade along value chains by adding value; through facilitating establishing of/linking with community based coco sugar processing facility, dryer facilities for copra production, or linking with coir plant by targeting weaving

Cassava

Significance/Strength:

- A source of various animal feeds, starch and chips (for food processing paper, cardboard, plywood, textiles, pharmaceutical products, etc), ethanol production.
- 51% of country's cassava production are in the areas BDA serves (top: Lanao del Sur, BaSulTa, South Cot)
- Production in marginalized conditions is possible: tolerant of poor soil, drought, flexible harvest timing (can stay in soil long)
- Demand for cassava chips and granules for industrial purpose is wide, as it is used for various products.
- Labor intensive crop to harvest
- Can be consumed as staple food

Market Outlook/Market Player:

- LDS production supports Matling Flour Milling Cor (Malabang), another in Balabagan (where 6 post-harvest facilities are newly constructed through an ODA)
- BaSulTa production are catered to local consumptions/production of cassava related food items
- SOCKKASARGEN production supports requirements coming mainly from San Miguel Corp (SMC)
- Many cooperatives (ex. SIMC in South Cot, which received post harvest facilities from MRDP) that produce chips provide financial and technical assistance to farmers, buy raw material, dry/produce chip for industrial purposes
- As its use for animal feeds and livestock production increasing, the chips/granules production are expected to grow.
- Niche market of cassava chips snacks as healthy alternatives to fried chips

Challenges and Opportunities:

- High price volatility
- Lack of supply of cassava, low tariff on imported cassava are the main market constraints (starch end users prefer to purchase high quality, low price cassava starch from Thailand)
- Challenges in cassava production is limited post harvest equipment including dryers, planting materials of high yield varieties, and credit.
- SMC assembler programs actively look for partners to go into value adding at the farm level
- Opportunities for processing at communities - small scale enterprises (either near urban centers for food processing, or near processors)

Prospects of Intervention Options:

- Production quality improvement through introduction to improved varieties required by various markets, introduction of good agricultural practices, land preparation techniques.
- Skills on value additions – production of cassava grates (near cassava eating regions, producers of cassava delicacies), production of cassava chips (near SMC assemblers or with existing cooperatives), production of cassava products (in urban centers), explore possibilities of processing wet starch at community level to supply to starch processors.
- Promote horizontal relationship to improve cost-efficiency (increase bargaining power, bulk buying of inputs, supplying in volume to cooperatives/processors)

