

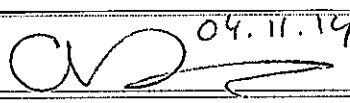


INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

**Typhoon BOPHA: Joint Response for Post Calamity  
Interventions, Local Resource-Based Employment  
Generation and Livelihood Recovery Interventions**

TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FINAL PROGRESS REPORT (FPR)

Basic Information	
Countries covered:	Philippines, Asia Pacific
Donor:	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Budget:	AUD 900,000 or USD 879,570
TC Symbol:	PHI/13/03/AUS
Administrative unit:	ILO Country Office for the Philippines
P&B Outcome:	Outcome 1 - Employment Promotion
DWCP outcome:	Increased employment creation using employment-intensive approaches in community works, and green works to reduce poverty and prepare for and respond to disasters  Increased resiliency of communities to disasters and climate change
Start date:	03 May 2013
End date:	30 September 2014

Reporting Information	
Report prepared by:	Jedel Ervin M. Tabamo
Report reviewed by:	Chris Donnges, EIIP, ROAP  <i>I have reviewed the classifications and agree they are a fair and accurate reflection of progress</i>  <div style="text-align: right;">             04.11.14            Reviewer initials: CD         </div>
Report approved by:	Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Director, ILO CO Manila  <i>I have reviewed the classifications and agree they are a fair and accurate reflection of progress</i>  <div style="text-align: right;">           Approver initials: LJJ         </div>

## Summary

The Project was granted to the International Labour Organization (ILO) in May 2013, several months after Typhoon Bopha (Pablo) devastated the three municipalities of Davao Oriental, namely Baganga, Cateel and Boston. The Project assisted the typhoon-affected families and communities in the municipalities of Cateel and Boston, Davao Oriental in recovering their livelihoods. Through the Project, affected households have increased access to income earning opportunities and improved livelihoods particularly in agriculture. The implementation of the Project demonstrated convergence with other United Nations (UN) agencies; it collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The Project generated short-term employment for 1 844 people or 9 220 families. 30 086 work days were generated through labour intensive and local resource approach. Agricultural inputs were given to 1 760 agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs), providing food and nutrition security to 8 800 families. While the component with the UNFPA, which was implemented by Child Alert Mindanao (CAM) covered 4 522 participants through 123 community sessions. The application of labour intensive and local resource base approach by the ILO led to 13 subcontracts benefitting 21 local organizations. This allowed local organizations learn of new technologies in which they can generate income, e.g. farmers were taught on reconstructive works (roads), so they may gain new skills apart from farming. The Department of Labor and Employment Regional Office XI (DOLE XI) had a separate contract focused on livelihood generation and enterprise development. Given the various interventions set out by the Project, 983 female beneficiaries (27 percent) of the 3 622 beneficiaries were supported by the ILO and FAO. On the other hand, 2 795 females and girls attended the community education sessions of CAM, which explained concepts on gender-based violence, human trafficking, protection and reporting mechanisms and structures, and pertinent laws upholding the rights of women and children.

Despite the achievements of the Project, it took time before implementation took off due to difficulties in recruiting qualified personnel that were willing to be relocated in the area for a year. Likewise, upon commencement of implementation, it was very challenging to capacitate local organizations that were subcontracted to implement subprojects. The procedure for community contracting required the Project team to provide technical assistance to local organizations from subproject development to post-implementation activities, which were addressed through on-site skills development and mentoring. Furthermore, it was also challenging to recruit local experts that were meant to provide technical backstop to the Project team such civil engineers, registered nurses, and agriculture technician or agriculturist. The impact of the typhoon forced skilled individuals to migrate to other areas, particularly to Davao City, which provided more income opportunities. The Project also dealt with the increases in operational costs due to adjustments in daily wages, price adjustment in premiums for social security and health coverage, and escalation of prices of personal protective gears and equipment and working tools. Lastly, as the Project was set out to implement subprojects with local partners in 2014, the two municipalities were flooded due to a low pressure area that destructed bridges and roads leading to inaccessibility of several target communities.

All throughout implementation, the Project collaborated with the national and regional government agencies and local government units (province and municipalities). At the start of implementation, the Project did an implementation planning workshop with the government-regional government agencies and local livelihood clusters of the province and municipalities. The collaboration with the public sector ranged from provision of technical assistance to local partners (community-based organizations, non-government organizations, cooperatives) to provision of either agricultural inputs or construction materials. This approach enabled the Project to support the reconstruction of critical communal infrastructures adopting climate resilient designs (e.g. irrigation canals, roads) and even led to the implementation of livelihood subprojects such as community-based chili production areas and lobster production facilities. The restoration of electricity in interior communities would not have been possible if not for the collaboration of the Project with the electric cooperative, national government, and local governments at the barangay level.

An immediate impact of the Project was its support to families through the wages earned by their member. The income derived from the implementation of subprojects were commonly utilized to procure food, particularly the rice, which was an expensive commodity in the locality. The Project was also successful in capacitating not only the workers, but also the management of supported local organizations. The development of new skills, mainly on construction works, pose other opportunities for former workers. Notably, there were several cases wherein some workers went to Haiyan-affected areas seeking employment. Local partners now have the basic project development and management competencies that can lead them towards new opportunities either with the public or private sector. Due to the collaboration of the Project with the government, several agencies like the Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Agrarian Reform, and National Irrigation Administration, among others have committed to have follow-thru subprojects to help local organizations sustain the initiatives which started with the Project. This was due to observations that completed DFAT-ILO subprojects were done exceeding project standards, community ownership of the project was very high, local counterparts were made available, and local organizations have demonstrated credibility in managing funds for the subproject. Lastly, apart from the potential incomes to be generated by communities due to new learnings, the Project facilitated better understanding of people on social protection coverage, labor standards (minimum wage policy), gender equity, occupational safety and health work standards, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Even government partners now have better appreciation for such as they have witnessed the benefits to people during the implementation of subprojects. On social security, several partners have signed a memorandum of agreement with the Social Security System (SSS) to institutionalize a daily saving scheme between and among its members ensuring continuity of premium payments. USD 521 311 was injected into the local economy through the payment of wages, procurement of personal protective gears/equipment, purchase of construction materials and other needed inputs, and conduct of Project activities in the localities.

## SECTION A: RESULTS ANALYSIS (Outputs, Immediate Objectives)

### 1. Outputs

Immediate Objective 1: To increase access to income earning opportunities and improved livelihoods (particularly in agriculture) for disaster affected households

Output weighting	Percent completion	Indicator targets (compare planned against actual)	Analysis of output delivery
<b>Output: 1.1 Rapid employment created through cash-for-work activities</b>			
25%	0%	<p>Planned: 1 000 workers (Female: 300; Male: 700) or 5 000 families Actual: 0 workers</p> <p>Planned: 15 000 work days Actual: 0 work days</p>	<p>Targets were unattained due to the delayed commencement of the Project. Unfortunately, despite efforts of the ILO CO Manila to hire a Project Manager, the various calamities that affected the country in 2013 (e.g. Bohol earthquake, Zamboanga Crisis) made it difficult to recruit a qualified officer. Likewise, the location of the Project also hindered qualified personnel to relocate in the area full time. By the time the Project commenced, the emergency response phase already culminated in the Project areas as declared by the National and Provincial Governments. Hence, targets for rapid employment were carried forward for the medium-term employment generation, which linked to former emergency response phase beneficiaries. The adjustment also allowed the Project to support the request of local governments in the implementation of its recovery subprojects such as on rehabilitation of communal infrastructures and implementation of livelihood subprojects.</p>
<b>Output: 1.2 Medium-term employment created through community contracting works in affected communities, particularly related to improvement of agriculture</b>			
25%	100%	<p>Planned: 1 000 workers (Female: 300; Male: 700) or 5 000 families Actual: 1 844 workers (Female: 491; Male: 1,353) or 9 220 families</p> <p>Planned: 15 000 work days Actual: 30 086 work days</p> <p>Planned: 14 communities with improved community assets Actual: 22 communities with improved community assets</p> <p>Planned: AUD 304 000 or USD 267 558 injected into the local economy Actual: AUD 592 368.58 or USD 521 311 injected into the local economy</p>	<p>The output exceeded targets. As reported by local partners, approximately 65 percent of the workers were former beneficiaries of the emergency response phase cash-for-work activities of other humanitarian assistance groups such as the United Nations Development Program, Plan International, and national and local governments, among others. The Project provided short-term employment to 27 percent of women. Notably, the actual involvement of women in the implementation of community subprojects is already considered a milestone given that families are accustomed to having men as the bread winner and doing hard work for their families.</p> <p>Even though the output exceeded targets, if to consider the inclusion of the target of Output 1.1, it falls short by 156 workers. The Project fell short due to adjustments of workers' wages, premium requirements of social protection agencies, and escalation of prices of construction materials and personal protective gears and equipment. These changes somehow affected the budget of the Project which computed expenditures at a lower rate. However, despite falling short of hitting the expected number of workers, the Project still generated the target work days and even exceeded it by a small margin.</p> <p>21 local associations have been contracted by the Project in Cateel and Boston. The subprojects of these associations ranged from livelihood generation, reconstructive works, and green works. Significantly also, the Project was instrumental in the restoration of electricity in the communities of Cateel and Boston. It supported retrieval of electrical posts and hardware, and continued with the installation of electrical lines to several</p>

			<p>communities. Climate resilient farming technologies, particularly Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) was introduced in the Project areas. These taught farmers on how to cultivate sloping lands and even prevent soil erosion. The technology also promoted natural farming which discouraged farmers from the usual 'slash and burn' or kaingin approach. Notably also, reconstructive works taught communities on how to rehabilitate communal infrastructures considering climate change. On top of the on-site skills development, all workers were also briefed on disaster risk reduction and management by the Project team. Concepts on disaster, climate change and vulnerability were explained to workers as part of their technical briefing.</p> <p>Apart from the local associations, the Project also collaborated with the Department of Labor and Employment Regional Office XI (DOLE XI). The partnership with the agency ventured into livelihood generation, namely helping far flung communities start-up a community-based chili enterprise. The collaboration with the DOLE brought other government agencies, particularly the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Science and Technology (DOST), and Philippine Army. It also demonstrated convergence with the Provincial and municipal governments that provided ground support-providing technical assistance to beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Output: 1.3 Livelihood clusters supported coordination and implementation of a medium to long-term livelihood recovery strategy</b>			
25%	100%	<p>Planned: 4 meetings with Provincial Livelihood Cluster Actual: 2 workshops with Provincial and Municipal Livelihood Cluster members; 4 meetings with the Provincial and Municipal Livelihood Cluster members</p>	<p>The Project convened the Livelihood Cluster, namely the Provincial and municipal clusters during the Implementation Planning Workshop on December 2013. This provided the venue for the Project to align its thrust with the priority sectors of the local government units. Likewise, this allowed the local government units to also understand the objectives and strategies of the Project.</p> <p>Apart from the said workshop, the Project also held several meetings with the Provincial and Municipal Livelihood Cluster focal persons. The interface of the Project with the livelihood clusters facilitated the provision of counterparts from the provincial and municipal government, e.g. chili inputs, construction materials, and technical assistance.</p> <p>As the Project formally closed, the local partners were introduced to the Provincial Livelihood Cluster focal person. This led to the realization of follow-through projects for local partners given the credibility they have demonstrated in implementing subprojects with the ILO.</p>
<b>Output: 1.4 Improved food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected households</b>			
25%	100%	<p>Planned: 1 000 agrarian reform beneficiaries or 5 000 families Actual: 1 760 agrarian reform beneficiaries or 8 800 families</p> <p>Planned: 640 bags (9 kilograms per bag) white corn Actual: 900 bags (9 kilograms per bag)</p> <p>Planned: 660 bags (20 kilograms per bag) certified rice seeds Actual: 860 bags (20 kilograms per bag)</p> <p>Planned: 3 520 packs of assorted vegetable (5 kinds per pack) seeds Actual: 3 520 packs</p> <p>Planned: 26 000 seedlings of assorted and</p>	<p>Food and nutrition security was addressed by giving opportunity to typhoon-affected families to restore damaged crops. Agricultural inputs were provided by the Project in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, which partnered with the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR). Beneficiaries of the Project's component were agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) in Cateel and Boston. The beneficiaries' counterpart were their respective lands and the labour requirement, namely land clearing and planting. Through the component, the agricultural sector was revitalized with the introduction of climate resilient and cash crops. Medium- to long-term crops were also provided to ARBs.</p> <p>Target was exceeded by 760 ARBs due to the</p>

		<p>asexually propagated fruit trees (20 seedlings per ARB/farm household) Actual: 26 000 seedlings</p> <p>Planned: 130 sets of assorted hand tools (1 set per 10 ARB/farm group); each set consisted of shovel, hoe, sickle, rake and hand sprinklers Actual: 130 sets of assorted hand tools</p>	<p>appreciation of the US dollar. This led to the additional procurement of various agricultural inputs and hand tools that were distributed to additional ARBs</p> <p>Refer to FAO report</p>
<b>Output: 1.5 Increased gender sensitivity and gender equality in the affected project villages</b>			
25%	100%	<p>Planned: 3 600 participants have attended community education sessions in Cateel and Boston, Davao Oriental (Cateel: Men and women-1 350 participants; Boys and girls-900 participants, and Boston: Men and women-810 participants; Boys and girls-1 350 participants)</p> <p>Actual: 4 522 participants have attended community education session in Cateel and Boston, Davao Oriental</p> <p>Planned: 120 community education sessions in Cateel and Boston (Cateel: 75 sessions; Boston: 45 sessions) Actual: 123 community education sessions conducted (Cateel: 75 sessions; Boston: 48 sessions)</p> <p>Planned: 0 radio program session Actual: one-hour radio program session every Saturday for two months</p> <p>Planned: 0 symposium Actual: 2 symposia in Cateel and Boston</p> <p>Planned: 0 work days generated Actual: 119 work days generated</p>	<p>As reported by the implementing partner, Child Alert Mindanao (CAM), the target number of participants surpassed the original targets per Municipality. Boston covered 1 890 persons (Adult: Male-366, Female-965; Children: Boys-257, Girls-302), and Cateel had 2 632 persons (Adult: Male-668, Female-1 052; Children: Boys-436, Girls-476).</p> <p>Given the appreciation of the US dollar and the unavailability of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to participate in monitoring activities, there were excess funds realized by CAM, which were utilized for additional activities. This led to the inclusion of the radio program session, which covered listeners not only in Cateel and Boston, but in several municipalities of Davao Oriental. Two symposia were also conducted in Cateel and Boston which served as the culminating activities of the subproject.</p> <p>Most importantly, the subproject also generated work days given that community educators were paid for their sessions in the communities. Approximately, each community educator earned Php7 000.00 or US\$160.00 in a span of three months. 20 community educators earned from the subproject, which benefited their families.</p> <p>Refer to Child Alert Mindanao report</p>

### Rating of output delivery

<b>CLASSIFICATION <sup>a</sup></b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly satisfactory</b> Almost all (>80%) outputs were delivered and the quality (>80% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs was good.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Satisfactory</b> The majority (60-80%) of outputs were delivered and the quality (60-80% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs was fair.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Unsatisfactory</b> Some (40-60%) outputs were delivered and/or there was a problem with the quality (40-60% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Very unsatisfactory</b> Few (<40%) outputs were delivered and/or there was a serious problem with the quality (<40% of planned indicator targets met) of outputs.
<p>Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the output classification and provide any other comments:</p> <p>The Project was not able to implement the rapid employment phase given difficulties in immediately recruiting a qualified Project Manager. However, upon commencement of the Project, its interventions linked to former beneficiaries of the emergency response phase. The support given to local organizations that needed assistance for livelihood generation was able to maximize the funds of the DFAT, even helping affected families generate incomes for the medium- to long-term. The Project also fell short of covering 2 000 workers, if to include the 1 000 workers from the rapid employment phase; there was a deficit of 156 workers. Despite this, the Project did not fall short of meeting the expected work days to be generated. Generated work days exceeded the target by a small margin.</p> <p>The Project had to overcome budget challenges during implementation given the adjustment of the national policy to pay workers the full minimum wage per day compared to the previous policy of only covering 75 percent of the</p>	

<sup>a</sup> This is a self-assessment

minimum wage. Apart from upholding the full cost of the minimum wage per day, the duration of subprojects varied per local partner, depending on its objectives and deliverables. On an average, the subprojects had 20 working days for implementation, compared to the previous 10 working days during the rapid employment phase.

Likewise, the Project also had to overcome the increase in the premiums of the Social Security System (SSS) and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC), which implemented their respective price adjustment in January 2014. The Project also had to accommodate the escalation of prices of personal protective gears and equipment, working tools, and construction materials to support local partners' subprojects. Personal protective gears and equipment were compulsory for all workers because these ensured their safety and security while doing their subproject.

## 2. Immediate Objectives and Decent Work outcomes

### 2.1 Immediate Objectives

Indicator	Baseline* (based on 2013 Bopha Humanitarian Action Plan)	Indicator targets (compare planned against actual)
<b>Immediate Objective: Disaster affected households have increased access to income earning opportunities and improved livelihoods (particularly in agriculture)</b>		
Number of households with increased income	400 000 people	Planned: 2 000 individuals or 10 000 families Actual: 1 844 individuals or 9 220 families
Total cash injection in the local economy	US\$186 Million worth of damaged infrastructure and agriculture	Planned: AUD 304 000 or USD 267 558 Actual: AUD 592 368.58 or USD 512 311
<b>Output 1: Rapid employment created through cash-for-work activities</b>		
Number of workdays created	No data available	Planned: 15 000 work days Actual: 0 work days
Number of people employed through cash-for-work activities	400 000	Planned: 1 000 workers Actual: 0 workers
<b>Output 2: Medium-term employment created through community contracting works in affected communities particularly related to improvement of agriculture</b>		
Number of workdays created	No data available	Planned: 15 000 work days Actual: 30 086 work days
Number of people employed through community contracting activities	400 000	Planned: 1 000 workers Actual: 1 844 workers
Number of communities (barangays) with improved community assets	24	Planned: 30 percent of communities in Cateel and Boston Actual: 14 of 16 communities in Cateel (87.5 percent); 6 of 8 communities in Boston (75 percent)
<b>Output 3: Livelihood clusters supported coordination and implementation of a medium to long-term livelihood recovery strategy</b>		
Number of livelihood cluster meetings	Not applicable	Planned: 4 meetings Actual: 2 workshops with Provincial and Municipal Livelihood Cluster members; 4 meetings with the Provincial and Municipal Livelihood Cluster members
A medium term livelihood recovery strategy formulated	Not applicable	Planned: Provided inputs in the development of the livelihood recovery strategy Actual: Project supported priority sectors identified in the Provincial Building-Back-Better Framework



Livelihood impact study carried out	Not applicable	Planned: 1 Livelihood impact study produced Actual: 1 Rapid Livelihood Impact Assessment report (through a workshop with the Provincial and Municipal Livelihood Cluster)
<b>Output 4:</b> <i>Improved food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable typhoon-affected households</i>		
Number of agriculture input packages distributed	20 000 individuals	Planned: 1 000 agrarian reform beneficiaries or 5 000 families Actual: 1 760 agrarian reform beneficiaries or 8 800 families  Planned: 640 bags (9 kilograms per bag) white corn Actual: 900 bags (9 kilograms per bag)  Planned: 660 bags (20 kilograms per bag) certified rice seeds Actual: 860 bags (20 kilograms per bag)  Planned: 3 520 packs of assorted vegetable (5 kinds per pack) seeds Actual: 3 520 packs  Planned: 26 000 seedlings of assorted and asexually propagated fruit trees (20 seedlings per ARB/farm household) Actual: 26 000 seedlings  Planned: 130 sets of assorted hand tools (1 set per 10 ARB/farm group); each set consisted of shovel, hoe, sickle, rake and hand sprinklers Actual: 130 sets of assorted hand tools
<b>Output 5:</b> <i>Increased gender sensitivity and gender equality in the affected project villages</i>		
Percentage of women participating in project training activities	No data available	Planned: 30 percent of total number of workers (onsite skills training) Actual: 27 percent (onsite skills training)
Percentage of women workers employed on Cash for Work projects	No data available	Planned: 30 percent of total number of workers Actual: 0 percent
Percentage of women workers employed through community contracting	No data available	Planned: 30 percent of total number of workers Actual: 27 percent
Number of gender awareness and sensitivity sessions	No data available	Planned: 120 community education sessions in Cateel and Boston (Cateel: 75 sessions; Boston: 45 sessions) Actual: 123 community education sessions conducted (Cateel: 75 sessions; Boston: 48 sessions)
Number of deliberate training and cash for work interventions that are designed (and identified through community participation) to increase opportunities for women participation	No data available	Planned: 3 subprojects implemented by women's group Actual: 7 subprojects implemented by women's group (Rehabilitation of the Barangay Food Terminal, Day Care Center and Barangay Hall in San Rafael, Cateel through the San Rafael United Women's Association; Sloping Agricultural Land Technology in Cabasagan (2 sites), Carmen, San Jose, Sibahay (2 sites), Boston through the Boston Women's Association)
Analysis of immediate objective achievement:		
The immediate objective was achieved even though activities for Output 1.1 were not conducted. The targets for said Output were carried forward for medium-term employment, which tapped local organizations that had members who were former beneficiaries of the emergency response phase. The follow-through intervention to such organizations helped them and their members pursue subprojects they conceptualized based on their needs as an aftermath of Bopha. The component of the ILO on community contracting		

enhanced capacities of local organizations on project development and management. The local organizations were taught on technical work such as proposal development, project management, project monitoring, people management, and project reporting. Local partners themselves implemented the subprojects which developed skills of their workers and taught them new technologies (e.g. farmers doing road maintenance work, fisherfolk engaging in lobster production, farmers rehabilitating irrigation canals, farmers engaging into vermicast production facilities, among others). These knowledge and skills were very relevant for local partners given that there is opportunity for them to partner with the national government agencies and local government units to implement rehabilitation and recovery projects in the typhoon-affected areas.

The collaboration with the FAO restored agriculture while addressing food and nutrition security. Various agricultural inputs were distributed to ARBs who planted these in their farms. The intervention restored the productivity of damaged farm lands that were replanted with cash-crops such as corn and vegetables, medium-term crops such as rice, and long-term crops such as fruit bearing trees. Hand tools were given to the ARBs for farming activities.

The UNFPA-CAM also generated short-term employment for the community educators in Cateel and Boston. Apart from the income provided to them, the knowledge and facilitation skills they acquired provide opportunities for them to be tapped by the local government units in future engagements. The UNFPA-CAM component benefited local residents because it deepened their awareness on gender equity, which explains that women and men have equal rights to employment, social security coverage, and health coverage.

## 2.2 Decent Work outcomes

CONTRIBUTION TO DECENT WORK OUTCOMES		
DWCP outcome(s) <sup>b</sup>	IRIS/SM CP code (e.g. LBN103) <sup>c</sup>	Brief summary of contribution
Increased employment creation using employment-intensive approaches in community works, infrastructure works and green works to reduce poverty and prepare for and respond to disasters.	PHL101	Typhoon-affected families were capacitated on new technologies that provided short-term employment to women and men. These new technologies will further provide opportunities for future employment to individuals or local organizations (as community contractors). Communities through formal organizations demonstrated that they are capable of rehabilitation works, livelihood generation, and green works, which was something the government took note of for future projects. Communal infrastructures such as roads, irrigation canals, day care center, food terminal, barangay hall, school canteen and kitchen were rehabilitated by the Project. The Project supported new investments, namely lobster production facilities, ecological park, vermicast production facility, and sloping agricultural land technology (SALT) farms to support new technologies for livelihood. All subprojects implemented by communities are considered 'model' subprojects and have demonstrated to the public sector a cost-efficient and community developmental approach after a disaster. The experience of the Project have been properly documented, which will be distributed to stakeholders and other developmental partners as a guide for future replication.

## 2.3 Effectiveness analysis

- a) Based on the achievement of immediate objectives, explain the likely contribution the intervention will make towards the development objective:

The Project's intervention introduced new technologies (reconstructive works, new livelihood generation activities, and green works) to communities and individuals. These provided new skills to local organizations and their members, in which they can benefit from in terms of getting future employment, e.g. construction works. The new technologies (e.g. lobster production, road maintenance, and irrigation canal rehabilitation) that were introduced to local partners will help generate incomes until the time typhoon-affected families have fully restored their primary source of income (coconut farming). Likewise, the successful implementation of subprojects demonstrated to government that it is cost-efficient and better in terms of quality to partner with community organizations. The Project opened opportunities for future collaboration with regional and local governments, which benefits community members in terms of wages to be earned, and further enhancing their knowledge and skills. Notably, even before the Project culminated, several local partners secured new projects from the government (e.g. Taytayan Irrigator's Association for the expansion of the coconut nursery through the Provincial Government and Philippine Coconut Authority, Buguis Yahuno Irrigator's Association for the desilting of an irrigation canal through the Department of Social Welfare and Development and Department of Agriculture, and Community Forestry Management Program Taytayan Multipurpose Cooperative for a vermicast production facility through the Department of Agriculture, among others). The provincial government committed to sustain the initiatives started by the Project and plans to tap the local partners of the DFAT-ILO Project.

<sup>b</sup> Global projects report on their contribution to Global Products under the Outcome-Based Workplans

<sup>c</sup> For Global projects this is the Global Product code, e.g. GLO126

- b) Describe changes that are expected or have already been observed relating to the project's ultimate beneficiaries:

The Project raised peoples' self-worth and restored their dignity by acquiring new knowledge and skills. It was noticed that all local partners felt confident to handle projects after they collaborated with the Project. Local organizations and their members are now more confident to work with government since they are now familiar with government processes. Local organizations now know how to network and secure partnerships for their proposals. In fact, several organizations have already institutionalized mechanisms to sustain contributions of their members through a daily savings scheme. Labor standards have been internalized by beneficiaries; they are now familiar to compare wage rates, and highly regard their safety and security while doing work.

- c) Describe how the project has contributed to the achievement of national development strategies and other development frameworks such as UNDAF and PRS:

The Project contributed to UNDAF for the Philippines, specifically Outcome Area 2: Decent and productive employment for sustained, greener growth. Through an inclusive process, both sexes (females and males) were encouraged to be part of the subproject implementation. Likewise, the Project was very relevant in the rebuilding initiative of the national government and local government units given that majority of its interventions focused on agriculture. As the Project was revitalizing the local economy through cash circulation (wages, materials, services), it also addressed the issue on access to social security and health coverage. People realized the value of social security as demonstrated by some cases wherein workers were able to receive benefits from social protection agencies due to accidents and unexpected death.

- d) Describe any lessons learned relating to the overall effectiveness of the intervention, taking into account the suitability of the technical approach or intervention model deployed. With hindsight, identify anything that would have been done differently to increase the intervention's effectiveness:

In future post-disaster response projects, convergence with government-national, regional or local government is very important. Through convergence, limited resources are maximized through the counterpart of other partners. Community contracting requires strengthened capacities of local organizations, namely on project development and management, financial management, and people management. Its poses many challenges at the grassroots level, but with continuous technical assistance to local partners, such challenges can be surpassed. Relatedly, it is important to propose a longer time frame to donors if community contracting is to be utilized as a livelihood generation and recovery approach. As experienced by the Project, it takes a month or more for a local organizations to firm-up a proposal. This excludes the problem identification process which often requires several meetings and site validations, and doing background investigation about the reputation of the local organization. Financial management activities such as liquidation and monitoring is also a challenge for local partners, particularly since the reality is that most are not accorded with huge amounts of monies. In future interventions, a short course training on financial management may be conducted to immediately capacitate local partners. Lastly, such interventions in the future should appropriate more funds if convergence of various UN agencies are conceptualized. As experienced in Project implementation, having several UN agencies is a bit costly compared to working directly with local organizations.

### Rating of project effectiveness

CLASSIFICATION <sup>d</sup>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly effective</b> Almost all (>80%) of the immediate objectives were achieved and the intervention will make a substantial contribution to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Effective</b> The majority (60-80%) of the immediate objectives were achieved and the intervention will make a contribution to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ineffective</b> Some (40-60%) of the immediate objectives were achieved, which will result in a limited contribution to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Very ineffective</b> Few (<40%) of the immediate objectives were achieved, and it is unlikely a contribution will be made to the achievement of the development objective and decent work outcomes.
Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the effectiveness classification and provide any other comments:	
The Project attained most of the outputs except for 1.1, which was under the emergency response phase. Despite this, the Project however, managed to provide assistance to former emergency response phase workers and attain the expected work days to be generated.	

<sup>d</sup> This is a self-assessment

## SECTION B: IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS

### 1. Factors affecting implementation

*Check key reasons for shortfalls in the delivery of outputs and achievement of immediate objectives:*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing partner (constituents or private entities) performance  | <input type="checkbox"/> ILO (Office and staff) performance                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulties in inter-agency coordination   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequate cost estimates                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of constituent or implementing partner commitment/ownership  | <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate project design                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ILO policy changes  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Counterpart funding shortfall            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget processing (revision/disbursement etc.) delays  | <input type="checkbox"/> Unexpected change in external environment           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community/political opposition  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HR difficulties (recruitment, contracts) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other - please specify: On January 2014, a low pressure area (LPA) which became a tropical storm affected the municipalities leading to destruction of roads and bridges. Accessibility became a problem to implement subprojects in various interior communities. |  |

- a) Explain the major challenges faced during implementation and explain how these were dealt with:

It was very challenging in providing technical assistance to local partners given that most had no experience in project development and management. Due to limited capacities of local partners, the Project team mentored them (e.g. Project team was open for consultations, local partners had writeshop sessions).

The rainy season or 'amihan' period (usually starting in October until March of the following year) made it difficult to implement subprojects in the interior communities of Cateel and Boston. Given the devastation of the forests, rains caused flooding and landslides in many communities. Reconstructive works had to be planned for the summer season. In cases wherein subprojects already started during the rainy season, the Project had to consider further extending the duration of implementation.

Downloading funds to local partners was difficult since there were only two local banks in Cateel. Boston partners had to go to Cateel to encash their checks given that there is no local bank in their area. The local banks required more time to clear a check, which affected subproject implementation. Even the sending out of checks from ILO CO Manila to Cateel, Davao Oriental lagged due to the location of the Project field office. Financial transactions (e.g. workers' pay outs) were kept confidential in the area due to safety risks. Recognizing such difficulties, the Project explained the scenario to local partners even before the formal contract is signed. Advices were provided to local partners on how to expedite succeeding fund releases, and local partners were taught on financial management and other competency gaps observed by the Project team.

- b) Describe any lessons learned relating to challenges faced during implementation:

Patience and dedication to work with communities is an important trait for members of the Project team to work with local organizations. Capacitating local organizations is a continuous process with regular monitoring and mentoring. Possessing the technical knowledge and skills is not enough to collaborate with local organizations. Community contracting requires knowing how to empathize with local organizations and knowing how to communicate properly with the community.

Planning local interventions need to coincide with the summer season, particularly for rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities. It is important to consider what subprojects are most appropriate for the rainy season and which ones are not.

Working with communities is underpinned on social dialogue. The Project team needs to be transparent to its local partners on its strengths and even limitations, and encourage the local partner to be the same. Social dialogue should promote clarity of roles and tasks between and among implementers. More importantly, the Project team should make local organizations feel that they have immediate access to the Project team members. Updating and reporting is not only meant for bottlenecks and problem areas, but is also used for providing 'positive feedback' to the Project team.

## 2. Risk management

Key Assumptions	Risk level		Describe any mitigation measures applied
	Start of project	End of project	
Activities for cash-for-work cannot be easily identified, designed and planned	Green (low risk)	Green (low risk)	An implementation planning workshop was held with the Livelihood Clusters of the Province and the typhoon-affected municipalities. This aligned the Project's thrust with the priority sectors of the Local Government Units, and also identified potential subprojects that may be supported. Various meetings with stakeholders were conducted, including site validation visits. These were able to identify cash-for-work subprojects that aligned with the Project's objectives.
Affected households are not interested to work on cash-for-work schemes	Green (low risk)	Green (low risk)	Consultations and meetings with communities and local organizations clarified how the Project involves households. The local government units assisted the Project by referring local organizations that requested assistance to implement their subprojects.
Workers are not paid on time	Yellow (medium risk)	Yellow (medium risk)	Briefed local partners and workers during the General Orientation and Technical Briefing about the procedures of the ILO in processing payments. Explained challenges in immediately making funds available due to the location of the municipalities, policy of the local banks and difficulties in sending out checks to the Project's local office.
Project will not be able to identify community works that are relevant, culture- and gender sensitive	Green (low risk)	Green (low risk)	The Project was implemented following the principle of inclusivity; vulnerable groups were very much considered. Local partners were assessed if they were not setting discriminations in the selection of workers in the communities.
Local Government Units and communities are not committed to community contracting modalities	Green (low risk)	Green (low risk)	The Project team explained to the stakeholders the concept of community contracting and its benefits. Local Government Units and local organizations were informed of the cost benefit in implementing subprojects regardless if these were infrastructure or agricultural subprojects (e.g. chili production).
Communities do not have sufficient capacity to implement community contracting agreements	Yellow (medium risk)	Red (high risk)	The Project team assessed local partners of their capacities in project development and management. The Project team coached and mentored local partners in proposal development, accounting and bookkeeping, project management, monitoring, and report writing. The Project team also linked local partners with government partners (e.g. Department of Agrarian Reform, Philippine Coconut Authority, Provincial Agriculture Office, Municipal Agriculture Office) to provide technical assistance to local partners.
A labour-based approach is not adopted wherever cost effective and appropriate	Green (low risk)	Green (low risk)	The Project elicited the support of government agencies and the Local Government Units to implement labour-based approach subprojects. Most of the subprojects of local partners were implemented with mandated government agencies or the local government department (e.g. Department of Labor and Employment, Philippine Army, National Irrigation Administration, Provincial and Municipal Agriculture Office, among others)

Lack of commitment within participating agencies to continue coordinating work on livelihoods through livelihood clusters	Yellow (medium risk)	Green (low risk)	The Project convened the Livelihood Clusters in an implementation planning workshop which elicited support for implementation. Regular updates were provided by the Project team to the focal persons of the local livelihood clusters and chief executives.
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- a) Provide an overview of how assumptions and related risk levels changed throughout the lifetime of the intervention. Describe the relevance of originally-identified assumptions and highlight any new assumptions identified during implementation:

Among the identified risks, Risk 3 (paying workers on time) was very difficult to manage given the location of the Project areas and rural setting. Unfortunately, in Cateel and Boston, only small rural banks were available which required seven working days clearing time at the least. Wire transfer was not possible to immediately download funds and on an average it takes three to four days to send out Checks to the Project team office in Cateel via courier. The lag time to download funds to local partners in several cases delayed the implementation of subprojects since local partners do not have funds to spare. To level off with the workers, the Project team explained the procedure carefully at the onset of subproject development and further reiterated during the General Orientation and Technical Briefing of workers.

The capacities of local partners also shifted from medium to high risk. As experienced in Project implementation, majority of the local partners had no actual experience in project development and management. Although they were formally registered, they were used to being recipients of projects, and were not tasked to fully manage a project. Thus, the Project team had to continuously mentor local partners and monitor them (e.g. submission of liquidation reports, payment of obligations to workers and social protection agencies).

- b) Explain the intervention's approach to risk management and how effective the risk monitoring system and mitigation measures proved to be:

The Project regularly monitored the various risks identified in the logframe and accordingly the Project team thought of and implemented mitigation activities once the risks increases or there are new risks that are identified. Community meetings have proven to be very important since the Project was dealing with mostly local organizations. Through community meetings, local partners and their workers, and other stakeholders are able to understand the limitations and challenges in subproject implementation (e.g. immediate downloading of funds to partners, immediate payment of workers' wages).

- c) Describe any lessons learned related to risk management:

A learning out of the Project is on how to deal with impacts of succeeding natural calamities (e.g. flooding and landslide) for recovering typhoon-affected communities. Losing access to communities affect project implementation (time frame), and an only option is to inform the donor that the original time frame cannot be met.

### 3. Management and Institutional arrangements

a) Describe the adequacy of management arrangements:

The highly centralized administrative and financial operations of the ILO often times slow down Project implementation. The limited number of administrative and financial staff affected the immediate processing of payments due to local partners. Likewise, the Project team had to self-learn administrative and financial procedures. This may have been given as an orientation to the Project team prior to deployment in the field.

In terms of subproject implementation, the local partners valued their approved contracts and ensured their compliance to labor, social protection and occupational safety and health standards. Local partners were very easy to deal with since the Project team levelled-off its expectations on administrative and financial matters.

The Project received sufficient technical guidance from the ILO's Regional Office in Bangkok, while ILO CO Manila had an oversight on the Project's administrative and financial status.

b) Explain the role that partners, including ILO constituents, played during implementation. Identify any alternative arrangements that may have helped increase the effectiveness, efficiency or inclusiveness of the intervention:

During Project implementation, the role of partners and ILO constituents were as follows: (a) Project team explained the guidelines on community contracting (administrative and financial) and answered clarifications of stakeholders, (b) local partners were responsible for developing their subproject proposal (technical and financial aspects included) that was attached to the letter of request for support, (c) the Project team supported local partners in proposal development and provided technical assistance (e.g. development of program of work through a civil engineer, site visits) or linking the local partner with a concerned government agency or department (e.g. provincial agriculture office), (d) local partners were responsible in the recruitment and selection of workers, (e) the Project team explained procedures for selection and recruitment of workers and encouraged participation of women, (f) local partners were responsible in implementing the subproject, (g) the Project team was responsible in monitoring the progress of the local partner, (h) the local partner was accountable for administrative and financial reports (e.g. liquidation reports, terminal reports), (i) the Project team capacitated local partners on administrative and financial reports (e.g. template, how to draft, supporting documents), (j) local partners were responsible to process workers' wages and accident insurance, social security and health payments, (k) the Project team monitored status of payments, (l) the local partners were responsible in the daily management of workers (inclusive of compliance to occupational safety and health apart from labour standards), (m) the Project team regularly monitored the local partner and provided assistance as requested or needed, (n) the Project team was responsible in requesting payment requests for local partners from Manila, (o) the Project team was also responsible in drafting the contract and ensuring that all necessary documents are provided, and (p) the ILO CO Manila processed contracts and payments which were transmitted back to the field office (contracts and checks for local partners) and download funds to local partners' bank accounts (for only a few of the local organizations).

The task of the local partner to manage a subproject is necessary since this aspect capacitates the organization (its management or core group). However, future interventions should strengthen the procedure on how to immediately settle social security and health coverage payments, which often delay the liquidation of local partners.

Other options on how to expedite downloading or transfer of funds to local partners need to be explored since this can hinder subproject implementation (e.g. not all local partners can establish a credit limit with a local hardware store).

Alternative arrangements that may be further explored is on how to strengthen the linkage between the field office and head office of the ILO. Notably, it was challenging for the Project team to immediately transmit documents since the field office was located in a very remote area. Likewise, it is necessary to have a fulltime administrative and financial assistant at the head office who can expedite processing of documents.

c) Describe any lessons learned related to management and institutional arrangements:

Levelling off properly on management and institutional arrangements is critical. Internally for the ILO, there should be a formal briefing session for members of the Project team to internalize on procedures and necessary forms. Policies on administrative and finance should be explained to the Project team to avoid gaps that may result to conflict.

Local partners are able to comply with administrative and financial requirements if they are guided properly by the Project team. Materials on such should be produced and distributed to local partners during meetings which will be used as their reference. It is also essential that all technical personnel of the Project team have extensive experience on project management, which includes the civil engineers.

## Rating of project implementation

### CLASSIFICATION <sup>e</sup>

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly efficient</b><br>Almost all (>80%) outputs were of expected quality and delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan. | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Efficient</b><br>The majority (60-80%) of outputs were of expected quality and delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Inefficient</b><br>Some (40-60%) outputs were delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan.   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Very inefficient</b><br>Few (<40%) outputs were delivered within the budget and schedule set out in the original implementation plan.                                |

Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the implementation classification and provide any other comments:

The target number of workers were not met overall and the Project requested for a no cost extension from the donor, which changed the original timeline. Planned commencement period did not materialize due to various recruitment difficulties.

Despite the aforementioned, the Project was able to re-strategize to maximize the fund of the donor and impact on recovery interventions. The capacity building initiative for local organizations will benefit communities since they can be tapped in succeeding recovery projects of the government. The local organizations likewise also now have the confidence to propose interventions which will benefit their communities and members.

Despite the impact of the low pressure area in January 2014 that made it difficult to access interior communities, the Project still persevered to attain its objectives and outputs. Adjustments were done by the Project team in schedules and activities.

<sup>e</sup> This is a self-assessment



## SECTION C: SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

- a) Analyze the sustainability of results, taking into consideration the institutional and technical capacities and commitment of constituents and partners:

Given the learnings of local partners from the Project, prospects for sustainability of initiatives are high due to the various knowledge and skills provided. Local partners understood the criticality of transparency and accountability to earn the trust of members, and have realized the importance of social dialogues and networking/linking with other potential partners. The extent of technical capacity building given to local partners are not basic. Thus, local partners of the Project can compete with other organizations for future projects. However, the local partners will have to be oriented on changes in formats of proposals and even the budget proposal guidelines.

Local partners have committed to sustain what they have accomplished in their community (e.g. maintenance of irrigation canals). The project was able to teach local partners on how to appropriate operational funds for maintenance.

National/Regional Government Agencies and the local government units committed to further support the local partners of the Project by engaging them in new projects due for implementation as part of the Bopha Rehabilitation Plan. The government is more confident to engage the Project's local partners since they have not only technically managed subprojects, but more importantly demonstrated capability in managing funds directly.

- b) Describe the intervention's exit strategy and specify agreements in place with constituents and implementing partners to ensure the continuity of project benefits:

The exit strategy of the Project was to link its local partners with the national/regional government agencies (e.g. DOLE, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Agrarian Reform, National Irrigation Administration) and local government units (provincial and municipal governments). These institutions will be able to further capacitate the local partners through new projects to be implemented in the communities of Cateel and Boston.

Considering the exit strategy, the Project was very purposive in linking with mandated government offices for the various subprojects that were implemented in Cateel and Boston (e.g. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources for the lobster production in Boston, and National Irrigation Administration for the irrigation canal).

- c) Describe any major internal or external factors that may affect the sustainability of project results in the future:

Sustainability of project results may be affected by the following: (a) local politics that may influence granting of new contracts or projects to local organizations (external), (b) wavering commitment of local organizations' members to participate in sustainability activities (e.g. desilting works, land clearing and maintenance) due to other commitments or out migration from the area or due to lack of trust in the organization's management (internal), (c) new local chief executives in the province and municipalities that may not support community contracting initiatives (external), (d) failure of national/regional government agencies and local government units to appropriate support funds to local partners (external), (e) replacement of the Livelihood Focal Cluster heads (external), and (f) change of priorities of local chief executives which may not reconsider tapping local parties for future projects.

## Rating of project sustainability

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### CLASSIFICATION <sup>f</sup>

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Highly likely</b><br>All factors influencing project sustainability have been clearly identified. The sustainability of results has been ensured and there is a firm commitment from constituents and partners to maintain an ongoing flow of project benefits. | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Likely</b><br>Factors influencing project sustainability have been identified. The sustainability of results is likely and there is an understanding with constituents and partners to maintain an ongoing flow of project benefits. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Not likely</b><br>Some factors influencing project sustainability have been identified. There is no consensus among constituents and partners about concrete actions needing to be taken to ensure project sustainability.   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Very unlikely</b><br>Factors influencing project sustainability have not been identified. The commitment of constituents and partners maintain an ongoing flow of project benefits is unknown.                                       |

Briefly explain the major factors taken into account to justify the sustainability classification and provide any other comments:

- It is highly likely that local partners will sustain Project-supported subprojects due to the following reasons:
- a. Local partners have ownership of the subprojects they implemented;
  - b. Implemented subprojects have a direct impact to communities and families' social and economic needs;
  - c. Local partners were taught on how to do the work required for maintenance;
  - d. Local partners were given the necessary working tools for maintenance; and
  - e. Local partners are established linkages with concerned government institutions for future collaboration and maintenance works.

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<sup>f</sup> This is a self-assessment

## SECTION D: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

<i>M&amp;E self-assessment:</i>	YES	NO
Progress was regularly reported both internally (within the ILO) and externally (to donors and partners) against the logical framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A progress monitoring system was supported by data collection and analysis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost effectiveness of activities and outputs was monitored	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Constituents were able to use M&E for discussion and decision-making in their own organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baselines and data were adequate to document progress towards results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a) Reflect on the approach to performance measurement and describe mechanisms in place for monitoring and evaluation:

The Project team submitted progress reports to the ILO Country Office for the Philippines (ILO CO Manila), and ILO Regional Office for the Asia Pacific (ILO ROAP) Employment Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) to monitor the attainment of objectives and deliverables. The progress reports were submitted to the DFAT to provide information about the Project's status, namely how it is able to attain its objectives and outputs based on the logical framework.

As part of its monitoring and evaluation mechanism, the Project team put in place a performance measurement system for its local partners and subcontracted partners. The system monitored the status of partners' implementation, challenges and issues encountered, status of workers, generated work days, and completion dates. Data and information were obtained from regular onsite monitoring and terminal reports of contracted partners. Comparison of deliverables is done based on the approved proposal and terminal report.

- b) Outline efforts made to involve a broad range of stakeholders in M&E, including the role played by constituents and implementing partners:

The project capacitated its local partners by teaching them on concepts and application of M&E. The local partners were taught on how to accomplish the monitoring and documentation sheet and were requested to submit terminal reports to the Project team. Monitoring activities were jointly held with the local partners, to the extent of involving government partners. Furthermore, local partners were requested to list down all their insights based on their subproject implementation. The insights of local partners were integrated in the terminal report with corresponding recommendations. Lastly, before a subproject is declared as completed, the Project team inspects the deliverable/s of the local partners. In several cases, partner government agencies are also requested to join the inspection including the representatives of the local partner.

Apart from the M&E system established with local partners, the Project also has its monitoring team, mainly composed of the Project Coordinator, Project Engineer, Lead Nurses, and Monitoring and Documentation consultant. The project team does not announce its monitoring schedule to ensure if local partners fully comply with labor and occupational safety and health work standards. Part of monitoring is also eliciting information from the households as to how local partners implement their subprojects. Questions focus on observations on workers' daily attendance, work performance, and adherence to occupational safety and health standards. The mandated government agencies or local departments also provide updates to the Project team, e.g. are outputs being attained, strengths and areas for improvement in subproject implementation.

Roles of stakeholders in M&E were as follows: (a) local partner was responsible in checking the daily attendance of workers; data gathering/collection; and on-site monitoring of workers (internal to the local partner), and (b) the Project team conducted spot monitoring and inspected completed outputs/deliverables.

- c) If any evaluations were carried out, briefly describe how findings and recommendations were addressed by the intervention:

The independent evaluation of the Project focused on six key areas for assessment: (1) Project's relevance and strategic fit, (2) validity of design, (3) Project progress and effectiveness, (4) Efficiency of resource use, (5) Management arrangements including monitoring and evaluation, and (6) Impact and sustainability. As lifted in the final evaluation report, the following were findings of the independent evaluation team:

#### 1. Relevance and strategic fit

- The project has contributed to the Philippine Humanitarian Action Plan (PHAP) and the APFR and to the newly emerged needs of the project beneficiaries like social protection.
- ILO ensured that decent work and sound labour practices were integrated to the process anent to implementing the EIP through Community Contracting and Cash-for-Work (CFW) schemes by providing social protection coverage like SSS and PHIC.
- The project was aligned with and supported other relevant areas of the ILO's mandate like green jobs/works, social inclusion and social protection measures
- The project was aligned with the strategic thrusts of the Local Government Units. The project complements the provincial government's pursuits of rehabilitating the livelihoods and reconstructing the agricultural infrastructures (with emphasis on mobilizing the community in Climate Change Adaptation works) under the early recovery and building back better phases.
- The project was an appropriate contribution for DFAT to be made.

#### 2. Validity of design

- The project design was adequate to meet the project objectives. The delays affected the initial design of providing in the short term rapid employment during the emergency phase.
- The baseline condition established was not a conventional study, but other baseline references were useful in designing the subprojects.
- There were gender activities but not gender mainstreaming nor formal gender team capacity building. A gender analysis was not carried out. Indirectly, some gender information was taken into consideration.
- Explicitly local authorities benefited from the overall project.
- The capacity of various project's partners was taken into account in the project's strategy and means of action.
- Some risks and assumptions were identified and managed but some risks could have been better taken into consideration -for example for avoiding delays
- Monitoring arrangements at the local level (project management office in Cateel down to the subproject sites) were adequate.
- Monitoring arrangements at the national-regional level were more focused in delivery rates and accountability towards the donor than in internal learning.

#### 3. Project progress and effectiveness

- The quantity of the outputs produced has been satisfactory and Project partners are using the outputs.
- The quality of the outputs produced could have been better monitored -documented. Even if the processes are there, the time frame does not permit for the outputs to be fully transformed into outcomes -in the longer term-
- Alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving the project's objectives as strategies related to reducing the delay in administrative matters

#### 4. Efficiency of resource use

- The project team performed well given the challenges and the delays. There were several strategies employed to maximize the resource allocation. The technical advice from the ILO EIP specialist in Bangkok was an important support.
- The project has not been especially sensitive to different levels of investment required by local governments' existing programmes and newly introduced programmes in terms of their capacities to respond similar future disasters.
- Project funds and activities have been delivered by ILO but not in a timely manner

#### 5. Management arrangements including monitoring and evaluation

- At ILO subprojects and local level management capacities and arrangements were adequate so as to facilitate good results and efficient delivery. At ILO national level there is room for improving the adequate facilitation of good results and efficient delivery.
- The project received adequate political, technical and administrative support from its national partners through their regional counterparts and local governments at the project areas.
- The Project made strategic use of coordination and collaboration with other ILO projects and with other donor's projects in the project areas

**6. Impact and sustainability**

- ILO project has no detailed preference, approach or framework specific to the Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous organisations in the project areas have been empowered in the same way as any other kind of organisation.
- There was no explicit exit strategy of the project. No document called exit strategy but there was an exit strategy. Having said so, exit activities were effective and realistic.
- The project has contributed to the enabling environment for developing technical capacities, local knowledge, and people's attitudes.

**7. Special concerns**

- Even if the model was not implemented as expected the overall model has been effective as a post crisis-recovery transition strategy to restore livelihoods in the short term. The model could clarify how to be effective to restore livelihoods in the long term.
- The project applied the core concepts of human rights-based approach to ensure equality, non-discrimination, inclusiveness and participatory, accountability and rule of law.
- At subprojects level the project applied outputs-outcomes-based management principles/ approaches to achieve the project objectives in different stages of the project cycle. At national level the project was more focused in inputs-based management.
- The number, time and level of staffing hired by the project were not adequate for effective and efficient delivery of the services to its stakeholders and the beneficiaries. This implied a big pressure to deliver on the field team that had to work on a voluntary basis. There should have been one project manager in Baganga and another one in Cateel and Boston. The project budgeted human resources working in Manila were not only working for the project administrative, financial and technical implementation.

- d) Describe the approach to knowledge sharing and how key achievements and success stories generated by the intervention will be captured and communicated:

The Project developed Knowledge Products (KPs) which are intended to be distributed to decision makers, development partners, and the stakeholders in Cateel and Boston, Davao Oriental. The KPs highlight the (a) Project Strategies, (b) accomplishments, (c) challenges and lessons learned, and (d) case profiles of all the contracted partners.

The KPs also provide insights on how the Project promoted green works and green jobs strategies, and even carried out climate resilient designs and interventions.

## ANNEXES

- Final Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization
- Final Report of the Child Alert Mindanao
- Consolidated Output Matrix
- Documentation of the Implementation Planning Workshop



**SUMMARY SUB-PROJECTS**

No.	Implementing Partner	Subproject Description	Number of Workers	%Women	Generated work days	Contract Price US\$	Partner's Counterpart (US\$)
<b>CATEEL AND BOSTON SUBPROJECTS</b>							
1	Food and Agriculture Organization	Restoring agricultural livelihoods in typhoon-affected agrarian reform communities in Davao Oriental Province, Region XI, Mindanao, Philippines	T: 1760 M: 1268 F: 492	27.95	0	80,252.00	
2	Davao Oriental Electric Cooperative (DORECO)	Initial Implementation of Power Restoration Activities in Cateel and Boston Davao Oriental	T: 144 M: 134 F: 10	6.94	2,570	19,133.78	
3	CFP-Taytayan -Multi Purpose Cooperative (CFP-TMPC)	Eco Park Rehabilitation and Road Improvement	T: 129 M: 88 F: 43	33.33	2,510	27,855.08	2,386.73
4	Baganga Electrician Association (BEA)	Electrification of 10 Interior Barangays	T: 178 M: 170 F: 9	5.028	1,512	23,502.45	45.77
5	PARA-ISO Association	Sloping Agricultural Land Technology of three sites	T: 97 M: 82 F: 15	15.48	2,472	21,250.94	953.09
6	Cabasagan Fisheries Association/BFAR	Lobster Production Facility	T: 85 M: 66 F: 19	22.35	2,100	17,887.28	288.04
7	BUGUIS-YAHUNO Irrigators Association, Inc	Declogging, desilting, clearing of 1600 linear meters of Irrigation Canal in Buguis, San Antonio, Cateel, Davao Oriental	T: 33 M: 23 F: 10	30.30	501	4,335.68	226.54
8	Taytayan Irrigators Association, Inc.	Irrigation System, Vermicast Production, and Coconut Nursery	T: 169 M: 124 F: 85	34.39	2,653	23,901.71	2,181.01
9	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) XI	Chill production in Cateel	T: 209 M: 167 F: 42	20.1	3,135	21,374.88	-
10	San Rafael United Women's Association (SARUWA)	Rehabilitation of Food Terminal, San Rafael Barangay Hall and Day Care Center	T: 82 M: 43 F: 19	30.65	838	10,325.58	2,448.74
11	Karacho-Cateel Nature Farming Advocates Association, Inc. (KANAFARMA)	SALT with Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBs) in Five (5) Barangays ( Abejod, Aragon, Poblacion, San Antonio, San Alfonso) of Cateel, Davao Oriental	T: 162 M: 87 F: 75	46.30	2,436	21,728.88	1,624.71
12	CFP-Taytayan -Multi Purpose Cooperative (CFP-TMPC)	Improvement of Access Road to Mantunco Eco Park in Brgy Taytayan/ Rehabilitation of Central Nursery in Purok Tagadao Cateel, Davao Oriental	T: 138 M: 90 F: 48	34.78	2,069	21,133.82	4,478.59
13	Green Mindanao Association, Inc. (GMAI)	Rehabilitation of the School Canteen and Kitchen in Brgy Abejod Cateel and Reconstruction of 60 mtrs wide Mikid hanging bridge in Baganga, Dvo. Or.	T: 130 M: 104 F: 26	20.00	1,950	28,934.88	10,087.52
14	Boston Coffee Growers Association	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Municipal Nursery at Barangay Carmen, Boston	T: 60 M: 50 F: 10	16.67	900	7,589.07	5,143.20
15	Boston Women Association (BWA)	Basic SALT with Inland fish culture	T: 195 M: 120 F: 75	38.46	2,925	24,892.79	2,419.08
16	Child Alert Mindanao, Inc.	Increasing Awareness on Gender Sensitivity, Women Rights, Violence Against Women and Human Trafficking in the TY Pablo/Bopha affected communities of Davao Oriental.	T: 21 M: 4 F: 17	80.95	119	24,084.02	
17	Excelsa	Lead nurses, SALT specialist, roving civil engineer, and monitoring and documentation consultant	T: 11 M: 3 F: 8	72.73	1398	30,844.00	
18		Personal protective gears and working tools				41,475.51	
	Work days generated by FAO is not considered due to non-payment of wages	<b>T O T A L</b>	T: 1,844 M: 1,353 F: 491	28.63	30,088	451,189.10	32,281.04

Actual expenditure of FAO on agricultural inputs, hand tools and trainings; excludes operational costs and wages of staff

0

9



TYHOON BOPHA: JOINT RESPONSE TO POST CALAMITY INTERVENTIONS, LOCAL RESOURCE BASED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS IN AFFECTED AREAS

Agreement No.: 66507  
 Project Code: M 270.07 343 805  
 Areas: Municipality of Boston and Cateel  
 Amount: 900,000.00 Australian Dollar  
 879,570.00 US Dollar  
 Subcontract fund: 490,000.00 US Dollar

NO.	BUDGET LINE	COMMIT NO.	ORGANIZATIONS	TITLE OF TOR/CONTRACT	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	AREAS COVERED	ACTUAL COST (US\$)	BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE	OUTPUTS
1	M2700734380 5	5259661	Food and Agriculture Organization Mario Conrado Cel # 0929 357 5742	Restoring agricultural livelihoods in typhoon-affected agrarian reform communities in Davao Oriental Province, Region XI, Mindanao, Philippines	Provide farmers in Agrarian Reform Communities with agricultural packages consisting of rice, corn, vegetable and fruit trees seeds, organic fertilizers and hand tools	Agrarian Reform Communities in the Municipality of Cateel and Boston	147,446.00	6-Nov-13	May 15, 2014	Restored the agricultural-based livelihoods of the target beneficiaries through provision of agricultural input and enhanced the sustainable farming capabilities of household food securities through training and disaster risk reduction
2	M2700734380 5	5259714	Davao Oriental Electric Cooperative (DORECO) Gregory A. Dukil, CEO, Tel # 808 0246 Mary Ann Santos, HR & Relations Officer, Cel # 0919 575 7680	Initial Implementation of Power Restoration Activities in Cateel and Boston Davao Oriental	Retrieval of electrical poles and hardware as part of the initial phase for the incoming restoration of electric service.	San Rafael, San Alfonso, Aragon, Maglathus, Aliwagwag, Taylayan, San Miguel, Mainit, Sta. Felonina, Abjod, Alegria, San Vicente, San Antonio, Baybay in Cateel, San Jose, Carmen, Cawayanan, Cabaasagan in Boston.	19,133.78	9-Dec-13	31-Jan-14	Retrieved and restored electrical power lines at the identified areas
3	M2700734380 5	52005649	CFP-Taylayan - Multi Purpose Cooperative (CFP-TMPC) Esther Albino Cel # 0928 559 2008	Eco Park Rehabilitation and Road Improvement	To reconstruct damaged facilities and pathways of the eco-park.	Mantunao, Taylayan, Cateel, Davao Oriental.	27,955.08	27-Jan-14	21-Feb-14	Reconstructed the damaged facilities and pathways improved
4	M2700734380 5	5259185	Baganga Electrician Association (BEA) Manguib Cel # 0905 864 6517	Electrification of five (5) Interior Barangays	To rebuild distribution power lines and energize power services in recipient barangays devastated by Typhoon Pablo/Bopha.	San Alfonso, Taylayan, Abjod in Cateel and Balano and Mikil in Baganga.	23,502.46	8-Mar-14	29-Mar-14	Electrification of barangays devastated by Typhoon Pablo/Bopha
5	M2700734380 5	5259214	PARA-ISO Association, Junnel T. Balao, Chairman, Cel # 0921 589 8652	Sloping Agricultural Land Technology of three sites	Introduction and Implementation of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT).	Maglathus, Cateel, Davao Oriental	21,250.94	March 19, 2014	April 19, 2014	Capacitated farmers on SALT concepts and application and implemented SALT in three sites
6	M2700734380 5	5259215	Cabaasagan Fisheries Association + 3 POs Leonardo T. Montedaramos, Chairman, Cel # 0918 345 0929	Lobster Production Facility	Construction of three Lobster Production Facility with material inputs and backstop support from the BRAR.	Sibajay, Cabaasagan and Poblacion Boston, Davao Oriental	17,687.29	April 4, 2014	April 30, 2014	Constructed three lobster production facilities
7	M2700734380 5	5259303	BUGUIS-YAHUNO Irrigators Association, Inc Joseph C. Alonzo, Chairman Cel # 0909 873 7620	Declogging, desilting, cleaning of 1600 linear meters of Irrigation Canal in Buguis, San Antonio, Cateel, Davao Oriental	Cleaning and desilting of a 1.6 km. stretch of Irrigation canal that serves 92 hectares of rice farmlands.	San Antonio Cateel, Davao Oriental	4,335.66	April 4, 2014	May 5, 2014	Cleared and desilted 1.6 km stretch of irrigation canals
8	M2700734380 5	5259305	Taylayan Irrigators Association, Inc. Choma M. Cabating, President Cel # 0918 678 6638	Irrigation System, Vermicast Production, and Coconut Nursery	Desilting of a 4km. stretch irrigation canal, Establishment of a Coconut Nursery, and Construction of a Vermicast Facility.	Taylayan, Cateel, Davao Oriental	23,901.71	April 4, 2014	May 5, 2014	Irrigation canal desilted, constructed coconut nursery and rehabilitated Vermicast facility

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9	M2700734380 5	5259216	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) XI Atty. Jeffrey M. Suyao Regional Director Tel # (082) 226 2671	Chili production in Cateel, Boston and Baganga	Increase agricultural production through planting of cash crops such as chili. Provide livelihood and sustainability to the community through chili production with technical backstopping from the Dept. of Trade and Industry in marketing the product.	Bansa, Binondo, Batawan, Mahan-ub, and Sainragomni, Baganga, Maglatus, Mainit, San Miguel, Abejod and Aliwegway, Cateel, Davao Oriental	21,374.88	21-Apr-14	15-May-14	12 hectares fully planted of chili of the identified site in Baganga and Cateel
10	M2700734380 5	5259307	San Rafael United Women's Association (SARUWA) Andresa A. Reyes, President Cel # 0908 874 3699	Rehabilitation of Food Terminal, San Rafael Barangay Hall and Day Care Center	Improvement of the Barangay Food Terminal, rehabilitation and repair of the Barangay Hall and Barangay Day Care Center.	San Rafael, Cateel, Davao Oriental	10,325.56	25-Apr-14	15-May-14	Rehabilitated the Barangay Food Terminal and repaired the Barangay Hall and Day Care Center
11	M2700734380 5	5259304	Karanchio-Cateel Nature Farming Advocates Association, Inc. (KANAFARMA) + 4 POs Alcio E. Reyes, Chairman Cel # 0928 554 2254	SALT with FAO in Five (5) Barangays (Abejod, Aragon, Poblacion, San Antonio, San Alfonso) of Cateel, Davao Oriental	Implementation of SALT projects in 5 sites in Cateel.	San Antonio, San Alfonso, Abejod, Aragon, and Poblacion Cateel, Davao Oriental	21,726.86	28-Apr-14	15-May-14	Farmers applied SALT as a climate resilient farming approach
12	M2700734380 5	5259348	CFP-Taylayan -Multi Purpose Cooperative (CFP-TMPC) Esther Albino Cel # 0928 559 2008	Improvement of Access Road to Mantunao Eco Park in Brgy Taylayan/ Rehabilitation of Central Nursery in Purok Tagadao Cateel, Davao Oriental	Rehabilitation and improvement of road sections leading to the Mantunao Eco-park and Rehabilitation of the Central Nursery.	Mantunao, Taylayan and Sitio Tagadao, Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental	21,133.62	24-Apr-14	15-May-14	Improved road sections leading to the Mantunao Eco-park and rehabilitated the central nursery
13	M2700734380 5	5259346	(GMAI) Gilceto O. Dagondon Executive Director 0920 913 4922 Roel C. Casañas, Focal Person Cel # 0917 243 5492	Rehabilitation of the School Canteen and Kitchen in Brgy Abejod Cateel and Reconstruction of 60 meters wide/kitikit hanging bridge in Baganga, Davao Oriental.	Rehabilitation of the School Canteen and Kitchen in Brgy. Abejod in Cateel and Reconstruction of Kitikit Hanging Footbridge in Brgy. Mikil in Baganga.	Abejod, Cateel and Mikil Baganga, Davao Oriental	29,934.88	29-Apr-14	15-May-14	Renovated the school canteen and kitchen; Reconstructed the Hanging Bridge in Mikil
14	M2700734380 5	5259376	Boston Coffee Growers Association Amie B. Morredondo, President Cel # 0939 886 8932	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Municipal Nursery at Carmen.	Rehabilitation of the Municipal Nursery, Artificial Breeding Center, reexcavation of the earth canals and providing wood and cyclone wire perimeter fence.	Carmen, Boston, Davao Oriental	7,589.07	7-May-14	23-May-14	Rehabilitated the Municipal Nursery and its surrounding facilities
15	M2700734380 5	5259306	Boston Women Association (BWA) + 3 POs Jocelyn M. Rosal, President Cel # 0905 434 9985	Basic SALT with inland fish culture	Introduction and Implementation of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT).	Sibajay, Cabasagan, Carmen, San Jose, Boston, Davao Oriental	24,892.79	29-May-14	14-Jun-13	Farmers applied SALT as a climate resilient farming approach
16	M2700734380 5	5259184	Child Alert Mindanao, Inc. Bernardo B. Mondragon Executive Director Tel # (082) 297 0035	Increasing Awareness on Gender Sensitivity, Women Rights, Violence Against Women and Human Trafficking in the Ty Pablobopha affected communities of Davao Oriental.	Increasing community awareness of gender/sensitivity, women rights, violence against women and human trafficking in post typhoon situation.	Cateel, Davao Oriental	24,064.20	1st week of June	end of September	Awareness raising on gender sensitivity, women rights, violence against women and human trafficking for Cateel and Boston
17	M2700734380 5	5259293	WORKING TOOLS AND PPE'S DIRECT PROCUREMENT		PPE such as working shirts, socks, gloves, rubber boots; tools such as shovel, digging bars, among others	Boston and Cateel, Davao Oriental	41,475.51			
			TOTAL				487,730.29			

Note: 13 local contracts (excludes FAO, DOLE and Child Alert Mindanao)  
20 local partners engaged (considering local organizations led by a lead organization)

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SUMMARY SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION with No. of Workers, generated workdays and contract price

No.	Implementing Partner	Supported Description	Number of Workers	%Women	Generated work days	Contract Price US\$	Partner's Counterpart (US\$)
<b>CATEEL SUBPROJECTS</b>							
1	Food and Agriculture Organization	Restoring agricultural livelihoods in typhoon-affected agrarian reform communities in Davao Oriental Province, Region XI, Mindanao, Philippines	T: 1780 M: 1288 F: 492	27.95	0	80,252.00	
2	Davao Oriental Electric Cooperative (DORREC)	Initial Implementation of Power Restoration Activities in Cateel and Batoon Davao Oriental	T: 144 M: 134 F: 10	6.94	2,570	19,133.75	
3	CFP-Tayayan Multi Purpose Cooperative (CFP-TMPC)	Eco Park Rehabilitation and Road Improvement	T: 129 M: 86 F: 43	33.33	2,510	27,955.08	2,386.73
4	Banganga Electrician Association (BEA)	Electrification of 10 Inhofer Barangays	T: 179 M: 170 F: 9	5.028	1,512	23,502.45	45.77
5	PARA-ISO Association	Shaping Agricultural Land Technology of these sites	T: 97 M: 82 F: 15	15.46	2,472	21,250.94	953.09
6	Catasagan Fisheries Association/FAR	Lobster Production Facility	T: 85 M: 66 F: 19	22.35	2,100	17,887.29	286.04
7	BULOIS-YAHUNG Irrigators Association, Inc	Declogging, desilting, clearing of 1800 linear meters of Irrigation Canal in Bupalak, San Antonio, Cateel, Davao Oriental	T: 33 M: 23 F: 10	30.30	501	4,336.66	226.54
8	Tayayan Irrigators Association, Inc.	Irrigation System, Vegetable Production, and Coconut Nursery	T: 189 M: 124 F: 65	34.39	2,653	23,801.71	2,181.01
9	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE XI)	Child production in Cateel	T: 209 M: 167 F: 42	20.1	3,135	21,374.88	-
10	San Rafael United Women's Association (SARUMA)	Rehabilitation of Food Terminal, San Rafael Barangay Hall and Day Care Center	T: 62 M: 43 F: 19	30.55	836	10,325.58	2,448.74
11	Karanabo-Cateel Nature Farming Advocates Association, Inc. (KANAFARMA)	SALT with Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARBA) in Five (5) Barangays (Abejod, Aragon, Pobocan, San Antonio, San Alberto) of Cateel, Davao Oriental	T: 162 M: 87 F: 75	46.30	2,436	21,728.86	1,624.71
12	CFP-Tayayan Multi Purpose Cooperative (CFP-TMPC)	Improvement of Access Road to Mantua Eco Park in Bigy Tayayan	T: 138 M: 90 F: 48	34.78	2,069	21,133.82	4,478.59
13	Green Mindanao Association, Inc. (GMAI)	Rehabilitation of the School Garden and Kitchen in Bigy Abejod Cateel and Reconstruction of 60 mtrs wide/4mtr hanging bridge in Baganga, Davao, Or.	T: 130 M: 104 F: 26	20.00	1,950	29,834.88	10,087.52
14	Boston Coffee Growers Association	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Municipal Nursery at Barangay Cernan, Batoon	T: 60 M: 50 F: 10	16.67	900	7,598.07	5,143.20
15	Boston Women Association (BWA)	Basic SALT with inland fish culture	T: 195 M: 120 F: 75	38.46	2,925	24,882.79	2,419.08
16	Child Alert Mindanao, Inc.	Increasing Awareness on Gender Sensitivity, Women Rights, Violence Against Women and Human Trafficking in the TV Paralympics affected communities of Davao Oriental.	T: 21 M: 4 F: 17	80.95	119	24,094.02	
17	Ecoisles	Lead nurses, SALT specialist, riving civil engineer, and monitoring and documentation consultant	T: 11 M: 3 F: 8	72.73	1399	30,844.00	
18	Work days generated by F/O is not considered due to non-payment of wages	Personal protective gears and working tools	T: 1344 M: 1353 F: 481	26.53	30,098	451,190.10	32,281.04

