



FINAL REPORT
MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT
EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE
EVALUATION

USAID/Philippines Collaborating, Learning, and
Adapting for Improved Development

FEBRUARY 2023

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ABSTRACT

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) commissioned a third-party performance evaluation of the Marawi Response Project (MRP). MRP is USAID's development assistance response to address the long-term rehabilitation needs of communities affected by the Marawi siege in March–October 2017. The evaluation covers the following areas: relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability.

The evaluation used a convergent mixed-methods design. Data were generated through an endline survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and document review. The evaluation team gathered data from individuals, communities, and organizations in the twenty-two municipalities and two cities within Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. The evaluation team analyzed the quantitative data using descriptive and inferential statistical tools and the qualitative data using content analysis.

The evaluation team found that MRP's relevance to the needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members (HCMs) is anchored in its application of USAID's guidance on co-creation processes, adaptive management, and local partnerships. The activity has demonstrated its effectiveness by stimulating the restoration of individual and community capacities to engage in economic activities; improving beneficiaries' perceptions of polarization and public participation; reducing gender and other social gaps; and offering opportunities for IDPs to integrate locally.

The team found that MRP has established concrete sustainability mechanisms that are essential to sustaining the activity's outcomes. These mechanisms focused on harnessing partnerships and synergies with activity stakeholders; laying the foundation for the community solidarity groups (CSGs) to qualify for future government support and be linked to potential markets; empowering the CSGs to continue to operate, serve their members, and even scale up their livelihoods after MRP ends; and establishing a social fabric for the harmonious involvement, participation, and interaction of IDPs and HCMs as they scale up their activities.

Based on the findings, the evaluation team forwards recommendations that USAID, local government units, and other development actors can consider for planning, designing, and implementing future interventions; ensuring sustainability of activity gains; and conducting future evaluation and research endeavors.

ACRONYMS

AMELP	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
BRG	Business Recovery Grant
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLAimDev	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting for Improved Development
COP	Chief of Party
CSG	Community Solidarity Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DNH	Do No Harm
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECOWEB	Ecosystem Work for Essential Benefits
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HCM	Host Community Members
IKG	In-Kind Grant
IR	Intermediate Result
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
KII	Key Informant Interview
LCP	Local Consortium Partner
LGU	Local Government Unit
MARADECA	Maranao People Development Center
MRP	Marawi Response Project
MSC	Most Significant Change
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDP	Philippines Development Plan
PSA	Philippines Statistics Authority
RF	Results Framework
SOW	Statement of Work

STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TFBM	Task Force Bangon Marawi
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Agency
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEO	Violent Extremist Group
VCA	Value Chain Approach

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The siege of Marawi City by ISIS-inspired armed groups in March–October 2017 displaced around 369,196 individuals, who took refuge in emergency shelters or with relatives or friends in surrounding areas. The siege worsened affected communities' socioeconomic conditions by destroying property, lifelines, and businesses. USAID's Marawi Response Project (MRP) was designed to address these internally displaced persons' (IDPs') early recovery needs and the long-term rehabilitation needs of communities and local governments affected by the siege.

This third-party performance evaluation aims to gauge MRP's performance in accomplishing its outcomes. The evaluation addresses the following questions:

Relevance: Were MRP's development interventions relevant to IDP and host community needs and adaptive to the complex and changing external environment in Mindanao, especially in the project areas?

Effectiveness: Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion among IDPs and host community members (HCMs)?

Sustainability: Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?

The evaluation's target audiences include USAID/Philippines, USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID/Washington, Plan International (MRP's implementing partner), national government agencies, local government units (LGUs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), community solidarity groups (CSGs), and other donor agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation team employed a convergent mixed-methods design. The quantitative aspect involved an endline survey (n=684) that generated beneficiary-level data on socioeconomic indicators and activity outcome variables—namely, self-perceived self-reliance, self-perceived level of polarization, and self-perceived level of public participation. The qualitative aspect involved document review, focus group discussions (FGDs; n=87), and key informant interviews (KIIs; n=37). The endline survey and the FGDs were conducted in person; the KIIs were carried out using both in-person and online modalities.

The team used descriptive and inferential statistical tools to analyze the quantitative data and performed descriptive analyses (e.g., means, standard deviation, frequency and percentage distribution) of pertinent survey variables. The team used panel data analysis to determine improvement in self-reliance, polarization, and public participation among MRP beneficiaries and T-test for independent samples to compare MRP beneficiary and comparison group data. The team triangulated results with qualitative data from document reviews and FGD and KII audio and video recording transcriptions.

FINDINGS

MRP INTERVENTIONS' RELEVANCE

The results revealed that MRP's interventions were relevant to IDP needs and adaptive to the activity area's complex environment. The team attributes this finding to MRP's application of USAID

guidance on co-creation, adaptive management, and local partnerships. The co-creation process was especially helpful in ensuring that the interventions were relevant to IDP and HCM needs.

MRP's flexibility in programming and packaging interventions reflects USAID's principle of adaptive management. By being flexible in framing and setting targets, for example, MRP could reconfigure its interventions to meet beneficiary needs at a given juncture of implementation. Its adaptive community-based approaches were relevant in improving IDP and HCM self-reliance, narrowing social gaps, and providing enabling conditions for IDPs' local integration.

The team found that the community solidarity groups (CSGs), MRP's primary mechanism for soliciting grant proposals, have been pivotal in addressing beneficiary needs. CSG members' role in identifying and prioritizing community needs, suggesting opportunities for collaboration to address these needs, and pointing out potential community tensions is essential in ensuring that interventions address IDP and HCM needs.

MRP has adapted intervention planning and implementation by regularly engaging government agencies, LGUs, and traditional and religious leaders. It has also endeavored to mainstream its efforts in collaboration with Task Force Bangon Marawi and other government agencies. The project has thus made relevant contributions to the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate Marawi.

CONTRIBUTION TO IDPS' AND HCMs' ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

MRP's IRI, the improvement of IDPs' and HCMs' economic conditions, has the following outcome indicators: (1) number of displaced business owners with new or restarted businesses and (2) percentage of trained IDPs/HCMs gainfully employed. To attain these outcomes, MRP provided business recovery grants, livelihood microgrants, and workforce development training workshops.

These interventions alleviated IDPs' and HCMs' economic conditions. In particular, the team found that the proportion of endline survey participants who reported having sufficient income to meet their families' basic needs as well as having savings was greater among MRP beneficiaries than among the comparison group. The proportion of beneficiaries engaged in income-generating activities such as crop and livestock farming, non-food retailing, food retailing/sari-sari store, and paid work was also greater than in the comparison group. Inferential analysis results suggest that the proportion of beneficiaries engaged in paid work/livelihood and having the right skills to find a job was significantly higher than in the comparison group.

Interview data corroborate these findings. During the interviews, beneficiaries shared that MRP's interventions have helped meet their families' needs—for example, food and school materials for their children—especially during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

These findings imply that MRP's business and livelihood interventions have stimulated economic activity among beneficiaries amid the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, the in-kind grants and the training that MRP provided improved IDPs' and HCMs' economic conditions.

IMPROVEMENT IN BENEFICIARIES' SOCIAL COHESION

MRP's IR2 focuses on strengthening IDPs' and HCMs' social cohesion. To achieve this result, MRP provided social cohesion grants designed to foster community improvement and civic engagement. The team found improvement in several social cohesion indicators. For example, MRP beneficiaries' overall perception of polarization had significantly improved at the endline. This finding implies that the beneficiaries are perceiving significantly less polarization or fragmentation in their communities. The beneficiaries' level of trust had also significantly increased at the endline and was significantly higher than in the comparison group.

The endline survey data also revealed that MRP beneficiaries have a high level of public participation, another social cohesion indicator, whereas the non-MRP respondents had low participation levels. Further analysis confirmed that MRP beneficiaries' level of participation was significantly higher than that of the comparison group. The team also found improvement in indicators related to communication with CSG and barangay leaders about community problems through writing or personally talking to their community leaders about problems they have observed in the community. There is also improvement in indicators related to participation in community decisions and training, which involves attending employment training and community meetings.

REDUCTION OF SOCIAL GAPS

The evaluation team also investigated MRP's contribution to reducing social gaps. The endline survey revealed that women and men beneficiaries had statistically comparable levels of self-reliance, polarization, and public representation.

The survey data also revealed that IDP and HCM beneficiaries had statistically comparable perceptions of their levels of polarization and public representation at endline. The gap reduction was driven by improvement in IDPs' perceptions of these social cohesion outcomes—for example, an increase in IDPs' public participation.

Finally, beneficiaries from urban and rural locations had comparable perceptions of the level of polarization in their communities at endline. Beneficiaries from urban and rural areas both agree/strongly agree that polarization does not exist in the communities where they are residing.

CONTRIBUTION TO SELF-RELIANCE AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

MRP's results framework indicates improvement in IDPs' and HCMs' self-reliance as the project's manageable impact. Self-reliance is defined as an individual's or community's social and economic ability to meet its essential needs in a sustainable manner.

Endline survey data show that MRP beneficiaries' self-reliance remained high despite COVID-19's adverse effects on Mindanao household livelihoods and economic conditions. KII and FGD qualitative data corroborate these findings. For example, one beneficiary attributed the improvement in her family's economic condition to her gains from the handicraft business she is operating out of MRP's business recovery grant. Before receiving the grant, she did not have the means to send her sons to school. Another beneficiary expressed that their income from the livelihood grant enabled them to meet their needs at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The livelihood grants and training provided by MRP are one of the factors that may have influenced some IDPs' decision to integrate locally. In addition to economic opportunities in their local communities, the grants and training provided them with platforms for interacting and working with other IDPs and HCMs. The activities MRP conducted on voters' education and registration also formalized IDPs' membership in their local communities.

MECHANISMS TO SUSTAIN PROJECT OUTCOMES

MRP has established concrete mechanisms that will likely sustain the activity's economic and social cohesion outcomes. MRP's sustainability strategy follows USAID's Local Systems Framework, which highlights engagements among beneficiaries, various LGUs, government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector. MRP used this model in several ways, including forging partnerships among relevant stakeholders that strengthened their buy-in to the activity; establishing sustainability policies and strategies that support grantees, qualify them for future government

support, and link them to markets; building, empowering, and formalizing CSGs to continue to serve their members after MRP ends; and promoting socially inclusive processes for both IDPs and HCMs in intervention implementation.

CONCLUSIONS

Relevance. The interventions that MRP implemented are relevant to IDPs' needs and have been adaptive to the activity area's complex environment. MRP's application of USAID's guidance on co-creation processes, adaptive management, and local partnerships throughout implementation contributed to the interventions' relevance and adaptability to beneficiary needs. The activity has significantly contributed to the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate Marawi by effectively collaborating with other actors in the activity areas and by mainstreaming efforts and activities.

Effectiveness. MRP cushioned beneficiaries' self-reliance from the adverse effects of external challenges, particularly from the economic challenges brought about by COVID-19. The business grants, community microgrants, and training received by the beneficiaries allowed them to generate income by starting businesses or engaging in gainful employment. Thus, MRP stimulated individual and community capacities to engage in economic activities. MRP's social cohesion grants and training fostered civic engagement and community improvement among the IDPs and HCMs. It has contributed to improvements in the beneficiaries' perceptions of social relations, connectedness, and orientation toward the common good. It has also improved IDPs' and HCMs' public participation. MRP's interventions and processes offered opportunities for IDPs to integrate locally as a durable solution to their displacement. Hence, MRP accomplished the activity outcomes set forth at the outset.

Sustainability. MRP has established concrete sustainability mechanisms that are essential to sustaining the activity outcomes. These mechanisms align with USAID's Local Systems Framework. Guided by the framework's tenets, MRP strengthened the buy-in of strategic stakeholders by harnessing partnerships among them, which resulted in institutional complementation. It laid the foundation for the CSGs to qualify for future government support and linked them to potential markets for their products. MRP laid building blocks for CSGs to continue to operate, serve their members, and even scale up their livelihoods after MRP's conclusion by empowering and formalizing them into cooperatives and CSOs. MRP also established a social fabric for IDPs' and HCMs' harmonious involvement, participation, and interaction as they scale up their ventures by targeting both groups in the activity's interventions. With these mechanisms, it is likely that the activity's outcomes will be sustained after MRP ends.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The team puts forward the following recommendations based on the findings and conclusions:

PLANNING, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

1. Future USAID development interventions, especially for complex environments, should consider using a co-creation process. Future interventions could benefit from the multidisciplinary perspectives that would be generated during the exercise.
2. Future development interventions for complex environments such as MRP could be configured with a much longer timeframe.

3. The team recommends selecting the right performance indicators and clear measurements and tools to strengthen the validity of performance data and outcomes. Moreover, the targeting for each indicator across the activity's life needs to be rationalized based on baseline assessment information, updated project implementation data, and other relevant data sources.
4. The team recommends a review of the Grant Management Manual to facilitate the quick delivery of quality interventions to beneficiaries. In complex operating environments, delays could trigger tensions among beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The evaluation team reaffirms the importance of setting up activity accountability measures that foster speedy delivery of relevant and timely interventions, especially in highly complex environments.

ENSURING OUTCOME SUSTAINABILITY

1. The LGUs should continue the partnerships with the implementing partners and other CSOs in undertaking peace and development efforts in communities covered by MRP. To build on the positive results achieved by the CSGs, the LGU-CSO partnership remains critical in designing and implementing joint efforts.
2. LGUs need to follow through on their commitments to foster sustainability of economic and social cohesion outcomes. It is essential that the commitments the LGUs made during the rounds of consultation that MRP conducted be translated into binding mechanisms. Among those are commitments related to sustaining the value chain and gender-based violence initiatives.

CONDUCTING FUTURE EVALUATION, RESEARCH, AND LEARNING

Considering the fluid nature of the IDPs' durable solution preference at the time of the evaluation, other development actors such as academe could research and document this durable solution and the MRP interventions' impact on decisions. Results from these studies could help inform future interventions by USAID and other donor agencies.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

EVALUATION PURPOSE

The evaluation examined MRP's performance in accomplishing its outcomes and intermediate results (IRs) from September 2018 to March 2022. It also generated evidence-based learning that can help improve USAID's design, implementation, management, monitoring, and evaluation of its development interventions by:

1. Measuring MRP's performance in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability in achieving its target outputs and outcomes; and
2. Learning from MRP's experiences to provide valuable recommendations for USAID/Philippines and other stakeholders in managing development projects in similar environments.

The evaluation's target audiences comprise USAID/Philippines, USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID/Washington, Plan International, local communities, local government units (LGUs), Marawi stakeholders, local community solidarity groups (CSGs) of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities, nongovernmental organizations, donor agencies (local and international), and national government agencies.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation answered the following key questions on the project's relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability:

1. Were MRP's development interventions relevant to IDP and host community needs and adaptive to the complex and changing external environment in Mindanao, especially in the project areas?
2. Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance, such as increasing business and livelihood opportunities, strengthening social cohesion, and increasing participation such as in civic and economic activities among IDPs and host community members (HCMs)?
3. Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen the social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?

Refer to Annex I for the sub-evaluation questions that guided the evaluation team in gathering the data.

BACKGROUND

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM AND CONTEXT

The 2017 Marawi Siege was a prolonged conflict that displaced an estimated 369,196 individuals¹ who found refuge in emergency shelters or who lived with relatives or friends in surrounding communities. The siege, carried out by both national and international ISIS-inspired armed groups, worsened communities' socioeconomic conditions by destroying property, livelihoods, and businesses. The Lanao provinces have long been areas of armed conflict among multiple groups and clans. When MRP started, these provinces were among the poorest in the country.²

The challenges faced by IDPs and HCMs are numerous and varied. These include escalating social vulnerabilities, continuing economic weaknesses, and cultural conflicts and susceptibilities. These challenges are exacerbated when IDPs and their host communities lack confidence in the local government's ability to address the crisis. When local governments and national government agencies do not address these crises sufficiently, tensions between IDPs and HCMs may evolve into internal conflicts that violent extremist organizations (VEOs) can take advantage of to further destabilize the area. Given the historical conflicts and the continuous presence of armed groups (especially VEOs) in Mindanao, the fears and tensions among IDPs and their host communities heightened during and after the Marawi siege. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) identified the following challenges the IDPs and their host communities face in the emergency shelters and host families and communities:³

- High vulnerability to and risk of illnesses and malnutrition because of inadequate shelter, food, and health services.
- Increased number of out-of-school youth and children.
- Low income and high unemployment because of lost jobs and livelihoods.
- Social conflicts/tensions between host communities and IDPs.
- Lack of resources and support systems from families, neighbors, and communities.
- Limited access to livelihood opportunities and capital.
- Dependence on humanitarian assistance and host community resources.

The 2019 MRP baseline study revealed significant differences in perceptions of self-reliance, polarization, and public representation between IDPs and host communities. The study also revealed significant perception differences between genders and geographical classifications (rural/urban). The baseline study highlighted the following key findings:

- Women have lower perceived self-reliance than men.
- IDPs have lower perceived self-reliance than HCMs.
- Urban residents express lower levels of trust than rural residents.
- Urban residents score public representation lower than do rural residents.
- IDPs score public representation lower than HCMs.

¹ Based on estimated IDPs from 2018. Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program. Manila, and Philippines: Humanitarian Bulletin, Issue No. 10, November 2018, Official United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The figure for the remaining IDPs is an estimate.

² Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2018.

³ Based on estimated IDPs from 2018. Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program. Manila, and Philippines: Humanitarian Bulletin, Issue No. 10, November 2018, Official United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The figure for the remaining IDPs is an estimate.

Ending displacement is a solution to the IDPs' situation. While waiting for this, MRP aimed to assist the IDPs and the host communities in finding ways to normalize their situations and take initial steps to prepare them to improve their lives and sustain them when they return to their homes.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The response of the USAID/Philippines Mission to the Marawi crisis began as part of USAID's medium-term strategic goal to support the reintegration or return of IDPs through 2020, particularly for those whose likelihood of returning to Marawi seemed challenging. The following are the plan's objectives:

Phase 1: Address the early recovery needs of individuals displaced by the Marawi conflict.

Phase 2: Transition IDPs to social and economic stability and establish the conditions for local governments and communities in and around Marawi to address their long-term rehabilitation needs.

MRP is designed to become a part of the second phase. The project became USAID's primary Marawi response effort, integrating and building on USAID/Philippines' initial work in responding to the Marawi crisis. Table 1 shows MRP's summary information.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY INFORMATION

ACTIVITY NAME	MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT (MRP)
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	PLAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NUMBER	72049218CA00007
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (TEC)	USD\$ 25,000,000
PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE	SEPTEMBER 2018–SEPTEMBER 2021 (EXTENDED TO MARCH 2022)
ACTIVE GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS	LANAO DEL SUR, MARAWI CITY, LANA DEL NORTE, AND ILIGAN CITY
COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY	CDCS 2016–2019 CDCS 2020–2024
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	DO2: IMPROVED PEACE AND STABILITY IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINES, PARTICULARLY MINDANAO

As of September 2021, MRP covers the provinces of Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, the cities of Iligan and Marawi, the 20 municipalities of Lanao del Sur, and the four municipalities of Lanao del Norte (Table 2).

The municipalities of Lumbatan and Molando are additional sites reflected in the Year 2 and Year 3 annual reports, respectively. Tubaran is one of the original sites but not reflected in the list of project sites in the annual reports from Years 1–3.

TABLE 2. MRP PROJECT AREAS

PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY
Lanao del Norte (4)	Iligan City, Baloi, Pantao Ragat, Pantar
Lanao del Sur (20)	Balindong, Buadiposo Buntong, Bubong, Butig, Ditsaan Ramin, Kapai, Lumba Bayabao, Lumbaca Unayan, Lumbatan, Lumbayanague, Madalum, Marantao, Marawi City, Masiu, Molando, Poona Bayabao, Piagapo, Saguwaran, Tamparan, Tugaya,

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION AND THEORY OF CHANGE

MRP aimed to solidify a “social contract” between the constituents and the local government to enhance social cohesion between IDPs and the HCMs. MRP’s development interventions should therefore help alleviate latent social conflict and promote strong social bonds among the constituents in the activity areas.⁴ Considering the historical context of armed conflicts in the area, MRP used a conflict-sensitive approach in implementing its interventions without weakening the activity’s ability to assist, empower, and unite the IDPs and host communities to work together in identifying their problems and implementing courses of action that could usher them toward more durable solutions. The project’s theory of change (TOC) states that:

If IDPs, returnees, and host populations actively participate in and contribute to the social and economic development of their communities in a manner that reduces inter- and intracommunity tensions and fosters resilience, then they will be more self-reliant and able to advance solutions to their displacement.

MRP’s TOC is operationalized through the results framework (RF) shown in Figure I.

⁴ Based on MRP’s Indicators Reference Sheet.

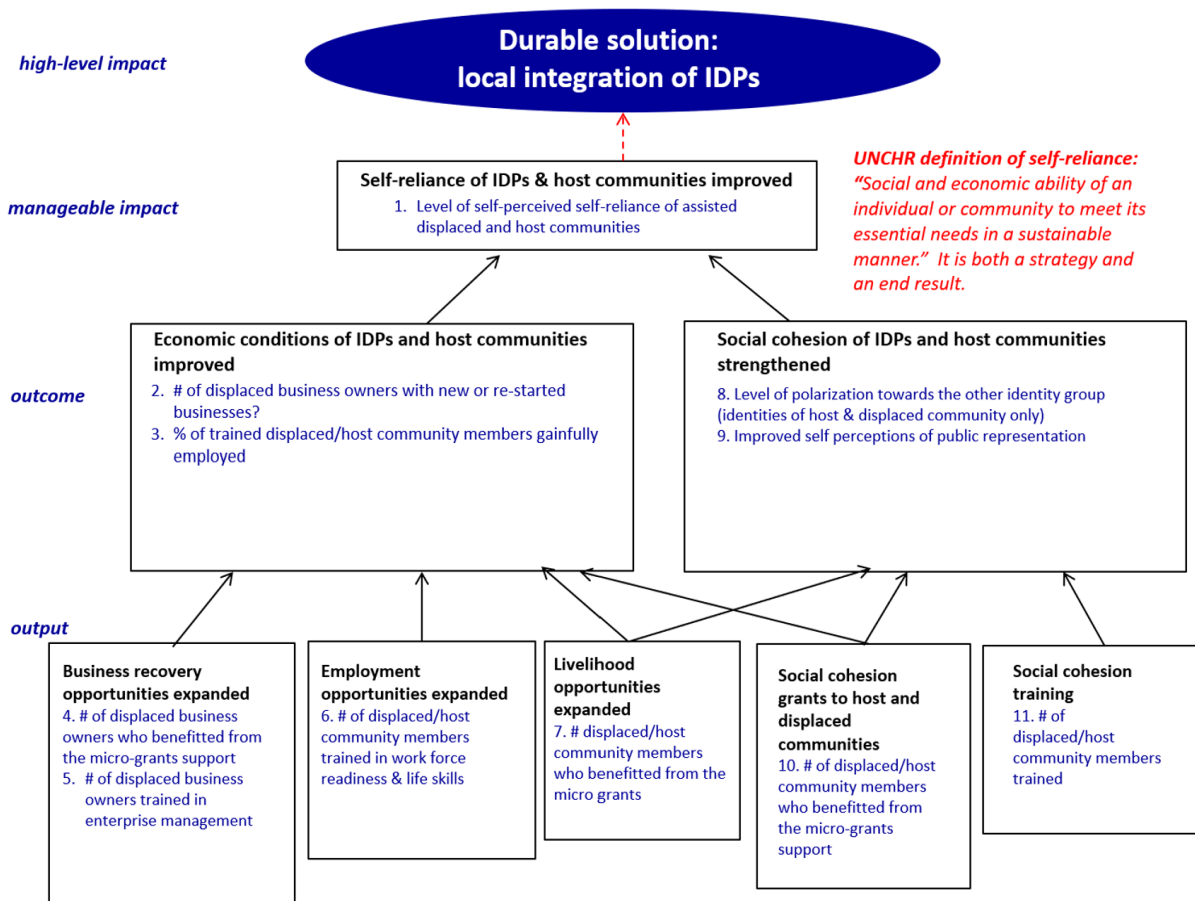


Figure 1. MRP's Results Framework

MRP's RF points to the durable solution, defined as IDPs' local integration as its high-level impact. The activity's manageable impact is the "self-reliance of IDPs and HCMs improved." For this manageable impact to be realized, two mutually reinforcing IRs are identified: economic conditions of IDPs and HCMs improved (IR1) and social cohesion of IDPs and HCMs strengthened (IR2). The RF also articulates the indicators and metrics by which the activity's performance is measured.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

EVALUATION DESIGN

This evaluation employed a convergent mixed-methods approach.⁵ This method facilitated the simultaneous generation of quantitative and qualitative data that are essential to the evaluation questions on relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. It also allowed for data triangulation.

The quantitative aspect involved an endline survey that generated beneficiary-level data on (1) socioeconomic indicators and (2) changes in the activity's impact or outcome variables—namely, self-perceived self-reliance, self-perceived level of polarization, and self-perceived level of public participation. The qualitative aspect involved document review, focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs). These methods generated primary data from beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The sampling frame covered the IDPs and HCMs who received MRP interventions in the 22 municipalities and two cities of Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte provinces. The endline survey gathered data from a total of 684 individuals from both the intervention group (n=437), which was based on approximately 17,222 CSG members, and the comparison group (n=247).⁶ The sample size included 10 percent allowance for possible attrition. Power analysis simulation indicated that this sample size would be able to detect at the minimum moderate effect size (0.25) at $\alpha=0.05$ and $1-\beta=0.95$ using common group comparison tests involving two groups. Moreover, the sample size was within a 95 percent confidence interval and 5 percent margin of error.

A total of 124 beneficiaries and stakeholders participated in the FGDs (n=87) and KIIs (n=37). The participants were purposively selected with implementing partners' assistance. Annex 3 shows the sample selection criteria and process. Annex 4 shows the list of participants.

DATA COLLECTION

After coordinating with the LGUs and barangay local government units (BLGUs) of the data gathering sites, the fieldwork commenced. The endline survey was conducted with the involvement of 18 field enumerators who had prior data gathering experience and were familiar with the activity's geographical scope and context. The enumerators were trained to conduct the endline survey. Annex 5 shows the training design the team employed.

The tool is composed primarily of the survey items fielded during the baseline study. The evaluation team added questions to gather data about beneficiaries' perceptions of MRP's relevance and sustainability and IDPs' perceptions about durable solutions to their displacement. The tool was pilot tested before the actual survey. Annex 6 contains the pilot test design and administration guide. The team used KOBO toolbox in administering and managing the survey process. Refer to Annex 7 for the endline survey tool used for data gathering.

The evaluation team developed FGD and KII guides to capture narrative data on MRP interventions' relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. The guides also included questions on lessons and

⁵ Creswell, J. (2012). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed-Methods Approaches*. Los Angeles: Sage Publications, Inc.

⁶ This sample size is an expanded version of the baseline which had n(intervention)=354 and n(comparison)=44.

recommendations relevant to MRP’s implementation. Team members conducted the FGDs and KIIs using a blended approach. Those involving beneficiaries were done face to face. Personnel from the implementing partners helped gather the participants onsite, and selected enumerators assisted the evaluation team in documenting the discussion and interview proceedings. The KIIs with other stakeholders were conducted online using the Google Meet platform. On average, the discussions and the interviews lasted for about 1.25 hours. Refer to Annex 8 for the FGD and KII tools and Annex 9 for the consent forms.

DATA ANALYSIS

The evaluation team analyzed the quantitative data using descriptive and inferential statistical tools. The means, standard deviations, frequency distribution, and percentage distribution of the pertinent survey variables were generated. The team conducted panel data analysis to determine the improvement in perceived self-reliance, polarization, and public participation among MRP beneficiaries. The team used T-test for independent samples to compare the data from MRP beneficiaries with data from the comparison group and performed graphical renditions of quantitative results for selected activity outcomes. The evaluation team used the JASP statistical package⁷ and Microsoft Excel in performing the quantitative analyses.

The team used qualitative approaches in analyzing the data from FGDs, KIIs, and document reviews. The FGD and KII audio and video recordings were first transcribed. The team then content analyzed the transcriptions and the activity documents. The main response categories or codes related to the (1) evaluation criteria—namely, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability and (2) activity impact/outcome—namely, socioeconomic, and social cohesion.

METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

The team had difficulty involving all the baseline respondents for the end-line survey due to contamination, difficulty establishing contact, and refusal to participate. These challenges significantly affected the baseline comparison group’s already small sample size.⁸ As a result, the team found it methodologically not feasible to perform statistical analyses involving the original comparison group.

Some of the online KIIs with MRP stakeholders did not push through because of difficulty in establishing contact, difficulty in coming up with a common schedule, and failure to join during the scheduled online interview. Moreover, the team encountered difficulty in transcribing some portions of the audio and video recordings of selected KIIs because internet connection instability made some participants’ contributions unintelligible.

The team also encountered constraints in probing the activity’s effectiveness given that its evaluation scope did not include the efficiency criterion. Hence, effectiveness concerns that involved facets of efficiency were not probed methodologically in this evaluation.

⁷ JASP was downloaded free from <https://jasp-stats.org/download/>

⁸ The original baseline sample size for the comparison was 44. Out of these, only 11 were traced during the endline.

FINDINGS

The evaluation findings are presented and discussed according to the three evaluation criteria. Whenever relevant, the findings under each criterion are grouped according to the impact and outcomes defined in the MRP RF presented in Figure I.

RELEVANCE

RELEVANCE TO IDP AND HCM NEEDS

Co-creation process

MRP is the first USAID/Philippines development intervention that underwent a co-creation process. USAID's principle of co-creation as a design approach aims to bring people together to collectively produce a mutually valued outcome that involves a participatory process assuming some degree of shared power and decision making.⁹ This is affirmed by the following KII narratives:

The co-creation process brought together various stakeholders with multidisciplinary expertise and experience. Most importantly, ECOWEB and MARADECA, who are our implementing partners, were part of the process. Their experience in implementing development programs in the area was captured in the process. (KII, COP, Plan International)

I found the exercise useful in terms of understanding the interventions that Plan International set out to do to address the problem set for MRP. On the other side, the expectations of USAID as a partner of Plan International and their cooperative agreement. So, it was a very useful exercise to really define the scope of work of MRP. (KII, Ria Orca, USAID)

The co-creation process served as a foundation for ensuring that interventions were relevant to IDP and HCM needs. The process resulted in the RF shown in Figure I. Moreover, interview data indicate that the co-creation process influenced the activity design decision of targeting both IDPs and HCMs.

ADAPTATIVE MANAGEMENT

MRP's flexibility in programming and packaging interventions reflects USAID's principle of adaptive management especially when operating in an unstable and complex area. Its programming shows that it functions within an "enabling environment that encourages the design of more flexible programs, promotes intentional learning, minimizes obstacles to modifying programs, and creates incentives for learning and adaptive management."¹⁰ The following KII response highlights MRP's flexibility and adaptability:

For this particular assistance, adaptive management was essential. For example, we recognize the color of money available. If the money comes from the stream of conflict mitigation, we develop assistance along that stream. It influences target setting. But, year on year it's demonstrable that the targets are met. (KII, MERL Lead, Plan International)

By being flexible in framing and setting targets, MRP could reconfigure its interventions to meet beneficiary needs at given junctures of its implementation. For example, Indicator 10, which was originally framed in the activity monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan (AMELP) as the "number of displaced/HCMs who benefited from social cohesion grants," was expanded in the succeeding years

⁹ USAID, Co-Creation: An Interactive Guide, p. 2.

¹⁰ USAID, Program Cycle Operational Policy, p. 13.

to include additional sub-indicators. By so doing, MRP tapped additional funds from available funding streams from USAID. An example of this is the additional funding for MRP’s COVID Quick Response. This funding contributed to the activity’s continuing accomplishments even at the height of the pandemic. This aspect of the activity is illustrated by the following KII response:

In 2020, soon after the pandemic erupted, we saw that municipalities hosting larger numbers of IDP families have higher rates of COVID-19. So, we made a case for \$1.2 million COVID-19 response funds. That is another color of money adaptation. (KII, Ria Orca, USAID)

Table 3 shows a sample of activities that MRP conducted to make its programming more adaptive and responsive to IDP/HCM needs. Refer to Annex 10 for an expanded list.

TABLE 3. SAMPLE ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTED TO MRP’S ADAPTABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS			
ACTIVITY	YEAR	ECOWEB, MARADECA	SAMPLE OUTPUTS
Pause-and-reflect session	2019	BARMM Youth	Identification of key challenges related to the grant process
Assessment of out-of-school youth (OSY) in BARMM	2020	ECOWEB, MARADECA, Graduate students from Johns Hopkins’ University	Youth’s perceptions of workforce opportunities and knowledge of CSO activities for OSY
Conflict assessment study	2021	118 CSGs	Recommendation of social cohesion activities to limit any further social cleavages
Policy formulation and advocacy planning sessions	2022	LGUs of Marantao, Baloi, Iligan, Butig, Balindong, Pantao Ragat, Madalum, Tubaran, Pantar, Lumba Bayabao, Ditsaan Ramin, Poona Bayabao, Buadiposo Buntong, Tugaya	Finalization of CSGs’ organizational vision, mission, and advocacy agenda; Sample policy instruments like advocacy plans
MLGU consultation meetings on project sustainability	2021-2022	ECOWEB, MARADECA	Agreements with LGUs to sustain the project outcomes

COLLABORATION WITH LOCAL PARTNERS

MRP adapted intervention planning and implementation by regularly engaging local political, traditional, and religious leaders to resolve issues identified during implementation. The following interview excerpts from MRP stakeholders demonstrate this:

What’s good about MRP is that from the start we already talked. In fact, during the early stages, they always give me updates. Until now, we consider Plan International as a significant partner especially on business and livelihood. (KII, Field Office Manager, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

MRP has helped a lot in providing programs for the IDPs and HCMs. They did a great job of addressing the needs of the beneficiaries. They worked with us closely on the implementation of the programs. (Kil Buadiposo Buntong, LGU MPDC)

MRP is unique in its interventions as it provided non-cash assistance to the activity beneficiaries. KII data suggest that one of the inputs that contributed to this assistance emanated from a prominent government leader who was consulted at the outset. The evaluation team deems that the foregoing findings helped address the baseline recommendation, which encouraged MRP to engage the LGUs during the pre-entry stage of social cohesion activities to strengthen the relationships among IDPs, HCMs, and barangays. Box I (on the right) contains a story shared by a municipal administrator about how MRP harnessed its relationship with their LGU.

BENEFICIARY STORY OF RELEVANCE

MRP beneficiaries shared stories about how the interventions they received from MRP ameliorated their situation and helped meet their needs, especially during the height of the pandemic. The following KII excerpts portray this:

The in-kind grant from MRP was really a big help to my pharmacy business. It was also timely for the sanitary needs of my customers during the time of the COVID-19. (KII, business recovery grant [BRG] Grantee, Marawi City)

For me, the grant that MRP provided to us was appropriate because it also suited our ability as women. In particular, the sewing machine that they gave us helped women in our area to earn income. (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Ramin)

BOX I. HARNESSING LGU PARTNERSHIP FOR RELEVANCE, EFFECTIVENESS, AND SUSTAINABILITY

The Municipality of Bubong, Lanao del Sur, is a second-class municipality with a population of 26,514. At the height of the Marawi Siege, Nabillah R.H. Abdulhakim served as the Municipal Administrator and worked closely with MRP's implementing partner, MARADECA, which has been a partner of the local government in peace and development efforts for many years.

She recognized as important MRP's approach in targeting both IDPs and HCMs. Likewise, she lauded how MRP went down to the communities and asked people about their priority needs. "MRP asked people about their needs. The women expressed they needed support for dressmaking to earn income. During the graduation ceremony, I saw the products of women beneficiaries. The women worked hard and committed to supporting their families."

She strongly believes in the importance of sustaining the gains from MRP by strengthening the CSGs and increasing their participation and voice in LGU processes. "We are helping the youth and women federations in their accreditation in the municipality. They already have by-laws and policies which are the requirements for accreditation. They can become members of our local special bodies. The women can be registered as cooperatives and the youth can be accredited by National Youth Commission. This is important for their representation."

She has only great words for MRP and to Maradeca and looks forward to continuing the partnerships in implementing other relevant interventions and in providing more durable solutions. both to the IDPs and host communities in the municipality.

RELEVANCE TO SOCIAL INCLUSION ISSUES

MRP has implemented mechanisms to address social inclusion issues. One of the key mechanisms that MRP employed to address barriers and opportunities to women's participation in economic and social cohesion activities was the establishment of gender specific CSGs.

Around 278 all-women CSGs have been established. These CSGs played significant roles in community conversations, prioritization workshops, and participatory conflict assessments, which informed MRP activity design and implementation.

Another mechanism was the development of community champions from among the youth, women, and religious leaders. The community-based champions' efforts helped shape the decision making and programming of the target barangays in addressing child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) issues.¹¹ In total, MRP trained 82 CSG champions who also organized GBV community rollout sessions reaching 879 CSG members.

Furthermore, document review data suggest that 51 percent of beneficiaries in Year 3 are women. Currently, 43 percent of the CSGs are all-women and 59 percent are led by women. These figures show that women have been taking the lead in most of MRP's major activities. Although participation in activities does not immediately translate into women's empowerment, such involvement forms an essential initial step in confidence building. Table 4 shows the activity's performance on gender-related accomplishments for Year 3.¹²

TABLE 4. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN MRP ACTIVITIES

GENDER INDICATORS	NUMBER OF WOMEN PARTICIPANTS
Women trained in life and technical skills	972
Women business recovery grant recipients	1,032
IDPs/HCMs trained on civic engagement, peace narratives or peace building, community score card, and gender training	2,953

Despite high rates of participation by women in MRP, the conditions women struggle with persist. Document review data indicate that women still confront the double burden of working to earn a living and performing domestic work. GBV also persists. Moreover, project reports indicate that the gender equality champions MRP developed still face the challenge of a prevailing culture of silence and pressure for women to go along and accept amicable settlements.¹³ However, MRP's continued implementation of GBV-related interventions during the pandemic addressed the noted rise of GBV during this period. This rise has been highlighted by the UN Women organization (2021) and explained as follows:

Gender-based violence, already a global crisis before the pandemic, has intensified since the outbreak of COVID-19. Lockdowns and other mobility restrictions have left many women trapped with their abusers, isolated from social contact and support networks. Increased economic precarity has further limited many women's ability to leave abusive situations.¹⁴

The following narratives attest to MRP's efforts to address women's needs, including those related to GBV:

Before MRP, only my husband had a source of income. It was hard. With the livelihood support I got from MRP I am earning Php 300.00-500.00. I used it for medicine and food.

¹¹ January-March 2022 Quarterly Report, p. 45.

¹² Year 3 Annual Report, p. 47.

¹³ Year 3 Annual Report, p. 70.

¹⁴ UN Women Organization (2021). Gender-Based Violence: Women and Girls at Risk. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/en/hq-complex-page/covid-19-rebuilding-for-resilience/gender-based-violence>

This seems not that much, but it has helped a lot. (FGD, Women CSG Member, Buadiposo Buntong)"

In the last two years of MRP, we ramped up social cohesion, COVID response, and GBV. GBV funds came very timely because of COVID, and we saw an uptick in GBV. The pandemic restrictions affected the GBV rates negatively. So, GBV increased. It was very timely for us because we have convinced the local government partners that, other than the health risks, one of the harmful consequences of COVID is the rising cases of gender-based violence. So, it came very timely for us. We have been opportunistic, Plan International and us. (KII, Ria Orca, USAID)

The story of an all-women CSG member in Box 2 shows how the grant they received from MRP empowered them to meet their families' economic needs.

BOX 2. FROM STRUGGLE TO EMPOWERMENT: STORY OF WOMEN'S RESILIENCE

Rainidah S. Macadato evacuated in 2017 to nearby Bagoinged Ditsaan Ramin, Lanao del Sur, to flee the bitter clashes in Barangay Marinaut West, Marawi City. She remembers that it was extremely difficult at first. They lived in the gym with other displaced families they hardly knew. But they needed to find ways to survive and relied on the help of the government and other groups.

In September 2019, Rainidah joined the all-women community solidarity group, Newtonians Women's Dressmaking, that the local implementing partner, Maradeca, had organized in their barangay. She attended many organizational meetings in preparation for the community microgrant. She was designated CSG Treasurer. In December 2020, they were happy to receive their livelihood support from MRP, which included 33 sewing machines and fabric. "For me, the grant that MRP provided to us was appropriate because it also suited our ability as women. In particular, the sewing machine that they gave us helped women in our area to earn income."

"The hijab we made from the fabric earned us Php19,950.00. So far, our profit has reached Php40,000.00. All members received their share. We are now on our fifth cycle." While Rainidah and other members of the women's CSG have been thankful to MRP, they also recognize the importance of setting up policies to ensure the sustainability of their operations.

"We develop policies on how to manage our investment and income. We set some rules on the percentage sharing of income between those who are involved and the rest of the CSG members. Twenty percent of the income will go back to our capital investment, and 10 percent is also shared with all members even if they are not working on the sewing machines. This way they continue to participate in our CSG. We believe we need to do this to sustain what we received from MRP. Through this, we hope to increase our operations."

COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY GROUPS' IMPORTANCE

The team found that the CSGs, the primary mechanism through which the MRP solicits grant proposals, were pivotal in addressing IDP and HCM needs.¹⁵ CSG members' role in identifying and prioritizing community needs, suggesting opportunities for collaborating to address these needs, and pointing out potential community tensions is essential.

The MRP team together with the local consortium partners (LCPs) identified required activities from pre-community entry to grant proposal submission.¹⁶ The participatory processes the LCPs facilitated served as opportunities to strengthen CSG member relationships. The CSGs are thus helping build social cohesion and a sense of common understanding among members. From September 2018 to March 2022, MRP organized 665 CSGs. Of the total, 552 are intact and 113 have dissolved. (Refer to Annex I I for the community engagement and grant application cycle.)

The evaluation team identified models of successful and sustainable CSGs as follows:

- Active CSGs that have received grants and have successfully implemented their projects.

¹⁵ Year I Annual Report, p. 22.

¹⁶ Sept 1–Dec 31 Quarterly Report, p. 28.

- Active CSGs that have received grants even if they were not successful in implementing their projects.
- Active CSGs that are yet to receive their grants but remain hopeful to eventually receive them.
- Active CSGs even with disapproved grants and with no chance to receive them.

The factors contributing to these models include established community leadership, established social relationships, level of group maturity, socially cohesive local environments, and inherent and acquired skills in managing their projects. Examples of unsuccessful CSGs include the following:

- Dissolved CSGs even after receiving grants and successfully implementing projects, which happened mostly in urban areas.
- Dissolved and frustrated CSGs that have not received any grants.
- Dissolved CSGs were not able to successfully implement projects for various reasons, including lack of management skills.

Document review data show several reasons for CSG dissolution: presence of rido (feud between families/clans) or conflict in the area; CSG members'/leaders' loss of interest and desire to discontinue their participation; CSG declaring itself dissolved after dividing grants equally and no longer meeting as a group; CSG members returning to Marawi and/or transferring to other places for livelihood/work reasons; or inability to contact/trace CSG members.¹⁷

The narratives below highlight the value of the CSGs based on the perspective of the selected stakeholders:

I like MRP's approach to CSG organizing. They included both IDPs and the members of the host communities. I believe that such an organization is appropriate for socioeconomic intervention. (Kil, Asst. Regional Director, DTI, Lanao del Norte)

"We did not experience conflicts in our group. The members of our CSG are also enjoying our aquaculture project because, like here, every time we clean the fishpond, we have a picnic, and we cook. So, our CSG project also served as avenue for everyone to have bonding. (FGD, CSG Member, Balindong)"

COMPLEMENTATION OF PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT RESPONSE PRIORITIES

MRP's interventions complemented the functions of Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM). The interventions are particularly relevant to TFBM's role in providing an environment conducive to the revival of business and livelihood activities, as stated in Administrative Order No.3 s.2017.¹⁸ MRP has been pivotal in fostering economic recovery by taking an active role as a member of TFBM's Subcommittee on Business and Livelihood.

Moreover, MRP contributed to the formulation and implementation of the TFBM's Sustainability Plan for Scaling Up Business and Livelihood of Marawi IDPs. This plan serves as a platform to scale up

¹⁷ January–March 2022 Quarterly Report, p. 42.

¹⁸ Official Gazette (2017). Administrative Order No. 03, s. 2017. Creating an Inter-Agency Task Force for the Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of the City of Marawi and Other Affected Localities, downloaded July 2022 from <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/downloads/2017/06jun/20170628-AO-3-RRD.pdf>

interventions relating to business and livelihood and ensure their sustainability¹⁹. The following KII narratives provide insights on how MRP complemented government programs:

The first convergence of DTI with MRP was on the legitimization of the business that includes registration of business names, input/lectures from DTI onwards to securing business permits. (KII, Asst. Regional Director, DTI, Lanao del Norte)

I always say to the people that infrastructure assistance from the government will end. You [IDPs and HCMs] are provided with livelihood assistance so you will not depend on government support. It fits the context because Maranaos are business oriented. (KII, Field Office Manager, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

Moreover, MRP’s business and livelihood grants, which benefited several cooperatives in Lanao del Sur and Norte with IDP and HCM members, are in harmony with the government project dubbed “Marawi Rehabilitation through Cooperativism Project.” The Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) under the aegis of TFBM implemented the project in 2018. The team found that MRP contributed to this project’s goal of reactivating the cooperatives in Marawi City to provide business and livelihood opportunities to the residents²⁰.

MRP also helped various LGUs address COVID-19 through its COVID Quick Response initiative at the pandemic’s onset. It provided COVID-19 essentials (e.g., PPE, masks, thermal scanners, and disinfectants) and conducted information, education, and communication activities and capacity-building and technical training (e.g., treatment facility management and specimen collection and handling)²¹. These contributions are corroborated by the KII narrative shown below:

From the start of the pandemic, MRP actively coordinated with the Inter Agency Task Forces (IATF) of the different LGUs. Specific attention was given to participation in the Lanao del Sur (LDS) IATF as it covered the majority of MRP project areas. MRP was invited and participated in a number of the LDS IATF meetings. (KII, COP Plan International; AR 2020, p.32)

Table 5 shows a sample of the collaborative activities between government agencies and MRP. Annex 12 presents an expanded list.

TABLE 5. SAMPLE OF COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES THAT MRP CONDUCTED

AGENCY INVOLVED	NATURE OF COLLABORATION	YEAR
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)	TFBM and DTI furnished MRP with the official list of businesses located in the MAA prior to the siege. The information greatly facilitated the processing of BRGs.	2019
Technical Education and Skills Development Agency (TESDA)	TESDA provided MRP with the list of recommended Technical Vocational Institutes (TVIs) and assisted in providing technical training to livelihood grant recipients.	2019

¹⁹ TFBM Subcommittee on Business and Livelihood (2021). Sustainability Plan for Scaling Up Business and Livelihood of Marawi IDPs.

²⁰ CDA-TFBM Magazine (2018). Rising from the Ashes: The Rise of Coops in Marawi After the War.

²¹ Based on Annual Report 2020, pp.33–36.

Lanao and Regional Cluster of the Joint Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (JCPGBV) Working Group	MRP can highlight the project's gender integration efforts to BARMM and coordinate with other members of the working group for possible collaboration and complementation with JCPGBV.	2020
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Provincial Agriculture and Provincial Technology & Livelihood Development Offices	These agencies helped increase the number of BRG referrals. With this, MRP expanded its roster of BRG recipients to include agricultural cooperatives, women's cooperatives, and agribusiness enterprises.	2020
M/BLGU representatives and religious leaders from the municipalities of Balindong and Lumba Bayabao, and Pantar	Municipal and barangay LGU representatives and religious leaders were included in the TOT for community engagement and the CSC process in its workforce readiness interventions.	2021
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), BARMM Commission on Elections (COMELEC)	The DILG and BARMM Commission on Elections served as resource persons during the MRP-YouthLed Voter's Education Training of Trainers.	2021

RELEVANCE TO USAID'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

USAID's 2013–2018 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS)

Development Objective 1: Broad-Based and Inclusive Growth Accelerated and Sustained

Development Objective 2: Peace and Stability in Conflict-Affected Areas in Mindanao Improved

Development Objective 3: Environment Resilience Improved

MRP is relevant to USAID's 2013–2018 (extended through 2019) Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). It is especially relevant to the objective of improving peace and stability in conflict-affected areas, particularly in Mindanao (Development Objective 2). MRP helped address the objectives of transitioning IDPs to social and economic stability (Objective 2) and establishing the conditions for local governments and communities in and around Marawi to address their long-term rehabilitation needs (Objective 3).

USAID's 2019–2024 Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS)

Development Objective 1: Democratic Governance Strengthened

Development Objective 2: Inclusive, Market-Driven Growth Expanded

Development Objective 3: Environmental and Community Resilience Enhanced

The positive changes in the social cohesion indicators (i.e., polarization and public participation) as shown in the endline survey results helped achieve the objective of strengthening democratic governance (Development Objective 1) in the 2019–2024 CDCS. In particular, the team found that MRP's interventions are relevant to the realization of building more responsive local governance (IR 1.4) considering that "USAID anticipates that during this CDCS, civil society will become more engaged, better networked, and more inclusive as they connect across regions and sectors."²² The noted positive changes in social cohesion support the enhancement of environmental and community resilience (Development Objective 3), particularly in increasing social connectedness (IR 3.3.2).

These findings support USAID's belief and approach that "increasing social connectedness and social cohesion is one of a set of responses to strengthen community resilience. USAID will work through civil society to build formal and informal networks that include populations vulnerable to such threats and tie together areas affected by shocks and disasters, including violence and conflict."

²² USAID PHILIPPINES CDCS 2020–2024 Draft September 18, 2019 – revised October 28, 2019.

The activity’s economic outcomes are essential for expanding inclusive, market-driven growth (Development Objective 2), particularly in improving private enterprise development (IR 2.4.1). MRP’s approach of tapping cooperatives in its business and livelihood grants is also consistent with USAID’s perspective: “Cooperatives play a critical role in addressing livelihood challenges, especially in rural areas, and benefit host communities through various social initiatives. A huge potential exists for small and medium-sized enterprises as development partners.”

EFFECTIVENESS

IMPROVING IDPS’ AND HCMS’ ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Document review data on MRP’s performance on IRI indicators suggest that the activity has helped 1,963 business owners start a new business or restart their previous businesses. A total of 3,117 individuals benefited from BRGs. MRP has provided livelihood opportunities to 8,350 IDPs and HCMs through its livelihood microgrants. Moreover, 1,336 business owners benefited from enterprise management training and workshops.²³

The team examined income- and employment-related variables in the endline survey to understand how MRP’s outcomes and output indicators translate into improvement of beneficiaries’ economic conditions.

Income-related variables

The team found that the proportion of endline survey participants who reported having sufficient income to meet their families’ basic needs (e.g., food, medicine, children’s education) was higher among participants who received MRP interventions (44.5 percent) than among participants from the comparison group (38.0 percent) (Figure 2). In the same manner, the proportion of those who reported having savings was higher among survey participants who received MRP interventions (15.3 percent) than among the comparison group (11.3 percent).

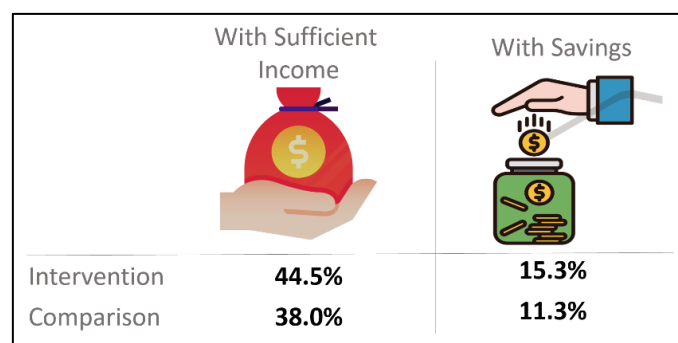


Figure 2. Percentage of Intervention and Comparison Participants with Savings and Sufficient Income

The team further found that the proportion of MRP beneficiaries who indicated having sufficient income (see Figure 2) was higher than among the general population in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) (19.0 percent).²⁴ Moreover, MRP beneficiaries’ economic conditions, as discussed above, provide a positive picture compared with that of the regional economic landscape during the pandemic. Government reports suggest that the number of

²³ Refer to Annex 13 for the performance of MRP in relation to the indicators.

²⁴ Ishikawa, I. (2021). Impact of COVID-19 on Peace and Stability in Mindanao: Nested Protection and Downside Risks. JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development.

households receiving salaries had declined and that the incomes from farms and businesses in the region had plummeted.²⁵

The evaluation team also looked at MRP beneficiaries' and the comparison group's sources of household income (Figure 3). More beneficiaries than non-beneficiaries were engaged in income-generating activities such as crop farming (64.5 percent) and livestock farming (56.5 percent), non-food retailing such as RTW and textile (76.0 percent), food retailing or sari-sari store (73.5 percent), and paid work (61.2 percent).

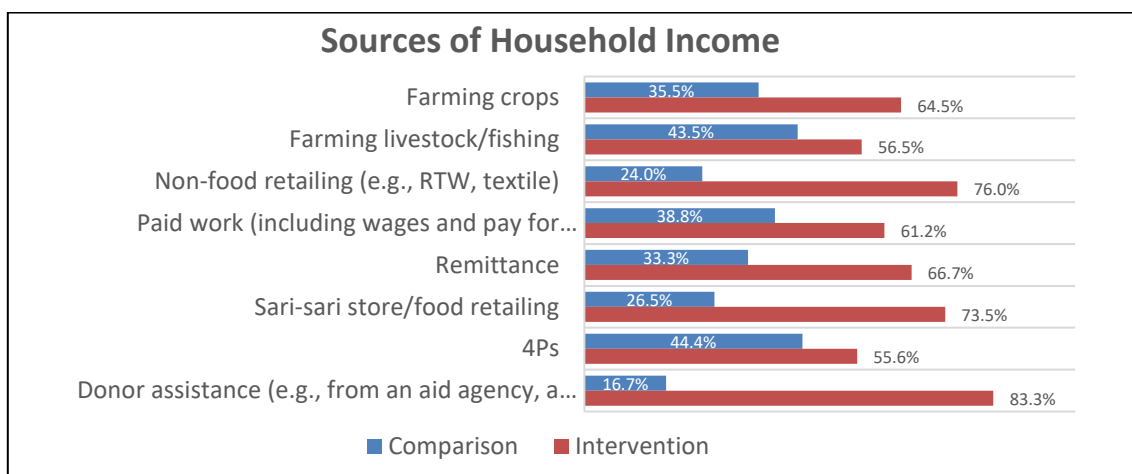


Figure 3. Percentage of Intervention and Comparison Participants Across Sources of Household Income

Box 3 contains the story of a couple whose dressmaking business was devastated by the Marawi siege. Their story shows how MRP's grant, which provided them with sewing machines, helped their family surmount the challenges brought about by the pandemic.

BOX 3. SURVIVING THE AFTERMATH OF THE MARAWI SIEGE PUNCTUATED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

(During the Marawi siege, this Christian IDP couple from Marawi City evacuated to Iligan City. As entrepreneurs, master cutters, and makers/tailors of wedding gowns and suits, they had a space near Padian Market in Marawi City and have Meranaos customers. Now in Iligan City they continue their trade in a much smaller space and continue to have Meranao customers from Marawi City.)

We grew up in Marawi. Before the siege, we had 12 dressmakers and tailors, and we were renting a two-story building and installed 12 heavy-duty sewing machines and two zig-zaggers. In Marawi, we both were just cutting the patterns and our hired dressmakers and tailors were the ones doing the sewing. Business was very good with our Meranao customers who preferred our services as they kept having repeat orders. We prefer to live in Marawi since we have adjusted well there.

It took a year when we were allowed to go back to Marawi. All our machines were destroyed, clothing materials scattered, and the P300,000 cash we kept at our shop was gone. Everything was wasted by the siege. That was not easy for us to accept.

The government gave us cash assistance of P73,000 for the industrial sewing machine that we bought and used now along with the zig-zagger and clothing materials. Meanwhile, as members of CSG, MRP gave me and my daughter sewing machines, clothing materials, and other sewing paraphernalia. These are now part of our present business. MRP's assistance was good timing: at one point during the pandemic, the sales from the face masks we were sewing was our main income. Our income kept our lives going during that very challenging time. In addition, many of our long-time customers, our contemporaries when we were children, also assisted us with cash to help us go on with our sewing business, something we never expected they would do.

The building owner in Marawi City where we had our sewing business asked [whether] we are intending to go back, and we said yes. Thus, we are waiting for the time and the opportunity so we can continue our sewing business in the same location in Marawi, where we grew up. We hope the time is soon.

²⁵ Mindanao Development Authority (2022). COVID-19 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment: Strengthening Recovery Towards Peace and Development in the Six Regions.

Employment-related variables

The endline survey data shown in Figure 4 suggest that more MRP beneficiaries than comparison group members indicated that (1) they are engaged in work/livelihood that pays them money (55 percent), (2) they have the right skills to find a job (80 percent), and (3) they are confident in finding a job in case they would lose their present one (59 percent). An inferential analysis suggests that the proportion of MRP beneficiaries is significantly higher in terms of engagement in paid work/livelihood ($p=0.024$) and having the right skills to find a job ($p=0.000$). These findings imply that MRP's interventions in the form of business/livelihood grants and training workshops have expanded IDP and HCM employment opportunities.

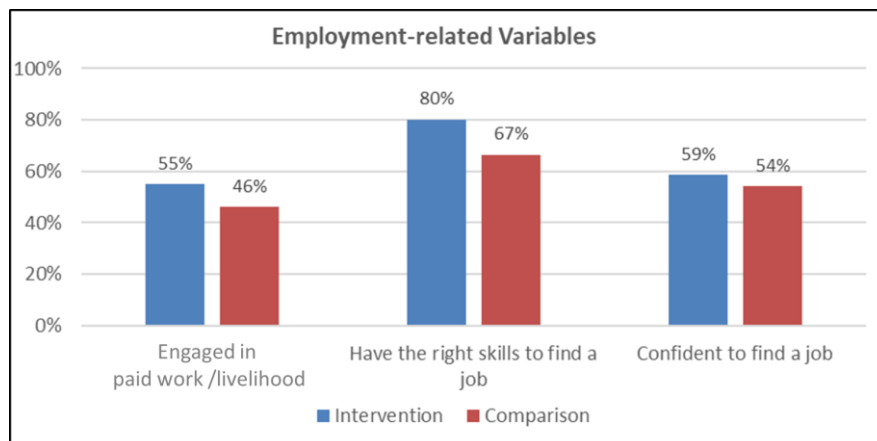


Figure 4. Percentage of Intervention and Comparison Participants Across Employment-Related Variables

The Mindanao Development Authority's assessment of COVID-19's impact, particularly the findings on BARMM, indicated that "BARMM has geographically dispersed provinces that makes the movement of people and goods time-consuming, difficult, and costly. The limited movements of people and goods that ensued have ultimately prevented the growth of the regional economies in Mindanao."²⁶ The following narratives from MRP beneficiaries highlight the economic relief the activity has afforded:

"It's different Sir, because before we operated the bakery, we didn't have much income. Then when we got a bakery, it helped us meet the needs of our family. During special events like graduation a lot of people order from us. We are sharing his profit. At first, we were able to divide P500 per member. We have increased our capacity to buy food for our family. (KII, CSG Member, Baloi)"

I have seen during beneficial monitoring that beneficiaries have improved their houses. Those who engaged in selling groceries have available inventory in their sari-sari stores. (KII, MERL, Plan International)

MRP's economic outcomes are important considering that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted not only in a health and life crisis but also a deep economic recession. In fact, the Philippines experienced a -8.3 percent gross domestic product growth rate in the fourth quarter of 2020 and a -9.5 percent rate for the entire year.²⁷ The employment-related outcomes discussed above indicate that MRP

²⁶ Mindanao Development Authority (2022). COVID-19 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment: Strengthening Recovery Towards Peace and Development in the Six Regions.

²⁷ Philippine Statistics Authority (2021). Philippine GDP posts -8.3% in the fourth quarter of 2020; -9.5% for full year of 2020. Retrieved October 2022 from <https://psa.gov.ph/content/philippine-gdp-posts-83-percent-fourth-quarter-2020-95-percent-full-year-2020>

addressed to some extent beneficiaries' socioeconomic needs brought about by the Marawi crisis as well as the pandemic. This aligns with the JICA (2020) findings that jobs and resumption of agricultural activities are among the potential COVID-19 recovery measures that BARMM constituents indicated.²⁸

The discussions above imply that MRP's business and livelihood interventions have stimulated economic activity among the beneficiaries amid the pandemic's economic impact. In particular, the in-kind grants and training that MRP provided its beneficiaries have improved their economic conditions. Considering that COVID-19 resulted in widespread loss of livelihood and rise in poverty levels among displaced populations,²⁹ these results show that MRP provided substantial economic relief to the beneficiaries. The following KII excerpts indicate how the trainings and in-kind grants helped beneficiaries:

The members of our CSG have a chance to benefit from the projects we received from MRP. And they received training that helped them earn a living. (KII, HCM leader, Women CSG, Buadiposo Buntong)

MRP has helped us through the provisions of sewing machines and training. The income we derived from our products have supported our families' daily needs, especially for the school expenses of our children. (FGD, Women CSG Members, Marantao)

Box 4 shows the experience of a family who became IDPs because of the siege. They traveled as far as Cebu to seek recovery. Their sojourn back to Iligan proved to be beneficial as they received assistance from the government and from the MRP. It helped them eventually commence their journey toward recovery.

BOX 4. CONFRONTING BUSINESS RECOVERY AS IDPS

(The Marawi siege took place three days before the start of Ramadan. As a practice, a 30-day food provision was stocked at every Muslim household since unnecessary travel is discouraged. On the business side, Meranao entrepreneurs stock their merchandise and material inventories in preparation for the Eid al-Fit'r feast, which also brings days of "buying sprees" among customers.)

We are a wholesaler, so we usually keep our inventory level every three days. Our wholesale mobile phone business was doing very good. At the time of the siege, our family's business inventory in Marawi was about PHP4 million.

We evacuated to our hometown in Mulondo to spend the Ramadan. We tried our luck in Cebu City. We engaged in the *night market* selling mobile phones and gadgets. We gave it up after three months as the income was not enough for our daily provisions and to pay the rentals. We also had a problem with the landlord who [would] not accept IDPs as apartment renters. We left Cebu and settled in Iligan City, where we received cash assistance of P73,000 from the government.

Later, my textile businessman uncle and I jointly received P200,000 worth of textile from the MRP. We chose textile because the release was faster. MRP found difficulties in procuring mobile phones and gadgets for my business. I eventually sold my textile share of inventory to my uncle and continued with my mobile phone business.

Despite the general dislike of the Iligan residents to the Marawi IDPs, my business continues to expand from one stall (2m×3m), I now have the adjacent three stalls. Our income is now covering our family's needs. We have five children. I got married at 13 and I now have a college-graduating daughter.

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION OF IDPS AND HCMs

MRP's IR2 focuses on strengthening IDPs' and HCMs' social cohesion. MRP's AMELP indicates that social cohesion refers to two intertwined features of society: absence of latent social conflict and presence of strong social bonds. MRP focuses on areas where there is a significant concentration of

²⁸ JICA (2020). <https://www.jica.go.jp/philippine/english/office/topics/news/200907.html>

²⁹ Khunt and Schuttler (2020). Economic Integration Into Host Communities in Times of Crisis: How to Ease the Impact of COVID-19 on Displaced Populations in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. German Institute for Development Evaluation.

IDPs from the Marawi siege and intends to provide venues to reduce if not eliminate polarization between the displaced and their host communities.

CONTRIBUTION TO PERCEPTIONS ABOUT POLARIZATION

In the context of MRP, polarization is defined as community fragmentation in terms of trust (or lack thereof) and attitude in working together, with specific attention to relations between IDPs and HCMs.³⁰ Level of polarization in MRP is measured using a 4-point Likert-type scale consisting of 15 items. Overall, high scores on the polarization scale suggest positive views that the community is not polarized or fragmented.

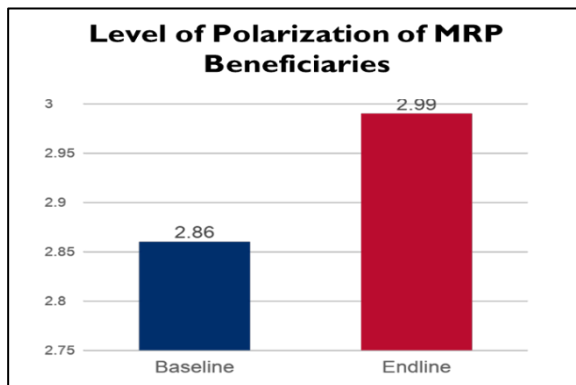


Figure 5. Level of Polarization of MRP Beneficiaries During Baseline and Endline

As Figure 5 shows, the team found that MRP beneficiaries' overall perception of polarization had significantly improved at the endline ($p=0.020$). The significant rise in scores from the baseline (Mean=2.86) to the endline (Mean=2.99) suggests that the beneficiaries are perceiving significantly less polarization or fragmentation in the communities they are living in.

This positive outcome on beneficiaries' perceptions of polarization indicates formation of social cohesion. Moreover, several polarization indicators (e.g., differences in tribes, differences in religion) were associated with socially divisive

influences, the absence of which contributes to desirable development outcomes such as growth, poverty reduction, stability, peace, and conflict resolution).³¹

The team observed that polarization, particularly the "IDP-HCM lens," may need to be rethought in the context of the Marawi siege considering that most, if not all, of the IDPs took refuge among HCMs who are their relatives. The data on polarization would have been more contextual if this nuance had been captured in the survey tool.

Contribution to perceptions of trust

Trust among citizens correlates strongly with economic growth.³² It holds a prominent place in economics literature, where it is considered to reduce transaction costs.

The evaluation team examined trust-related indicators in the polarization tool. The analysis results revealed that MRP beneficiaries' level of trust had risen significantly at endline ($p=0.046$) and was significantly higher than that of the comparison group ($p<0.001$) (Figure 6). The effect size generated in the analysis

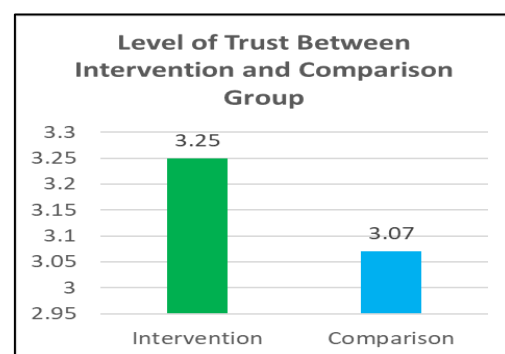


Figure 6. Level of Trust of MRP Beneficiaries During Endline

³⁰ Based on MRP AMELP.

³¹ OECD (2011). The Social Cohesion and Policies for Enhancing Civic Participation.

³² Larsen, C.A. (2014). Social cohesion: Definition, Measurement, and Developments. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/egms/docs/2014/LarsenDevelopmentinsocialcohesion.pdf>

($d=0.481$) suggests that MRP interventions had a medium or average contribution to the improvement in the beneficiaries' trust level.

The following trust indicators had improved at endline (Figure 7): (1) trust in people and neighbors, (2) perception of existence of differences in the community between people and tribes, and (3) trust in police and military.



Figure 7. Improvement in Trust Indicators Among MRP Beneficiaries from Baseline to Endline

These trust indicators relate to horizontal trust between citizens,³³ which enables societies to overcome basic challenges of collective action.³⁴ The improvement in these indicators is thus crucial as collective action is needed for CSGs to advocate for themselves and pursue their vision and aspirations even after MRP ends. MRP beneficiaries rated the indicator suggesting willingness to work with IDPs/HCMs on implementing projects (Item 16) relatively higher, perhaps reflecting a seed of the collective action beneficiaries need to manifest to sustain the gains from MRP interventions.

The findings that MRP beneficiaries' improved trust in the police and military supports the idea that the way to deal with risks in the society is to trust other people and the roles people play in society, like police officers, social workers, etc.³⁵ Trust is important for institutions such as the market, democracy, and even the state to function³⁶. Improved trust, particularly in the police and military, is important considering the complex political and economic environment of MRP.

MRP's interventions brought IDPs and HCMs together and helped reestablish social relationships and networks. MRP's Baseline Assessment Report has also established at the onset that IDPs and HCMs have good relationships and debunked the idea about potential tensions between HCMs and IDPs. The following excerpts from KIIs with beneficiaries and stakeholders show key factors that furthered trust among IDPs and HCMs in MRP areas:

We accept IDPs because they are Muslims, and Maranaos. They are IDPs now, but we experienced their situation in the past. (KII, Barangay Captain, Ditsaan Ramin)

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Beck 1992; as cited in Larsen 2014

³⁶ Larsen 2014

We have no issues with the IDPs here because they are our relatives. Some of them have old houses here. (FGD, Women CSG Member, Buadiposo Buntong)

Based on our experience, we don't have conflicts between HCMs and IDPs. They work together in our community. (KII, LGU MPDC, Buadiposo Buntong)

CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Another component of social cohesion involves IDP/HCM civic engagement, which, regardless of the kind of political system in place, is essential for growth.³⁷ Providing space for dissenting voices is fundamental to the creation of a sustainable, socially cohesive society. In the context of MRP, public representation includes participation and involvement (i.e., as member or officer) of IDPs/HCMs in CSGs, local special bodies (e.g., health boards, school boards, environment boards), and local government.³⁸ This participation was measured using a 4-point Likert-type scale that gathered data on participation and involvement in community affairs such as CSG meetings and barangay activities.

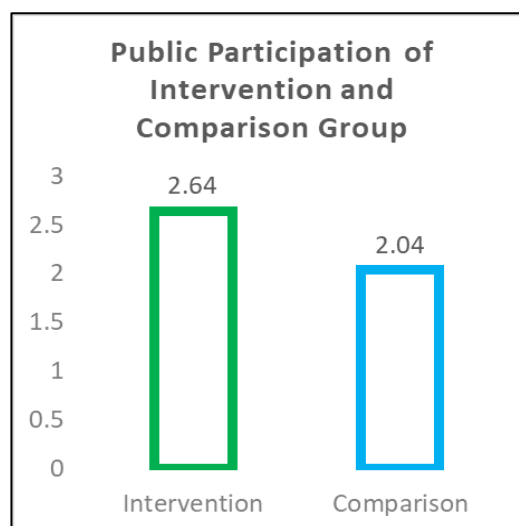


Figure 8 shows that based on the endline survey, the team found that the MRP beneficiaries had a high level of participation (Mean=2.64), whereas the non-MRP respondents had a low level (Mean=2.04). To note, the perceived level of participation scores that fall within the 2.50-3.24 range is described as “high”; scores that fall within the 1.75-2.49 range are described as “low”. This is based on the baseline protocol of score interpretation which is also used by Plan in target setting.

Figure 8. Levels of Public Participation in Intervention and Comparison Groups

The item-level analysis shown in Figure 9 reveals improvement in indicators related to communication with CSG and barangay leaders about community problems. This communication involved writing (Mean=1.81) or personally talking (Mean=2.44) to community leaders about problems observed in the community. There is also improvement in indicators related to participation in community decisions and training, which involved attending trainings for employment and meetings to address community problems (Mean=2.85) and community decision making (Mean=2.74).

³⁷ OECD (2011). The Social Cohesion and Policies for Enhancing Civic Participation.

³⁸ Based on MRP AMELP.

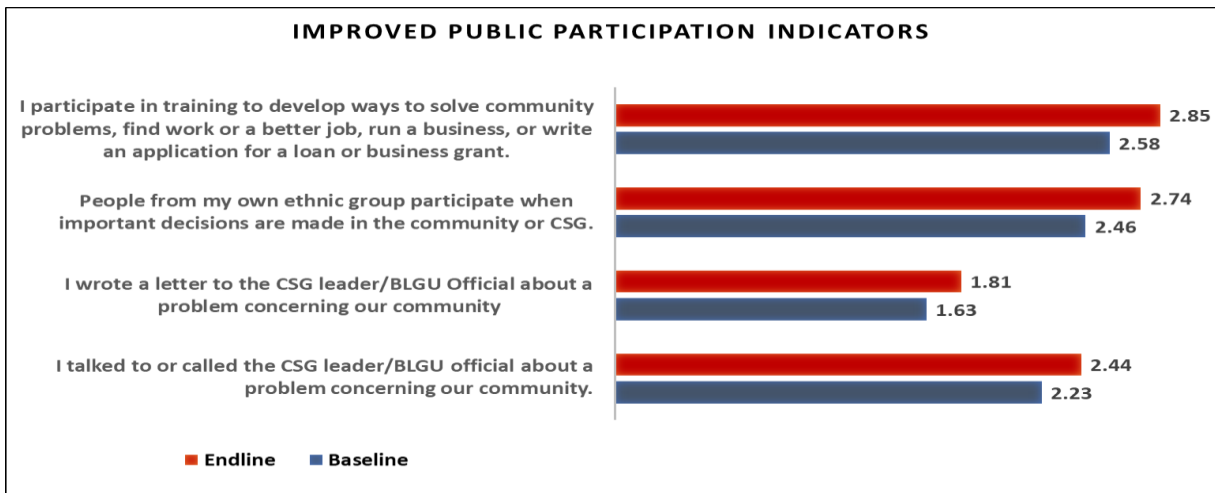


Figure 9. Improvement in Public Participation Indicators Among MRP Beneficiaries from Baseline to Endline

These results suggest that MRP beneficiaries have improved their level of participation in community affairs, including CSG-related activities. They have also improved the extent to which they communicate with authorities and community leaders, including their CSG leaders and BLGU officers. These improvements are likely attributable to the social cohesion interventions provided by MRP to the CSGs, such as the community improvement and civic engagement grants. Through these grants CSGs received training on how to develop their advocacy agenda and how to communicate their agenda to pertinent local bodies.

The following narratives corroborate the survey results above. The excerpts show that the CSGs and their members can now represent themselves in local bodies and engage government officials in their projects:

The CSGs have made requests from the municipal LGUs. They start to coordinate directly with them. Compared to before, they handle this now on their own. The relationship between LGUs and CSGs is open. This paves the way for greater LGU support. (FGD, MARADECA)

When there are activities, for example when the projects are received, the chairwoman and the barangay councilors are there as witnesses. The relationship is close because the whole barangay is planning, talking as a group. (KII Buadiposo Buntong, HCM leader, CSG women)

In the following excerpt, a beneficiary depicts MRP’s role in promoting social cohesion among beneficiaries by fostering participation in activity implementation:

I have observed that apart from the economic and financial benefit, the social interaction among us has also improved. Because without the MRP, the people here would not meet since there’s no reason for them to do so. The interaction with other people has been intensified because of the project activities. (KII, HCM leader, Women CSG, Buadiposo Buntong)

The findings above could serve as an impetus for formulating effective public policies to address beneficiary (particularly IDP) needs and aspirations. On the one hand, the IDPs and HCMs must lobby for their needs and aspirations, which would require them to effectively communicate and actively participate in local bodies. On the other hand, the LGUs need to provide space to hear their

voices. This is consistent with OECD’s development perspective³⁹: “If the society integrates minorities, has a relatively strong sense of belonging, and provides opportunities for upward mobility, the effectiveness of its public policies will obviously be greater than in socially fragmented societies.”

Box 5 contains a story of a youth CSG that showed enhanced public participation by becoming part of the municipal and provincial youth federation. The CSG made a meaningful contribution to their community’s development.

BOX 5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS TOWARD BUILDING YOUTH FORMATION AND INCREASING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

“Our meetings served as opportunities to establish relationships between and among youth IDPs and host communities,” says Asniah Sarip, the Chairperson of Masakaw Youth, composed of IDPs and HCMs with Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) members, one of the community solidarity groups in Barangay Basingan, Bubong, Lanao del Sur.

Formed in January 2020, the all-youth group CSG ventured into chicken and duck production as its livelihood project. Asniah and the members expressed gratitude for the community grant and the other interventions they received from MRP. The various CSG processes allowed them to work together to address issues affecting them and provided them with additional skills, especially in livestock and organizational management. They viewed MRP’s assistance and support as the main catalyst for their formation. Asniah maintains that “MRP has redirected them to acquire new sense of purpose as young people for their own welfare and towards contributing positively to their community.”

The Masakaw Youth is now a member of the municipal and provincial youth federation. Asniah looks forward to more meaningful public participation of youth where they can be formally represented and their issues are heard and addressed.

REDUCING SOCIAL GAPS

The team also examined how MRP’s interventions have contributed to the reduction of social gaps.

GENDER ANALYSIS

First, the team examined interventions’ impact on women, particularly on their level of self-reliance, polarization, and public participation. Comparative analysis of survey data shown in Figure 10 suggests that the women beneficiaries had statistically comparable levels of self-reliance ($p=0.205$), polarization ($p=0.868$), and public representation ($p=0.094$) as did men. This means, for example, that the women were as self-reliant as the men at endline. This is an improvement from the baseline when women had significantly lower self-reliance than men.

The KII narrative below tells how the livelihood grant that an all-women CSG received from MRP allowed a mother to augment her family’s income:

"Personally, if I didn't join MRP, maybe I was just at home and didn't have a job. It's really a bit difficult, you know, the motor driving of my husband, you can't always earn a lot, especially now that there are so many motors, a lot of competition. When MRP came, it was already there, as long as personally, it really helped me a lot. (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Ramin)"

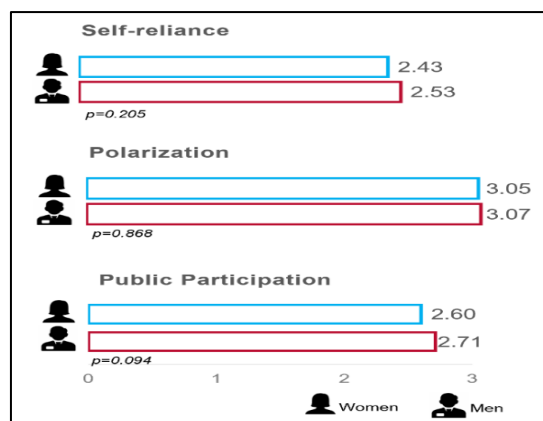


Figure 10. Comparison of Women’s and Men’s Self-reliance, Polarization, and Public Participation

³⁹ OECD (2011)

The reduction in the gap between women and men in MRP outcome measures is a positive development considering empirical data suggesting that women tended to absorb the shocks brought about by the pandemic. This is pointed out by the UN Women organization:

Women are being hit hard by the fallout of the pandemic. Because they typically earn less, have fewer savings, and hold less secure jobs to begin with, women are particularly susceptible to economic shocks in general. The pandemic has devastated feminized sectors like hospitality, tourism, and retail, depriving many women of their livelihoods. Across all regions, women have been more likely to drop out of the labor force during the pandemic.⁴⁰

IDP/HCM ANALYSIS

The team also compared the endline survey data on IDPs and HCMs. The data showed that IDP and HCM beneficiaries had statistically comparable self-perceptions of their levels of polarization ($p=0.303$) and public representation ($p=0.450$) at the endline (Figure 11). The reduction in the gap from the baseline was driven by improvement in IDPs’ perceptions. For example, the results revealed an increase in IDP public participation. This finding suggests that MRP has addressed the public participation disparity between IDPs and HCMs observed during the baseline assessment.

This finding also implies that MRP has addressed essential needs of both IDPs and HCMs. This provides support to USAID’s Do No Harm approach, whereby it recognizes that “while the activity is focused on providing durable solutions for IDPs, as part of a DNH approach, the implementer must ensure that this is not achieved at the expense or exclusion of other, non-IDP members of the community.” This parallels USAID’s recognition of the sensitivities surrounding activity implementation and of the need to avoid interventions that may be deemed culturally inappropriate or counterproductive.⁴¹

Activity stakeholders have also noted the importance of MRP’s beneficiary targeting. Many stakeholders have expressed their appreciation for including both IDPs and HCMs in the activity, as the following narratives exemplify:

The beauty of MRP is that not only the IDPs from Marawi were targeted but also the host communities. They made sure that the host community and IDPs could work together. I think this approach is important – that they both benefit from the projects. (KII, Municipal Administrator, Bubong)

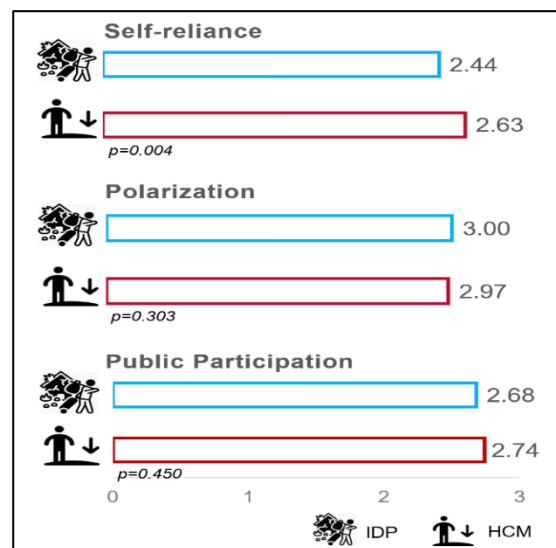


Figure 11. Comparison of IDPs’ and HCMs’ Self-Reliance, Polarization, and Public Participation

⁴⁰ UN Women Organization (2021). Gender-Based Violence: Women and Girls at Risk. Retrieved from <https://www.unwomen.org/en/hq-complex-page/covid-19-rebuilding-for-resilience/gender-based-violence>

⁴¹ USAID (2018). Project Notice of Funding Opportunity for MRP Response Project.

After being displaced, we never thought we would have the opportunity to be part of a community again, let alone vote for our chosen candidates in any election. (Youth leader, Lumbatan, MRP Success Story, AR 2021, p. 70)

RURAL-URBAN ANALYSIS

The team also compared how MRP benefits had been felt among beneficiaries from both rural and urban areas. The analysis revealed that beneficiaries from urban and rural locations had comparable self-perceptions about the level of polarization ($p=0.102$) in their communities at endline (Figure 12). Beneficiaries from urban and rural areas both agreed/strongly agreed that polarization did not exist in the community where they were residing. This finding indicates a shift from the baseline result, which showed that beneficiaries from urban locations were more likely to feel that polarization and fragmentation existed in their communities.

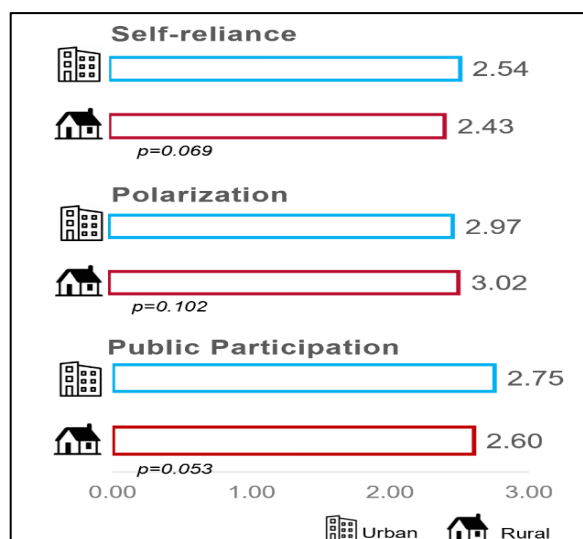


Figure 12. Comparison of Rural and Urban Participants' Self-Reliance, Polarization, and Public Participation

Moreover, the analysis revealed a reduction of the gap in public representation between beneficiaries from urban and rural locations at the endline ($p=0.053$). During the baseline assessment, participants from rural areas were noted to have significantly better public participation self-perceptions. Hence, the social cohesion interventions that MRP implemented fostered improvement in public participation, especially among IDPs.⁴²

CONTRIBUTION TO IDPS' AND HCMS' SELF-RELIANCE

MRP's RF (see Figure 1) indicates improvement in IDPs' and HCMs' self-reliance as the activity's manageable impact. Self-reliance is defined as an individual's or community's social and economic ability to meet its essential needs in a sustainable manner. This is based on the activity's two IRs: (1) improved economic conditions and (2) strengthened social cohesion of IDPs and HCMs.⁴³ The evaluation team utilized the same tool used during the baseline assessment to measure IDPs' and HCMs' self-reliance. To examine the activity's contribution to beneficiaries' self-reliance, the team performed baseline-endline analysis and intervention-comparison analysis of self-reliance survey data.

BASELINE-ENDLINE ANALYSIS

A descriptive analysis of the endline survey shows that MRP beneficiaries' self-reliance remained high (Mean=2.50) (Figure 13). This outcome was achieved despite COVID-19's adverse effects on the economic conditions of Mindanao households and their livelihoods due to mobility restrictions and decline in financial security (based on 2021 data; $n=1,805$).⁴⁴

⁴² Annex 16 contains the quantitative analysis results.

⁴³ Based on the MRP's AMELP.

⁴⁴ Mindanao Development Authority (2022). COVID-19 Socioeconomic Impact Assessment: Strengthening Recovery Towards Peace and Development in the Six Regions.

Considering that most of the survey’s self-reliance indicators are expressed in economic terms (e.g., *The income I earn from my job/livelihood is sufficient to cover the basic needs of my family*), the pandemic’s impact would have reduced beneficiaries’ self-reliance. However, although beneficiaries’ level of self-reliance declined at endline, as shown in the figure, the magnitude is negligible or not statistically significant ($p=0.231$). The non-significance of the decrease implies that MRP’s interventions (e.g., livelihood grants) may have “cushioned” the beneficiaries from the economic shocks brought about by COVID-19.

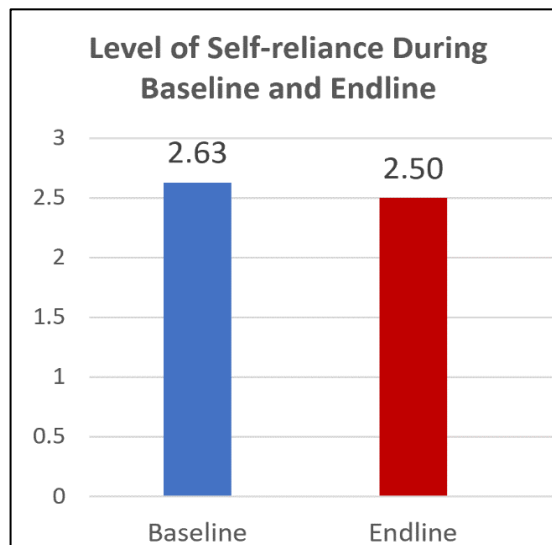


Figure 13. Level of Self-reliance of MRP Beneficiaries During Baseline and Endline

The qualitative data from KIIs with MRP beneficiaries corroborate these findings. One beneficiary attributed the improvement in her family’s economic condition to her gains from the handicraft business she is operating out of MRP’s BRG. Prior to the grant, she did not have the means to send her sons to school:

If we compare our situation before and now, now is better. For example, my two sons who stopped schooling for two years are now enrolled. The income we have from the handicrafts that we make helped in buying the needs for their studies. (KII, Business Recovery Grant Recipient, Marawi City)

Another beneficiary expressed how the livelihood grant their CSG received sustained them during the pandemic. The beneficiary even stated that their income from the livelihood grant was their means of meeting their family’s needs during the height of the pandemic:

At one point during the pandemic, the sales from the face masks that we made using the sewing machines granted to us was our main income. Our income kept our lives going during that very challenging time. (KII, CSG Member, Barangay Cabili, Iligan City)

Intervention-comparison group analysis

The team performed a comparative analysis of MRP beneficiaries’ perceived self-reliance and that of the comparison group. This was done to examine beneficiaries’ self-reliance appraisals in relation to other individuals who also experienced the same external factors. The results indicate that MRP beneficiaries had slightly higher self-reliance at endline (Figure 14). Although the groups’ self-reliance levels do not differ significantly ($p=0.102$), the result suggests that MRP’s interventions contributed to the beneficiaries’ higher appraisals.

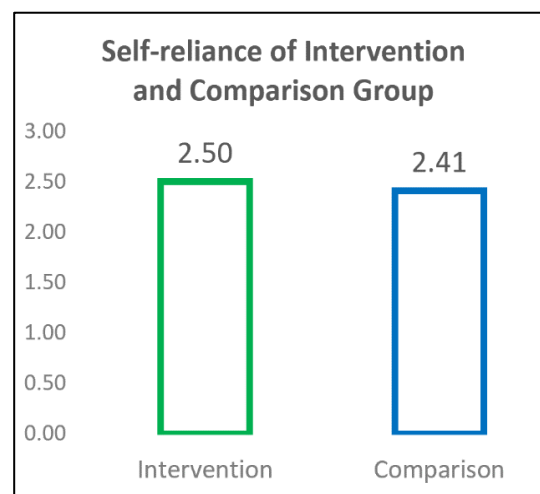


Figure 14. Level of Self-reliance of Intervention and Comparison Participants During Endline

The KII excerpt below, which tells how the income from a BRG helped a father meet his family’s needs, further demonstrates MRP’s contribution to beneficiary self-reliance:

MRP's assistance really helped my business. I was able to buy a "bongo" (delivery truck) and a mini truck. As a result, I was able to send my children to school and meet my family needs. (KII, BRG Recipient, Lumba Bayabao)

DURABLE SOLUTION FOR IDPS

MRP's AMELP indicates that IDPs' durable solution is the "high level" of the project. Moreover, the activity conceives local integration of IDPs as the durable solution. Although this evaluation does not delve into the activity's impact in the technical sense, the team explored how the interventions have facilitated IDPs' durable solution.




Durable Solution	Intervention	Comparison
 Back to Marawi	68.8%	80.8%
 Local Integration	18.5%	17.8%
 Undecided	12.7%	1.4%

Figure 15. Durable Solution Preference of Intervention and Comparison Participants

Figure 15 shows that most IDP beneficiaries prefer to return to Marawi (68.8 percent). The proportion of those who prefer local integration is a bit higher among MRP beneficiaries (18.5 percent) than the non-MRP participants (17.8 percent). A good proportion of the beneficiaries were not yet fully decided at the time of the survey (12.7 percent).

The team's findings are consistent with UNCHR's⁴⁵ finding that almost all IDPs surveyed (95 percent) expressed desire to go back to Marawi. The present findings also parallel the finding⁴⁶ that most participants

(70 percent) indicated their desire to return.⁴⁷ The following narratives show perspectives on IDPs' durable solution:

We still have a plan to go back to Marawi because we have a place there. My parents' house was in my name, and then there was still a place. (KII, IDP leader/farmer, Balindong)

I think that is one reason [inclusion of HCMs] why some IDPs feel comfortable in the local community, and they have an on-going livelihood. But they will eventually return to Marawi because they are from that place. (KII, Field Office Manager, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

The preference among some IDPs for local integration may have been influenced by the livelihood grants and trainings they received from MRP. The grants and trainings provided them with economic opportunities in the local communities as well as platforms for interacting and working with other IDPs and HCMs.

⁴⁵ UNCHR (2017). Profiling Internally Displaced Persons of the Marawi Conflict. Retrieved from <http://www.protectionclusterphilippines.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Profiling-Internally-Displaced-Persons-of-the-Marawi-Conflict-2018-2.pdf>

⁴⁶ Collado (2019)

⁴⁷ Collado, Z. (2019). Determinants of Return Intentions Among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of Marawi City, Philippines. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09614524.2019.1673320>

The following KII responses illustrate MRP’s intention to facilitate IDPs’ local integration. They also show observations of key stakeholders on how IDPs and HCMs interact with each other:

When we ask them, they really want economic support. That’s the anchor for the recovery. But we know that we must invest in social cohesion because they will stay in their new communities for an extended time. So, in a way we’re trying to facilitate the integration of IDPs in their new communities in Lanao. (KII, Ria Orca, USAID)

They [MRP] made sure that the host community and IDPs can work together. IDPs who evacuated here have already settled in our place, and they are already members of the community. (KII, MLGU, Bubong)

There are instances in other projects where the sharing of resources to IDPs became an issue. With MRP, the host communities are included. I think that is one reason why some IDPs feel comfortable in the local community, and they have an on-going livelihood. (KII, Field Office Manager, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

IDPs who preferred local integration as a durable solution may also have been influenced by the activities MRP conducted on voters’ education and registration. The team found that MRP’s substantial efforts in conducting voter education and registration activities resulted in the formalization of IDP membership in the local communities. For instance, document review data suggests that several LGUs facilitated special voter registration activities that helped formalize IDPs’ integration into the communities they are now residing in. As a result of these activities, 532 youth IDPs and HCMs from the 25 barangays of the towns of Butig, Ditsaan Ramain, Lumbaca Unayan, Lumbatan, Marantao, and Poona Bayabao—all in Lanao del Sur Province—participated in the community voter education and youth engagement workshops facilitated by the completers of voter education training. The workshops resulted in the registration of 242 new voters and transferees.⁴⁸

The data on the durable solution paints a different picture from that of the survey conducted by Plan International. Plan’s survey showed that most IDP participants preferred to integrate locally. The changing data on IDPs’ durable solution based on the endline survey, MRP’s durable solution survey, and literature sources suggest that the durable solution is still a “fluid” construct among IDPs at the time of the evaluation. Its fluidity is influenced by a host of factors beyond MRP’s scope.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability refers to a local system’s ability to produce desired outcomes over time. Discrete projects contribute to sustainability when they strengthen the system’s ability to produce valued results and its ability to be both resilient and adaptive in the face of changing circumstances.⁴⁹ MRP’s sustainability strategy followed USAID’s Local Systems Framework,⁵⁰ which facilitates collaborative engagements among project beneficiaries, LGUs, government agencies, CSOs, and the private sector. The framework defines how collaborative delivery of program assistance through local systems can increase the sustainability of development benefits. MRP operationalized this model in several ways, including the following:

- Forging partnerships among relevant activity stakeholders that strengthened their buy-in to

⁴⁸ MRP Annual Report 2021.

⁴⁹ United States Agency for International Development (USAID), “Local Systems: A Framework for Supporting Sustained Development”, April 2014.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

the project.

- Establishing sustainability policies and strategies that supported grantees in ways that qualify them for future government support and link them to markets.
- Building, empowering, and formalizing CSGs so that they can continue to serve their members after MRP ends.
- Promoting socially inclusive processes in intervention implementation, which included both IDPs and HCMs.

These strategies are discussed in further detail in the section that follows.

FORGED PARTNERSHIPS AND SYNERGIES AMONG ACTIVITY STAKEHOLDERS

MRP forged partnerships and synergies among relevant activity stakeholders. MRP's engagement with various strategic actors in implementing its interventions even during the activity's early stages is crucial in sustaining its outcomes and strengthening stakeholders' buy-in to the activity.

Table 6 contains a sample of the coordination, partnership, and collaboration activities MRP forged with various stakeholders. Refer to Annex 14 for an expanded list.

TABLE 6. SAMPLE COORDINATION, PARTNERSHIP, AND COLLABORATION ACTIVITIES

ORGANIZATION/AGENCY	CONTRIBUTION TO MRP
2019	
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)	Furnished the list of businesses in the MAA prior to the siege through DTI, which facilitated processing of BRG proposals.
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	Assisted with job fairs, advertising skills training, and employment programs; facilitated the approval of CSG applications for workers' associations.
PLGU of LDS	Helped launch MRP activities through its various offices.
2020	
BARMM	Served as a link in the implementation of MRP activities such as BARMM-Health on COVID-19 response.
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Provided technical expertise for the Business Development and Enterprise Development Course.
Municipal and Barangay LGUs	Assisted in coordinating the delivery, distribution, and deployment of assistance needed to contain the pandemic.
2021	
Bangsamoro Electoral Office (BEO)	Served as resource persons on the Training of Trainers on Voter's Education and Youth Engagement Workshops; helped register IDPs in new locations.
Ministry of Trade, Investment, and Tourism (MTIT)	Served as resource persons and mentors of the MRP-organized Enterprise Development Training and Mentorship program for the CSGs; supported business registration of CSGs in Lanao del Sur.

Equal Access International (EAI)	Partnered in capacity development on community peacebuilding, project design thinking for innovative solutions, project implementation and management, and development of media and advocacy campaigns targeting youth leaders.
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The close engagement and buy-in from stakeholders are essential factors for outcome sustainability. These factors facilitated alignment of priorities, strategies, and resource sharing. The following narratives illustrate how MRP has established synergy with other strategic actors in the rehabilitation of Marawi:

TFBM and MRP have collaborated in facilitating activities. An example is the series of trade fairs. In these fairs, we really select the beneficiaries so that they will have the opportunity to sell their products. We also have the business forum, Lanao del Sur Business Forum. This is for providing the beneficiaries with market linkages. We have a series of activities to help those who receive assistance. We are collaborating to expand the market, possibly outside Marawi. (KII, Field Office Manager, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

For the BRG distribution of in-kind inventories, DTI complemented by training the individual entrepreneurs along the areas of business and financial management, marketing – pricing, costing. (KII, Asst. Regional Director, DTI, Lanao del Norte)

The team found that MRP’s intentionality in engaging with LGUs resulted in sustainability commitments. The LGUs have expressed support and commitment to help sustain the activity’s gains in their respective areas. Table 7 outlines a sample of the sustainability commitments MRP has generated from various LGUs. Annex 15 shows an expanded list.⁵¹

TABLE 7. SAMPLE OF LGU COMMITMENTS

LGU	COMMITMENTS
Iligan City	<p>To pursue its collaboration in establishing demonstration farms for horticulture and aquaculture for the IDP and HCM beneficiaries with the goal of also benefiting non-direct beneficiaries in the long term</p> <p>To provide a potential site for a market hub through its Economic Enterprise Development and Management Office (EEDMO)</p> <p>To support interventions on Gender Development and GBV prevention</p>
Baloi	<p>To complement MRP in its Fish Hatchery and Horticulture Nursery projects</p> <p>To jointly conduct hands-on training, entrepreneur mentorship program, and other civic engagement trainings activities</p> <p>To support interventions on Gender Development and GBV prevention</p>
Butig	<p>To provide a 4- to 5-hectare area of land with authority to use for the establishment of a horticulture demonstration for a cluster of CSGs in Butig, LDS</p> <p>To create a TWG with representatives from the community organizations to work on the establishment of a horticulture demonstration farm.</p> <p>To facilitate in federating the 52 CSGs from 6 Barangays to formally become CSOs to represent the Special Bodies</p>

⁵¹ MRP Annual Report 2021, pp.74–82, MRP Quarterly Report Year 4 Quarter 2 2022, p. 25.

Poona Bayabao	<p>To collaborate in clustering CSGs to implement community learning facilities to improve social cohesion.</p> <p>To accredit qualified CSGs as CSOs</p> <p>To support interventions on Gender Development and GBV prevention</p>
Buadiposo Buntong	<p>To support MRP projects and agricultural and fishery development priorities, especially those that support or can be integrated with the Municipality's primary crops/commodities (e.g., as rice, corn, vegetables)</p> <p>To collaborate in strengthening community-based organizations with LGU commitment to accredit MRP-supported CSGs as CSOs</p> <p>To support interventions on Gender Development and GBV prevention</p>
Tugaya	<p>To collaborate in systematizing mass production of the woodwork</p> <p>To collaborate on VAWC and GBV awareness raising and improving mechanisms for case reporting</p> <p>To provide GAD space</p>

ESTABLISHED POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Grant-related policies (e.g., business registration, sustainability plan, training)

MRP has established internal mechanisms that are essential in promoting the sustainability of activity gains. It has stipulated that sustainability principles be incorporated into grant administration. MRP's Grant Management Manual illustrates the processes and procedures from the preparation of concept notes and grant proposals to endorsement and approval of grant proposals and kickoff with the beneficiaries. The process is illustrated in Figure 16:



Figure 16. MRP Grant Implementation Process

Part of the grant administration (third phase) is for prospective grantees of BRGs and community microgrants to have their business/livelihood duly registered with the government. The team found that this policy is essential for sustainability as it qualifies the beneficiaries to avail themselves of possible government support when MRP ends. In addition, grantees must sign a sustainability agreement, part of which is the sustainability plan that they need to develop.

The implementing partners, MARADECA and ECOWEB, made necessary follow-ups relating to continuity and sustainability, as well as business improvement training and organizational capacity building. Monitoring is done through FLUXX.⁵² As of March 2022, there were 394 BRGs and 368 community microgrants. Almost all BRGs are still in operation.

⁵² FLUXX is the industry-leading solution for data-driven grantmaking that maximizes impact. <https://www.fluxx.io/>

VALUE CHAIN APPROACH (VCA)

MRP's value chain prioritization is a potential sustainability mechanism as it mainstreams promising (nascent) products in view of a demand-driven market. Among MRP's value chain priorities are aquaculture, horticulture, and weaving products. Figure 17 illustrates the framework of MRP's overall VCA. The framework depicts four work streams of MRP intervention and activity, which are indicated in blue circles.⁵³ MRP has implemented activities that are relevant to the four streams identified in the framework. Moreover, LGUs have supported the value chain priorities by establishing demonstration farms, providing market hubs, integrating farmers' produce into municipalities' primary crop commodities, and providing technical expertise.

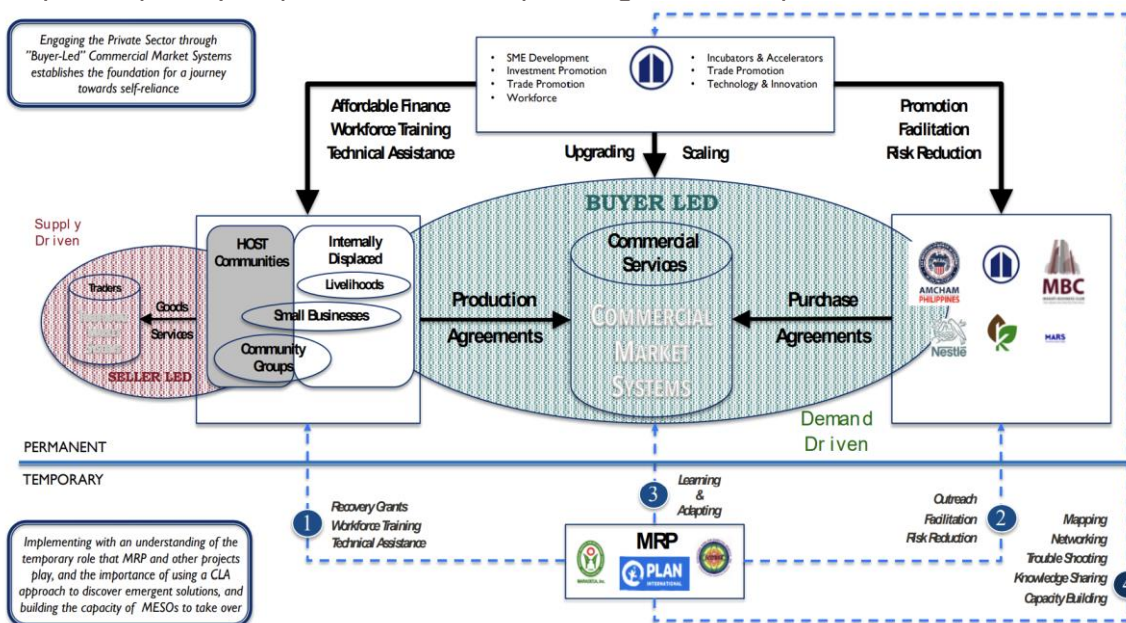


Figure 17. MRP Value Chain Framework

However, unless a real commitment from buyers in national and international markets is reached, the trade expos that were conducted may not be enough to scale up the grantees' ventures. This observation correlates with some of the key challenges already identified in the MRP VCA concept notes—namely, scaling production and delivery, bringing commercial partners into the system, and unleashing the meso-space (Schneider 2020).

Because the value chain was introduced only in the second year and selected CSGs were identified and given value chain grant support only in the third year, success could not be measured at the time of evaluation. Value chain development and promotion take time. As MRP exits and the CSGs evolve into more functional and purposive business organizations, the CSGs will need further government and nongovernment interventions to be competitive in a market-driven economy.

Although the team supports value chain priorities as well-thought-out, market-driven interventions, beneficiary ownership is low as the CSG clusters are still learning the technology (e.g., with aquaculture, particularly freshwater fish *tilapia*) while simultaneously undergoing organizational

⁵³ The four streams include (1) Core Activities: Continuation of Recovery Grants, Technical Assistance, and Workforce Development Initiatives designed to restore livelihoods and improve social cohesion; (2) Private Sector Engagement: Initiation of outreach, facilitation, and if possible risk reduction schemes designed to establish buyer-led commercial market systems that are supplied by beneficiaries of MRP grants and technical support; (3) Adaptive Learning: Bringing a robust CLA lens to the project focused on enabling MRP and its partners to discover how to best organize and manage scaled production for commercial systems that are supplied by businesses, entrepreneurs, and collections of both from Marawi/LDS; and (4) Meso Development: Efforts to map, network, engage, and capacity build an effective Meso Space to sustainably connect micro- and macro-level interests in Marawi and help it navigate its journey toward self-reliance (Schneider, 2020).

transformation (e.g., being a cooperative). Thus, measuring value chain progress and success goes beyond the activity life of MRP.

Developing and tapping associations and cooperatives

As another sustainability measure, MRP's CSGs are trying to develop their businesses as cooperatives or associations. Several CSGs are now registered as associations with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), a stepping-stone toward formal business engagement. CSGs are now talking about forming cooperatives as they develop and start to harvest in aquaculture and horticulture production. This is a step toward real enterprise development and market mainstreaming.

Of the 28 CSGs from eight municipalities engaged in horticulture, food retail, and weaving, more than half have registered or are registering as associations with DOLE⁵⁴. This will also be true with the recently organized clusters of associations (registered or in the process) for aquaculture in the municipality of Balindong, which is registering as a cooperative. With MRP's exit, concerned LGUs through the Committee on Enterprise Development (or similar body) together with government line agencies could help these CSGs develop into formally organized associations or cooperatives. DOLE could assist the associations, and the community development associations could help the cooperatives.

EMPOWERED COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY GROUPS

MRP has devoted substantial institutional capacity development efforts to empower the CSGs. These efforts included organizing them as recognized community associations and training them on civic engagement for effective public representation as well as on community scorecards to identify their priority needs and plan and implement projects to address them. MRP also consolidated CSGs to become federations and CSOs and supported them to become social enterprises.

CSG capacity building

MRP has devoted substantial efforts to building CSG capacities. The effect of these efforts can be seen in the following:

- Most of the CSGs (83 percent) are active (552 of 665 CSGs), based on the MRP CSG database.
- Most of the CSGs (71 percent, or 139 of the 193 assessed) have organizational capacities that are considered functional to effective based on the Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessment that MRP conducted. These CSGs have the capacity to manage their current grants.⁵⁵
- The financial capacities of CSGs and their members involved with livelihood projects have improved.

Toward becoming CSOs

Transforming the CSGs into formal organizations (e.g., CSOs) is vital in sustaining the activity's outcomes. The team observed the following:

⁵⁴ MRP Quarterly Report FY 2022, Jan 1-Mar 31, 2022 : (Table 7. List of MRP-supported Livelihood Clusters as of FY 2022, Q2)

⁵⁵ MRP Rapid Organizational Capacity Assessment (AR 2021, p. 64).

- MRP provided technical guidance and capacity-building support through the local implementing partners and external consultants in forming the CSGs into sectoral advocacy groups and providing them with learning sessions on policy formulation and advocacy planning. These efforts resulted in 118 CSGs composed of 2,720 members federating themselves to form 17 sectoral CSGs (women, youth, and workers/farmers).⁵⁶ These CSGs have evolved from being purely a mechanism for delivering community economic and social cohesion microgrants to becoming sectoral advocacy groups.
- The CSG federations developed their organizational vision and mission as grassroots-based organizations and their organizational values as social movements of women, youth, farmers, or workers in their respective localities. MRP also supported them in securing their accreditation and recognition by the LGU and national agencies such as DOLE.
- The CSG sectoral federations identified and prioritized their advocacy agendas to advance priority issues of their respective communities, which focus on GBV prevention and women’s empowerment, youth education and employment, farmers’ access to capital and markets, conflict transformation, and workers’ rights. Finally, MRP provided them with technical guidance in drafting policy instruments such as resolutions and policy advocacy plans. They will use these advocacy plans to engage relevant government bodies—for example, the Local Youth Development Council, the Local Committee on Anti-Trafficking and Prevention/Response to VAWC, the Local Council for the Protection of Children, and the Local Development Council.

Toward becoming social enterprises

Endline survey data shown in Figure 18 indicate that most (73 percent) of the beneficiaries agreed/strongly agreed that MRP provided strategies to sustain their businesses/livelihoods. Moreover, a significant number of them (88 percent) expressed that they will continue to be active in their CSGs even after MRP ends. This is essential not only in achieving financial gains for their businesses but in maximizing their social impact through the realization of their organizational aspirations.

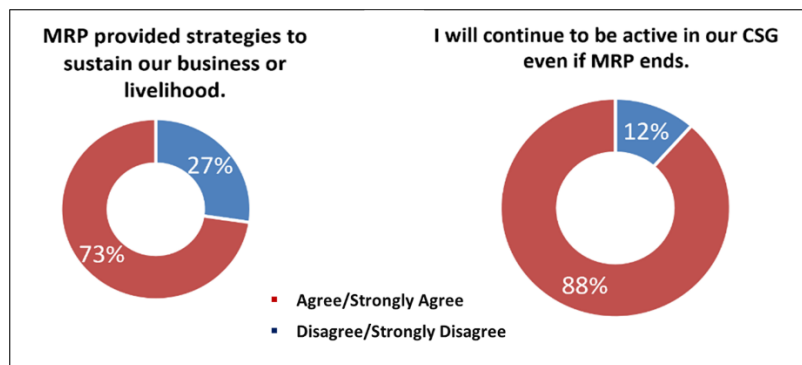


Figure 18. MRP Beneficiaries’ Agreement on MRP’s Provision of Sustainability Strategies and on Sustaining Participation After the Activity Ends

The following narratives illustrate the beneficiaries’ commitment to continue and sustain the gains achieved through MRP’s interventions:

The intention of forming the group [CSG] is not for it to become a formal organization immediately. It’s really to simplify and make it more efficient for grants to be delivered. As it turns out, because the groups are composed of people, some have evolved into more formal

⁵⁶ MRP Quarterly Report Year 4 Quarter 2 2022, p. 19.

groups. They now have a formal platform to pursue their aspirations. The grant served as an anchor for that design. (KII, MERL Lead, Plan International)

Up to the present, our members continued to earn profits and increased the inventories and sales of our individual sari-sari stores. Our CSG still exists, and we continue to meet. (FGD, Women CSG Members, Butig)

As a women's community solidarity group, we committed at the start to sustain what MRP gave to us. We knew that what they gave would really help us. (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Raman)

IMPLEMENTED INTENTIONAL SOCIAL INCLUSION APPROACH

MRP endeavored to be socially inclusive in implementing its interventions. MRP's activities provided opportunities and spaces for greater engagement and collaboration between and among IDPs and HCMs. In particular, the requirement for IDPs and HCMs to participate in joint analysis and planning sessions to access community grants and collectively benefit from them helped address tensions over limited resources and reinforced their social cohesion.

This core strategy is key in sustaining MRP's gains and in scaling up project outcomes. This strategy has started to gain traction among development agencies and "the results have been positive and widespread, appreciated by communities that would otherwise have suffered greater deprivation and stress. Not only do such programs promote greater community harmony and lessen the risk of conflict over resources, but they can also be cost-effective life-saving mechanisms to vulnerable individuals."⁵⁷ Although this strategy has leveraged positively the collaboration of IDPs and HCMs to work together in addressing their collectively identified priority issues, it remains important to ensure that IDPs' needs and interests, given their greater vulnerability, are prioritized. The needs of IDPs and HCMs are wide and complex. In most cases, MRP's interventions addressed their shared needs through community grants and other relevant project processes. Addressing beneficiaries' distinct needs remains complex and requires more resources and time.

The value of targeting IDPs/HCMs as beneficiaries can be gleaned from the following narratives generated from the interviews:

The beauty of MRP is that not only the IDPs from Marawi were targeted, but also the host communities. They made sure that the host community and IDPs could work together. I think this approach is important – that they both benefit from the projects. (KII, Municipal Administrator, Bubong)

There are instances where the sharing of resources to IDPs became an issue. With MRP, the host communities are included. I think that is one reason why some IDPs feel comfortable in the local community because they have already assimilated there, and they have an ongoing livelihood. (KII, Field Office Manager, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

LESSONS LEARNED

The evaluation team shares the following reflections and lessons learned from this evaluation:

- I. Intentionally targeting IDPs and HCMs provided the beneficiaries with myriad opportunities to work together, harness relationships, and address common issues. Moreover, the participatory

⁵⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, IDPs in Host Families and Host Communities: Assistance for Hosting Arrangements, April 2012.

processes carried out by MRP forged effective engagement of both LGUs and CSGs. On the one hand, these mechanisms increased IDPs' and HCMs' sense of ownership and commitment to engage in project activities. On the other hand, the LGUs have become more open in allowing spaces for greater civic engagement by IDPs and HCMs in the barangay and municipal governance structures.

2. Mutually reinforcing economic development and social cohesion outcomes are integral to addressing IDP/HCM needs in highly complex environments. MRP's experience showed the importance of intentionally incorporating these two outcomes to address economic development gaps and sociocultural and political dynamics.
3. Efficiency in delivering assistance for emergency situations should inform the development of project protocols and requirements. In line with the principles of adaptive management, there needs to be a balance between accountability and timely delivery of appropriate responses to beneficiaries. In highly complex situations, being efficient in delivering interventions to vulnerable and often frustrated beneficiaries could lead them to actively engage in activity processes and increase their sense of hope for durable solutions.

CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation team forwards the following conclusions based on the evaluation findings.

RELEVANCE

EQ1. Were MRP's development interventions relevant to IDP and host community needs and adaptive to the complex and changing external environment in Mindanao, especially in the project areas?

The interventions MRP implemented were relevant to IDP and HCM needs and adaptive to the activity area's complex environment. MRP's application of USAID's guidance on co-creation processes, adaptive management, and local partnerships throughout implementation contributed to the interventions' relevance and adaptability to beneficiary needs.

MRP's business recovery and community microgrants alongside its business and workforce development trainings addressed beneficiaries' economic recovery needs. Moreover, the social cohesion grants and trainings the activity provided are relevant to easing possible tensions in the operating environment.

The activity has significantly contributed to the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate Marawi by effectively collaborating with other actors in the activity areas and by mainstreaming its efforts and activities. Its adaptive community-based approaches contributed to improving self-reliance among IDPs and HCMs, narrowing social gaps at the community level, and providing enabling conditions for IDPs' local integration.

EFFECTIVENESS

EQ2. Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance, such as increasing business and livelihood opportunities, strengthening social cohesion, and increasing participation such as in civic and economic activities among IDPs and HCMs?

MRP cushioned beneficiaries' self-reliance from the adverse effects of external challenges, particularly those brought about by COVID-19. The BRGs, community microgrants, and trainings received by the beneficiaries allowed them to generate income by starting businesses and engaging in gainful employment. Thus, MRP stimulated a restoration of individual and community capacities to engage in economic activities. Moreover, the activity's interventions reduced gender and social gaps, particularly those noted during the baseline.

MRP's social cohesion grants and trainings fostered civic engagement and community improvement among IDPs and HCMs. Consequently, it has improved beneficiaries' perceptions of social relations, connectedness, and orientation toward the common good. It has improved IDPs' and HCMs' perceptions of polarization in their communities and their own public participation in civic activities.

MRP's interventions and processes offered opportunities for IDPs to integrate locally as a durable solution to their displacement. Although IDPs' durable solution preference appears to be a "fluid" subject now, the activity has contributed to the preference for local integration through the business and employment opportunities it has provided to IDPs during their displacement.

SUSTAINABILITY

EQ3. Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen the social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?

MRP has established concrete sustainability mechanisms that are essential to sustaining the activity's outcomes. These mechanisms align with USAID's Local Systems Framework. Guided by the tenets of the framework, MRP harnessed partnerships between and among strategic stakeholders to strengthen their buy-in, which resulted in institutional complementation. It laid the foundation for the CSGs to qualify for future government support and linked them to potential markets for their products through the sustainability policies and strategies it implemented. MRP developed building blocks for CSGs to continue to operate, serve their members, and even scale up their livelihoods after MRP ends by empowering and formalizing them into cooperatives and CSOs. MRP also established a social fabric for the harmonious involvement, participation, and interaction of IDPs and HCMs as they scale up their ventures by targeting both groups in activities and interventions.

The capacity- and partnership-building mechanisms that MRP carried out provided an impetus that could sustain the activity's social and economic outcomes. Moreover, MRP's contribution through the business and livelihood grants and the workforce development training will allow the IDPs and HCMs to take advantage of opportunities brought about by the resumption of business and livelihood activities in the localities where they reside.

The strengthening, consolidation, and social network expansion of the CSGs transformed them into advocacy/sectoral organizations with a strong foundation for sustaining economic and social cohesion gains. With these mechanisms, it is likely that the activity's outcomes will be sustained after MRP ends.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation team recommends the following points for consideration by USAID, government agencies, and other development actors.

INTERVENTION PLANNING, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENTATION

1. MRP is the first USAID intervention that was designed through a co-creation process. Given its contribution to a groundwork for better adaptive management, the team recommends that future USAID interventions, especially for complex environments, consider using this co-creation process. Future interventions could benefit from the multidisciplinary perspectives that would be generated during the exercise.
2. Future interventions designed for complex environments such as that of MRP could be configured with a much longer timeframe. Although MRP achieved its designed outputs and outcomes on a year-to-year basis, realizing the IDPs' durable solution requires time beyond the life of the activity.
3. The team recommends selecting the right performance indicators and clear measurements and tools to strengthen the validity of activity performance data and outcomes. Moreover, the targeting for each indicator across the activity's life needs to be rationalized based on baseline assessment information, updated implementation data, and other relevant data sources. Guided by the principles of adaptive management and learning, the targeting could be more pragmatic, adaptive, and relevant to the changes in the complex operational context.
4. The team recommends reviewing the Grant Management Manual to facilitate the quick delivery of quality interventions to project beneficiaries. In the case of MRP, delays in grant delivery affected project implementation. In complex operating environments, delays could trigger tensions among beneficiaries and other stakeholders. The evaluation team thus reaffirms the importance of setting up project accountability measures that foster speedy delivery of relevant and timely interventions, especially in highly complex environments.

ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY OF ACTIVITY OUTCOMES

1. The LGUs should continue the partnerships with the implementing partners and other CSOs in undertaking peace and development efforts in communities covered by MRP. To build on the positive results achieved by the CSGs, the LGU-CSO partnership remains critical in designing and implementing joint efforts. LGUs' commitment to provide continuing support, accompaniment, and greater space for public participation will lead to CSGs' organizational development as social formations and as effective partners in implementing community projects for the collective benefit of IDPs and HCMs.
2. LGUs need to follow through on their commitments to foster sustainability of the activity's economic and social cohesion outcomes. It is essential that the commitments the LGUs gave during the rounds of consultation that MRP conducted be translated into binding mechanisms. For example, the LGUs could integrate their commitments (such as those related to the value chain and GBV initiatives) into their respective local governments' legislative agenda. The realization of the commitments would thus not be subject to leadership changes in the concerned agencies and offices.

CONDUCTING FUTURE RESEARCH

Considering the fluid nature of IDPs' durable solution preferences at the time of evaluation, other development actors, such as academe, could conduct research to document the durable solution and MRP interventions' impact on decisions. The durable solution model for the Marawi siege IDPs could be explored using econometric and psychosocial approaches. Results from these studies could provide context for USAID and other donor agencies to consider when designing future interventions.

Annexes

MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT

EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE
EVALUATION REPORT

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Annex 1

STATEMENT OF WORK

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation Report



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



PHOTO CREDIT: SUNISTAR PUI IDDINES

STATEMENT OF WORK EXTERNAL EVALUATION OF THE MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT (MRP)

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ACRONYMS

AMELP	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan
AMT	Activity Management Team
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
CAME	Complexity Aware Monitoring and Evaluation
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLA	Collaboration, Learning and Adaptation
CLAimDev	Collaboration, Learning and Adaptation for Improved Development
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Cooperative Agreement Representative
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DDL	Development Data Library
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DO	Development Objectives
ECOWEB	Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
HCM	Host Community Members
IP	Implementing Partners
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LOE	Level of Effort
MARADECA	Maranao People Development Center
MRP	Marawi Response Project
MSME	Medium and Small Micro-Enterprise

NGO	Non-Government Organization
OEDG	Office of Economic and Democratic Governance
PI	Principal Investigator
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PRM	Office of Program Resource Management
RF	Results Framework
SOW	Statement of Work
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
SURGE	Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity
ToC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEO	Violent Extremist Organizations

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE 1. SUMMARY INFORMATION

Activity Name	Marawi Response Project (MRP)
Implementing Partner	PLAN International
Cooperative Agreement number	72049218CA00007
Total Estimated Cost (TEC)	US\$25,000,000
Period of Performance	September 2018–September 2021
Active Geographic Regions	Lanao del Sur, Marawi City, Lanao del Norte, and Iligan City
Country Development Cooperation Strategy	CDCS 2016-2019
Development Objective	DO2: Improved peace and stability in conflict-affected areas of the Philippines, particularly Mindanao
Evaluation Type	External performance evaluation

BACKGROUND

The USAID-funded Marawi Response Project (MRP) supports people and families who were internally displaced by the 2017 Marawi siege,⁵⁸ resulting from armed conflicts between the Armed Forces of the Philippines and ISIS-inspired militants in Marawi (Lanao del Sur), Philippines. USAID selected PLAN International to implement the activity, which lasts from September 2018 to September 2021.

USAID/Philippines designed MRP in line with its medium-term strategic goal to support the reintegration or return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly those with an uncertain likelihood of returning to Marawi. Work toward USAID/Philippine’s medium-term strategic goal has been conducted in two phases.

Completed in mid-2019 through the joint efforts of various partners, the first phase focused on addressing the early recovery needs of displaced individuals (Objective 1) and their transition to social and economic stability (Objective 2). The second phase focused on continuing the pursuit of transitioning to social and economic stability (Objective 2) and establishing the conditions for local governments and communities in and around Marawi to address their long-term rehabilitation needs (Objective 3) through the Marawi Response Project. MRP thus became USAID’s primary Marawi response effort, integrating and building upon various new and ongoing USAID/Philippine’s activities

⁵⁸ Also referred to as the Battle of Marawi or the Marawi crisis.

operating in and surrounding Marawi. The lessons learned from MRP are essential to guiding USAID's interventions in similar contexts.

CHALLENGE

MRP assists IDP families who are in the *early emergency* and *transitional reintegration* phases of displacement.⁵⁹ MRP is responding to the numerous challenges that both IDPs and their host communities face such as having lost their homes, property, and livelihoods. Additional challenges include a mutual feeling of being marginalized and neglected, and tension between IDPs and host communities.

When IDPs and host communities lack confidence in the local government's ability to address these challenges, tensions may increase, and the challenges may become crises. Unaddressed crises or crises that are not addressed sufficiently have the potential to become conflicts of their own. Moreover, violent extremist organizations (VEO) can manipulate such tensions to further destabilize the area.

RESPONSE

MRP works to improve economic conditions and increase social cohesion among IDPs and their host communities in Marawi and nearby municipalities. The activity conducts interventions to revive economic livelihoods, support business recovery, and provide employment opportunities. It has also applied community capacity development approaches such as advancing leadership opportunities, strengthening organizations, and ensuring active civic participation among marginalized groups. MRP partners with local government units, government agencies, civil society groups, and the private sector. MRP additionally works with local partners, including Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (ECOWEB) and Maranao People Development Center (MARADECA).

MRP's experiences operating in complex and frequently high-threat environments in Mindanao provide valuable lessons to USAID/Philippines for evolving appropriate implementation approaches and managing activities in similar environments. The activity's COVID-19 adaptations provide additional lessons.

THEORY OF CHANGE

MRP's theory of change states:

If... IDPs, returnees, and host populations actively participate in and contribute to the social and economic development of their communities in a manner that reduces inter- and intra-community tensions and fosters resilience,

⁵⁹ According to *USAID Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons Policy Implementation Guidelines*, there are four phases of displacement: (1) pre-emergency preparedness, (2) early emergency, (3) transitional reintegration, and (4) long-term development.

then... they will be more self-reliant and better enabled to advance solutions to their displacement.

GOAL

MRP’s goal is to support IDPs and their host communities in becoming more self-reliant and finding long-term solutions to displacement. This is based on the perspective of transitioning from displacement and is consistent with USAID’s approach to operating in dynamic environments. Thus, the activity’s high-level impact is advancing long-term and durable solutions to support local integration of IDPs.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 2 details MRP’s results framework.

TABLE 2. MRP RESULTS FRAMEWORK	
RESULTS LOGIC	RESULTS STATEMENTS
High-Level Impact	A durable solution: IDPs integrated into local communities
Manageable Impact	Self-reliance of IDPs and host community members improved
Intermediate Results and Outputs	IR 1: Economic conditions of IDPs and host communities improved.
	Output 1.1: Business recovery opportunities expanded.
	Output 1.2: Employment opportunities expanded.
	Output 1.3: Livelihood opportunities expanded
	IR 2: Social cohesion of IDPs and host communities strengthened.
	Output 2.1: Social cohesion grants provided to host and displaced communities.
	Output 2.2: Social cohesion training provided to host and displaced communities

Performance Indicators

- Indicator 1: Level of self-perceived self-reliance of assisted displaced and host community members.
 - Indicator 2: Number of displaced business owners with new or re-started businesses
 - Indicator 3: Percentage of trained internally displaced persons/host community members who are gainfully employed.
 - Indicator 4: Number of displaced business owners who benefitted from business recovery micro-grants.
 - Indicator 5: Number of displaced business owners trained in enterprise management.
 - Indicator 6: Number of displaced persons/host community members trained in workforce readiness and life skills.
 - Indicator 7: Number of displaced/host community members who benefitted from micro grants.
 - Indicator 8: Level of polarization between host and displaced communities
 - Indicator 9: Level of self-perception of public representation
 - Indicator 10: Number of displaced/host community members who benefitted from social cohesion grants.
 - Indicator 11: Number of displaced/host community members trained
-

EVALUATION DESIGN

PURPOSE

The objectives of this performance evaluation are to: (1) assess MRP's performance in achieving its target outcomes and outputs through the activity's planned strategies and interventions; (2) identify and learn from the factors that influenced implementation and results; and (3) gather insights and recommendations to inform successful implementation of other activities in similarly complex environments.

AUDIENCE

The target evaluation audience includes the following groups and individuals: USAID/Philippines, USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID/Washington, Marawi rehabilitation

stakeholders, local communities, NGOs, local government units, and Philippines government agencies. In collaboration with USAID/Philippines, the evaluation team, will develop an evaluation dissemination and learning plan to reach the target audience.

FRAMEWORK

Figure 1 illustrates the scope of the evaluation and identifies the key activity elements that require data collection and in-depth analysis. The framework also suggests analyzing the interrelationships between the different key elements to better understand the factors contributing to MRP's outputs and outcomes. Each element of Figure 1 is first explained directly below.

GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

There is an array of external factors that influence the way MRP is implemented and the results it achieves. These include the local environment, technology, economic conditions, demographics, sociocultural forces, and political or legal factors.

SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENT

The specific environment refers to the beneficiaries, families, communities, organizations, leaders, business sector, local government units, government organizations, NGOs, and other important actors who are directly and indirectly involved in implementing MRP.

PURPOSE

The overall intention of the activity includes the theory of change/development hypotheses and all other information related to institutional mandates that guide the activity's implementation.

OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

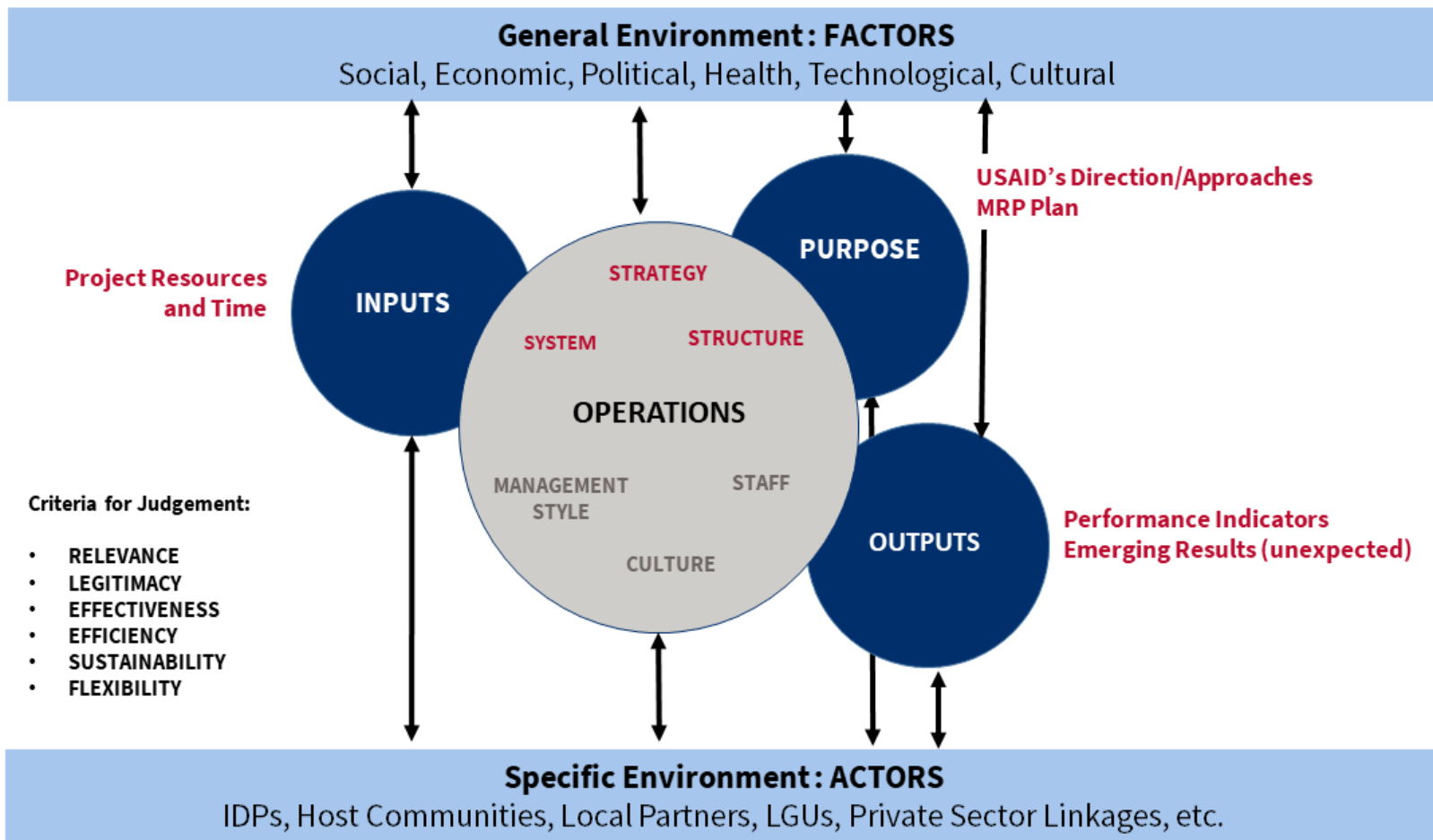
Outputs and outcomes refer to information about MRP's intended and unintended results. This evaluation will thus consider and integrate the three outcome indicators that MRP's baseline study highlights, namely: level of self-reliance, level of polarization between host and displaced communities, and level of participation (i.e., the voice or level of representation of IDPs in their new locality). The units of analysis for outputs and outcomes are individual (i.e., IDPs and host community members) and groups (e.g., micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) and community groups).

INPUTS

Inputs are information related to the materials, and financial, human, and other resources used to implement the activity.

OPERATIONS

Operations refers to how the activity was implemented and managed, including service delivery systems and processes. This will also include the management structure, leadership styles, organizational culture, and other internal management mechanisms that describe activity operations.



EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The overarching questions that this external performance evaluation aims to answer are:

1. In what ways did MRP contribute to IDPs and their host communities becoming more self-reliant and finding long-term solutions to displacement?
2. How did the complex environment in Marawi affect the implementation of MRP?

The evaluation will focus on three evaluation criteria: the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of MRP interventions. The evaluation will contextualize its findings, conclusions, and recommendations based on changes in the social environment in Marawi and in host communities.

RELEVANCE

- In what ways has MRP contributed to integrating IDPs into host communities as a durable solution for addressing their needs?
- In what ways is MRP aligned with USAID's approach to operating in complex environments?
- In what ways is MRP aligned with the Government of the Philippines' approach to transitioning displaced families to safer communities and restoring livelihood and income opportunities?

EFFECTIVENESS

- To what extent has MRP achieved its intended outcomes in improving the self-reliance of IDP communities?
- To what extent was MRP able to improve economic conditions for IDPs and host community members?
- To what extent has MRP been able to strengthen the social cohesion of IDPs and host communities?

SUSTAINABILITY

What mechanisms have evolved out of MRP interventions to sustain and further improve economic conditions for beneficiaries and social cohesion between IDPs and host communities?

CONTEXT

What changes in the social environment enhanced or inhibited MRP's implementation and contributed to the status of IDPs and host communities?

TABLE 3. EVALUATION DESIGN MATRIX

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED DATA SOURCES	SUGGESTED DATA COLLECTION METHODS	SUGGESTED DATA ANALYSIS METHODS
Relevance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways has MRP contributed to integrating IDPs into host communities as a durable solution for addressing their needs? In general, in what ways is MRP aligned with USAID's approach to operating in complex environments? In what ways is MRP aligned with the Government of the Philippines' approach to transitioning displaced families to safer communities and restoring livelihood and income opportunities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity documents and reports IPs and key stakeholders USAID personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review End-line survey on beneficiaries' perceptions and their economic conditions Stakeholder feedback (survey, key informant interviews [KII], and focus group discussions [FGD]) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative analysis Quantitative analysis
Effectiveness			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has MRP achieved its intended objectives relative to improving the self-reliance of IDP communities? To what extent was MRP able to improve economic conditions for IDPs and host community members? To what extent has MRP been able to strengthen the social cohesion of IDPs and host communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity documents and reports IPs and key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review End-line survey on beneficiaries' perceptions and their economic conditions Stakeholder feedback (survey, KII, FGD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative analysis Quantitative analysis Metadata analysis Impact Analysis (using treatment and comparison groups, randomized sampling methods, etc.)
Sustainability			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What mechanisms have evolved out of MRP interventions to sustain and further improve economic conditions for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity documents and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative analysis

TABLE 3. EVALUATION DESIGN MATRIX

QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED DATA SOURCES	SUGGESTED DATA COLLECTION METHODS	SUGGESTED DATA ANALYSIS METHODS
beneficiaries and social cohesion between IDPs and host communities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs and key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder feedback (survey, KII, FGD) • Most significant change and/or outcome harvesting methods (FGD, KII) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative analysis
Context			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What changes in the social environment enhanced or inhibited activity implementation and have contributed to the status of IDPs and host communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity documents and reports • IPs and key stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • KII • FGDs • Context evaluation tools (e.g., sentinel indicators) using USAID and MRP context indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative analysis • Quantitative analysis

APPROACHES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

This external performance evaluation will assess the ways and extent to which MRP met its goal and objectives. It will draw on MRP’s 2019 baseline study results and conduct an end line survey to measure the project’s effect on three key outcome indicators: self-reliance, polarization, and public participation of the IDPs in host communities.

In addition to considering MRP’s quantitative and qualitative accomplishments (actual versus target), the evaluation will also measure how well MRP has complied with the data quality standards that were defined in the performance indicator reference sheet (PIRS) of the activity’s approved activity monitoring, evaluation, and learning plan (AMELP).

This evaluation will also determine MRP’s relevance in terms of its contribution to and potential influence on the broader goals and strategies of the Mission, especially with respect to managing activities in complex situations.

MRP AS A TRANSITIONAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

MRP is USAID’s special activity to provide humanitarian and developmental assistance to IDPs that are affected by armed conflict in Mindanao. The external evaluation will assess this activity using the framework in the *USAID Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons Policy*. Furthermore, it will consider the important guidance raised in the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives’ document, *Lessons Learned: Monitoring and Evaluation in Complex and High-Threat Environments*. In addition, the external evaluation will carefully consider using the IDP tools and frameworks that are provided in the *UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*. USAID supports the goals of these principles and encourages its partners and host governments to use them as a practical reference.

COMPLEXITY-AWARE EVALUATION

Due to the complexities of the local environment and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic during MRP implementation, the external evaluation will carefully consider USAID’s complexity-aware monitoring and evaluation (CAME) approaches.

GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSIVITY

Gender equality and social inclusion are important dimensions to be considered in measuring the success of MRP. The evaluation will thus consider whether and how MRP reduced gender disparities and other social disparities, empowered women and members of traditionally disadvantage groups, and mitigated the incidence of gender-based violence. Furthermore, the evaluation will reflect awareness of and respect for the local culture in terms of their values, traditions, language, communication mode, and style.

LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

The evaluation will gather information at the individual, community, and organization level in the 19 municipalities and 2 cities located within the two provinces of Lanao. Since many of the assisted IDPs have migrated to other locations, this evaluation will also attempt to trace and reach out to these individuals during data collection.

TABLE 4. MRP INTERVENTION AREA

PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY
Lanao del Norte	Iligan City, Baloi, Pantao Ragat, Pantar
Lanao del Sur	Marawi City, Balindong, Buadiposo Buntong, Bubong, Butig, Ditsaan, Ragain, Kapai, Lumba Bayabao, Lumbaca Unayan, Lumbayanague, Madalum, Marantao, Masiu, Poona Bayabao, Piagapo, Saguiaran, Tubaran

DELIVERABLES AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following are the deliverables under this evaluation contract:

Table 5. Deliverables and Requirements

TABLE 5. DELIVERABLES AND REQUIREMENTS	
DELIVERABLES	REQUIREMENTS
Inception Report	<p>The report will include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation design: detailed matrix, data collection instruments, potential informants/respondents/sites, and known limitations. • Work plan: schedule, logistical arrangements, key stakeholders, and areas to be visited. • Evaluation dissemination and learning plan: a description of the learning products and learning events that will be developed to disseminate the evaluation to the target audience
Briefing/Learning Events	<p>The evaluation team will conduct the following briefings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception briefing • Mid-term briefing and interim meetings to regularly update USAID/Philippines on the evaluation’s implementation status. • Out-briefing to present the draft report to USAID/Philippines • Learning events (at least two) for key stakeholders to ensure utilization of the evaluation’s findings and recommendations
Draft Evaluation Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit first as a draft to USAID/Philippines for comment.
Final Evaluation Report	<p>The final report and submission will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address and incorporate all comments raised by USAID/Philippines on the draft report. • Meet USAID quality standards for evaluation reports. • Include complete data and records that are properly documented, and provided in an electronic format that is easily readable and well-organized. • Be formatted using USAID branding and templates and submitted electronically as a PDF file.

EVALUATION TEAM

EXTERNAL EVALUATION TEAM

The external evaluation team should be composed of experts with in-depth knowledge and understanding of evaluation and/or survey design and methodology, social cohesion, socio-economic interventions, humanitarian assistance in highly complex situations (especially in the context of Mindanao cultures), and political conflict dynamics. At least one member of the team should have expertise in gender issues.

To reduce bias, evaluation team members shall not have been involved in the implementation of MRP in any recent, on-going or substantial way with the implementation of MRP. All team members will be required to provide a signed statement attesting to a lack of conflict of interest or describing any existing conflict of interest. The evaluation team shall demonstrate familiarity with USAID's Evaluation Policy.

The composition of the external evaluation team, and corresponding roles and responsibilities are as follows:

EVALUATION TEAM LEADER (1 STTA)

The evaluation team leader will oversee all aspects of the evaluation. They will manage the evaluation team's activities and ensure the work plan is implemented in a timely manner. They will also have primary responsibility for drafting and revising all evaluation deliverables.

TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS (2 STTA)

Two technical specialists will serve as co-evaluators to work closely with the evaluation team leader in implementing the work plan and analyzing data. The two specialists are expected to actively participate in formulating the data analysis frameworks, sampling design, and data collection tools. Each specialist is expected to conduct in-depth data analysis and write draft evaluation findings related to their respective subject matter and submit them to the evaluation team leader for inclusion in the final evaluation report.

QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYST (1 STTA) AND QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYST (1 STTA)

The quantitative and qualitative data analysts are tasked with developing the evaluation's data collection and consolidation platforms. The data analysts will implement quality control mechanisms to ensure data validity and accuracy. They will also analyze the field data using SPSS (for quantitative data) and NVivo (for qualitative data). They will additionally be assigned to develop data infographics to supplement the evaluation reports.

FIELD EVALUATION ASSISTANTS (3 STTA)

Three field evaluation assistants will conduct key data collection at the field level. Two will be assigned in Lanao del Norte and one will be assigned in Lanao del Sur. The field evaluation assistants will ensure all data collection activities are completed in their respective areas following standard protocols and data quality requirements.

The field assistants will guide the survey data collectors, who will administer the face-to-face end-line survey to identify respondents in their respective areas. They will also supervise the enumerators in conducting online tracking and reaching out to other beneficiaries/respondents who are no longer found in their respective activity locations.

PROJECT ASSISTANT (1 STTA)

The project assistant will assist the evaluation team with all logistical, travel, documentation, and administrative needs. They will work closely with the evaluation team leader to determine the evaluation's administrative requirements. They will also work closely and be supervised by CLAIMDev's administrative unit when conducting procurement and making other logistical arrangements.

EXTERNAL EVALUATION TEAM QUALIFICATIONS

The ideal candidates for the external evaluation team should possess the combination of skills and qualifications described below:

EVALUATION TEAM LEADER

- Evaluation professional with at least 10 years of experience conducting research or evaluation studies, having served as a team leader or in an equivalent position on USAID evaluations or large research projects.
- In-depth knowledge and understanding of evaluation, survey design and methodology, and/or social cohesion, socio-economic interventions, humanitarian assistance in highly complex situations (especially in the context of Mindanao cultures), and political conflict dynamics.
- A master's degree in the social sciences or related disciplines is required. A Ph.D. is preferred.
- Ability to write message-driven evaluation reports in English.
- Proven ability to lead and manage project evaluation teams.
- Willingness and ability to work as part of a team.
- Excellent English communication skills, both written and oral. Evaluation reports drafted by candidates may be requested.
- Fluency in Tagalog and local dialects spoken in Mindanao is a plus.

EVALUATION TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS (2)

- Expertise in social cohesion, socio-economic interventions, humanitarian assistance in highly complex situations (especially in the context of Mindanao cultures), and political conflict

dynamics, and/or in-depth knowledge and understanding of evaluation, survey design and methodology. One of the technical specialists should have a strong background in gender and inclusive development.

- Willingness and ability to work as part of a team.
- Demonstrated knowledge of monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Evaluation experience is strongly preferred.
- At least seven years of experience in a relevant discipline is preferred.
- A master's degree in social sciences or a related discipline is required. A Ph.D. or doctoral studies is preferred.
- Excellent English communication skills, both written and oral. Sample studies or published work may be requested from candidates.
- Fluency in Tagalog and local dialects spoken in Mindanao is a plus.

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSTS

- Expertise in analyzing qualitative and/or quantitative data.
- Willingness and ability to work as part of a team.
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience in organizing and cleaning qualitative or quantitative datasets, and in analyzing qualitative data using MAXDQA or SPSS to analyze quantitative data.
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience in organizing and displaying data in graphs and tables, including creating data visualizations and infographics.
- At least five years of experience in data analysis.
- A bachelor's degree in social sciences or a related discipline is required. A master's degree or studies is preferred.
- Excellent English communication skills, both written and oral. Sample studies or published work may be requested from candidates.
- Fluency in Tagalog and local dialects spoken in Mindanao is a plus.

FIELD REGIONAL RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

- At least five years of experience in monitoring and evaluation, social cohesion, socio-economic interventions, humanitarian assistance in highly complex situations (especially in the context of Mindanao cultures), or political conflict dynamics.
- A master's degree in the social sciences or a related discipline is required.

- Willingness and ability to work as part of a team.
- Excellent English communication skills, both written and oral. Sample studies or published work may be requested from candidates.
- Fluency in Tagalog and local dialects spoken in Mindanao is required.

PROJECT ASSISTANT

- Experience providing support services, preferably for evaluations, including formatting interview guides and survey questionnaires; using remote data collection tools; supporting document management and data processing; and scheduling and arranging consultation meetings, travel, and venues for learning events.
- A bachelor's degree in the social sciences or a related discipline is required.
- Excellent English communication skills, both written and oral.
- Fluency in Tagalog and local dialects spoken in Mindanao is a plus.

CLAIMDEV EVALUATION TEAM

CLAIdev will have the ultimate responsibility for the integrity, quality, and management of the external evaluation team.

CHIEF OF PARTY (1 CLAIMDEV)

The CLAIdev chief of party will have the primary responsibility for quality control. She will supervise and manage the work of the principal investigator and team leader.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR (1 CLAIMDEV)

The principal investigator will be the CLAIdev senior monitoring, evaluation and learning specialist. He will have primary responsibility for all aspects of the evaluation, including design, implementation, and reporting. He will also be responsible for managing, monitoring, and ensuring the integrity of all collaborative relationships with USAID and its partners, stakeholders, and beneficiaries. He will additionally supervise the work of all evaluation STTA consultants as well as the CLAIdev evaluation specialist.

EVALUATION SPECIALIST (1 CLAIMDEV)

The evaluation specialist will assist the principal investigator/CLAIdev senior monitoring, evaluation and learning specialist as part of continuity measures and integrating CLA approaches into the CLAIdev work processes. The evaluation specialist will also assist the principal investigator in ensuring effective coordination between the evaluation team and the contracted communications groups during development of learning materials and implementation of learning events.

MEETINGS AND EVENT COORDINATOR (1 CLAIMDEV)

The meetings and event coordinator will provide logistics, meeting, and event coordination support to the external evaluation team.

EVALUATION SCHEDULE

The evaluation will be conducted during an eight-month period, estimated to run from August 2021 through March 2022. Divided into three phases, the list of evaluation activities and their estimated duration are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED DURATION AND SCHEDULE		
TASK NUMBER	TASK NAME	ESTIMATED DURATION (BUSINESS DAYS)
Phase 1 – Evaluation design (August - September 2021)		
1	Hold evaluation team planning meeting	3
2	Conduct document review	10
3	Hold initial consultations with IPs and major stakeholders	5
4	Prepare inception report that includes evaluation design, methodology, tools, and schedule	10
5	Submit draft inception report and receive USAID comments	5
6	Revise inception report	8
7	Submit revised inception report to USAID/Philippines	0
8	Hold inception briefing	2
Phase 2 – Evaluation field research (September - December 2021)		
9	Pilot and finalize tools, and plan field logistics	10
10	Train end-line field enumerators	3
11	Coordinate field visits and make other logistical preparations	5
12	Conduct document review and analysis	10
13	Collect data	30
14	Process and analyze data	20
15	Hold USAID out-briefing	2

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED DURATION AND SCHEDULE

TASK NUMBER	TASK NAME	ESTIMATED DURATION (BUSINESS DAYS)
Phase 3 – Draft and finalize evaluation report and conduct learning events (January – March 2022)		
16	Draft final report	30
17	Submit final report draft to USAID/Philippines for comment	0
18	Revise final report draft based on USAID comments	5
19	Conduct first learning event: present findings, conclusions, and recommendations to USAID, IPs and major stakeholders	5
20	Revise final report based on learning event feedback	5
21	Submit final report to USAID/Philippines	0
22	Conduct second learning event: share findings and lessons learned with a wider audience of stakeholders, beneficiaries, and the interested public	5
23	Obtain final report approval from USAID/Philippines	0
24	Submit final report to the DEC and upload data to the DDL	0

FINAL REPORT

FORMAT

The final report will be a message-oriented document that will cover the nine sequential elements in USAID’s evaluation report template:

1. Abstract
2. Executive summary
3. Evaluation purpose
4. Background on the context and the strategies/projects/activities being evaluated.
5. Evaluation questions
6. Methodology
7. Limitations to the evaluation

8. Findings, conclusions, and (if applicable) recommendations
9. Annexes

The report should not exceed 40 pages, inclusive of a three-to-five-page executive summary. The evaluation methodology shall be explained in detail. Limitations to the evaluation will be disclosed, with particular attention to limitations associated with the evaluation methodology (e.g., selection bias and recall bias).

The annexes to the report shall include the following:

- Evaluation SOW
- Evaluation design and work plan
- Statements of difference (if any) regarding significant unresolved differences of opinion by funders, implementers, and/or members of the evaluation team
- All tools used in conducting the evaluation such as questionnaires, checklists, and discussion guides.
- Sources of information (properly identified and listed)
- Disclosure of conflict-of-interest forms for all evaluation team members, either attesting to no conflicts of interest or describing existing conflicts of interest

The principal investigator will ensure that the final evaluation report is publicly available through the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) within 90 calendar days of the official completion date listed in the evaluation contract. The approved evaluation report shall be uploaded to the DEC by the evaluators. Per ADS 579, all collated data shall be stored in electronically readable form and submitted to the Development Data Library (DDL).

QUALITY ASSURANCE CRITERIA

Per USAID ADS 201.3.5.17, draft evaluation reports must undergo a peer review organized by the office managing the evaluation. The following criteria will serve as the basis against which the report is reviewed:

- The evaluation report should represent a thoughtful, well-researched, and well-organized effort to objectively evaluate the strategy, project, or activity.
- The evaluation report as a whole should be readily understood and should identify key points clearly, distinctly, and succinctly.
- The executive summary should present a concise and accurate statement of the most critical elements of the report.
- The evaluation report should adequately address all evaluation questions included in the SOW, or a revised version of the questions that resulted from documented consultation and agreement with USAID.

- The evaluation methodology should be explained in detail and sources of information properly identified.
- Limitations to the evaluation should be adequately disclosed in the report, with particular attention to limitations associated with the evaluation methodology (i.e., selection bias, recall bias, and unobservable differences between comparator groups).
- Evaluation findings should be presented as analyzed facts, evidence, and data. They should not be based on anecdotes or hearsay or should not simply be the compilation of people's opinions.
- Findings and conclusions should be specific, concise, and supported by strong quantitative or qualitative evidence.
- If evaluation findings assess person-level outcomes or impact, they should also be separately assessed for both males and females.
- If recommendations are included, they should be supported by a specific set of findings, and should be action-oriented, practical, and specific.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

All quantitative data collected by the evaluation team must be provided via an electronic file in an easily readable format, as agreed upon with the contracting officer's representative (COR). The data should be organized and fully documented for utilization by those who are not completely familiar with the activity or the evaluation. USAID will retain ownership of all datasets.

USAID contractors must submit any dataset created or collected with USAID funding to the DDL in accordance with the terms and conditions of their awards. This is in keeping with Executive Order 13642 and the OMB Open Data Policy (M-13-13), which states that an agency's "public data listing may also include, to the extent permitted by law and existing terms and conditions, datasets that were produced through agency-funded grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements."

Annex 2

EVALUATION DESIGN AND WORKPLAN (INCEPTION REPORT)

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation



INCEPTION REPORT MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT EXTERNAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

USAID/Philippines Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting for Improved Development

MAY 2022

ABSTRACT

The Marawi Response Project (MRP) responded to the aftermath of the Marawi Siege that happened in March-October 2017. The siege, initiated by ISIS-inspired armed groups, displaced 369,196 people, and worsened the socio-economic conditions of the communities. It also destroyed properties, lifelines, and businesses. MRP is USAID's development assistance response that addresses the long-term rehabilitation need of the affected communities and the local governments in and around Marawi.

The focus of the evaluation covers three (3) key questions to measure MRP's performance: Relevance, Effectiveness, and Sustainability. The evaluation will generate answers using a convergent mixed-methods design through a document review, qualitative FGDs and KIIs, and quantitative data through the end-line and MSME surveys using tablets with a pre-installed instrument. In addition, the evaluation findings will cover self-reliance, polarization, and public participation by IDPs and HCMs.

The evaluation team will gather data from individuals, communities, and organizations in the twenty-two municipalities and two (2) cities within Lanao Del Sur and Lanao Del Norte. The respondents come from various business locations, livelihoods, and professions in the affected communities.

The external evaluation team is comprised of a pool of short-term technical experts and the MEL Team led by the CLAIMDev Chief of Party. The USAID/Philippines and Panagora Home Office also oversee the conduct of the entire evaluation.

INCEPTION REPORT

Marawi Response Project External Evaluation

May/2022

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ACRONYMS

BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
CAME	Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CLAimDev	Collaboration, Learning, and Adaptation for Improved Development
COP	Chief of Party
DNH	Do No Harm
ECOWEB	Ecosystem Work for Essential Benefits
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HCM	Host Community Members
IKG	In-Kind Grant
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
KII	Key informant Interview
LGU	Local Government Unit
MARADECA	Maranao People Development Center
MRP	Marawi Response Project
MSC	Most Significant Change
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PDP	Philippines Development Plan
PSA	Philippines Statistics Authority
PWD	Persons with Disability
SOW	Statement of Work
evaluation team	Short Term Technical Assistance
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEO	Violent Extremist Organizations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Marawi Response Project (MRP) is part of USAID's development assistance that supports the reintegration of IDPs by addressing the early recovery needs of displaced individuals and, more importantly, by addressing the long-term rehabilitation need of affected communities and the local governments in and around Marawi.

The five-month Marawi Siege (March–October 2017), initiated by ISIS-inspired armed groups, displaced 369,196 individuals who found refuge in emergency shelters or with relatives or friends in surrounding areas. The siege worsened the socio-economic conditions of communities with the destruction of properties, lifelines, and businesses.

The evaluation aims to gauge MRP's performance in accomplishing its target outcomes by generating evidence-based learning from MRP's experiences in the Philippines, especially in complex environments. The evaluation focuses on the essential lessons learned from MRP's experience operating in complex, dynamic, and frequently high-threat environments.

The target audiences of the evaluation are diverse groups and individuals: USAID/Philippines, USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID/Washington, Plan International (MRP's implementing Partner), local communities, local government units (LGUs), Marawi stakeholders, local community solidarity groups of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities, non-governmental organizations, and donor agencies (both local and international), and Philippine national government agencies.

The evaluation will focus on three (3) key evaluation questions to measure MRP's performance.

Relevance: Were MRP's development interventions relevant to the needs of the IDPs and Host Communities and adaptive to the complex and changing external environment in Mindanao, especially in the project areas?

Effectiveness: Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion among IDPs and HCMs?

Sustainability: Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?

The evaluation will employ a convergent mixed-methods design. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) will be the foundation of primary qualitative data. The end-line and MSME surveys provide the foundation for quantitative data. Data from document reviews will supplement the primary data collected.

The field enumerators will conduct the end-line and MSME surveys using tablets with pre-installed survey instruments. The evaluation team will code and thematically analyze data from FGDs, KIIs, and document reviews using qualitative content analysis conventions.

The evaluation team will analyze findings from the mixed-methods data gathering approaches to formulate insights relevant to the evaluation questions related to relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. In addition, the evaluation will underscore learnings from experiences covering self-reliance, polarization, and public participation by IDPs and HCMs. The evaluation limitations include concerns on sampling, measurement, and non-conclusive issues.

The evaluation will gather data from individuals, communities, and organizations in the twenty-one municipalities and two cities located within Lanao Del Sur and Lanao Del Norte, from a mix of business, livelihood, and employment opportunities pursued in the affected communities.

The units of analysis of the evaluation will be the individuals disaggregated into gender, age, beneficiary type (IDP and HCM) and geography, organization/social group (women/youth/farmers), and business owners (MSME). The evaluation team has purposively selected respondents and their geographic locations given the evaluation's limited time, logistics, and security considerations. This includes MRP partners – government and non-government, especially those implementing the micro-grant component.

The evaluation team will employ the most appropriate sampling methodologies in reaching the various respondents for this evaluation, given the limitations and constraints in time, resources, and security. Conducting two separate surveys, endline (following through the sample from the baseline survey amongst IDPs and HCMs) and MSME (business owners and traders in the most affected areas (MAA) in Marawi City), will measure the quantitative results of the interventions. Conducting FGDs and KIIs will validate the qualitative results of the same interventions.

The evaluation duration will run for six months, beginning in April 2022, followed by the production of the learning materials and organization of the learning events after USAID accepts the final evaluation report. The evaluation team will disseminate the evaluation results at the learning events that CLAIMDev organizes for USAID and other stakeholders.

EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

EVALUATION PURPOSE

The evaluation will study MRP's performance in accomplishing its outcomes and intermediate results covering the period of September 2018 to March 2022. It also aims to generate evidence-based learning from the study that will contribute to improving USAID's development outcomes by:

- (1) Measuring MRP's performance in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability in achieving its target outputs and outcomes; and
- (2) Learning from MRP's experiences to provide valuable recommendations for USAID/Philippines and other key stakeholders in managing development projects in similar environments.

The evaluation focuses on the important lessons from MRP's experience operating in complex, dynamic, and frequently high-threat environments. These lessons will be valuable in guiding USAID/Philippines in evolving appropriate approaches for the design, management, monitoring, and evaluation activities implemented in contexts like those present in Mindanao during MRP's implementation period. In collaboration with USAID/Philippines, CLAIMDev will disseminate the evaluation results through a learning and dissemination event that a diverse target audience will attend.

The target audiences of the evaluation are diverse groups and individuals such as the USAID/Philippines, USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia, USAID/Washington, Plan International, local communities, local government units (LGUs), Marawi stakeholders, local community solidarity groups of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities, non-governmental organizations, and donor agencies (local and international), and national government agencies.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will answer the key questions on relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. Table I illustrates the key evaluation and descriptive questions that the evaluation team will answer based on the following criteria.⁶⁰

1. Were MRP's development interventions relevant and adaptive to Mindanao's complex and changing external environment, especially in the project areas?
2. Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance, such as increasing business and livelihood opportunities, strengthening social cohesion, and increasing participation such as in civic and economic activities among IDPs and HCMs?
3. Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen the social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?

⁶⁰ The evaluation team conducted a series of meetings with USAID, Plan International, and the Panagora Group to clarify points in the SOW and seek guidance on the evaluation context and processes. See Annex 2.

TABLE I. EVALUATION FOCUS CRITERIA

KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS (FOCUS CRITERIA)
<p>Relevance:</p> <p>Were MRP's development interventions relevant and adaptive to Mindanao's complex and changing external environment, especially in the project areas?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sensitivity and Responsiveness to Gender and Social Inclusion Issues.</u> In what ways have MRP's development interventions been relevant and adaptive to the distinct needs of the vulnerable groups according to female/male and other social groups [e.g., Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)/Host Community Members (HCMs), urban/rural, etc.]? • <u>Being sensitive and responsive to context.</u> In what ways have MRP's objectives and design [Theory of Change (ToC), Results Framework (RF)] responded to the needs of the IDPs and host communities and in finding longer-term durable solutions to their displacement? • <u>Adapting over time.</u> In what ways were interventions being sensitive and adaptive to the complex and changing economic, environmental, social, political economy, and capacity conditions in the project's environment? • <u>Responding to policies and priorities.</u> How aligned and coherent is MRP's intervention with existing government priorities in responding to the Marawi Crisis and the USAID's policy guidance in assisting Internally Displaced Persons, especially in transitioning them to safer communities and restoring livelihood and income opportunities?
<p>Effectiveness</p> <p>Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance, such as increasing business and livelihood opportunities, strengthening social cohesion, and increasing participation such as in civic and economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sensitivity and Responsiveness to Gender and Social Inclusion Issues.</u> In what ways do MRP's actual outcomes demonstrate reduced gaps between gender groups and other social groups as identified in the baseline study? Did all the target IDPs and HCMs, including the most disadvantaged and vulnerable –women, children, and youth, benefit equally from the interventions? • <u>Achieving the target outputs and outcomes.</u> In what ways have MRP achieved its intended outputs and outcomes in improving the economic self-reliance and social cohesion of IDPs and host communities?

TABLE I. EVALUATION FOCUS CRITERIA

KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS (FOCUS CRITERIA)
<p>activities among IDPs and HCMs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Significant Emerging Impact.</u> Has MRP caused a significant change in the lives of the intended beneficiaries and their communities, such as improving economic self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion? Has MRP's intervention transformed and created more enduring positive changes in the IDP's perceptions and community norms/processes (whether intended or not) in responding to their situation? • <u>Contribution to High-level effects.</u> In what ways has MRP caused higher-level effects, particularly in finding long-term and durable solutions in integrating the IDPs and host communities?
<p>Sustainability</p> <p>Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen the social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Sensitivity and Responsiveness to Gender and Social Inclusion Issues.</u> In what ways did MRP establish sustainability mechanisms that promote sustainable and equitable economic improvement and equal social participation among females and males and various social groups? • <u>Continuity/Scalability of positive effects.</u> In what ways has MRP established approaches to continue, scale-up, or replicate project outcomes on the IDPs/HCMs? • <u>Building an enabling environment for sustainability of the project benefits.</u> What mechanisms have evolved out of MRP interventions in creating the enabling environment to sustain and further improve economic conditions for beneficiaries and social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs? • <u>Risks and potential trade-offs.</u> To what extent do the various opportunities and risk factors enhance or threaten the sustainability of project benefits over time?

BACKGROUND

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM AND CONTEXT

The Marawi Siege in 2017 was a prolonged conflict that resulted in the displacement of an estimated 369,196 individuals⁶¹ who found refuge in emergency shelters or who lived with relatives or friends in surrounding communities. The siege by the combined forces of both national and international ISIS-inspired armed groups worsened the socio-economic conditions of communities, with the destruction of property, livelihoods, and businesses. The Lanao provinces have long been armed conflict areas between multiple groups and clans. When the project started, these provinces were among the poorest provinces in the country.⁶²

The challenges faced by IDPs, and host communities are numerous and varied, ranging from increasing social vulnerabilities, continuing economic weaknesses, and cultural conflicts and susceptibilities. These challenges are exacerbated when IDPs and their host communities lack confidence in the local government's ability to address the crisis. When local governments and national government agencies do not address these crises sufficiently, tensions between IDPs and their host community members (HCM) may evolve into internal conflicts that violent extremist organizations (VEO) can take advantage of to further destabilize the area. Given the historical conflicts and the continuous presence of armed groups (especially VEOs) in Mindanao, the fears and tensions among IDPs and their host communities increased during and after the Marawi siege.

Various reports show numerous complexed challenges these IDPs and their host communities face in the emergency shelters and host families and communities⁶³. These challenges are:

- High vulnerability to and risk of illnesses and malnutrition because of inadequate shelter, food, and health services.
- Increased number of out-of-school youth and children.
- Low income and high unemployment because of lost jobs and livelihoods.
- Social conflicts/tensions between host communities and IDPs.
- Lack of resources and support systems from families, neighbors, and communities.
- Limited access to livelihood opportunities and capital.

Dependence on humanitarian assistance and host community resources.

The 2019 MRP baseline study revealed significant differences in perceptions of self-reliance, polarization, and public representation between IDPs and host communities. The study also revealed significant perception differences between genders and geographical classifications (rural/urban). To summarize, the baseline study highlighted the following key findings:

- Women have lower perceived self-reliance than men.

⁶¹ Based on estimated IDPs from 2018. Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program. Manila, and Philippines: Humanitarian Bulletin, Issue No. 10, November 2018, Official United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The figure for the remaining IDPs is an estimate.

⁶² Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2018.

⁶³ Based on estimated IDPs from 2018. Bangon Marawi Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Program. Manila, and Philippines: Humanitarian Bulletin, Issue No. 10, November 2018, Official United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. The figure for the remaining IDPs is an estimate.

- IDPs have lower perceived self-reliance than HCMs.
- Urban residents express lower levels of trust than rural residents.
- Urban residents score public representation lower than do rural residents.
- IDPs score public representation lower than do than HCMs.

Ending displacement is a solution to the IDP’s situation. While waiting for this, USAID’s Marawi Response Project aimed to assist the IDPs and the host communities in finding ways to normalize their situations and take initial steps to prepare them to improve their lives and sustain these when they return to their homes.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The response of the USAID/PH Mission to the Marawi crisis began as part of USAID’s medium-term strategic goal to support the reintegration or return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through 2020, particularly those IDPs for whom the likelihood of returning to Marawi seems challenging. This plan had three objectives: a) address the early recovery needs of individuals displaced by the Marawi conflict, b) transition IDPs to social and economic stability; and c) establish the conditions for local governments and communities in and around Marawi to address their long-term rehabilitation needs.

MRP became a part of the second phase, contributing to the transition of IDPs to social and economic stability and establishing the enabling environment to address the long-term rehabilitation needs. After that, MRP became USAID’s primary Marawi response effort, integrating and building upon the initial work of USAID/PH in responding.

The table below shows the summary information of the Marawi Response Project.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY INFORMATION	
ACTIVITY NAME	Marawi Response Project (MRP)
IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	PLAN International
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NUMBER	72049218CA00007
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST (TEC)	US\$25,000,000
PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE	September 2018–September 2021 (extended to March 2022)
ACTIVE GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS	Lanao del Sur, Marawi City, Lanao del Norte, and Iligan City
COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY	CDCS 2016-2019 CDCS 2020-2024
DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	DO2: Improved peace and stability in conflict-affected areas of the Philippines, particularly Mindanao

As of September 2021, the MRP covers the provinces of Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, the cities of Iligan and Marawi, the twenty municipalities of Lanao del Sur and the four municipalities of Lanao del Norte (Table 3).

The municipalities of Lumbatan and Molando are additional sites reflected in the Y2 and Y3 annual reports, respectively. Tubaran is part of the original sites but not reflected in the list of project sites in Annual Reports from Year 1-3.

TABLE 3. MRP PROJECT AREAS	
PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY
Lanao del Norte (4)	Iligan City, Baloi, Pantao Ragat, Pantar
Lanao del Sur (20)	Balindong, Buadiposo Buntong, Bubong, Butig, Ditsaan Ramin, Kapai, Lumba Bayabao, Lumbaca Unayan, Lumbatan, Lumbayanague, Madalum, Marantao, Marawi City, Masiu, Molando, Poona Bayabao, Piagapo, Saguwaran, Tamparan, Tugaya,

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION AND THEORY OF CHANGE

MRP aims to solidify a “social contract” between the constituents and the local government and increase IDPs’ and host communities’ “social cohesion.” Considering the historical context of armed conflicts in the area, MRP uses a conflict-sensitive approach in its implementation without weakening the activity’s ability to assist, empower and unite the IDPs and host communities to work together in identifying their problems and implementing solutions that will move them to the next desirable state.

The Theory of Change/Development Hypothesis states:

“If IDPs, returnees, and host populations actively participate in and contribute to the social and economic development of their communities in a manner that reduces inter and intra community tensions and fosters resilience, then they will be more self-reliant and able to advance solutions to their displacement.”

The results framework of MRP points to a durable solution: local integration of IDPs as high-level impact. The manageable impact statement is “self-reliance of IDPs and host community members improved.” Figure 1 illustrates the MRP results framework, and Table 4 summarizes the framework.

MRP’S RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The table below shows the results framework illustrating MRP’s level of impact, results, outputs, and indicators.

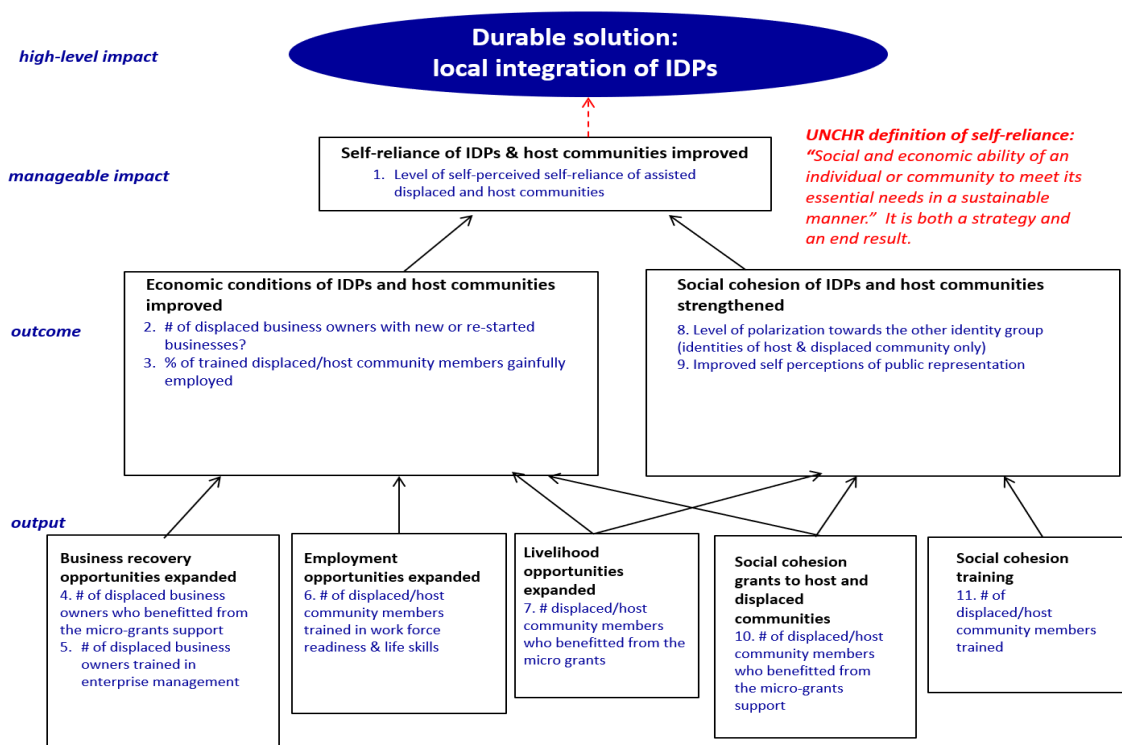


Figure 1: Illustration of MRP’s Results Framework

TABLE 4. MRP RESULTS FRAMEWORK	
RESULTS LOGIC	RESULTS STATEMENTS
HIGH-LEVEL IMPACT:	Durable solution: local integration of IDPs
MANAGEABLE IMPACT:	Self-reliance of IDPs and host community members improved.
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS AND OUTPUTS:	IR 1: Economic conditions of IDPs and host communities improved. <i>Output 1.1: Business recovery opportunities expanded.</i> <i>Output 1.2: Employment opportunities expanded.</i>

TABLE 4. MRP RESULTS FRAMEWORK

RESULTS LOGIC	RESULTS STATEMENTS
	<p><i>Output 1.3: Livelihood opportunities expanded</i></p> <hr/> <p>IR 2: Social cohesion of IDPs and host communities strengthened.</p> <p><i>Output 2.1: Social cohesion grants to host and displaced communities.</i></p> <p><i>Output 2.2: Social Cohesion training</i></p>
<p>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1: Level of self-perceived self-reliance of assisted displaced and host community members. • Indicator 2: Number of displaced business owners with new or re-started businesses • Indicator 3: Percent of trained internally displaced persons/host community members gainfully employed. • Indicator 4: Number of displaced business owners who benefitted from business recovery micro-grants. • Indicator 5: Number of displaced business owners trained in enterprise management. • Indicator 6: Number of displaced persons/host community members trained in workforce readiness and life skills. • Indicator 7: Number of displaced/host community members who benefitted from the micro- grants. • Indicator 8: Level of polarization towards the other identity group • Indicator 9: Level of self-perception of public representation • Indicator 10: Number of displaced/host community members who benefitted from the social cohesion grants. • Indicator 11: Number of displaced/host community members trained.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Table 5 lists some of MRP’s accomplishments through March 2022, based on the evaluation team’s initial document review.

TABLE 5. PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AS OF MARCH 2022

1	2,797 displaced business owners who have benefitted from business recovery micro-grants
2	845 displaced business owners trained in enterprise management
3	99% have completed USG-assisted workforce development programs
4	4,488 IDPs and HCMs have benefitted from livelihood micro-grants
5	52,140 IDPs and HCMs provided assistance
6	5,401 IDPs trained on civic engagement and other social cohesion-related subjects.

MRP has also implemented several adaptations to respond to **significant changing events** that affected the project implementation. Among these significant events are the 2019 transition to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), the 2022 local and national elections, and the Covid19 pandemic in 2020. Local violent events such as “rido” or clan conflicts have also occurred during the project life. The evaluation team will include in its study how MRP adapted implementation of the program in these changing contexts.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This section discusses in detail the evaluation design. Annex 3 summarizes the design in a matrix form (MRP Evaluation Design Matrix).

SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation will gather information from the different aspects of the project that are relevant to answering the key evaluation questions. The following are the project elements that the evaluation team will review to better understand the internal and external factors affecting the project performance.

General Environment. The general environment includes various external factors that influence MRP’s implementation and results. These environmental factors include significant political, economic, socio-demographic, technological, legal, and physical/environmental changes. The evaluation team has initially identified these occurrences, such as the 2019 BARMM transition, 2019 & 2022 local/national elections, and the Covid-19 pandemic. The evaluation also will consider other contextual issues such as the arrival of government and international donor development assistance in the areas and updated data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)’s poverty-related statistics from 2018 to the present. The evaluation team will assess how these factors have contributed to MRP’s performance.

Specific Environment. The specific environment refers to the beneficiaries, families, communities, organizations, leaders, business sector groups, local government units, government organizations, NGOs, and other important actors, directly and indirectly, involved in implementing MRP.

Overall, Purpose. The general and specific purposes of the activity include the theory of change/development hypotheses, results framework, indicators, and all other information related to institutional mandates that guide the activity implementation.

Actual Outputs/Outcomes. Outcomes refer to information about MRP's intended and unintended results. This evaluation will thus consider and integrate the three outcome indicators that the MRP baseline study highlighted, namely: level of self-reliance, level of polarization between host and displaced communities, and level of participation (i.e., the voice or level of representation of IDPs in their new locality). The level of analysis will be both at the individual (i.e., IDPs and host community members) and group (e.g., MSME and community levels)

Inputs and Operations. The information gathered from these two elements deals with internal project management and relates to efficiency. Although the evaluation will not focus on this, the team will consider information related to this, especially on how MRP managed the project implementation, especially in changing and complex situations. The succeeding sections explain this further in the project cycle approach. Although efficiency is not a focus criterion, the evaluation will note efficiency aspects related to operational processes when relevant to answering the evaluation questions.

EVALUATION APPROACHES

The evaluation team will adopt a comprehensive approach in undertaking the evaluation. It will cover the implementation and outputs of the project up to March 2022. They will employ the project cycle approach and conduct the research in a participatory, transparent, inclusive, and consultative manner together with concerned stakeholders. Necessarily, the evaluation will consider multiple levels of analysis, including the community (Barangay), municipal, city, provincial, and national levels, as appropriate for answering the evaluation questions.

PROJECT CYCLE PERSPECTIVE

This evaluation will use the project cycle method. This method is all-inclusive because it looks at the project's processes, products, performance, and design. In some cases, project design affects the implementation performance. When the team uses the project cycle method, they will look at the following:

1. **Project Design.** The project design review will focus on the relevance of the design considering the prevailing situation at the time of formulation; its alignment with local, national, and international policies; and the appropriateness of the interventions.
2. **Project Operation and Implementation.** Various factors influence the effectiveness, results, and outcomes of projects. Invariably, operational bottlenecks come up and cause delays. Therefore, the evaluation team will review the following aspects of the project:
 - a. Management systems and practices at project office and field levels. Weaknesses in project management capacities in implementing agencies pose risks in project quality, cost, and schedule. Lengthy review and approval procedures, unclear and highly discretionary assessment and approval criteria, delays in the review and approvals of project activities, highly centralized decision-making, and weak monitoring and control pose quality, timeliness, and

cost problems, among others. The evaluation team is aware that the project has instituted various systems to improve focus, efficiency, and effectiveness in project operations.

- b. Issues related to the procurement of goods and services for the project.
 - c. Operational planning and project governance
 - d. Project resource allocation, disposition, availability, and timeliness
 - e. Monitoring and reporting issues that may delay appropriate and immediate response by management on operational issues. The evaluation team will pay special attention to tracking the progress of crucial output performance indicators that directly influence the achievement of results and outcomes.
3. **Sustainability and Exit Plan** – The evaluation team will review the project's sustainability and exit strategy plan (if available) to determine its appropriateness and adequacy in sustaining the gains and institutionalization of products, systems, and practices. There are pre-conditions to a successful exit and sustainability strategy.
- a. First, the project must provide the resources required (for example, staff, budget, equipment, and technology) to enable continued operations.
 - b. Second, there should be sufficient capacity in terms of staff competencies and sustained commitment to continue implementing the systems and practices.
 - c. Third, the project should institutionalize the preconditions for sustainability, such as integrating the project's policies and processes into formal policies and regulatory regimes. An effective project strategy anchors this approach into its work to ensure a smooth transition from assisted implementation to self-managed and institutionalization. Apart from undertaking the activities cited in the TOR, the evaluation team will assist in exploring, identifying, and recommending measures to enhance the sustainability of gains.
4. **Knowledge Management** – The evaluation team will review the systems and procedures and their implementation to determine their capacity to generate information and new knowledge. The review will cover how MRP collects, organizes, processes, shares, and disseminates information with stakeholders. MRP has numerous partners and has produced valuable lessons and products which may be found useful in its partners' operations. The study will review its knowledge management processes.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Given the complex situation in the project area, the following principles and considerations will guide the evaluation team in conducting the evaluation.

1. **Performance-Focus.** The evaluation team will assess MRP'S effectiveness in accomplishing the goals, objectives, and outcome indicators (level of self-reliance, polarization between IDPs and HCMS, and participation).
2. **Transitional Nature of MRP.** MRP assistance to beneficiaries is transitional and aligned with the next state of beneficiaries rather than aiming for their end state. The assistance focuses on finding long-term or durable solutions and preparing them for their desired permanent settlements. It is important to note that Bangon Marawi Task Force is undertaking massive rehabilitation, recovery, and reconstruction efforts in Marawi.

3. **Complexity-Awareness.** The project area environment is complex, and the Covid-19 pandemic and other events such as the recent national elections and conflicts among tribal groups or clans exacerbate this complexity. The evaluation team will use USAID's Complexity-Aware Monitoring and Evaluation Approaches (CAME), particularly the Most Significant Change (MSC) and Network Analysis tools. We have embedded this awareness in all the evaluation tools.
4. **Gender Equality and Social Inclusivity.** The evaluation will consider the gender equality and social inclusion dimensions of MRP. Further, the evaluation will cover social equity such as the rural/urban, IDPs/HCM, youth, PWD, and elderly dimensions. A gender specialist will advise the evaluation team on integrating these concerns into the evaluation tools and processes.
5. **Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm (DNH) Approach.** The evaluation team will be conflict-sensitive given the historical conflict situation in the project area. Some violent incidents occasionally occur, particularly among warring clans/tribes. The evaluation team, including the enumerators, will observe DNH and use it as a lens to identify conflict-triggering effects of the evaluation processes.
6. **Transparency.** The evaluation team will ensure transparency and create safe spaces to reduce tension and encourage open dialogue and sensitivity in sharing information.
7. **Safety.** Because the project area is prone to conflict, the evaluation team will prioritize security. In choosing sample barangays and municipalities, safety will be a major consideration. The team will continue to receive USAID's security and public health updates in Mindanao, regularly distributed to all implementing partners, and adheres to the safety instructions in ADS Chapter 303 (Operational Security – General Information and Additional Help for Chapter 303).

The evaluation team will observe the above principles and considerations in the evaluation design, data collection and analysis, and when communicating the evaluation results.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE AND LOCATION

MRP's interventions have reached the IDPs, and host communities located in twenty-two (22) municipalities and two (2) cities in the Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte provinces. Given the constraints of time and resources, the external evaluation will focus on carefully selected areas to collect data that is representative of the entire MRP intervention areas.

The criteria for selecting the evaluation sample areas are the following:

1. Presence of both IDPs and host communities receiving assistance from MRP
2. The extent of project assistance provided by MRP (in terms of resources, efforts, etc.)
3. Presence of mixed types of beneficiaries such as trained individuals, entrepreneurs, employed persons, etc.
4. Existence of organized community solidarity groups.
5. Presence of baseline survey respondents

The evaluation team will also consider security risks, road accessibility, and communication connectivity in selecting sample areas.

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

The units of analysis of the evaluation will be individuals, organizations or groups, and geographical locations. The evaluation team will disaggregate the data, as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6: UNITS OF ANALYSIS	
UNITS	DISAGGREGATION
Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender (Male/Female) • Beneficiary type (IDP/HCM) • Age (Youth/Adult) • Geography (rural, urban) • Project design (Intervention/Control) • For entrepreneurs – micro, small, and medium levels
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community solidarity groups • Sectoral Organizations (youth, women, etc.) • Economic-related organizations (livelihood clusters, cooperatives, etc.)

SAMPLING METHODS

The evaluation team considered appropriate sampling methodologies in identifying the various respondents for this evaluation, given the limitations and constraints of time, resources, accessibility, and other risk factors in the locality.

Table 7 summarizes the number of participants according to the types of data collection methods.

TABLE 7. SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS

TYPE	METHODS	RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY OF CONDUCT	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
QUANTITATIVE	SURVEY	ENDLINE		
		• Intervention	1	358
		• Comparison	1	44
		MSME		
		• Intervention	1	369
QUALITATIVE	FGD**	GOs	-	-
		NGOs	-	-
		POs	17	136
		MSME Traders	2	16
		Livelihood Clusters (IDP/CHM - CSGs)	5	40
		Social Groups (farmers, women, and youth)	15	120
	KII	GOs	28	50
		NGOs	3	3
		Academe	1	1
		MSME	10	10
	DOCUMENT REVIEW	n/a	n/a	n/a

Endline Survey Sampling Method. The endline survey samples will seek to replicate the 2018 baseline survey sample, which consisted of the intervention group (n=358) and comparison group (n=44) using quota and snowball sampling. Once the team gathers more information regarding the design and actual implementation of the baseline survey, the team will specifically discuss in the evaluation report MRP’s reasoning for the baseline sample size and the manner in selecting and keeping track of the respondents that belong to the comparison group.

The evaluation will determine the validity of the comparison group and how it will use the results from the group to answer the evaluation questions, particularly in measuring the effects of the project. If a comparative analysis is not appropriate, the evaluation will employ alternative methods, such as longitudinal analysis, which will use baseline and endline data results from the intervention group to answer the evaluation questions.

Depending on the baseline data behavior, the evaluation team will also explore the most appropriate methodologies, such as the “panel-like sampling” and the use of substitution for determining the respondents. This applies when the baseline respondents are no longer available for the endline survey.

The table below shows the geographic distribution of the baseline respondents. The evaluation team will follow up with these people for the end-line survey. MRP’s baseline survey design information will guide the evaluation of how this distribution will work.

TABLE 8. GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF ENDLINE SURVEY				
Endline Survey Groups	Municipality /City	Barangay	Number of Participants	Total
Project Group	Marawi City	Mipaga	38	358
		East Poblacion	40	
		Pagalamatan	39	
		Lumbaca Toros	39	
		Cadayonan	39	
	Iligan City	Sto. Rosario	40	
		Del Carmen	24	

		Tubod	50	
		Buruun	15	
	Masiu	Matao Raza	34	
Control Group	Marantao	Inudaran Lumbac	20	44
	Iligan City	Hinaplanon	24	

MSME survey sampling method. The evaluation team will survey a sample of MRP's enterprise, livelihood, and employment beneficiaries. This MSME survey will especially cover business owners and traders who lost their establishments during the Marawi Siege.

To determine the survey sample size, the evaluation will consider the total number of people who received MRP's business recovery microgrants, enterprise management training, workforce development programs, and livelihood microgrants using a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

Since many of the businesses of some micro-grant beneficiaries are no longer operating or are in non-MAA areas in Marawi City, the purposive sampling method will also guide the evaluation in selecting samples from the existing/operating enterprises within the MAA (most affected areas). Random sampling is impractical; instead, the evaluation will use quotas to create a reliable sample for the MSME survey.

Below is the computation of the indicative sample size for the MSME survey. Once the evaluation team confirms the total number of USG-assisted workforce development completers, they will recalculate the sample.

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF MSME SURVEY RESPONDENTS			
Types of Project Recipients	Accomplished as of March 2022	Sample Size	% Distribution
Total	8,130	369	100%
Displaced business owners who have benefitted from business recovery micro-grants	2,797	115	31%
Displaced business owners trained in enterprise management	845	35	9%
IDPs and HCMs have benefitted from livelihood micro-grants	4,488	184	50%

Number of individuals having completed USG-assisted workforce development programs		35	10%
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FGD and KII Sampling Methods. The evaluation team will select participants for FGDs and KIIs purposively. The evaluation team will carefully choose the people who will participate in the FGDs and KIIs. In general, the evaluation team will talk to people who are familiar with MRP activities and can give relevant information and their thoughts on those outcomes on the beneficiaries and their communities. There will be 22 FGDs with no more than eight people in each group and 26 KIIs. For the FGD, the team will adopt the snowballing technique in identifying the participants. They will ask KII and survey respondents to assist in identifying the participants based on the criteria below. The evaluation team will cross-reference the recommended participants with Plan International’s beneficiary list.

The evaluation will use the following considerations when assembling the focus groups:

1. Participants shall be beneficiaries of MRP’s IR1 and IR2 activities.
2. Each FGD session shall be composed of more women than men.
3. For FGDs with youth groups, participants should be at least 18 years old.
4. For FGDs with MSME representatives, participants should have existing businesses operating for at least six months.
5. Participants should be in minimal to no-risk areas.
6. Participants expressed consent to participate through a signed informed consent form.

The evaluation will use the following considerations when choosing interviewees:

1. For KIIs about livelihood, interviewees should be beneficiaries of MRP’s activities on IR1 and IR2.
2. For LGUs, interviewees should be incumbent officers or their duly appointed representatives.
3. For MSME representatives, interviewees should have existing businesses operating for at least six months.
4. There should be more women than men.
5. Interviewees should be in minimal to no-risk areas.
6. Interviewees expressed their consent to participate through a signed informed consent form.

Table 10 describes the distribution of the FGDs and KIIs according to the types of respondents. The evaluation team will finalize the FGD groupings based on Plan International’s master list that includes beneficiary profiles.

TABLE 10. GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF FGD AND KII

Municipality	FGD		KII	
	Frequency	Number of Participants	Frequency	Number of Participants
Iligan - Livelihood/Community Solidarity Groups	2	16	2	2
Marawi – Livelihood/Community Solidarity Groups	3	24	3	3
Marawi - MSME	2	16	10	10
LGU Officers			9	18
Youth Groups (Survey municipalities)	5	40		
Women’s Groups (survey municipalities)	5	40		
Farmers’ Groups (survey municipalities)	5	40		
Academe (MSU)			1	2
Consensus Group			1	3

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The evaluation will employ a convergent mixed-methods design. This design will facilitate the generation of both qualitative and quantitative information simultaneously. FGDs and KIIs will generate the primary qualitative data. Data from document reviews will supplement the KIIs and FGDs. The end-line and MSME surveys will generate the primary quantitative data. The evaluation team will converge and triangulate data from these multiple sources to develop insights into how the MRP performed based on the evaluation criteria. The evaluation team will observe principles related to complexity-aware evaluation, gender, and cultural sensitivity and do no harm in all facets of the evaluation.

The mixed-method nature of the evaluation design promotes the utilization of a battery of data gathering approaches. The table below depicts the data collection methods and each method’s objective in the evaluation.

TABLE II. SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND OBJECTIVES			
METHODS			OBJECTIVES
Quantitative	Survey	Endline	<p>To gather data on the socio-demographics of IDPs and HCMs</p> <p>To measure the level of self-perceived self-reliance, self-perceived level of polarization, and self-perceived level of public representation of IDPs and HCMs</p> <p>To determine changes in the level of self-perceived self-reliance, self-perceived level of polarization, and self-perceived level of public representation of IDPs and HCMs based on baseline data</p>
		MSME	<p>To determine the types, locations, and amounts of micro-grants given to the affected traders in Marawi City.</p> <p>To establish the reasons for the businesses that failed to re-start and continue despite MRP’s In-Kind Grants.</p> <p>To assess the contributions made by the businesses that re-started and continued to succeed and reap profits.</p>
Qualitative	FGD		To document impressions regarding the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of MRP’s outcomes, results, and effect from representatives of GOs, NGOs, POs, MSME traders, livelihood clusters (IDPs/HCMs), and social groups (Women/Youth/Farmers)
	KII		To document impressions regarding the effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability of MRP’s outcomes, results, and effect from key stakeholders, including GOs, NGOs, POs, MSME Traders, and the Academe.
	Document Review		<p>To gather information pertinent to MRP’s project design, operation and implementation, and knowledge management.</p> <p>To gather documentary evidence that can triangulate data from other methods to better evaluate MRP’s effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability.</p>

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

End-line Survey Instruments. The end-line survey will use the baseline survey tool that MRP used at the start of the project. The tool measures IDPs and HCMs' socio-demographics, level of self-perceived self-reliance (Manageable Impact; Indicator 1), self-perceived level of polarization (Intermediate Result 2; Indicator 8), and self-perceived level of public representation (Intermediate Result 2; Indicator 9). The instrument underwent a content validation process and reliability testing during the baseline. See Annex 5 (MRP Endline Survey Questionnaire).

MSME Survey. The MSME survey will utilize a tool developed by the evaluation team's MSME Specialist. The tool will measure the effects of MRP's micro-grants on the recovery and improvement of the livelihood and enterprise of the beneficiaries. The survey data will be relevant in measuring MRP's intermediate results on improving economic conditions (Intermediate Result 1) and social cohesion (Intermediate Result 2) of IDPs and HCMs. The evaluation will validate the MSME survey tool during a survey pretest.

The endline and MSME survey tools will be pretested on a small sample of respondents to examine their clarity, answerability, and response latency. Determining response latency which indicates the time needed by participants to complete answering items, helps estimate survey completion time. This would, in turn, inform the team in refining the strategies for the fieldwork. For the MSME survey, the evaluation team will use information from the pretest to enhance the instrument. For the endline survey, the evaluation will pilot the survey with fifty respondents to determine its reliability characteristics. The evaluation team will note the information from the endline survey pretest and pilot in the report but will not change the tool based on the pretest and pilot to ensure consistency with the baseline survey. The design illustrated in Annex 6 will guide the pretest processes.

Eighteen field enumerators will collect the data for both the endline and MSME surveys using the survey instruments installed on the tablets.

FGD and KII Guides. The evaluation team will conduct FGDs and KIIs using its guides. The guides will help conduct the FGDs and KIIs to gather information such as experiences and opinions about MRP's performance from the group of entrepreneurs, livelihood owners, and community leaders from different sectors such as women, youth, farmers, and project implementors. Annex 7 includes the FGD Guide Questions on MSME, Annex 8 includes the FGD Guide for farmers, women, and youth groups, and Annex 9 includes a separate KII Guide for the financial institutions, chambers, and financiers.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

CLAIMDev recruited field coordinators and enumerators for the endline and MSME survey. All the selected coordinators and enumerators are local residents who are familiar with the evaluation's geographical scope and context. This survey personnel will undergo training from May 31 to June 3, 2022. During the training, they will pilot test the instruments as a hands-on exercise in their training. Annex 10 includes the Training Design.

The evaluation team will field the coordinators and enumerators in the specified cities and municipalities. Consultation, coordination, and integration among team members will include the utilization of online meeting platforms. The enumerators will upload survey data to a dedicated cloud space every time there is Internet access each day. The evaluation intends to conduct the end-line and MSME surveys from June 6 to June 24, 2022.

The evaluation team will conduct the FGDs and KIIs. CLAIMDev, Plan International, and the evaluation team will work together to coordinate the sites and logistics for the visits, given security concerns in many areas where MRP works. If there are safety concerns in an area, the evaluation team will substitute the sample location and group with a similar group in a more secure location. There will be no more than eight participants in each FGD, and the FGDs will have a duration of between 60 and 90 minutes. Each KII will be with one or two participants and have a duration of approximately 60 minutes.

The team will do KIIs to learn more about MRP's results, outcomes, and manageable impacts. In the evaluation report, narratives from KII will tell stories that are not told through other types of evidence and as examples of findings derived from the other data collection methods. The evaluation team will conduct the KIIs, and each KII will have a duration of approximately one hour.

Before conducting the survey, enumerators will obtain all required consents from survey respondents, including informed consent. DNH, gender/cultural sensitivity, and complexity-aware evaluation will guide these activities. To protect respondents' identities, survey instruments will not include their names. Field coordinators and enumerators will sign a non-disclosure agreement and will not store participant data on personal devices.

DATA ANALYSIS

Quantitative. The team will analyze data from the end-line and MSME surveys using descriptive and inferential statistical approaches. The team will generate means, standard deviations, frequency distribution, and percentage distribution of the survey variables. The team will consider panel data analysis, tests of difference, and effect-size analysis in comparing baseline-endline data.

The team will develop graphical displays using pertinent descriptive results. They will also perform inferential tests that would determine significant changes in the variables in the MRP results framework and matrix.

The analysis also will include network analysis to delve into the associations between the participants' responses in the self-reliance, polarization, and public participation items. Moreover, the analyses will disaggregate data based on identified social groupings. The evaluation team will use the JASP statistical package to perform these analyses.

Qualitative Analysis. The evaluation team will use qualitative analytic approaches for the data from FGDs, KIIs, and document reviews. They will transcribe the audio or video recordings of FGDs and KIIs, tag and code the data using NVIVO software and use content analysis to understand the data. Among the main codes that the analysis will use are those related to the (a) evaluation criteria, namely, effectiveness, relevance, and sustainability, and (b) project impact/outcome, namely, socio-economic and social cohesion. Based on the transcripts, the evaluation will develop other relevant codes.

Results Convergence. The team will weave together results from the mixed-methods data gathering approaches to formulate insights relevant to the evaluation questions related to relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. The convergence of results will be guided by the framework espoused by Creswell (2014), as shown below:

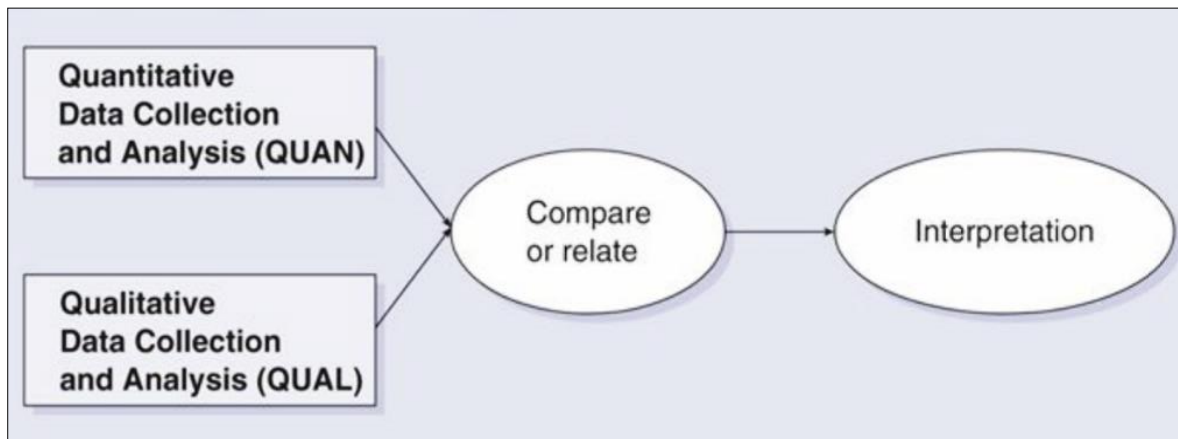


Figure 2: Results Convergence Framework

In particular, the STTA team will compare the results using the matrix below to triangulate the evaluation findings from the qualitative and quantitative methods. The matrix suggests a process of converging quantitative and qualitative evaluation data collection results. These results will be organized in the matrix to help identify consistencies and contradictions in the results and generate more insights. Consistencies in the quantitative and qualitative results will substantiate the findings. The analysis will subject contradictions to further analysis to support understanding why the quantitative and qualitative results are inconsistent. This process of converging quantitative and qualitative results will help facilitate the generation of more robust evaluation findings and insights.

TABLE 12. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS CONVERGENCE MATRIX

Project Outcomes	Method	Evaluation Criteria			Insights
		Relevance	Effectiveness	Sustainability	
		Qualitative			
Self-Reliance	Quantitative				
Economic Conditions					
Social Cohesion					
Insights					

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The evaluation team will ensure that ethical conventions in program evaluations are adhered to. The team will secure informed consent from all participants in FGD and KII and all survey respondents as part of the data gathering process. The evaluation team will prepare the Participant Informed Consent Forms customized for various types of respondents. Moreover, the team will observe cultural sensitivity and DNH principles in the entire spectrum of the evaluation process. See Annex II (Informed Consent Form)

The participants will receive information during the informed consent process about the: (1) purpose of the evaluation, (2) the extent of their involvement, (3) potential risks and discomforts that they might encounter, (4) their right to refuse or discontinue participation, (4) potential benefits of the evaluation, (5) confidentiality of their responses, (6) cost, compensation, and reimbursement in case they participate. Data gathering will ensue only when the participant expresses voluntary participation.

Following the survey administration process that the baseline survey used, the evaluation team also will seek consent from the respective barangay council officials.

LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The evaluation team notes some limitations. The intervention group's sample size is larger than the comparison groups. It may be difficult to determine the comparison group's exposure to MRP or similar activities. Some IDPs/HCMs may have undocumented relocations by the end-line survey, making it difficult to follow up with all baseline assessment participants. These two sampling-related factors could affect the analytical plan of comparing baseline and end-line survey data, such as self-reliance, polarization, and public representation.

The team also observed that the baseline survey tool underwent content validation and reliability testing. However, the tool's factor structure and construct validity are not well documented. The importance of and strategies for factor structure analysis and construct validation involving tools that measure identified constructs, such as those measured by the endline survey tool (i.e., perceived self-reliance, perceived level of polarization, perceived level of public participation), has been highlighted in the literature.^{64,65} Considering that performing construct validation at this juncture of MRP's project cycle is not feasible, the team will note the possible implications of this methodological aspect in the findings of the present evaluation.

These are the initial observations that the team will consider when putting this methodology into practice. For example, the possible effects of the first and second observations on actual data characteristics (like group variances) could be considered by changing analytical methods to create parameters for unequal group variances. The third observation could be dealt with by looking at the baseline assessment data to learn how the survey designers constructed the survey tool.

LEARNING AND DISSEMINATION PLAN

The evaluation team will work closely with CLAIMDev Learning and Dissemination team to organize and conduct two learning events for key stakeholders. The first event will be for the local stakeholders in the MRP implementation areas, and the other will target national stakeholders. The learning events will disseminate evaluation findings, highlight good practices and lessons learned

⁶⁴ Tsang S, Royse C, Terkawi AS. 2017. Guidelines for developing, translating, and validating a questionnaire in perioperative and pain medicine. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5463570/pdf/SJA-11-80.pdf>.

⁶⁵ Yusoff MSB, Arifin WN, Hadie SNH. 2021. ABC of questionnaire development and validation for survey research. https://eduimed.usm.my/EIMJ20211301/EIMJ20211301_10.pdf.

related to key MRP thematic foci, and present ways to enhance the sustainability of MRP's results. CLAIMDev will use the evaluation report to develop learning materials that may include a web-based report, infographics, and a video explainer of key evaluation concepts or results.

EVALUATION WORKPLAN

The evaluation duration will be six (6) months (see Annex 12), followed by the learning events and dissemination. The workplan consists of the following milestones:

Preparatory Phase (April 9 to May 23). This key output is this Inception Report incorporating the Evaluation Design, Work Plan, and Inception Presentation from the inception report briefing.

Data Collection (May to June). The key output is a Progress Report indicating the completed data gathering activities for the evaluation and a series of update meetings with USAID and CLAIMDev. The planned dates for this are a five-to-six-week period beginning at the end of May through the end of June.

Data Processing (July to mid-August 2022). The evaluation team will complete the data analysis and validate their initial findings during this period. The key output is the presentation of the initial evaluation results during the out-brief presentation with USAID.

Draft Report (mid-August to September). The key output is the submission of the draft evaluation report.

Final Report and Dissemination during Learning. (September 2022). The evaluation team will submit the final report in September. Once the USAID approves the final report, CLAIMDev will produce learning materials and organize the learning events.

MRP INCEPTION REPORT
ATTACHMENTS
(Annex 2)

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

INCEPTION REPORT ATTACHMENT I: CONSOLIDATED MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT EXTERNAL EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EVALUATION TEAM CHECK-IN MEETINGS WITH USAID & PLAN INTL. APRIL 20, 21 & 25, 2022 | GOOGLE MEET

OVERVIEW

The series of check-in meetings were initiated to introduce the CLAIdev External Evaluation Team to USAID and Plan International and discuss concerns that are important for the inception report. The attendees during the first meeting were: Albert Aquino (USAID-PRM), Susan Minushkin/Noriel Sicad/Christie Lumaad (CLAIdev), and Johnson Mercader/John Curada/Roberto Palo/Heizel Rapista (CLAIdev External Evaluation Team). At the second meeting, the previous attended the meeting with the addition of Ria Orca, USAID MRP AOR. The MRP key staff led by Marlon Libot, MRP Chief of Party joined the 3rd meeting together with those who attended the previous meetings.

HIGHLIGHTS

The table below shows the important matters discussed during these meetings:

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS		
TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
Evaluation Questions	The suggested tweaks of the STTA aimed to sharpen the evaluation questions without losing their focus and essence. <u>(Refer to attached)</u>	CLAIdev to check the implications of the changes vis-à-vis the approved SOW/TO and document these for future reference.
Performance Period covered	MRP project life was September 2018–September 2021 (first extended to March 2022). The project is extended further to March 2023. The evaluation will cover MRP’s accomplishments as of March/April 2022. It will also be referring to the initial phase (level I humanitarian response). It was clarified that MRP’s project was not part of the initial phase of humanitarian assistance but was designed for the early recovery intervention.	CLAIdev to document this change on the covered period for future reference. CLAIdev will request the most recent QPR when available.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
<p>Durable Solutions in the Results Framework</p>	<p>The evaluation is a performance evaluation that will show the basic indications of MRP's differential outcomes.</p> <p>“Durable solutions” is MRP's impact as presented in the results framework. Assessing this may require an impact assessment, which is not the scope of the endline evaluation.</p> <p>Probing self-reliance becomes more attainable in research scope than measuring durable solutions.</p> <p>Self-reliance is introduced as an intermediate goal in the MRP results framework. The level of self-reliance of assisted citizens was included in the baseline survey (not durable solutions).</p>	<p>CLAIMDev STTA to look further at how to approach or not approach measuring “durable results.”</p> <p>Further discussions and probing are needed on the emerging outcomes like “self-reliance”</p>
<p>Baseline Survey</p>	<p><u>Survey Design:</u></p> <p>The baseline survey methodology was formulated with a group of local consultants from USEP-Davao who developed the tool and US-based Novametrics which studied the evaluation questions. It found the survey questions diverse in covering the high-level indicators of MRP (questions are not skewed towards some high-level indicators over others and are well structured).</p> <p>The baseline survey format, the survey design, and methodology will be used by CLAIMDev in the endline survey.</p> <p>CLAIMDev STTA will develop a common analytical framework and method following how the baseline survey was designed, conducted, and analyzed.</p> <p><u>Survey Respondents:</u></p> <p>Considering the baseline survey respondents for the endline survey is highly encouraged. This is possible since more than half (60%) of the IDPs remain in the host communities.</p> <p>Challenges are expected in locating the substantial proportion of respondent IDPs who transferred to other areas.</p>	<p>AOR to ask Plan International to provide a copy of the baseline research design to CLAIMDev.</p> <p>STTA to follow the grand design of the baseline for the endline in terms of tools, sampling design, measurements, etc.</p> <p>STTA needs to have access to the baseline survey datasets to be used for comparative analysis in the endline survey.</p> <p>A case study may be done to get the story or overriding reasons why the IDPs moved out of Mindanao.</p>

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
	<p>USAID reminded not to overexert on locating the baseline survey respondents considering the challenges.</p> <p>Locating the baseline respondents is possible since Plan International has a database and knows the movements of the IDPs.</p> <p>Plan International also has excellent access to the local governments and the communities with the support of two local organizations, particularly Ecoweb and Maradeca.</p>	
<p>Baseline Survey (continuation)</p>	<p><u>Survey Control Group:</u></p> <p>CLAIMDev STTA will consider the host communities and displaced citizens in areas where MRP did not operate (control group) in the endline survey.</p> <p>MRP has less ability to locate the respondents from the control group since they are not included in its beneficiaries' databases.</p> <p>Challenges are also seen in locating the respondents due to changes in residence and mobile numbers.</p> <p>The use substitution will be considered by selecting respondents with similar characteristics in terms of gender, identity groups, and others.</p> <p>A panel data may not be possible; it would be presented as a possible scenario.</p> <p><u>Survey Questionnaire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Baseline results manifest that in terms of three high-level indicators, there was there no nuances in some aspects, but not all. We found some nuances 	<p>Depending on the baseline data behavior, the CLAIMDev STTA will explore the most appropriate methodologies such as the "panel-like sampling and the use of substitution for determining the respondents.</p> <p>Seek assistance from Plan International in tracing the respondents to expedite the data collection.</p> <p>Preliminary questions that will lay the context for the moving out should be included in the endline survey questions.</p> <p>CLAIMDev to be provided with access to the baseline data or data matrix with the number of respondents (both control and treatment) and a spreadsheet of responses.</p> <p>This is to check the possible nuances of the baseline</p>

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
	<p>between MRP and non-MRP sites, these were noted in the baseline report. Both (the treatment and control groups) showed a high level of cohesion, representation, and level of self-reliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The seeming possible ceiling effect may be explained by the way the high-level indicators were measured or scaled. ○ The “level of trust” is a construct considered by MRP to describe the extent of polarization towards other identity groups - IDPs and HCMs. MRP probed trust as an element of polarization between IDPs and host communities. ○ On the way to measure polarization, MRP had to find constructs that could represent the context, which led to the addition of ‘trust’ as one of the variables. ○ In the early stages of the violent conflict and emergency post-conflict, the massive displacement led to the doubling of population in some HCMs, or the displaced communities are even larger than the HCM population. The HCMs are facing significant development challenges - health, economy, etc. ○ The complex conflict dynamics in Lanao, are triggered by resource/land disputes, clan disputes, GBV, shadow economy activities, and political competition. ○ The displaced individuals/communities will be staying in the HCMs for a long time, especially since the reconstruction of Marawi is not yet done, and IDPs won’t be able to go back to their homes. ○ USAID and Plan Intl anticipated that IDPs will stay with host communities over an extended period given the delays in Marawi MAA reconstruction/rehabilitation. ○ MRP focused on minimizing polarization between IDPs and host citizens that could add to the layer of violent conflict triggers in Lanao 	<p>survey results from the control group.</p> <p>CLAIMDev STTA will follow the scaling method in the survey questionnaire and see how the endline results may show little significant difference.</p> <p>CLAIMDev to gather more information from Plan International (through KII) that will help in further understanding the key constructs in the survey tool.</p> <p>Consider adding information on the emerging trends that affect the outcomes of MRP.</p> <p>CLAIMDev to request the translated version of the tools from Plan International.</p> <p>Plan International to provide CLAIMDev access to the Kobo Toolbox baseline survey questionnaire.</p> <p>CLAIMDev to configure how the existing electronic questionnaire will be used for the endline survey tool.</p>
MSME	<p>CLAIMDev STTA plans to conduct a separate data collection for MSMEs through FGDs and KIIs.</p> <p>The data gathering will also look into the possible assistance they received from other agencies.</p>	<p>Plan International to assist in locating the beneficiaries (individuals, groups, etc.)</p>

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
		<p>who have received assistance from MRP.</p>
<p>Direct NGO partners of MRP regardless of funding</p>	<p>Ecoweb and Maradeca are the two biggest partners of Plan that received the biggest chunks of the sub-award budget. Both are also part of the business plan model of Plan International.</p> <p>They have a key role in the implementation of the micro-grant assistance component of MRP.</p> <p>There are two types of partners:</p> <p>1) sub-awardees and 2) organizations that have no sub-awards with Plan International but support MRP activities and objective</p>	<p>Plan International will provide the list of partners (main, sub-awards, and sub-grantees)</p> <p>Set up a separate meeting with Ecoweb and Maradeca to know their roles in the micro-grant process.</p>
<p>Other KII and FGD Respondents</p>	<p>CLAIMDev list of the types of respondents using the various data collection methodologies was presented,</p> <p>The list of other POs not directly assisted by MRP (e.g., women/youth/farmers / religious, etc.) refers to the control group.</p> <p>For partner private sector organizations, it is important to note that MRP works with many private sector partners, some even contribute cost-share.</p> <p>There are still other respondents who will still be identified based on additional information needed for this evaluation.</p>	<p>USAID suggests providing more details/guidance on this group of respondents.</p> <p>CLAIMDev to finalize the list with more detailed information on the tools to be used and the information that will be gathered from these respondents.</p>

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
Gender Questions	<p>Gender question on evaluating MRP's effectiveness implies that the project is expected to demonstrate "reduced gaps between females and males and other social groups".</p> <p>Gender parity is not the primary goal/intent of the MRP. Gender is considered a guiding principle, even if it is not articulated in the results framework.</p> <p>The project has an intention of empowering, but not necessarily gap reduction.</p> <p>All interventions of MRP have predominantly female participants.</p> <p>The evaluation covers the changes in the economic and social cohesion conditions of target communities affected by the siege.</p> <p>The evaluation begins by covering the 'what' instead of the 'how.' The how is already pre-defined in the MRP workplan based on budget and interventions.</p>	<p>Need for clear guidance on how deeply gender can be analyzed from an empirical standpoint.</p> <p>Disaggregation can be done in the analysis but probing further should consider that gender parity is not the main intent of MRP.</p> <p>The gender questions of the evaluation may be answered by just simply describing whether the actual outcomes manifest gaps between gender and other social groups changed even if this was not the intention of the project.</p>
On Handling Sensitive Information	<p>Official reports show negative findings on Bangon Marawi.</p> <p>Sensitive information may come out from the data collected (e.g., graft and corruption, violent extremism, etc.).</p> <p>Sensitive information can be redacted and should be carefully mentioned in the evaluation findings.</p> <p>USAID reminds the evaluation team that the unit of analysis of the evaluation is the IDPs and HCMs and by looking closely at how USAID provided development assistance and the results to its target groups.</p>	<p>Sensitive information will be considered as just a piece of information about the developments in the local context and does not have to be elaborated on in the evaluation.</p> <p>Information from other reports, that will be mentioned in the evaluation, will need probing and triangulation.</p>

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
<p>Inclusion of other OECD criteria (efficiency and cohesion)</p>	<p>The question of efficiency relates to the cost of doing business in implementing MRP in a highly complex environment.</p> <p>The following are some of the project management processes/approaches that were discussed during the three meetings that relate to project efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRP has a system/scorecard using specific criteria for the selection of the project target sites (e.g., presence of USAID projects, the concentration of IDPs, etc.). - MRP solicitation/awarding process is more purposive than competitive due to access issues of the IDPs. (Cost-of-doing business) - MRP conducts counterterrorism vetting processes in selecting its project beneficiaries. - MRP does context monitoring and reflects this in the workplan and annual reports. Every year, MRP also has short scenario plans within different themes as reflected in the project work plans. - As part of adaptation interventions. Plan piloted some economic recovery engaging with the civil society to minimize the impact of the pandemic on the recovery of the communities. - There are emerging challenges that happened during the implementation of MRP. This includes – Covid, BARMM transition, Elections, etc. These were intervening situations that have affected project interventions. - The COVID-19 response received 2.2M USD funding, but it is part of the 25M USD. It is to ensure that the results framework remains intact. - As part of MRP adaptation, Gender-Based Violence became an important intervention of MRP that was intensified further in 2021 during the pandemic. <p><input type="checkbox"/> While MRP is not a violent extremism intervention project, MRP supports communities and partners on GBV. It is because of the links between GBV and violent extremism.</p>	<p>The evaluation should focus on the three questions: relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability.</p> <p>Efficiency will not be included as one of the evaluation criteria.</p> <p>Efficiency may be covered indirectly only when there is a significant correlation between the 3 evaluation questions and the project's efficiency.</p> <p>CLAIdev STTA to ask for MRP documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of the grant agreement, particularly Section C: Technical Description. • Annual work plans • Scenario Plans

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ COVID-19 created additional; vulnerabilities because of the restrictions that limited the ability to report and address GBV. <li>□ A UN Women study also highlights the importance of GBV. Case studies in conflict areas in the Philippines show that communities tolerant of hostile misogyny and GBV against women and children are three times more likely to accept violent extremism.	

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
<p>Covid Emergency Response</p>	<p>The COVID-19 response covered four components: 1) capacity training for frontline service delivery for health workers and LGUs, 2) Commodity grants for PPEs and WASH facilities, 3) Risk communication support for COVID-19 response; and 4) Economic impact through the provision of livelihood assistance to affected communities. For example, commodity grants, training, and market linkages.</p>	<p>CLAIMDev STTA to consider this as part of the MRP interventions.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>There are distinct interventions in rural and urban settings.</p> <p>Tie together how inclusion relates to sustainability, which can be asked as an additional evaluation question.</p> <p>Even though some interventions such as MRP are not inclusive, the interventions are sustainable to some extent.</p> <p>The idea of sustainability with inclusivity in MRP is not transitive.</p>	<p>CLAIMDev to discuss further how to frame inclusivity from the evaluation standpoint.</p>
<p>Poverty statistics in Lanao provinces after the Marawi Siege</p>	<p>The latest 2021 PSA household poverty incidence shows that Lanao provinces no longer belong to the top 20 poorest municipalities in the Philippines. Other poverty metrics also a significant improvement in the provinces and the entire BARMM.</p> <p>If MRP could have contributed to the condition due to the significant investments to help poor communities in Lanao after the siege, the economic recovery support intervention can be linked to this progress.</p> <p>Meso-level analysis may be considered to reveal the connection of MRP to the poverty data.</p> <p>However, the attribution of PSA poverty data and MRP may be done mistakenly considering other factors such as, among others, the increasing investments from various agencies in the province after the Marawi siege.</p>	<p>The evaluation team should exercise due care regarding poverty data since the evaluation methodology does not allow such attribution.</p> <p>The discussion of poverty in the evaluation can be weaved as part of describing the local context but not necessarily to describe the attribution.</p>

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETINGS

TOPICS	POINTS RAISED	AGREEMENTS/ACTIONS NEEDED
Human trafficking cases	<p>This is beyond the scope of the evaluation since MRP is not addressing this issue.</p> <p>The evaluation will not probe whether trafficking is a consequence of conflict.</p> <p>But in probing and yielding information on human trafficking or any form of gender violence, it will be reported to the proper authorities (local and USAID) and be referred to services, protection, and assistance.</p> <p>In cases when the project has contributed to human trafficking cases, this should be properly reported to the Office of the Inspector General as required in the cooperative agreement between the implementing partner and USAID.</p> <p>Although human trafficking is not included in the design, it may be related to MRP's gender-based violence intervention, which mainly falls under domestic violence as a form of GBV.</p>	<p>This will not be intentionally considered in the evaluation.</p> <p>Document this information, if present, for reporting and referral to proper authorities.</p>
Other agencies like UNDP, KOICA, JICA, EU, etc.	<p>MRP works closely with Task Force Bangon Marawi.</p> <p>TFBM can provide information about complementation among national government and funding channels.</p> <p>There is also a separate path for funding from the LGUs.</p> <p>The donor investment changed before the conflict and after the siege.</p> <p>Donor assistance is fluid. The investment scenario or the influx of funding assistance started to decrease in 2019.</p>	<p>Schedule an interview with Plan International as one of the respondents.</p> <p>Group the funding path to see the complementation with MRP.</p> <p>CLAIMDev evaluation team should understand this situation as part of describing the project environment.</p> <p>KOICA may be interviewed and invited to attend some of the evaluation activities. (This is mentioned in the Evaluation SOW.)</p>
Emerging Trends and Challenges	<p>There are other emerging trends and challenges that affect the outcomes of MRP.</p>	<p>Document emerging trends and challenges that affect the implementation and outcomes of MRP.</p>

Inception Report Attachment 2: MRP EVALUATION DESIGN MATRIX

Evaluation Questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods
<p>RELEVANCE. Were MRP's development interventions relevant to the needs of the IDPs and Host Communities and adaptive to the complex and changing external environment in Mindanao, especially in the project area where violent conflicts exist?</p>	<p>MRP documents, Project Reports, Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders), NGOs (Maradeca, Ecoweb), GOs (LGU, DTI, DOLE)</p>	<p>Document Review</p>	<p>Qualitative: Content Analysis</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways have MRP's objectives and design [Theory of Change (ToC), Results Framework (RF)] responded to the needs of the IDPs and host communities and in finding longer-term durable solutions to their displacement? 	<p>Project Reports, IDPs and HCMs, Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)</p>	<p>Document Review, FGD</p>	<p>Qualitative: Content Analysis</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways have MRP's development interventions been relevant and adaptive to the distinct needs of the vulnerable groups according to female/male and other social groups [e.g. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)/Host Community Members (HCMs), urban/rural, etc.]? 	<p>IDPs and HCMs, Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)</p>	<p>FGD</p>	<p>Qualitative: Content Analysis</p>

Evaluation Questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways have interventions been sensitive and adaptive to the complex and changing economic, environmental, social, political economy, and capacity conditions in the environment in which the project is operating? 	Project Reports, NGOs (Maradeca, Ecoweb), Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders), GOs (LGUs, DTI, DOLE, Dept. of Finance*, Bangon Marawi*)	Document Review, FGD, KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How aligned and coherent is MRP's intervention with existing government priorities in responding to the Marawi Crisis as well as with the USAID's policy guidance in assisting Internally Displaced Persons, especially in transitioning them to safer communities and restoring livelihood and income opportunities? 	Project Reports, GOs (LGU, DTI, DOLE, Dept. of Finance*, Bangon Marawi*)	Document Review, KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis
EFFECTIVENESS. Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion among IDPs and HCMs?	IDPs and HCMs	Endline Survey MSME Survey	Quantitative: Descriptive and inferential analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways have MRP achieved its intended outputs and outcomes in improving the economic self-reliance and social cohesion of IDPs and host communities? 	Project Reports, Social Groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis

Evaluation Questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways do MRP's actual outcomes demonstrate reduced gaps between gender groups and other social groups as identified in the baseline study? Did all the target IDPs and HCMs including the most disadvantaged and vulnerable –women, children, and youth, benefit equally from the interventions? 	Project Reports, Social Groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD	Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has MRP caused a significant change in the lives of the intended beneficiaries and their communities such as improving economic self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion? Has MRP's intervention transformed and created more enduring positive changes in the IDP's perceptions and community norms/processes (whether intended or not) in responding to their situation? 	IDPs and HCMs, Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Endline Survey MSME Survey FGD, KII	Quantitative: Descriptive and inferential analysis Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways has MRP caused higher-level effects particularly in finding long-term and durable solutions in integrating the IDPs and host communities? 	Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	FGD	Qualitative: Content Analysis

Evaluation Questions	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods
SUSTAINABILITY. Did MRP establish mechanisms to support the sustainability of the improved economic conditions and strengthen social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?	Project Reports, NGOs (Maradeca, Ecoweb), GOs (LGUs, DTI, DOLE), Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD, KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways did MRP establish sustainability mechanisms that promote equitable economic improvement and equal social participation among females and males and various social groups? 	Project Reports, Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD	Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways has MRP established approaches to continue, scale-up, and replicate project outcomes on the IDPs/HCMs? 	Project Reports, NGOs (Maradeca, Ecoweb), GOs (LGUs, DTI, DOLE), Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD, KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What mechanisms have evolved out of MRP interventions in creating the enabling environment to sustain and further improve economic conditions for beneficiaries and social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs? 	Project Reports, NGOs (Maradeca, Ecoweb), GOs (LGUs, DTI, DOLE), Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD, KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the various opportunities and risk factors enhance or threaten the sustainability of project benefits over time? 	Project Reports, NGOs (Maradeca, Ecoweb), GOs (LGUs, DTI, DOLE), Social groups (Women, Youth, Farmers, Traders)	Document Review, FGD, KII	Qualitative: Content Analysis

Inception Report Attachment 3: SUMMARY OF MRP EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Unit of Measure	Unit of analysis	Method/Tool	Analytical Approach	
High-Level Impact – Durable solution: local integration of IDPs							
Manageable Impact – Self-reliance of IDPs and host community members who were affected by the Marawi siege.							
I	Level of self-perceived self-reliance of assisted displaced and host communities.	Survey	Baseline and end line	Percent of IDPs and host community members per categories/levels of self-reliance	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Endline Survey Questionnaire	Description of survey ratings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mean, SD ● Graphs; Joint displays ● Network analysis Comparison of baseline-endline data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Panel data analysis ● Tests of difference ● Effect size analysis
Intermediate Result I: Improved economic conditions of IDPs and host communities.							

Indicator		Data Source	Frequency	Unit of Measure	Unit of analysis	Method/Tool	Analytical Approach
2	Number of displaced business owners with new or re-started businesses	Project records	Annual	Cumulative number of business owners	Individual-level (Business owners)	Document review; FGD; KII MSME Survey Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays
3	Percent of trained displaced/host community members gainfully employed	Project records	Annual	Cumulative number of IDPs and host community members	Individual-level (Business owners)	Document review; FGD; KII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays
Output 1.1 Business recovery opportunities expanded							
4	Number of displaced business owners who benefitted from business recovery micro-grants	Project records	Quarterly	Number of businesses owners	Individual-level (Business owners)	Document review; FGD; KII MSME Survey Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays

Indicator		Data Source	Frequency	Unit of Measure	Unit of analysis	Method/Tool	Analytical Approach
5	Number of displaced business owners trained in enterprise management	Project records	Quarterly	Number of displaced business owners	Individual-level (Business owners)	Document review; FGD; KII MSME Survey Questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays
Output 1.2 Employment opportunities expanded							
6	Number of displaced/host community members trained in workforce readiness and life skills	Project records	Quarterly	Number of displaced/host community members	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Document review; FGD; KII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays
Output 1.3 Livelihood opportunities expanded							
7	Number of displaced/host community members who benefitted from livelihood micro-grants	Project records	Quarterly	Number of displaced/host community Members	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Document review; FGD; KII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays

Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Unit of Measure	Unit of analysis	Method/Tool	Analytical Approach	
Intermediate Result 2: Strengthened community cohesion in communities hosting large numbers of IDPs.							
8	Level of polarization towards the other identity group	Survey	Baseline and end line*	Level of polarization	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Endline Survey Questionnaire	Description of survey ratings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean, SD • Graphs; Joint displays • Network analysis Comparison of baseline-endline data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel data analysis* • Tests of difference • Effect size analysis
9	Level of self-perception of public representation	Survey	Baseline and end line*	Level of self-perception of public representation	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Endline Survey Questionnaire	Description of survey ratings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean, SD • Graphs; Joint displays • Network analysis Comparison of baseline-endline data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel data analysis* • Tests of difference; Effect size analysis

Indicator	Data Source	Frequency	Unit of Measure	Unit of analysis	Method/Tool	Analytical Approach	
Output 2.1: Social cohesion grants to host and displaced communities							
I0	Number of displaced/host community members who benefitted from social cohesion grants	Project records	Quarterly	Number of displaced/host community members	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Document review; FGD; KII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis • Graphs; Joint displays
I1	Number of displaced/host community members trained on civic engagement	Project records	Quarterly	Number of displaced/host community members	Individual-level (IDPs and HCMs)	Document review; FGD; KII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content/thematic analysis

**Inception Report Attachment 4 :
MRP ENDLINE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

MARAWI RESPONSE PROJECT ENDLINE EVALUATION SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE			
#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
I. Location			
I.1	Region	0	Region 10
		1	BARMM
I.2	Province	0	Lanao Del Norte
		1	Lanao Del Sur
I.3	Municipality	1	Iligan City
		2	Baloi
		3	Saguiaran
		4	Poona Bayabao
		5	Masiu
I.4	Barangay	1	Sto. Rosario
		2	Del Carmen
		3	Tubod

		4	Buruun
		5	East Poblacion
		6	Pagalamatan
		7	Mipaga
		8	Lumbaca Toros
		9	Cadayonan
		10	Matao Raza

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
2. Respondent's Profile			
2.1	Name of CSG		
2.2	Sex	0	
		1	
2.3	Age		
2.4	Marital Status	1	Married
		2	Separated
		3	Widow/Widower
		4	Single/Unmarried

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		88	Others. Please specify
2.5	Religion	0	None
		1	Christian (including Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical Christian, Seventh Day Adventist, and other Christian Denominations)
		2	Islam
		3	Jehovah's Witnesses
		4	Iglesia ni Kristo
		5	Buddhist
		99	Others, please specify:
2.6	Highest educational attainment	0	Did not attend school
		1	Elementary level
		2	Elementary graduate
		3	High school level
		4	High school graduate
		5	College level
		6	College graduate
		7	Vocational graduate

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		8	Master's degree/Doctor's degree level
		9	Master's degree/Doctor's degree graduate
		99	Others, please specify:
2.7	Are you currently employed?	1	Yes
		0	No (Proceed to 2.8)
2.7.1	Type of employment	1	Permanent
		2	Probationary/Temporary
		3	Part-time
		4	Self-employed
2.7.2	What industry are you employed in? (You may answer more than one.)	1	Farming crops
		2	Farming Livestock/Fishing
		3	Sari-sari Store/Food Retailing
		4	Non-food Retailing (e.g., RTW, textile)
		5	Private Company
		6	Government Unit/Agency
		7	Non-Profit organization

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		99	Others, please specify:
2.7.3	How long have you been employed or self-employed?		Specify: _____ years _____ months
2.8	If no, why are you not currently employed?	1	There are no jobs in my area.
		2	I am not qualified for the jobs in my area.
		3	I have been applying for jobs but have not been offered any job
		4	I am unable to work due to a health issue or disability.
		99	Others, please specify:
2.9	At present, are you a member of any group/association/organization?	1	Yes
		0	No
		66	Refused to answer
2.9.1	If yes, what groups/associations/organizations are you a member of?	1	Community Solidarity Group
		2	Farmers' Association
		3	Women's Association

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		4	Trade Union
		5	Mosque/Church/Religious Group
		6	Youth Group
		99	Others, please specify:
3. Household Profile			
3.1	Who leads in the family decision-making?	1	Father
		2	Mother
		3	Both father and mother
		4	Uncle
		5	Aunt
		6	Grandparents
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
3.2	How many members of this household are 0-29 years old?		Specify the number: _____
3.3	How many in this household are 30 and above?		Specify the number: _____

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
3.4	How long have you been living in this current residence?		Specify the number: _____
3.5	What is the ownership status of the house you are currently living in?	1	We own the house.
		2	We rent the house/room (Proceed to 4.1).
		3	We are the caretaker of the house.
		4	We occupy the house for free.
		5	We co-own the house.
		6	We are living with the host family.
		7	The house is provided free (NGO, government)
		99	Others, please specify:
4. Household Profile and Debt			
4.1	If renting, how much is your monthly rent?		Specify the amount PhP _____ _____ (Put N/A or Not Applicable if not renting)
4.2	During the past month, what are the top 3 expenditures your HH has spent most on?		Food
			Non-food items (includes clothing, hygiene kits, etc.)

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
	(Please write the rank (1, 2, 3) on the space provided). If food is top 1, then write 1 on the space.		Medicine and/or hospital bill
			Loan payment
			Child/Children's education
			Monthly bills (e.g., electricity, water)
			Shelter repair/building of a house
			House rent
		99	Others, please specify:
4.3	How much is your household monthly expenditure for ____ (say the answer Ranked 1 in 4.2)?		Specify amount PhP _____
4.4	How much is your household's monthly expenditure for ____ (say the answer Ranked 2 in 4.2)		Specify amount PhP _____
4.5	How much is your household's monthly expenditure for ____ (say the answer Ranked 3 in 4.2)		Specify amount PhP _____
4.6	Do you or anyone in your household currently have any debt/loan?	1	Yes
		0	No
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
4.7	If Yes, what was the source of the debt/loan? (You may answer more than one)	1	Friend/Neighbor
		2	Relative
		3	Moneylender
		4	Bank/formal lending institution
		5	Traders
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
		99	Others, please specify:
4.8	If yes, what was the main purpose for taking out the loan? (You may answer more than one.)	1	Buy food
		2	Buy medicine and/or pay the hospital bill
		3	Pay school expenses
		4	Invest in business
		5	Pay previous debt/loan
		6	Pay monthly bills (water, electric, etc.)
		7	Pay house rent
		55	Don't know

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		66	Refused to answer
		99	Others, please specify:
5. Household Income			
5.1	What are your household's sources or sources of income at present? (You may answer more than one.)	1	Farming crops
		2	Farming livestock/fishing
		3	Sari-sari store/food retailing
		4	Non-food retailing (e.g., RTW, textile)
		5	Paid work (including wages and pay for services/labor)
		6	Donor assistance (e.g., from an aid agency, a religious
		7	Institution)
		8	4Ps
		9	Remittance
		10	Others, please specify:
		99	
5.2	Do you have savings?	1	Yes
		0	No

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
			If “No,” proceed to _____
5.2.1	How do you save money?	1	Alkansiya/Piggy Bank
		2	Bank
		3	Cooperative
		4	Community Savings Group (like Paluwagan)
		99	Others, please specify:
5.3	Did anyone in your household receive skills training in the past 6 months?	1	Yes
		0	No
		55	Don’t know
		66	Refused to answer
5.4	Did anyone in your household receive business development training (including financial literacy) in the past 6 months?	1	Yes
		0	No
		55	Don’t know
		66	Refused to answer
6. Perceived Self-reliance			
6.1		1	Strongly disagree

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
	I have the right skills to find a job.	2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.2	There are sufficient job opportunities in my community.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.3	If I were to lose my job or livelihood tomorrow, I feel confident that I would find another job within a month.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
6.4	If I were to lose my job or livelihood tomorrow, I feel confident that I would start a new livelihood within a month.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.5	The income I earn from my job/livelihood is sufficient to cover the basic needs of my family	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.6	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, I have enough assets that I can sell to cover the basic needs of my family.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		66	Refused to answer
6.7	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, I have enough savings to cover the basic needs of my family.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.8	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, I can easily borrow money from relatives and/or friends to cover the basic needs of my family.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.9	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, the remittances we receive are enough to cover the basic needs of my family.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
6.10	I can easily access skills training opportunities in my barangay.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7. Perceived Level of Polarization			
7.1	In the <i>barangay</i> where you are currently living in, you are a: _____	1	Internally Displaced Person (IDP)?
		2	Host Community Member (HCM)?
7.2	Most people in the neighborhood are willing to help if you ask	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		66	Refused to answer
7.3	Most people in the neighborhood can be trusted.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.4	Most people in the neighborhood are honest.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.5	It is naive to trust people.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.6	I feel that I belong to my immediate community/neighborhood.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.7	Differences often exist between people living in the same neighborhood.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.8	Different ethnic tribes tend to divide the people in our neighborhood.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.9	Religious differences tend to divide people in my neighborhood.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
I would like to ask you about the trust you have in different groups of people. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements:			
7.10	I trust the CSG officials.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.11		1	Strongly disagree

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
	I trust my fellow CSG members.	2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.12	I trust the local elected officials in the <i>barangay</i> I am currently living in.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.13	I trust the traditional/religious leaders in the <i>barangay</i> I am currently living in.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
7.14	I trust the non-governmental organizations.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.15	I trust the police.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
7.16	I trust the military.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		66	Refused to answer.
7.17	I am willing to work with the IDP/HCMs to implement projects.	1	Strongly disagree
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8. Perceived Public Representation			
8.1	I am consulted and involved in the implementation of projects in my community (e.g., for the water system, and security)	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.2	Ordinary people or ordinary members participate when important decisions are	1	Never
		2	Sometimes

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
	made in the community or CSG.	3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.3	Youth participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.4	Women participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.5		1	Never

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
	People from my own ethnic group participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.6	People who share my religious views participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.7	I attended a community or CSG meeting.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
8.8	I talked personally to the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.9	I talked called the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.10	I wrote a letter to the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		66	Refused to answer
8.11	I voted during the election of CSG officers.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.12	I voted during the <i>barangay</i> election.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.13	I participated in the implementation of community or CSG projects or activities.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.14	I am involved in approaching government and non-governmental organizations to make use of resources for projects to improve our community (e.g., for a water system, and security).	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.15	I am an active member of civic/community/religious organizations (s) like CSG, Farmers' Association, Women's Association, Trade Union, Mosque/Church/religious group/youth group, and others.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer
8.16	I participate in training to develop ways to solve community problems, find work or a better job, run a business, or write an	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often

#	VARIABLE	CODE	RESPONSE
	application for a loan or business grant.	4	Very Often
		55	Don't know
		66	Refused to answer

Inception Report Attachment 5: DESIGN IN PRETESTING THE ENDLINE AND MSME SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Rationale

Pretesting of questionnaires is an essential process in research, surveys, and other data gathering endeavors. It allows researchers and evaluators to spot potential problems related to the tools. These could include among other problems related to the clarity of direction, items, and response options. The process can also help ensure that prospective respondents will have a homogenous understanding of the terms, phrases, or statements in the tool. If performed properly, it will result in tools with robust validity and reliability properties. Ultimately, the process helps achieve better data quality.

In this activity, both the endline and MSME questionnaires will be pretested. Both questionnaires will be subjected to a respondent-driven pretest process.

Objectives

The pretesting activity is designed to achieve the following two-fold objectives:

1. Administer the initial versions of the endline and MSME questionnaires to a small group of respondents to gather data on:
 - a. Clarity of directions, items, and response options
 - b. Response latency
 - c. Behavioral responses to items
2. Utilize pretest data to enhance the endline and MSME survey questionnaires.

Methodology

Sampling

Twelve purposively selected respondents will be involved in the pretest. Six will be for the endline and the other six for the MSME survey. For both endline and MSME respondents, there has to be proportional representation in terms of respondent type (IDPs and HCMs) and gender (Male and Female).

Procedures

1. The STTA Team will identify a pretest proctor and a documenter. The main role of the proctor is to administer the survey to the respondents. The role of the documenter is to record the administration process using the *Pretest Observation Form*. It is suggested that the two field coordinators will take the role of being proctor and a documenter.
2. The STTA Team will orient the proctor and documenter of the pretest process and of their roles.
3. Purposively identify 12 pretest respondents. Six respondents will be involved in the endline survey pretest. The other six respondents will be in the MSME survey pretest.
4. The proctor and the documenter will locate each respondent.
5. The proctor and documenter will execute the pretest process following the steps below:
 - a. The proctor will explain the objective of the activity.
 - b. The proctor will read the direction of the questionnaire. After the reading, the proctor will ask about the respondent about the clarity of the direction. The documenter will record observations using the *Pretest Observation Form*.
 - c. The proctor will read the survey items and let the respondent give his/her response. The documenter will record the response latency and any behavioral response for each item.
 - d. After completing an item, the proctor will ask the respondent about the clarity of the item and the response options. The documenter will record the observations. This will be done for each item in the questionnaire.
 - e. The proctor will thank each respondent after completing the pretest.
6. The STTA Team will consolidate the data and identify areas for enhancement.
7. The STTA Team will improve the questionnaires based on the pretest data.

Data Gathering Tools

1. *Pretest Probe Questions*. The following questions will be asked by the proctor to each respondent:

Questions	Response	Remarks
1. How will you describe the clarity of the direction?		

2. What word, phrase, or sentence do you think needs to be clarified in the direction?		
3. How will you describe the clarity of the item?		
4. What word, phrase, or sentence do you think needs to be clarified in the item you just responded?		
5. How will you describe the clarity of the options given to you?		
6. What part of the options is not clear to you?		
<i>Note to the proctor: Repeat asking items 3, 4, 5, and 6 for all the items in the survey.</i>		

2. *Pretest Observation Form.* The following form will be utilized by the documenter to record the observations from respondents:

Respondent Profile				
Type	<input type="checkbox"/> IDP <input type="checkbox"/> HCM		Date:	
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		Place:	
Observations				
Questionnaire Part	Clarity	Response latency (sec)	Behavioral response observed	Respondent suggestion; Other remarks
Directions	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague	---		
Item I – Item	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item I – Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			

Item 2 – Item	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 2 – Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item <i>n</i>				

Schedule

Date/Time	Activity	In-charge
Day 1 (May 19, 2022)		
Morning	Team Arrival	
Afternoon	Orientation of proctor and documenter	STTA Team
	Pretest of sample respondents	STTA Team
Day 2 (May 20, 2022)		
Morning	Pretest: Endline respondent 1; Area 1; M; IDP	Proctor; Documenter
	Pretest: Endline respondent 2; Area 1; F; IDP	
	Pretest: MSME respondent 1; Area 1; M; IDP	
	Pretest: MSME respondent 2; Area 2; F; IDP	
Afternoon	Pretest: Endline respondent 3; Area 2; M; HCM	
	Pretest: Endline respondent 4; Area 2; F; HCM	

Date/Time	Activity	In-charge
	Pretest: MSME respondent 3; Area 2; M; HCM	
	Pretest: MSME respondent 4; Area 2; F; HCM	
Day 2 (May 21, 2022)		
Morning	Pretest: Endline respondent 5; Area 3; M; IDP	Proctor; Documenter
	Pretest: Endline respondent 6; Area 3; F; HCM	
	Pretest: MSME respondent 5; Area 3; M; IDP	
	Pretest: MSME respondent 6; Area 3; F; HCM	
Afternoon	Reflection; Planning; Homeward bound	STTA Team; Proctor; Documenter

Limitations

One salient limitation of the pretest process is that it will only generate respondent-driven data. Expert-driven pretest data will not be collected. Another limitation is the number of pretest respondents. These limitations are in consideration of the constraints in time and resources.

Inception Report Attachment 6: MICRO AND SMALL ENTREPRENEURS (MARAWI MSMEs)

FGD Guide Questions

(Note: The facilitator must ensure that all participants have signed the Consent Form before the start of the FGD session.)

FGD Group

Location

Time Start

Time End

Date

Venue

Facilitator

Documenter

Introduction

Good day! Thank you for giving your time to participate in our activity. My name is...

Warm-up Questions:

1. As a start, may I know what is your type of business and its present status?

(Responses will show the different types of businesses and their status)

2. *What assistance did you receive for your business?*

(Responses will show the recipients of various grants)

3. *In the assistance that you received, what stage was the most convenient for you? (Name the stages: selection, interview, validation, distribution) Why?*

(Responses from respondents will identify the stages and the ease or difficulty they encountered)

4. *In the identification of recipients, who in the household attended the process – you, spouse, other family members? Why?*

(Responses will show the household characterization and identify their own gender perception)

A. Business Recovery

(Criteria: Effectiveness)

1. *How has the MRP micro- grant responded to your business's need to restart?*

- ✓ *Timely and enough to re-start and recover? Too little, too late?*
- ✓ *Is In-Kind Grant better than Cash Transfer of the other way around?*

(Responses will be used to trace the assistance, its timeliness, and response to need)

2. What other support assistance did you receive from MRP?

- ✓ Have you attended any training relating to the micro- grant you received?
- ✓ Have you been referred by MRP to other organizations giving similar assistance?

3. What other business assistance did you get from other organizations – GO, NGO, relatives, private banks, other financiers – to re-start and recover?

- ✓ Grants – IKG and/or Cash Transfer? Loans with low or no interest?
- ✓ Were they enough for your business to re-start and recover?

4. Have your business finally recovered?

("Recovered" means the business is back in at the state before the Marawi Incident)

- ✓ How many of you are already reaping profits? How many are break -even?
- ✓ What is the biggest factor for your business's fast recovery? What is the biggest factor for your business's slow recovery?

(Responses will be used to validate the perceived outcome of assistance)

5. Looking back, what better assistance could have been provided to make your business recover faster?

- ✓ A Bigger amount of grant? Cash versus in-kind?
- ✓ More business training? On-site mentoring?
- ✓ Linking with financial institutions?

B. Plan International and other Business Assistance

(Criteria: Relevance)

6. If there was no Plan International micro- grant, would you still have re-started and recovered with your business?

- ✓ Which organization (other than Plan International) was able to assist you in your business recovery – government (which one?), private bank, others?
- ✓ Similarly, who was able to assist you in your business recovery – relatives, friends, financiers?

(Responses will show their level of maturity through their ability to cope using finance and planning)

7. With Plan International and other interventions for the business/private sector already concluded, do you feel you can already continue with your business (*going concerns*) without any further intervention?

(Criteria: Sustainability)

- ✓ Has everything in your business community already 'normalized'?
 - ✓ How many businesses have not reopened yet until now? What are the reasons they have not been re-started or reopened?
8. Are the assistance – grants and/or loans – given fair enough to all business owners?
- ✓ Were there any complaints of unfair distribution of financial assistance?
 - ✓ How are they remedied? How can they be remedied?

C. Business and Community

(Criteria: Effectiveness)

9. How do your suppliers and customers responded to your having re-started your business?

- ✓ Were you able to get back to your suppliers? New ones?
- ✓ Do you have the same customers? New ones?

10. As you re-started your business, have you and other business owners created more jobs (employment) now than before the Marawi Incident?

- ✓ Has the business reopening also revitalized the population's spending/buying capacity?
- ✓ Have the business activities benefitted the general local business owners and the local population? (Or are these benefits going outside of Marawi and similarly-affected populations?)

D. Cross-cutting Themes

11. How are your business activities received by the immediately affected community?

(Do-No-Harm)

- ✓ What is the biggest factor for your business' positive reception from your buying community? What is the biggest factor for your business' negative reception? How did you overcome these adverse reactions?
- ✓ What business situations and activities that created more tension/division? Who are the 'dividers' ('spoilors')?
- ✓ What are business situations and activities that promote more understanding/cohesion? Who are the 'connectors' ('transformers')?
- ✓ What was done to improve the situation? What can be done further?

12. Have the business stimulated more employment and livelihood across the gender – women, and men – population?

(Gender Sensitivity)

- ✓ Given the aftermath of the Marawi Incident's urgency of economic needs, have there been any changes in gender preferences/biases in the employment?
- ✓ Since the aftermath of the siege, have there been any changes in the participation between males and females in community meetings and decision makings?

D. Government regulations and Business Associations

(Criteria: Sustainability)

13. What are the advantages and disadvantages for a business to be registered with the government regulatory bodies and accredited with business associations?

- ✓ What are the alternatives for not registering?
- ✓ Are there parallel (shadow) business organizations your business would rather be with than the mainstream or publicly acknowledged associations?

14. Do you normally seek assistance from mainstream financial institutions (banks, lending investors)?

- ✓ What are your hesitations?
- ✓ Where do you go instead?

E. The Marawi Incident

(Criteria: Sustainability)

15. Do you think/believe that the Marawi Incident can happen again?

- ✓ How can you as a business owner help prevent it?
- ✓ How can the business/private sector help prevent it?

Inception Report Attachment 7: FARMERS, WOMEN AND YOUTH GROUPS

FGD Guide Questions

(Note: The facilitator must ensure that all participants have signed the Consent Form before the start of the FGD session.)

FGD Group	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Documenter	_____
	_____		_____

Introduction

Good day! Thank you for giving your time to participate in our activity. My name is...

A. Marawi Siege

1. In what ways did the Marawi siege affect your life?
2. How are you coping with the effects?
3. What are your plans for the future?
4. What were your immediate needs after the siege?

5. What are your current needs?

B. Knowledge about USAID/Plan International Project

1. What do you know about Plan International's (or USAID) involvement in the Marawi Incident?
2. Is their intervention in Marawi and other similarly affected areas timely and responsive to your needs?
 1. What difference did they make in with the lives of IDPs/HCMs?
 2. Would Plan International have done any better?
3. What other interventions could they have introduced?
4. Was the assistance delivered properly?
5. To your knowledge, were the assistance delivered and equal opportunities provided among men and women, youth, and elderlies? IDPs and HCMs?

C. Assistance Received/Not Received

1. What specific assistance did you receive?
2. How did that assistance help you to address your needs?
3. Do you feel confident that you can now survive without further assistance? Why?

D. Participation in Community activities

1. In what community activities did you participate together with IDPs/HCM?
2. Did you feel safe in participating? Why?
3. While being an IDP/HCM, was there tension in such a mixed community? How and why?

Inception Report Attachment 8: TRAINING DESIGN FOR ENDLINE AND MSME SURVEYS

Rationale

The coordinators and field enumerators will be trained to properly administer the endline and MSME surveys before the actual data gathering. The three-day training intends to let the field coordinators and field enumerators be familiar with the survey instrument, methodology, and technology. The activity also intends to orient the participants with pertinent evaluation policies and administrative guidelines that are being adhered to by USAID/MRP/Plan/Panagora.

Objectives

The training will be conducted for field coordinators and field enumerators to:

1. Adhere to MRPs policies on DNH, safeguarding children and young people, and data security.
2. Be familiar with the endline survey methodology.
3. Perform ICT-based conduct of the endline survey.
4. Simulate the actual survey administration.
5. Understand pertinent administrative guidelines.
6. Identify lessons that need to be done/avoided based on the training experience.

Methodology

The following methodologies will be employed during the training:

1. Lecture with slide presentations
2. Role-playing and critiquing
3. Field simulation/pilot testing
1. Reflection

Schedule

Date/Time	Topics	In-charge
Day 1 (May 31, 2022)		
Morning	Rationale of the evaluation	STTA Team
	Policies on DNH; safeguarding of children, young people	STTA Team
	Policies on data security	TBD
	Other relevant policies	TBD
	Survey tablet finalization (ex. Geo-tagging)*	
Afternoon	Overview of the survey methodology	STTA Team
	Understanding the survey questionnaires: Endline and MSME Survey Questionnaires	STTA Team
	Roles of coordinators	STTA Team
	Roles of field enumerators	STTA Team
Day 2 (June 01, 2022)		
Morning	Administrative guidelines	CLAIMDev
	Survey gameplan (schedule, deliverables, etc.)	STTA Team
	Survey using the tablet	STTA Team
	Role-playing and critiquing	STTA Team
Afternoon	Role-playing and critiquing	STTA Team

	Processing of experience and reflection	STTA Team
Day 3 (June 02, 2022)		
Morning	Field simulation/Pilot testing	Coordinators; Enumerators
Afternoon	Processing of experience and reflection	STTA Team
	Team planning	STTA Team
	Closing notes	TBD

* Could be done earlier

Inception Report Attachment 9: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW (KII)

Key Informant Interview

GO NGO Fin'l Inst Financier Chamber Donor.

Name	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Documenter	_____
	_____		_____

Introduction

Good day! Thank you for giving your time to participate in our activity. My name is...

Notes: the colored texts are intended to distinguish the other respondents – financial institutions, chamber/association, and financiers. Generally, the plain black fonts are for the rest of the respondents.

A. Institutional/Organizational Mandate

(Criteria: Effectiveness)

1. What is your institutional/organizational mandate, programs, and projects?

- ✓ When was your institutional/organizational founded/organized?
- ✓ What is your coverage of operations? Who are your clients/beneficiaries?
- ✓ Concerning the Marawi Siege, what interventions have you done, and are still doing?

For Financial Institutions – rural banks, development banks, lending investors/ pawnshops, - catering to the needs of the affected business and general population of Marawi siege.

- ✓ Concerning the Marawi Siege, what financial services have you extended, and are still doing?

For Financier/Lender – informal/parallel/shadow person/family, usually among Maranao – helping the traders in the larger Marawi City's most affected area.

1. When have you started this financing business?

- ✓ Who are your clients? Traders? Manufacturers?
- ✓ Since the Marawi siege, have you been able to collect the payments?
- ✓ Have you increased or decreased the number of clients? Have you increased or decreased the amount per client?

For Chamber or associations of traders, etc. – formal, registered, and duly recognized association of micro and small enterprises in Marawi City and Iligan City.

- ✓ Concerning the Marawi siege, what responses have you made to your members (on non-members)?

2. What makes your interventions different from the other institutions/organizations?

- ✓ What is the focus of your interventions – women and children, youths, farmers, MSMEs, etc?

- ✓ Are your interventions complementary to, or duplication of, or in competition with, other institutions/ organizations?

2. What makes your financing/lending different from the other financiers?

- ✓ Concerning the Marawi Siege, what financial services have you extended, and are still doing?
- ✓ Have you increased or decreased your clients?

2. Did you try to differ in your financing strategy from the other financiers?

- ✓ Who are your priority clients?
- ✓ What have you done to your delinquent clients brought about by the siege or pandemic? Financing policy changes?

B. Knowledge about Plan International (or USAID)

(Criteria: Relevance)

3. What do you know about Plan International's (or USAID) involvement in the Marawi Siege?

- ✓ Is their intervention in Marawi and other similarly affected areas timely or rather late?
- ✓ What difference did they make with the other institutions/organizations' interventions?
- ✓ Do you think/believe their interventions to the affected population will last without any further presence?

4. Would Plan International have done any better?

- ✓ What other interventions could they have introduced?
- ✓ What other groups/sectors of the affected population could have benefitted?

C. Business and Community

5. What is the current general situation in Marawi and similarly affected areas?

✓ How is the population's movement affected by?

- ✓ Security?
- ✓ Pandemic?
- ✓ Elections?

✓ How normal (or abnormal) is the "new normal"? (Or the "next to normal"?)

6. How do you compare the business activities before the Marawi Siege, after (how many months), and the present one (since when)?

- ✓ Has the number of local micro and small businesses, at present time increased in: numbers? product/services lines? capitalization?
- ✓ Has the business re-starting/reopening revitalized the population's spending capacity?

D. Cross-cutting Themes

7. How are the business activities received by the immediately affected community?

- ✓ What business situations or activities that created more tension/division? Who are the 'dividers' ('spoilers')?
- ✓ What business situations and activities that promoted more understanding/cohesion? Who are the 'connectors' ('transformers')?
- ✓ What was done to improve the situation? What can be done further?

8. Have the business stimulated more employment across the gender – women, and men – population?

- ✓ Given the aftermath of the Marawi Siege's urgency of economic needs, have there been any changes in gender preferences/biases in the employment?
- ✓ Similarly, has there been any changes in the participation between male and females in community meetings and decision makings?

9. Have the business encouraged more livelihood activities across gender – women, and men – population?

- ✓ Between males and females, who usually takes the lead in livelihood activities?
- ✓ Has MRP encouraged more women's participation in livelihood activities? How?

D. Preventing the Marawi Siege

10. Do you think/believe that the Marawi Siege can happen again?

- ✓ How can the business/private sector help prevent it?
- ✓ How can your institution/organization help prevent it?

Inception Report Attachment 10: INFORMED CONSENT (SURVEY)

1. Rationale and Purpose of the Evaluation

The Marawi Response Project (MRP) is part of USAID’s development assistance that supports the reintegration of IDPs by addressing the early recovery needs of displaced individuals, and, more importantly, by addressing the long-term rehabilitation need of affected communities and the local governments in and around Marawi.

Currently, we are evaluating the project. The purpose of the evaluation is to evaluate MRP’s performance in accomplishing its target outcomes. We will also examine its relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability.

2. Participant Involvement

You are selected because you are considered a valuable project stakeholder. For this reason, the team hopes that you could spend time to share to your perceptions, thoughts, and views regarding the MRP. In particular, you will be involved by sharing your answers to the survey questions. It will take you about 10 to 15 minutes to complete.

3. Potential Risks, Discomforts, Discontinuance

There are no risks associated with your participation. However, if you feel uncomfortable answering some questions, you could decide not to answer them or decide not to continue with your participation. You can decide to do this without any consequence or penalty.

4. Potential Benefits

If you will participate, the information that you will share will help the team come up with valuable insights regarding the project. These insights could help USAID improve the way it facilitates projects to help communities such as those that are in your area.

5. Confidentiality

All the information that you will share will be treated as confidential. This means that your responses in the survey will not be associated with you in a personal way after you share them. This will be done by coding your responses. No name or other identifying information will be used when discussing or reporting data.

7. Cost, Compensation, Reimbursement

There is no cost for you to participate in this endeavor. Moreover, you will not be compensated for your participation. In case, you will spend an amount for your fare to go to a certain venue, you will be refunded the amount that you spent.

8. Voluntary Participation and Authorization

Your decision to participate in this study is completely voluntary. If you decide to not participate in this study, it will not affect the services, or benefits of the project to which you are entitled.

Consent

Considering all the information given above, **I voluntarily agree to participate in this evaluation:**

- Yes
- No

By affixing my signature below, I further authorize the use of my responses in this evaluation for purposes of learning, and/or presentation.

Name of Participant (print): _____

Signature of Participant: _____

Date: _____

INFORMED CONSENT (FGD/KII)

1. Rationale and Purpose of the Evaluation

The Marawi Response Project (MRP) is part of USAID's development assistance that supports the reintegration of IDPs by addressing the early recovery needs of displaced individuals, and, more importantly, by addressing the long-term rehabilitation need of affected communities and the local governments in and around Marawi.

Currently, we are evaluating the project. The purpose of the evaluation is to evaluate MRP's performance in accomplishing its target outcomes. We will also examine its relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability.

2. Participant Involvement

You are selected because you are considered a valuable project stakeholder. For this reason, the team hopes that you could spend time to share to your perceptions, thoughts, and views regarding the MRP. In particular, you will be involved by sharing your answers to the focus group discussion (FGD)/key informant interview (KII) questions. You will participate in the FGD/KII for about 1 hour to 1 ½ hours.

3. Potential Risks, Discomforts, Discontinuance

There are no risks associated with your participation. However, if you feel uncomfortable answering some questions, you could decide not to answer them or decide not to continue with your participation. You can decide to do this without any consequence or penalty.

4. Potential Benefits

If you will participate, the information that you will share will help the team come up with valuable insights regarding the project. These insights could help USAID improve the way it facilitates projects to help communities such as those that are in your area.

5. Confidentiality

All efforts will be made to ensure that your identity will be anonymous during the evaluation. The information that you will share during the FGD/KII will be treated as confidential. This will be done by coding your responses. No name or other identifying information will be used when discussing or reporting data.

8. Cost, Compensation, Reimbursement

There is no cost for you to participate in this endeavor. Moreover, you will not be compensated for your participation. In case, you will spend an amount for your fare to go to a certain venue, you will be refunded the amount that you spent.

9. Voluntary Participation and Authorization

Your decision to participate in this study is completely voluntary. If you decide to not participate in this study, it will not affect the services, or benefits of the project to which you are entitled.

Consent

Considering all the information given above, **I voluntarily agree to participate in this evaluation:**

- Yes
- No

By affixing my signature below, **I further authorize the use of my responses, and the video and audio recordings of the FGD/KII for purposes of learning, and/or presentation.**

Name of Participant (print): _____

Signature of Participant: _____

Date: _____

Inception Report Attachment II: MRP EVALUATION WORKPLAN

(Based on the Task Order and Milestone)

MRP EVALUATION WORKPLAN (BASED ON THE TASK ORDER AND MILESTONE)	
Tasks	Schedule
Inception Report with Evaluation Design, Work Plan, and Inception Presentation / Initial briefing and an inception report briefing	
In-Person Team Planning Session	09-Apr-22
Submission of workshop outputs to COR and AOR by Panagora	11-Apr-22
Virtual In Brief Meeting with USAID	11-Apr-22
STTA data gathering and Desk Review of Documents	April 11-15, 2022
Formulate key questions for the initial consultation with the LGUs	April 11-12, 2022
Analysis of gathered data and information	April 18-20, 2022
Drafting the Inception Report, with development of evaluation plan and tools (desk work and virtual meetings)	April 21-May 9, 2022
Submission of draft inception report to Panagora	May 10, 2022
Submission of inception report to USAID	May 13, 2022
In-Brief Meeting	tbd
Revision of Inception Report, with development of evaluation plan and tools (desk work and virtual meetings)	May 10-12, 2022
Submission of report by Panagora to USAID	May 23, 2022

MRP EVALUATION WORKPLAN (BASED ON THE TASK ORDER AND MILESTONE)	
Tasks	Schedule
Mid-term briefing and interim meetings	
Installation of the electronic survey tool	13-May-22
Pilot-Test and finalize tools (virtual and onsite)	May 16-20, 2022
Field coordination and logistic preparation (on-site)	May 16-20, 2022
Analysis of pilot test data and revision of data gathering tools	23-May-22
Develop training design for enumerators and facilitators	24-May-22
Train the end line field enumerators on survey administration and FGD facilitation (on-site)	May 25-27, 2022
Actual Data Collection (survey, FGD, KII, etc.) (virtual and on-site)	May 30-June 17, 2022
Progress report preparation	June 20-22, 2022
Submission of progress report	23-Jun-22
Review by Panagora and USAID	June 24-28,2022
Virtual Midterm briefing with USAID/PH PRM after completing the fieldwork	29-Jun-22
Out-briefing and USAID presentations	
Data Processing and Analysis (deskwork and virtual meetings)	June 30-July 20, 2022
Packaging of Initial Summary Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations (deskwork)	July 21-27, 2022
Series of Virtual Presentation Workshops on the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations to the IP and various stakeholders	July 28-August 5, 2022

MRP EVALUATION WORKPLAN (BASED ON THE TASK ORDER AND MILESTONE)	
Tasks	Schedule
Refinements on the Summary of Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations	August 8-12, 2022
(Out-Brief) Presentation of Refined Findings, Conclusion, and Recommendations to USAID (PRM and OEDG offices)	August 15, 2022
Draft Evaluation Report	
Drafting the 1st Version of the Evaluation Report	August 16-31, 2022
Submission of 1st draft of the evaluation report to Panagora	August 31, 2022
Review by Panagora	September 1-8, 2022
Revision of 1st draft evaluation report	September 9-12, 2022
Submission of revised draft Evaluation report incorporating recommendations from CLAIMDev and USAID.	13-Sep-22
Learning Events	
Preparation of learning materials for the Learning Events	Sept 14-15, 2022
STTA Presentation of the Evaluation Results during the Learning events	TBD
Final Evaluation Report and Learning Event Presentations	
Final report revisions incorporating recommendations from USAID and CLAIMDev	September 15-30, 2022
Submission of the Final Report	October 5, 2022

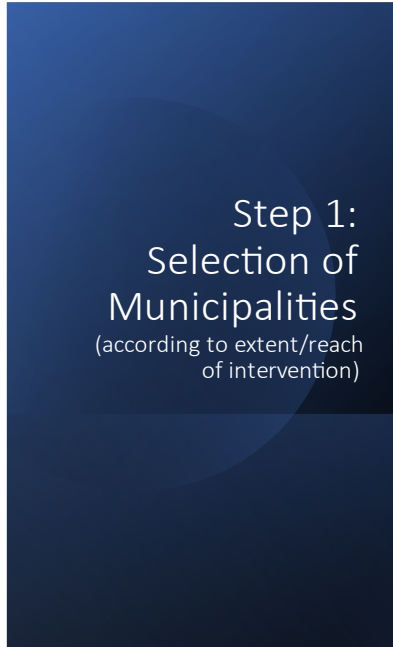
Annex 3

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA AND PROCESS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 3

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA AND PROCESS



Reference: MRP Database

Criteria: Top 10 project sites with the most numbers of individuals/CSGs reached by MRP (by type of intervention) :

- CSG membership (# of individuals)
- CSG IR 1 – livelihood grants (# of grants)
- CSG IR 2 – social cohesion grants (# of grants)
- Various training (# of individuals)

Steps:

- Identify the project sites with the most numbers of beneficiaries per type of intervention.
- Provide a score of 1 for each site per type of intervention
- Compute the total score per project site
- Assign total scores: (5-very high, 4-high, 3-somewhat high, 2 -somewhat low, 1 -low)
- Other project sites with “0” scores are considered NOT PRIORITY

Category	Municipality/City	Partner	# of CSG Members	Top 10	# of CMGs (both IR1/IR2)	# of CMG IR 1	Top 10	# of CMG IR 2	Top 10	# of BRG	Top 10	# individual who Participated in Trainings	Top 10	level of prioritization (based on extent of services)	Score
MRP site	Balindong	ECOWEB	508		9	6	1	3		19	1	110		Somewhat Low	2
MRP site	Bakoi	ECOWEB	1562	1	29	17	1	12	1	11	1	309	1	Very High	5
MRP site	Buadiposo Buntng	MARADECA	560		13	9	1	4		1		62		Low	1
MRP site	Bubong	MARADECA	871	1	23	9	1	14	1	3	1	279	1	Very High	5
MRP site	Bulig	ECOWEB	1293	1	44	31	1	13	1	1		521	1	High	4
MRP site	Ditsaan Ramain	MARADECA	1221	1	15	6		9		6	1	196		Somewhat Low	2
MRP site	Iligan City	ECOWEB	1802	1	39	23	1	16	1	36	1	785	1	Very High	5
MRP site	Kapai	ECOWEB	244		3			3				23		Not Priority	0
MRP site	Lumba-Bayabao	ECOWEB	536		7	6		1		3		95		Not Priority	0
MRP site	Lumbaca Unayan / Lumbaca	ECOWEB	251		2			2		1	1			Low	1
MRP site	Lumbiatan	MARADECA	707	1	4	1		3		none		108		Low	1
MRP site	Lumbayanague	MARADECA	880	1	22	6		16	1	none		230	1	Somewhat High	3
MRP site	Madalum	MARADECA	475		17	6		11	1	2		89		Low	1
MRP site	Marantao	MARADECA	1003	1	30	18	1	12	1	46	1	426	1	Very High	5
MRP site	Masu	MARADECA	1068	1	22	14	1	8		2		88		Somewhat Low	2
MRP site	Mulondo	ECOWEB	270		8	3		5		3	1	15		Low	1
MRP site	Pantao Ragat	ECOWEB	410		13	5		8				90		Not Priority	0
MRP site	Pantar	ECOWEB	259		7	1		6		2		40		Not Priority	0
MRP site	Plagapo	MARADECA	681		16	5		11	1	1		212	1	Somewhat Low	2
MRP site	Poona Bayabao	MARADECA	653		22	10	1	12	1	none		231	1	Somewhat High	3
MRP site	Saguaran	MARADECA	948	1	18	6	1	12	1	3	1	208	1	Very High	5
MRP site	Tamparan	ECOWEB	238		2			2						Not Priority	0
MRP site	Tubaran	ECOWEB	396		3	1		2						Not Priority	0
MRP site	Tugaya	MARADECA	396									35		Not Priority	0
MRP site	Mirawa City	ECOWEB/MARADECA	none		none					230	1	114		Low	1
non-MRP site	Bindayan									1				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Buadi Sacaro									6				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Cagayan de Oro City									1		61		Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Comalg									2				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Dansalan									1				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Ganassi									1				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Lumbaca-Ingud									2				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Madamba									3				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Melabang									4				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Pagalungan									1				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Pantaoon									1				Not Priority	0
non-MRP site	Tacub									1				Not Priority	0
no specific location/online												670	1		
Total (from the Database)			17222		368	183		185		394		4327			

Extent of Services Scores:
5- very high
4- high
3- somewhat high
2- somewhat low
1- low
0- not included

Step 2:
Selection of
Municipalities
(according to
security/safety/accessibility)

Reference: Assessment of Enumerators based on the Index

Criteria: Project sites with the highest level of security/safety, road & communication access

Steps:

- Local enumerators assessed each of the 18 priority project sites based on the criteria
- Assign scores: (4-very favorable, 3-favorable, 2-somewhat favorable, 1-unfavorable, 0 – very unfavorable)
- All locations scored as "0" will be considered "No-Go Areas."
- All locations scored as "1" and "2" will be considered "Go Areas with caution"
- Notify Plan International, Ecoweb, and Maradeca and get their confirmation on the "No-Go Areas."

Detailed List with Step 2 Selection Results

Municipality/City	Partner	Communication	Road Condition	Distance	Peace & Order	Total Score	Level of Safety/Security and Access (based on local enumerators assessment)	Final Selection of Survey Locations (Municipal Level)
Balindong	ECOWEB	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Baloi	ECOWEB	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Buadiposo Buntong	MARADECA	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Bubong	MARADECA	0	1	1	1	3	Favorable	"Go" Location
Butig	ECOWEB	0	0	0	1	1	Somewhat unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Ditsaan Ramain	MARADECA	0	1	1	1	3	Favorable	"Go" Location
Iligan City	ECOWEB	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Lumbaca Unayan/ Lumbaca	ECOWEB	0	0	0	1	1	Somewhat unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Lumbatan	MARADECA	0	0	0	0	0	Very unfavorable	"No Go" Location; remove in the priority list
Lumbayanague	MARADECA	0	0	0	1	1	Somewhat unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Madalum	MARADECA	0	1	0	1	2	Unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Marantao	MARADECA	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Masiu	MARADECA	0	1	0	1	2	Unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Mulondo	ECOWEB	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Pigapo	MARADECA	0	0	0	0	0	Very unfavorable	"No Go" Location; remove in the priority list
Poona Bayabao	MARADECA	0	1	0	1	2	Unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Saguiran	MARADECA	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Marawi City	ECOWEB/MARADECA	1	1	1	1	4	Very favorable	"Go" Location

Summary of Both Step 1 and Step 2

Municipality/City	Partner	Extent of services (based on the database)	Level of Safety/Security and Access (based on local enumerators assessment)	Final Selection of Survey Locations (Municipal Level)
Balindong	ECOWEB	Somewhat Low	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Baloi	ECOWEB	Very High	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Buadiposo Buntong	MARADECA	Low	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Bubong	MARADECA	Very High	Favorable	"Go" Location
Butig	ECOWEB	High	Somewhat unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Ditsaan Ramain	MARADECA	Somewhat Low	Favorable	"Go" Location
Iligan City	ECOWEB	Very High	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Lumbaca Unayan / Lumbaca	ECOWEB	Low	Somewhat unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Lumbatan	MARADECA	Low	Very unfavorable	"No Go" Location; remove in the priority list
Lumbayanague	MARADECA	Somewhat High	Somewhat unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Madalum	MARADECA	Low	Unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Marantao	MARADECA	Very High	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Masiu	MARADECA	Somewhat Low	Unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Mulondo	ECOWEB	Low	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Pigapo	MARADECA	Somewhat Low	Very unfavorable	"No Go" Location; remove in the priority list
Poona Bayabao	MARADECA	Somewhat High	Unfavorable	"Go" Location with Caution
Saguiran	MARADECA	Very High	Very favorable	"Go" Location
Marawi City	ECOWEB/MARADECA	Low	Very favorable	"Go" Location

SAMPLING PROCESS FOR THE EXPANDED ENDLINE SURVEY

Intervention group

The locations of the intervention group cross-sectional samples were identified using the following procedures:

1. Municipalities were described based on the extent of MRP intervention. Here the municipalities were scored using a 5-point scale (5=very high, 4=high, 3=somewhat high, 2=somewhat low, 1=low) in relation to number of CSG members, number of CMG IR 1 grants, number of CMG IR 2 grants, number of BRG grants, number of training recipients.
2. Municipalities were described based on safety and accessibility. The municipalities were indexed using four elements namely, communication, road condition, distance, and peace and order. The enumerators having familiarity with the areas were asked to use a 4-point scheme (4=very favorable, 3=favorable, 2=somewhat favorable, 1=unfavorable) to describe each municipality in relation to the four elements.
3. Municipalities were classified as “Go Location” or “Go Location with Caution” by combining the two criteria above. The following table shows the summary of this procedure:

Final
Locations
of the
Beneficiary-
Level Survey
(16)

"Go" Location
Balindong
Baloi
Buadiposo Buntong
Bubong
Ditsaan Ramin
Iligan City
Marantao
Marawi City
Mulondo
Saguwaran
"Go" Location with Caution
Butig
Lumbaca Unayan / Lumbaca
Lumbayanague
Madalum
Masiu
Poona Bayabao

Comparison group

The locations for the comparison group cross-sectional samples were identified using the following criteria:

1. Risk and Accessibility of non-MRP municipalities (or non-MRP barangays in covered municipalities)
2. Similar geographical and demographic features with MRP's intervention survey sites (e.g., rural/urban, class, population, culture, etc.)
3. Presence of IDPs and HCMs who are not located in MRP project sites (municipalities or barangays)
4. Presence of IDPs and HCMs who have NOT received grants or participated in any activities/trainings under MRP through Plan, ECOWEB or MARADECA.
5. If possible, presence of IDPs and HCMs who have NOT received similar grants or participated in any activities/training of other international donor agencies.

Baloi

Municipality	Barangays	Urban/Rural	Population	# of MRP beneficiaries	%	Type of respondents	# of respondents
Baloi	Cadayonan	Rural	2,170	31	1%	intervention	15
Baloi	Matampay	Rural	2,781	154	6%	intervention	13
Baloi	Poblacion East	Rural	6,595	274	4%	intervention	10
Baloi	Poblacion West	Urban	6,078	346	6%	intervention	17
Baloi	Sandor	Rural	1,963	107	5%	intervention	12
Baloi	Abaga	Rural	3,907	none		comparison	18
Baloi	Nangka	Rural	4,752	none		comparison	17

Iligan City

Municipality	Barangays	Urban/Rural	Population	# of MRP beneficiaries	%	Type of respondents	# of respondents
Iligan	Buru-un	Urban	16,835	28	0%	Intervention	15
Iligan	Del Carmen	Urban	9,662	30	0%	Intervention	16
Iligan	Mahayhay	Urban	7,965	197	2%	Intervention	21
Iligan	Santo Rosario	Urban	1,839	69	4%	Intervention	17
Iligan	Tambacan	Urban	19,261	204	1%	Intervention	14
Iligan	Tubod	Urban	33,243	159	0%	Intervention	17
Iligan	Hinaplanon	Urban	15,424		0%	Comparison	36

Masiu

Municipality	Barangays	Urban/Rural	Population	# of MRP Beneficiaries	%	Type of Respondents	# of respondents
Masui	Talub Langi	Rural	1,704	126	7%	Intervention	21
Masui	Macalupang Lumbac Caramian	Rural	733	109	15%	Intervention	32
Masui	Manalocon Talub	Rural	957	141	15%	Intervention	35
Masui	Matao Araza	Rural	715	112	16%	Intervention	14
Masui	Pantao	Rural	2,336		0%	Comparison	18
Masui	Laila Lumbac Bacon	Rural	1,163		0%	Comparison	17

Saguiaran

Municipality	Barangays	Urban/Rural	Population	# of MRP Beneficiaries	%	Type of Respondents	# of respondents
Saguiaran	Lumbac Toros	Rural	920	129	14%	Intervention	18
Saguiaran	Mipaga	Rural	661	73	11%	Intervention	16
Saguiaran	Pagalamatan	Rural	680	145	21%	Intervention	22
Saguiaran	Pantao Raya	Rural	613	88	14%	Intervention	11
Saguiaran	Sungcod	Rural	640	93	15%	Intervention	13
Saguiaran	Bubong	Rural	1,508	199	13%	Intervention	16
Saguiaran	Cadayon	Rural	1,098		0%	Comparison	15
Saguiaran	Pawak	Urban	2,430		0%	Comparison	15

Note: Barangays Cadayon and Pawak of Saguiaran were replaced by Barangay Olowa Ambolong, Marawi City as the alternative comparison group area based on the assessment and recommendation of the field coordinator.

Annex 4

EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 4

EVALUATION PARTICIPANTS

A. Selected Survey Samples

Municipality / Barangays	Number of Participants
Baloi	147
Abaga	29
Nangka	59
Sandor	16
Cadayonan	1
Poblacion East	25
Matampay	10
Poblacion West	7
Iligan City	118
Buruun	13
Del Carmen	4
Hinaplanon	26
Mahayahay	11
Sto. Rosario	23
Tambacan	14
Tubod	27
Marantao	1
Nataron	1
Marawi City	62
Olowa Ambolong	62
Masiu	213

Municipality / Barangays	Number of Participants
Laila Lumbac Bangon	37
Matao Araza	43
Pantao	25
Macalupang Lumbac Caramian	51
Talub Langi	21
Manalocon Talub	36
Poona Bayabao	2
Cadayonan	2
Saguiaran	136
Bubong	12
Lumbac Toros	31
Mipaga	41
Pagalamatan	32
Pantao Raya	7
Sungcod	13
Grand Total	679

B. Key Informant Interview Participants

Municipality / Role or Organization	Number of Participants
Balindong, Lanao del Sur	6
HCM Leader	1
IDP/Women Empowerment	2
LCE/MPDC	1

Municipality / Role or Organization	Number of Participants
Pilumbay Marantao Youth	1
Saguiaran United Organization	1
Baloi, Lanao del Norte	2
Achiever	2
Buadiposo Buntong, Lanao del Sur	5
HCM, Leader	1
IDP, Leader	1
LCE/MPDC	1
MLGU	2
Bubong, Lanao del Sur	3
Administrator, MLGU	1
Farmer Leader	1
Former Administrator, MLGU	1
Cagayan de Oro City, Misamis Oriental	1
Department of Trade and Industry	1
Ditsaan Ragain, Lanao del Sur	4
HCM, Leader	1
IDP, Leader	1
MPDC	1
New Townians Women	1
Iligan City, Lanao del Norte	9
BRG Beneficiary	2
Dissolved CSG	2
MSU-IIT IPDM	1

Municipality / Role or Organization	Number of Participants
Plan International	4
Marantao, Lanao del Sur	1
Panimbang ko Ingud a Kormat ko Bangsa	1
Marawi City, Lanao del Sur	3
Bangon Marawi Chamber of Commerce	1
BRG Beneficiary	1
Dayawan Handicraft Loom (BRG Marawi)	1
Grand Total	34

C. Focus Group Discussion Participants

Municipality / Role or Organization	Number of Participants
Balindong, LDS	4
Kangodaan A Rawaten	4
Buadiposo Buntong, LDS	10
Sowara o mga Bae Compt. Services and Dressmaking	10
Bubong, LDS	5
United Suggod Organization	5
Butig, LDS	15
Ragayan Didaitun-Farmers Group	8
Reposition Groceries Women	7
Ditsaan Ragain, LDS	6
Kalilintad Women Organization	6

Iligan City, LDN	22
ECOWEB	12
Muslim-Christian Group	10
Marantao, LDS	25
Kanggiginawae ko Masa (Women)	10
MARADECA	15
Grand Total	87

Annex 5

ENUMERATORS' TRAINING DESIGN

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 5

ENUMERATORS' TRAINING DESIGN

Rationale

The coordinators and field enumerators will be trained to properly administer the endline survey prior to the actual data gathering. The three-day training intends to let the field coordinators and field enumerators be familiar with the survey instrument, methodology and technology. The activity also intends to orient the participants with pertinent evaluation policies and administrative guidelines that are being adhered to by USAID/MRP/Plan/Panagora.

Objectives

The training will be conducted for field coordinators and field enumerators to:

1. Adhere to MRP's policies on DNH, safeguarding children and young people and data security.
2. Be familiar with the endline survey methodology.
3. Perform ICT-based conduct of the endline survey.
4. Simulate the actual survey administration.
5. Understand pertinent administrative guidelines.
6. Identify lessons that need to be done/avoided based on the training experience.

Methodology

The following methodologies will be employed during the training:

1. Lecture with slide presentations
2. Role playing and critiquing.
3. Field simulation/pilot testing
4. Reflection

Schedule

Date/Time	Topics	In-charge
Day 1 (May 31, 2022)		
Morning	Rationale of the evaluation	STTA Team
	Policies on DNH; safeguarding of children, young people	Larry Agpalo (Plan International)
	Ethical considerations	STTA Team
Afternoon	Overview on survey methodology	STTA Team
	Understanding the endline survey questionnaire	STTA Team
	Roles of coordinators	STTA Team
	Roles of field enumerators	STTA Team
Day 2 (June 1, 2022)		
Morning	Survey gameplan (schedule, deliverables etc.)	STTA Team
	Survey using the tablet	STTA Team
	Role playing and critiquing	STTA Team
Afternoon	Role playing and critiquing	STTA Team
	Processing of experience and reflection	STTA Team
Day 3 (June, 2 2022)		
Morning	Field simulation	Coordinators; Enumerators
Afternoon	Processing of experience and reflection	STTA Team
	Team planning	STTA Team
	Closing notes	TBD

Annex 6

PILOT TEST DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION GUIDE

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 6

PILOT TEST DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION GUIDE

I. PILOT TEST DESIGN

Rationale

Pilot testing of questionnaires is an essential process for research, surveys, and other data gathering endeavors. It allows researchers and evaluators to spot potential problems related to the tools. These could include among other problems related to clarity of direction, items and response options. The process can also help ensure that prospective respondents will have a homogenous understanding of the terms, phrases or statements in the tool. If performed properly, it will result in tools with robust validity and reliability properties. Ultimately, the process helps achieve better data quality.

In this activity, the endline questionnaire will be pretested. The questionnaire will be subjected to a respondent-driven pilot testing process.

Objectives

The activity is designed to achieve the following two-fold objectives:

7. Administer the initial version of the endline questionnaire to a small group of respondents to gather data on:
 - a. Clarity of directions, items and response options
 - b. Response latency
 - c. Behavioral responses to items
8. Utilize pilot test data to enhance the endline survey questionnaire.

Methodology

Sampling

Twelve purposively selected respondents will be involved in the pilot test. The sample has to have proportional representation in terms of respondent type (IDPs and HCMs) and gender (Male and Female).

Procedures

1. The STTA Team will identify a pretest proctor and a documenter. The main role of the proctor is to administer the survey to the respondents. The role of the documenter is to record the administration process using the *Pilot-test Observation Form*. It is suggested that the two field coordinators will take the role of being proctor and a documenter.
2. The STTA Team will orient the proctor and documenter regarding the process and of their roles.
3. Purposively identify 12 pretest respondents. Six respondents will be involved in the endline survey pretest. The other six respondents will be in the MSME survey pretest.
4. The proctor and the documenter will locate each respondent.
5. The proctor and documenter will execute the pretest process following the steps below:
 - a. The proctor will explain the objective of the activity.
 - b. The proctor will read the direction of the questionnaire.
 - c. After the reading, the proctor will ask the respondent about the clarity of the direction. The documenter will record observations using the *Pilot Test Observation Form*.
 - d. The proctor will read the survey items and let the respondent give his/her response. The documenter will record the response latency and any behavioral response for each item.
 - e. After completing an item, the proctor will ask the respondent about clarity of the item and the response options. The documenter will record the observations. This will be done for each item in the questionnaire.
 - f. The proctor will thank each respondent after completing the pretest.
6. The STTA Team will consolidate the data and identify areas for enhancement.
7. The STTA Team will improve the questionnaires based on the pilot test data.

Data Gathering Tools

1. *Pretest Probe Questions*. The following questions will be asked by the proctor to each respondent:

Questions	Response	Remarks
1. How will you describe the clarity of the direction?		
2. What word, phrase or sentence do you think needs to be clarified in the direction?		
3. How will you describe the clarity of the item?		

4. What word, phrase or sentence do you think needs to be clarified in the item you just responded?		
5. How will you describe the clarity of the options given to you?		
6. What part of the options is not clear to you?		
<i>Note to the proctor: Repeat asking item 3, 4, 5, and 6 for all the items in the survey.</i>		

2. *Pretest Observation Form.* The following form will be utilized by the documenter to record the observations from respondents:

Respondent Profile				
Type	<input type="checkbox"/> IDP <input type="checkbox"/> HCM		Date:	
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		Place:	
Observations				
Questionnaire Part	Clarity	Response latency (sec)	Behavioral response observed	Respondent suggestion; Other remarks
Directions	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague	---		
Item 1 – Item	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 1 – Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 2 – Item	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 2 – Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item <i>n</i>				

Schedule

Date/Time		In-charge
Day 1		
Morning	Team Arrival	
Afternoon	Orientation of proctor and documenter	STTA Team
	Sampling of pretest respondents	STTA Team
Day 2		
Morning	Endline respondent 1; Area 1; M; IDP	Proctor; Documenter
	Endline respondent 2; Area 1; F; IDP	
Afternoon	Endline respondent 3; Area 2; M; HCM	
	Endline respondent 4; Area 2; F; HCM	
Day 3		
Morning	Endline respondent 5; Area 3; M; IDP	Proctor; Documenter
	Endline respondent 6; Area 3; F; HCM	
Afternoon	Reflection; Planning; Homeward bound	STTA Team; Proctor; Documenter

2. PILOT-TEST ADMINISTRATION GUIDE

Objectives

The activity is designed to achieve the following two-fold objectives:

1. Administer the initial version of the endline and MSME survey tools to a small group of respondents to gather data on:
 - a. Clarity of directions, items and response options
 - b. Response latency
 - c. Behavioral responses to items
2. Utilize pilot-test data to enhance the endline survey questionnaires.

Procedures

1. The STTA Team will identify proctors (JSC & MCL) and documenters (TBD). In particular the following will be considered:

Team 1: JSC – Proctor; TBD (Documenter); JPM – Supervisor

Team 2: MCL – Proctor; TBD (Documenter); JPM – Supervisor

The main role of the proctor is to administer the survey to the respondents. The proctor will also ask the *Probe Questions*. The role of the documenter is to record the administration process using the *Observation Form*.

2. The Project Assistant will establish the location and schedule of each participant.
3. The proctor and the documenter will locate each respondent based on the schedule.
4. The proctor and documenter will execute the pretest process following the steps below:

- a. The proctor will explain the objective of the activity. The proctor will say:

“Good day. We are here because you were referred by ECOWEB/MARADECA. You were referred because you are a beneficiary of MRP. Our purpose is to test a survey questionnaire that will be used for MRP evaluation. Your role is to share your answers to the questions and give us feedback about the clarity of the questions and the response options that you will choose from. This will take about 30-45 minutes to complete.”

- b. The proctor will read the direction of the questionnaire. After reading, the proctor will ask the respondent about the clarity of the direction.

After dealing with the directions, the proctor will proceed to the items in the questionnaire. The proctor will say the complete item number for the documenter to record. The proctor will ask each item and present the response options. After completing an item, the proctor will ask the respondent about clarity of the item and the response options.

The proctor will use the following as guide:

Questions	Response	Remarks
1. How will you describe the clarity of the direction?		
2. What word, phrase or sentence do you think needs		

to be clarified in the direction?		
3. How will you describe the clarity of the item?		
4. What word, phrase or sentence do you think needs to be clarified in the item you just responded?		
5. How will you describe the clarity of the options given to you?		
6. What part of the options is not clear to you?		
<i>Note to the proctor: Repeat asking item 3, 4, 5, and 6 for all the items in the survey.</i>		

- c. The documenter will record observations in *Step 4.b* using the *Observation Form*. The documenter has to be keen in recording the process for each part or item being tested.

Respondent Profile				
Type	<input type="checkbox"/> IDP <input type="checkbox"/> HCM		Date:	
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		Place:	
Observations				
Questionnaire Part	Clarity	Response latency (sec)	Behavioral response observed	Respondent suggestion; Other remarks
Directions	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague	---		
Item 1 – Item	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 1 – Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 2 – Item	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item 2 – Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Vague			
Item <i>n</i>				

- d. The proctor will thank each respondent after completing the pretest. The proctor could say:

“Maraming salamat po sa inyong participation. Salamat sa time na binigay niyo sa pretest na ito.”

5. The STTA Team will consolidate the data and identify areas for enhancement.
6. The STTA Team will improve the questionnaires based on the pilot-test data.

List of Respondents during the Pilot Test

A. Endline

Name	Location	Sex	Identity Group
Respondent #1	Tubod, Iligan City	Male	IDP
Respondent #2	Tubod, Iligan City	Female	HCM
Respondent #3	Tubod, Iligan City	Female	IDP
Respondent #4	Tubod, Iligan City	Male	IDP
Respondent #5	Tubod, Iligan City	Female	HCM
Respondent #6	Sto. Rosario, Iligan City	Male	IDP
Respondent #7	Sto. Rosario, Iligan City	Male	IDP
Respondent #8	Tubod, Iligan City	Female	IDP
Respondent #9	Tubod, Iligan City	Female	IDP
Respondent #10	Tubod, Iligan City	Female	IDP
Respondent #11	Buru-un, Iligan City	Female	HCM

B. Socio-economic

Name	Location	Sex	Identity Group
Respondent #1	Nangka Balo	Female	IDP
Respondent #2	West Poblacion, Baloi	Female	IDP
Respondent #3	East Poblacion, Baloi	Male	IDP
Respondent #4	Poblacion, Iligan City	Female	IDP

Respondent #5	Poblacion, Iligan City	Male	IDP
Respondent #6	Iligan City	Female	IDP
Respondent #7	Mahayahay, Iligan City	Male	IDP

Annex 7

ENDLINE SURVEY TOOL

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 7
ENDLINE SURVEY TOOL
(ENGLISH VERSION)

Participant Code: _____

Time Start: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Time End: _____

1. LOCATION			
1.1	Province	0	Lanao del Norte
		1	Lanao del Sur
1.2	Municipality	1	Ilihan City
		2	Baloi
		3	Saguiaran
		4	Poona Bayabao
		5	Masiu
1.3	Barangay	1	Sto. Rosario
		2	Del Carmen
		3	Tubod
		4	Buruun
		5	East Poblacion
		6	Pagalamatan
		7	Mipaga
		8	Lumbaca Toros
		9	Cadayonan
		10	Matao Raza
2. RESPONDENT'S PROFILE			
2.1	Location category	0	Comparison group area
		1	Intervention group area

2.2	Baseline identity	0	IDP
		1	HCM
2.3	Name of CSG		_____
2.4	Sex	0	Female
		1	Male
2.5	Age		Specify age in years _____
2.6	Marital Status	1	Married
		2	Separated
		3	Widow/Widower
		4	Single/Unmarried
		88	Others, please specify
2.7	Religion	0	None
		1	Christian (including Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical Christian, Seventh Day Adventist, and other Christian Denominations)
		2	Islam
		3	Jehovah's Witnesses
		4	Iglesia ni Kristo
		5	Buddhist
		99	Others _____ (please specify)

2.8	Highest educational attainment	0	Did not attend school.
		1	Elementary level
		2	Elementary graduate
		3	High school level
		4	High school graduate
		5	College level

		6	College graduate
		7	Vocational graduate
		8	Master's degree/Doctor's degree level
		9	Master's degree/Doctor's degree graduate
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
2.9	Are you currently employed?	1	Yes
		0	No (Proceed to 2.10)
2.9.1	Type of employment	1	Permanent
		2	Probation/Temporary
		3	Part-time
		4	Self-employed
2.9.2	What industry are you employed in? (You may answer more than one.)	1	Farming crops
		2	Farming Livestock/Fishing
		3	Sari-sari Store/Food Retailing
		4	Non-food Retailing (e.g., RTW, textile)
		5	Private Company
		6	Government Unit/Agency
		7	Non-Profit organization
		99	Others _____
2.9.3	How long have you been employed or self-employed?		Specify: ____ years ____ months
2.10	If no, why are you not currently employed?	1	There are no jobs in my area.
		2	I am not qualified for the jobs in my area.
		3	I have been applying for jobs but have not been offered any job.
		4	I am unable to work due to a health issue or disability.
			Others _____

		99	
2.11	At present, are you a member of any group/association/organization?	1 0 66	Yes (If yes, proceed to 2.11.1) No (If no, proceed to 3.1) Refused to answer
2.11.1	If yes, what groups/association/organization are you a member of?	1 2 3 4 5 6 99	Community Solidarity Group Farmers' Association Women's Association Trade Union Mosque/Church/Religious Group Youth Group Others _____
3. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE			
3.1	Who leads in the family decision-making?	1 2 3 4 5 6 99	Father Mother Both father and mother Uncle Aunt Grandparents Others _____ (please specify)
3.2	How many members of this household are 0-29 years old?		Specify the number: _____
3.3	How many in this household are 30 and above?		Specify the number: _____
3.4	How long have you been living in this current residence?		Specify the number of years: _____

3.5	What is the ownership status of the house you are currently living in?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	We own the house. We rent the house/room (Proceed to 4.1). We are the caretaker of the house. We occupy the house for free. We co-own the house. We are living with the host family. The house is provided free (NGO, government, ...) Others, please specify: _____
4. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND DEBT			
4.1	If renting, how much is your monthly rent?		Specify the amount. PhP _____ (Put N/A or Not Applicable if not renting)
4.2	During the past month, what are the top 3 expenditures your HH has spent most on? (Please write the number 1, 2, 3) on the space provided). If food is top 1, then write 1 on the space.	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ 99	Food Non-food items (includes clothing, hygiene kits, etc.) Medicine and/or hospital bill Loan payment Child/Children's education Monthly bills (e.g., electricity, water) Shelter repair/building of house House rent Others, please specify: _____
4.2.1	How much is your household monthly expenditure for _____ (say the answer Ranked 1 in 4.2)?		Specify the amount. PhP _____
4.2.2	How much is your household monthly expenditure for _____ (say the answer Ranked 2 in 4.2)?		Specify the amount. PhP _____

4.2.3	How much is your household monthly expenditure for ____ (say the answer Ranked 3 in 4.2)?		Specify the amount. PhP_____
4.3	Do you or anyone in your household currently have any debt/loan?	1 0 55 66	Yes No Don't know. Refused to answer
4.3.1	If yes, what was the source of the debt/loan? (You may answer more than one.)	1 2 3 4 5 55 66 99	Friend/Neighbor Relative Moneylender Bank/formal lending institution Traders Don't know. Refused to answer. Others_____
4.3.2	If yes, what is the main purpose for taking out the loan? (You may answer more than one.)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 55 66 99	Buy food. Buy medicine and/or pay hospital bill. Pay school expenses. Invest in business. Pay previous debt/loan. Pay monthly bills (water, electric, etc.) Pay house rent. Don't know. Refused to answer. Others_____

5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
5.1	What are your household's source or sources of income at present? (You may answer more than one.)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 99	Farming crops Farming livestock/fishing Sari-sari store/food retailing Non-food retailing (e.g., RTW, textile) Paid work (including wages and pay for services/labor) Donor assistance (e.g., from an aid agency, a religious institution) 4Ps Remittance Others _____
5.2	Do you have savings?	1 0	Yes No If "No," proceed to 5.3
5.2.1	How do you save money?	1 2 3 4 99	Alkansiya/Piggy Bank Bank Cooperative Community Savings Group (like Paluwagan) Others _____
5.3	Did anyone in your household receive skills training in the past 6 months?	1 0 55 66	Yes No Don't know. Refused to answer
5.4	Did anyone in your household receive business development training (including financial literacy) in the past 6 months?	1 0	Yes No

		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
6. PERCEIVED SELF-RELIANCE			
6.1	I have the right skills to find a job.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
6.2	There are sufficient job opportunities in my community.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
6.3	If I were to lose my job or livelihood tomorrow, I feel confident that I would find another job within a month.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
6.4	If I were to lose my job or livelihood tomorrow, I feel confident that I would start a new livelihood within a month.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.

		66	Refused to answer
6.5	The income I earn from my job/livelihood is sufficient to cover the basic needs of my family.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
6.6	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, I have enough assets that I can sell to cover the basic needs of my family.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
6.7	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, I have enough savings to cover the basic needs of my family.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
6.8	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, I can easily borrow money from relatives and/or friends to cover the basic needs of my family.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
6.9	In times when our income is not enough for the basic needs of my family, the remittances	1	Strongly disagree.

	we receive are enough to cover the basic needs of my family.	2 3 4 55 66	Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
6.10	I can easily access skills training opportunities in my <i>barangay</i> .	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
7. PERCEIVED LEVEL OF POLARIZATION			
7.1	In the <i>barangay</i> where you are currently living in, are you are considered a:	1 2	Internally Displaced Person (IDP)? Host Community Member (HCM)?
7.2	Most people in the neighborhood are willing to help if you ask.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
7.3	Most people in the neighborhood can be trusted.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer

7.4	Most people in the neighborhood are honest.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer.
7.5	It is naïve to trust people.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer.
7.6	I feel that I belong to my immediate community/neighborhood.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
7.7	Differences often exist between people living in the same neighborhood.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer.
7.8	Different ethnic tribes tend to divide the people in our neighborhood.	1 2	Strongly disagree. Disagree

		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
7.9	Religious differences tend to divide people in my neighborhood.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer.
I would like to ask you about the trust you have in different groups of people. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with the following statements:			
7.10	I trust the CSG officials.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
7.11	I trust my fellow CSG members.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer.
7.12	I trust the local elected officials in the <i>barangay</i> I am currently living in.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree

		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer.
7.13	I trust the traditional/religious leaders in the <i>barangay</i> I am currently living in.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer.
7.14	I trust the non-government organizations.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
7.15	I trust the police.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer.
7.16	I trust the military.	1	Strongly disagree.
		2	Disagree
		3	Agree
		4	Strongly agree.
		55	Don't know.

		66	Refused to answer
7.17	I am willing to work with IDP/HCMs to implement projects.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Strongly disagree. Disagree Agree Strongly agree. Don't know. Refused to answer
8. PERCEIVED PUBLIC REPRESENTATION			
8.1	I am consulted and involved in the implementation of projects in my community (e.g., for water system, security)	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer.
8.2	Ordinary people or ordinary members participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer
8.3	Youth participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer

8.4	Women participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer
8.5	People from my own ethnic group participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer
8.6	People who share my religious views participate when important decisions are made in the community or CSG.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer
8.7	I attended a community or CSG meeting.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Never Sometimes Often Very Often Don't know. Refused to answer
8.8	I talked personally to the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1 2	Never Sometimes

		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.9	I talked to/called the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.10	I wrote a letter to the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't knowz.
		66	Refused to answer
8.11	I voted during the election of CSG officers.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.12	I talked personally to the CSG leader/BLGU Official about a problem concerning our community.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often

		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.13	I participated in the implementation of community or CSG projects or activities.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.14	I am involved in approaching government and non-government organizations to make use of resources for projects to improve our community (e.g., for water system, security).	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.15	I am an active member of civic/community/religious organization(s) like CSG, Farmers' Association, Trade Union, Mosque/Church/religious group, youth group and others.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer
8.16	I participate in training to develop ways to solve community problems, find work or better job, run a business, or write an application for a loan or business grant.	1	Never
		2	Sometimes
		3	Often
		4	Very Often
		55	Don't know.
		66	Refused to answer

ENDLINE SURVEY TOOL
(TAGALOG VERSION)

Date of Interview: _____ Auto set

Time starts : _____ Auto set.

Name of Coordinator/Enumerator: Drop down list of names of coordinators/enumerators.

Type of Interview: Drop down:
1 – Phone
2 – In-person

I. LOCATION			
1.1	Province		Drop down
1.2	Municipality		Drop down filter by province
1.3	Barangay		Drop down filter by municipality
1.4	Participant's Name		Drop down list. Others, please specify _____
1.5	Type of Respondent		1 – IA (Intervention A) 2 – IB (Intervention B) 3 – CA (Comparison A) 4 – CB (Comparison B)

INFORMED CONSENT

Ang survey na ito ay bahagi ng MRP Performance Assessment. Ang layunin ng survey ay upang maunawaan ang epekto ng proyekto mula noong nagsimula ito noong 2017. Ang iyong mga sagot ay makakatulong sa pagpapabuti ng mga proyekto para sa mga IDP at HCM sa hinaharap.

Kung ayaw mong lumahok, puwede niyo pong ipalam upang hindi namin itutuloy ang survey. Kapag nakapagsimula ka na at ayaw mong nang magpatuloy, maaari kang ring huminto anumang oras. At kung ikaw ay hihinto, hindi po maapektuhan ang iyong paglahok sa proyekto ng MRP.

Kung may tanong na hindi malinaw, ipalam niyo lang po at ipapaliwanag ko sa iyo hanggang ito ay maging malinaw para sayo. Hindi po namin ipapalam sa mga taong walang kinalaman sa MRP ang iyong mga sagot.

Handa ka bang lumahok sa survey na ito?

Oo Hindi (If Hindi, proceed #10 – Reason for not consenting.)

2. RESPONDENT'S PROFILE			
2.1	Sex	1	Female
		2	Male
2.2	Ilang taon kana ngayon?	1	Specify age in years _____
2.3	Ano ang iyong estado ngayon? Ikaw ba'y may asawa, hiwalay, biyudo/biyuda o single?	1	Married
		2	Separated
		3	Widow/Widower
		4	Single/Unmarried
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
2.4	Ano ang iyong relihiyon?	0	None
		1	Christian (including Catholic, Protestant, Evangelical Christian, Seventh Day Adventist, Jehovah's

			Witnesses, Iglesia ni Kristo and other Christian Denominations)
		2	Islam
		3	Buddhist
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
2.5	Anong pinaka mataas mong naabot sa pag-aaral?	0	Hindi nakapag-aral
		1	Elementary level
		2	Elementary graduate
		3	High school level
		4	High school graduate
		5	College level
		6	College graduate
		7	Vocational graduate
		8	Master's degree/Doctor's degree level
		9	Master's degree/Doctor's degree graduate
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
2.7	Nagtatrabaho ka ba ngayon para kumita?	1	Yes (If Yes, proceed to 2.7.1-2.7.3; but skip 2.8)
		0	No (If No, proceed to 2.8)
2.7.1	Ano ang uri ng iyong trabaho sa kasalukuyan? Permanente, hindi permanente, pansamantala?	1	Permanente
		2	Hindi permanente
		3	Part-time
		4	Self-employed
2.7.2	Anong klase ang trabaho mo ngayon?	1	Pagsasaka (gulay, prutas, etc)
		2	Pagsasaka (hayop, pangingsida, etc)
		3	Sari-sari store/Pagtitinda ng pagkain, ulam etc.
		4	Pagtitinda ng mga gamit (e.g., RTW, textile)

		5	Pribadong kompanya
		6	Gobyerno
		7	NGO, POs
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
2.7.3	Gaano ka na katagal sa trabaho o kabuhayan mo ngayon?		Specify: ____ years ____ months ____ days
2.8	Bakit wala kang trabaho ngayon?	1	Walang mahanap na trabaho sa aming lugar
		2	Hindi ako kuwalipikado
		3	Hindi natatanggap kahit nag-aaplay
		4	Meron akong kapansanan o karamdaman
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
2.9	Miyembro k aba ng isang grupo, asosasyon, o organisasyon sa kasalukuyan?	1	Yes (If yes, proceed to 2.9.1)
		0	No (If no, proceed to 3.1)
		66	Refused to answer
2.9.1	Anu-ano ang mga grupo na ito? (Puwede higit l ang sagot)	1	Community Solidarity Group
		2	Farmers' Association
		3	Women's Association
		4	Trade Union
		5	Mosque/Church/Religious Group
		6	Youth Group
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
3. HOUSEHOLD PROFILE			
3.1	Sino ba ang nangunguna sa mga desisyon na ginagawa ng inyong pamilya?	1	Tatay
		2	Nanay

		3	Pareho – Tatay at Nanay
		4	Uncle
		5	Aunt
		6	Lolo at Lola
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
3.2	Ilang miyembro sa inyong tahanan ang 0-29 taong gulang?		Specify the number: _____
3.3	Ilan naman ang 30 taong gulang o mas matanda pa?		Specify the number: _____
3.4	Ilang taon na kayo dito sa bahay niyo ngayon?		Specify the number of years: _____
3.5	Sino ang nagmamay-ari ng bahay na tinitirhan niyo ngayon?	1	Kami ang may-ari. (Proceed to 4.2.1)
		2	Inuupahan namin ang bahay/kuwarto. (Proceed to 4.1).
		3	Kami ang tagapag-alaga.
		4	Tinitirhan naming ng libre.
		5	Isa kami sa may-ari.
		6	Nakitira kami kasama ng may-ari.
		7	Ibinigay ng libre ng NGO, government, at iba pa
		99	Others, please specify: _____
4. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES AND DEBT			
4.1	Magkano ang upa/renta niyo sa bahay bawat buwan?		Specify the amount. PhP _____
4.2.1	Noong nakalipas an buwan, ano ang pangunahing ginastusan ng iyong pamilya?	1	Pagkain
		2	Non-food items (clothing, hygiene kits, etc)

		3	Gamot o bayad sa hospital
		4	Bayad sa loan
		5	Pag-aaral ng mga anak
		6	Monthly bills (ex. Electricity, water)
		7	Pagpaa-ayos ng bahay
		8	Upa/renta ng bahay
		99	Others
4.2.2	Noong nakalipas an buwan, ano ang pangalawang ginastusan ng iyong pamilya?		Drop down options: 1 Pagkain 2 Non-food items (clothing, hygiene kits, etc) 3 Gamot o bayad sa hospital 4 Bayad sa loan 5 Pag-aaral ng mga anak 6 Monthly bills (ex. Electricity, water) 7 Pagpapa-ayos ng bahay 8 Upa/renta ng bahay 99 Others
4.2.3	Noong nakalipas an buwan, ano ang pangatlong ginastusan ng iyong pamilya?		Drop down options: 1 Pagkain 2 Non-food items (clothing, hygiene kits, etc) 3 Gamot o bayad sa hospital 4 Bayad sa loan 5 Pag-aaral ng mga anak 6 Monthly bills (ex. Electricity, water) 7 Pagpapa-ayos ng bahay 8 Upa/renta ng bahay

		99	Others
4.3	Magkano naman ang nagastos niyo sa _____? (Pangunahing ginastusan)		Write actual amount: _____
4.4	Magkano naman ang nagastos niyo sa _____? (Pangalawang ginastusan)		Write actual amount: _____
4.5	Magkano naman ang nagastos niyo sa _____? (Pangatlong ginastusan)		Write actual amount: _____
4.6	Meron ka ba o kahit sinong miyembro ng inyong tahanan ang may utang o loan sa ngayon?	1 0 55 66	Yes No (If no, proceed to 5.1) Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
4.7	Kung Meron, saan galling ang utang o loan? (Puwede kang sumagot ng higit sa 1.)	1 2 3 4 5 55 66 99	Kaibigan o kapit-bahay Kamag-anak Tagapagpahiram ng pera Banko/lending (mga pormal na institusyon) Traders Hindi alam Hindi sumagot Others _____ (please specify)
4.8	Ano naman ang rason kung bakit kayo umutang o nag-loan? (Puwedeng higit 1 ang sagot)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Pambili ng pagkain Pambili ng gamot o pambayad sa ospital Pambayad ng gastos sa pag-aaral Puhunan sa Negosyo Pambayad ng loan/utang Pambayad ng monthly bills (water, electric, etc.) Pambayad ng upa/renta ng bahay

		55	Di alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
5.1	Ano ang mga pinagkakakitaan ng mga miyembro ng inyong pamilya sa kasalukuyan? (Puwedeng higit I ang sagot)	1	Farming crops
		2	Farming livestock/fishing
		3	Sari-sari store/food retailing
		4	Non-food retailing (e.g., RTW, textile)
		5	Paid work (including wages and pay for services/labor)
		6	Donor assistance (e.g., from an aid agency, a religious institution)
			4Ps
		7	Remittance
		8	Others _____ (please specify)
99			
5.2	May ipon ka na ba ngayon?	1	Yes
		0	No (If “No,” proceed to 5.3)
5.2.1	Paano kayo nag-iipon	1	Alkansiya
		2	Banko
		3	Kooperatiba
		4	Community Savings Group (ex. Paluwagan)
		99	Others _____ (please specify)
5.3	Meron bang miyembro ng inyong tahanan ang sumali ng skills training na ginawa ng ECOWEB/MARADECA/MRP?	1	Yes
		0	No
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot

5.4	Meron bang miyembro ng inyong tahanan ang sumali ng business development o financial literacy training na ginawa ng ECOWEB/MARADECA/MRP?	1 0 55 66	Yes No Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6. PERCEIVED SELF-RELIANCE			
6.1	Meron akong sapat na Kakayahan o kasanayan upang makahanap ng trabaho.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.2	May sapat na oportunidad para maka pagtrabaho dito sa aming lugar.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.3	Kung mawalan ako ng trabaho bukas, ako'y naniniwala na makakahanap ako ng trabaho sa loob ng isangbuwan.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.4	Kung mawalan ako ng kabuhayan bukas, ako'y	1 2	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon

	naniniwala namakakapagsimula ulit sa loob ng isang buwan.	3 4 55 66	Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.5	Ang aking kita mula sa trabaho o pangkabuhayan ay sapat para matugonan ang pangangailangan ng aking pamilya.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.6	Meron akong mga ari-arian na puwedeng maibenta para sa pangangailangan ng pamilya kung kulang ang aking kita.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.7	Kung kukulangin ang aking kitameron akong sapat na ipon para sa pangangailangan ng pamilya.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
6.8	Madali akong makakahiram Ng pera sa aking mga kamag- Anak at kaibigan para sa aming pangangailangan kung kulang	1 2 3 4	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon

	ang aking kita.	55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
6.9	Kung kulang ang aking kita, sapat naman ang pera galing sa mga kamag- anak sa labas ng bansa para sa aming pangangailangan.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
6.10	Madali lang akong nakaka hanap ng mga skills training (ex. TESDA) dito sa aming barangay.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7. PERCEIVED LEVEL OF POLARIZATION			
7.1	Karamihan sa mga tao dito sa aming komunidad ay handang tumulong kung iyong papaki-usapan.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7.2	Karamihan sa mga tao dito sa amin ay mapagkakatiwalaan.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam

		66	Hindi sumagot
7.3	Karamihan sa mga tao dito sa amin ay honest o tapat.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.4	Hindi dapat basta-basta magtitiwala sa ibang tao.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.5	Pakiramdam ko ako'y bahagi o kabilang dito sa aming komunidad o kapitbahayan.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.6	Madalas umiiral ang pagkakaibang mga taong naninirahan sa isang kapitbahayan.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.7	Ang pagkakaiba ng tribu	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon

	ng mga tao sa aming lugar ay nagiging rason ng pagkakahiwalay.	2 3 4 55 66	Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.8	Ang pagkakaiba ng relihiyon ng mga tao sa aming lugar ay nagiging rason ng pagkakahiwalay.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
PERCEIVED LEVEL OF TRUST			
7.9	Nagtitiwala ako sa mga opisyal ng mga grupo at organisasyon (katulad ng CSG) dito sa aming lugar.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.10	Nagtitiwala ako sa mga kasamahan ko sa grupo at organisasyon (katulad ng CSG) dito sa aming lugar.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon Sumasang-ayon Lubos na sumasang-ayon Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
7.11	Nagtitiwala ako sa mga opisyal ng <i>barangay</i> kung saan	1 2	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon Hindi sumasang-ayon

	ako nakatira ngayon.	3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7.12	Nagtitiwala ako sa mga lider ng relihiyon sa barangay kung saan ako nakatira ngayon.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7.13	Nagtitiwala ako sa mga non-governmental organizations o NGOs.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7.14	Nagtitiwala ako sa pulis.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7.15	Nagtitiwala ako sa military/sundalo.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon

		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
7.16	Handa akong tumulong sa mga IDPs at HCMs para maisagawa ang mga proyekto.	1	Lubos na hindi sumasang-ayon
		2	Hindi sumasang-ayon
		3	Sumasang-ayon
		4	Lubos na sumasang-ayon
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8. PERCEIVED PUBLIC REPRESENTATION			
8.1	Ako ay kinonsulta at sinama para maisagawa ang mga proyekto para sa komunidad (ex.water system, security)	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8.2	Ang mga karaniwang tao at miyembro ng mga organisasyon sa aming lugar ay nakikilahok sa mga desisyon ngkomunidad o ng CSG.	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8.3	Ang mga kabataan sa aming lugar ay nakikilahok sa mga desisyong ginagawa sa komunidad o CSG.	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam

		66	Hindi sumagot
8.4	Ang mga kababaihan sa aming lugar ay nakikilahok sa mga desisyong ginagawa sa komunidad o ng grupo kung saan miyembro (ex. CSG)	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadalas Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.5	Ang aking mga katribu ay nakikilaahok sa mga desisyong ginagawa sa komunidad o ng grupo kung saan miyembro (ex. CSG).	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadalas Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.6	Ang mga kapareha ko ng relihiyon ay nakikilaahok sa mga desisyong ginagawa sa komunidad o ng grupo kung saan miyembro sila (ex. CSG).	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadalas Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.7	Sumasali ako sa mga meetings sa komunidad o ng grupo kung saan ako miyembro (ex. CSG).	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadalas Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.8	Kina-usap ko ng personal	1	Hindi kailanman

	ang CSG lider namin o ang BLGU tungkol sa isang problema sa aming komunidad.	2 3 4 55 66	Minsan Madalas Napakadala Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.9	Tumatawag ako sa lider ng aming grupo, asosasyon o BLGU tungkol sa problema sa aming komunidad.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadala Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.10	Sumusulat ako sa lider ng aming grupo, asosasyon o BLGU tungkol sa problema sa aming komunidad.	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadala Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.11	Bumuto ako noong eleksyon ng opisyales sa aming grupo o asosasyon (ex. CSG).	1 2 3 4 55 66	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas Napakadala Hindi alam Hindi sumagot
8.12	Bumuto ako noong nag-eleksyon sa barangay dito sa aming lugarngayon.	1 2 3	Hindi kailanman Minsan Madalas

		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8.13	Nakikilahok ako sa pagsasagawa ng mga proyekto at Gawain ng grupo o asosasyon kung saan ako miyembro (ex. CSG).	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8.14	Nakikilahok ako para himukin ang gobyerno at ibang organisasyon na maglaan ng pondo para sa mga proyekto sa aming komunidad (ex. water system, security).	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8.15	Ako ay aktibong miyembro ng mga asosasyon dito sa aming lugar. (ex. CSG, Women's, Youth)	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam
		66	Hindi sumagot
8.16	Sumasali ako sa mga trainings na ginagawa dito sa amin. (ex. Skills, grants/loans, mgt.)	1	Hindi kailanman
		2	Minsan
		3	Madalas
		4	Napakadalas
		55	Hindi alam

		66	Hindi sumagot
9. DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
9.1	Ikaw ba naging IDP dahil sa Marawi seige?	1 0	Yes No (Proceed to Time End)
9.2	Ano ang iyong hinahangad o ng iyong pamilya sa mga darating na buwan o taon?	1 2	Ako/kami ay makabalik na sa Marawi. (If 1, proceed to 9.3 to 9.5) Ako/kami ay mananatili na dito sa lugar kung saan kami ngayon.(If 2, proceed to 9.6 to 9.7)
9.3	Kung balak mong bumalik sa Marawi, ano ang iyong balak gawin doon?	1 2 3	Doon na manirahan, maghanapbuhay o magtrabaho Doon lang magtrabaho o maghanapbuhay pero hindi doon manirahan Doon lang maninirahan pero hindi doon magtrabaho o maghanapbuhay
9.4	Ano ang dahilan ng iyong pagdesisyon?	1 2 3 4 5	Pangmatagalang kaligtasan at seguridad Mayroong kabuhayan at trabaho Nandoon ang aming ari-arian tulad ng bahay, lupa at iba pa Ito ang tahanan ng aming angkan/lahi na aming kinagisnan. Pagsasama-sama ng pamilya at mga malalapit na kaibigan. Mas malayang makikilahok sa mga gawain sa komunidad Others _____ (specify)
9.5	Gaano ka katiyak na ang iyong plano/opsyon ay tama?	1 2	Napaka sigurado Medyo sigurado

		3	Hindi sigurado
		4	Hinding-hindi sigurado
		66	Hindi ko alam
9.6	Ano ang iyong plano kung hindi ka babalik sa Marawi?	1	Wala pa akong malinaw na pagpipilian.
		2	Mananatili ako sa host community para sa aming permanenteng paninirahan at para sa trabaho (trabaho/negosyo/kabuhayan)
		3	Pupunta ako sa mga kalapit na munisipyo/lungsod dito sa Mindanao.
		4	Pupunta ako sa ibang lugar na nasa Visayas o Luzon.
		5	Pupunta ako sa ibang bansa.
9.7	Gaano ka katiyak na ang iyong plano/opsyon ay tama?	1	Napaka sigurado
		2	Medyo sigurado
		3	Hindi sigurado
		4	Hinding-hindi sigurado
		66	Hindi ko alam
9.8	Bakit hindi ka pa nakapagdesisyon?	1	Wala pa akong sapat na impormasyon tungkol sa mangyayari sa akin at sa aking pamilya sa hinaharap. Mayroon akong impormasyon ngunit kailangan ko pa ring malaman ang tungkol dito sa iba.
		2	Hindi ko alam
		3	
9.9	Reason for not consenting	1	Hindi naka tanggap ng MRP support
		2	Nakatanggap pero hindi kuntento
		3	Walang panahon para sa interview

		4v	Others (Please specify) _____
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Annex 8

FGD AND KII TOOLS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 8

FGD and KII Tools

Tool A: HCM, IDP, Youth, Farmers, and Women Leaders

KII with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How did you become a beneficiary of MRP?
2. What intervention(s) did you receive from MRP?
3. What is its status at present?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. When you compare your economic condition before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your economic condition that MRP has contributed to? (Note: contextualize based on intervention received)
 - i. Probe: How did the livelihood grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your community?
2. When you look at the relationship between HCMs and IDPs in your community before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in the social cohesion in your community that MRP has contributed to?
 - i. What types of conflicts arose and how did you resolve them?
 - ii. How did the livelihood and social cohesion grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your community?
3. When you compare your participation in community affairs and activities before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your participation in community affairs and activities that MRP has contributed to?

- i. Note to facilitator: Expand to cover both civic and business activities.
- 4. When you compare your ability to meet your personal and family needs in a sustainable manner before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your ability to meet the needs of your family in a sustainable manner that MRP has contributed to?
- 5. What changes, positive/negative or intended/unintended, happened as a result of the grant or training that you received from MRP?
- 6. What do you think are the factors that contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives you set at the start?
 - a. What are your views about the manner the assistance was given?
 - i. Note to facilitator: Related to DNH

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

- 1. How appropriate is the MRP intervention that you received in addressing your needs:
 - a. Right after the Marawi siege happened?
 - b. In the last 3 years?
 - c. At present?
- 2. What is your plan in the near future:
 - a. Will you go back to Marawi?
 - b. Will stay in the community where you are now?
 - c. Will you go to a different place?
- 3. Has MRP contributed to your decision about the future?
 - a. If yes, can you elaborate how MRP has influenced your decision?
 - b. If no, can you elaborate why?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

- 1. With the exit of MRP, how can your organization protect and sustain the gains you achieved over the years?
 - a. Probe: What factors do you think will help sustain the intervention that you received?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the:
 - a. Economic condition of IDPs/HCMs?
 - b. Relationship between IDPs/HCMs?
4. If the MRP were implemented again, what would be done to improve it?

TOOL B. CSG Federation

KII with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How did you become a beneficiary of MRP?
2. What intervention(s) did you receive from MRP?
3. What is its status at present?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. When you compare the economic condition of the members of your sector before they became beneficiaries of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in their economic condition that MRP has contributed to?
 - i. Probe: How did the livelihood grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your sector?
 - c. Note: Contextualize based on intervention received
2. When you look at the relationship between HCMs and IDPs in your sector before they became beneficiaries of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in the social cohesion in your sector that MRP has contributed?
 - i. Probe: What types of conflicts arose and how did you resolve them?
 - ii. Probe: How did the livelihood and social cohesion grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your sector?
3. When you compare the participation in community affairs and activities of the members of your sector before they became beneficiaries of MRP and at present:

- a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in their participation in community affairs and activities that MRP has contributed to? (Note to facilitator: Expand to cover both civic and business activities)
 - c. As a federation what is your priority advocacy agenda?
 - d. In what special bodies have you been representing?
 - e. What have been the results in your public representations so far?
4. What are your observations regarding the ability of IDPs/HCMs in your sector to meet their personal and family needs in a sustainable manner?

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

1. Based on your personal knowledge, what do you think are the plans of the members in your sector:
 - a. Will they go back to Marawi?
 - b. Will stay in the community where they are now?
 - c. Will they go a different place?
2. Has MRP contributed to their decision about the future?
 - a. If yes, can you elaborate how MRP has influenced their decision?
 - b. If no, can you elaborate why?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. With the exit of MRP, how can your sector protect and sustain the gains you achieved over the years?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the:
 - a. Economic condition of IDPs/HCMs?
 - b. Relationship between IDPs/HCMs?
4. If the MRP were implemented again, what would be done to improve it?

TOOL C: Dissolved Community Solidarity Groups

KII with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How did you become a beneficiary of MRP?
2. What intervention(s) did you receive from MRP?
3. What is its status at present?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. How has the dissolution of your CSG affected the economic condition among the HCMs and IDPs in your community?
2. How has the dissolution of your CSG affected the relationship between the HCMs and IDPs in your community?
3. How has the dissolution of your CSG affected the participation of the HCMs and IDPs in the affairs and activities in your community?
4. How has the dissolution of your CSG affected the ability of the HCMs and IDPs to meet their personal and family needs in a sustainable manner?

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

1. What is your plan in the near future:
 - a. Will you go back to Marawi?
 - b. Will stay in the community where you are now?
 - c. Will you go a different place?

2. Has MRP contributed to your decision about the future?
 - a. If yes, can you elaborate how MRP has influenced your decision?
 - b. If not, can you elaborate why?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
 - a. What are the key factors that resulted in your dissolution?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the:
 - a. Economic condition of IDPs/HCMs?
4. Relationship between IDPs/HCMs?
5. If the MRP were implemented again, what would be done to improve it?

TOOL D - Business Recovery Grantees

KII with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How did you become a beneficiary of MRP?
2. What intervention(s) did you receive from MRP?
3. What is its status at present?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. When you compare your economic condition before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your economic condition that MRP has contributed to? (Note: contextualize based on intervention received)
 - i. Probe: How did the livelihood grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your community?
2. When you compare your ability to meet your personal and family needs in a sustainable manner before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - c. Can you say that it has improved? Why?
 - d. What do you think is the most significant change in your ability to meet the needs of your family in a sustainable manner that MRP has contributed?

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

1. What is your plan in the near future:
 - a. Will you go back to Marawi?
 - b. Will stay in the community where you are now?
 - c. Will you go to a different place?
2. Has MRP contributed to your decision about the future?
 - a. If yes, can you elaborate how MRP has influenced your decision?
 - b. If no, can you elaborate why?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. With the exit of MRP, how can your sector protect and sustain the gains you achieved over the years?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the economic condition of SMEs?
4. If the MRP were implemented again, what would be done to improve it?

TOOL F : Workforce Development Completers

KII with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How did you become a beneficiary of MRP?
2. What intervention(s) did you receive from MRP?
3. What is its status at present?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. When you compare your economic condition before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your economic condition that MRP has contributed to?
 - i. Probe: Did your training help to improve your employment or earning opportunities?
2. When you look at the relationship between HCMs and IDPs in your community before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in the social cohesion in your community that MRP has contributed to?
3. When you compare your participation in community affairs and activities before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?

- b. What do you think is the most significant change in your participation in community affairs and activities that MRP has contributed to?
4. When you compare your ability to meet your personal and family needs in a sustainable manner before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your ability to meet the needs of your family in a sustainable manner that MRP has contributed to?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. With the exit of MRP, how can your sector protect and sustain the gains you achieved over the years?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the economic condition of SMEs?
4. If the MRP were implemented again, what would be done to improve it?

TOOL G : LGU Chief Executives and BLGU Officials

Kll with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. In what ways have you been involved in MRP?
2. What was your role in the project?
3. What has been the contribution of the municipality or barangay in the implementation of the project?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. What are your observations regarding the economic condition among the IDPs/HCMs because of the MRP?
2. What are your observations regarding the relationships between the IDPs/HCMs because of the MRP?
3. What are your observations regarding the participation of the IDPs/HCMs in community affairs and activities because of the MRP?
4. What are your observations regarding the ability of IDPs/HCMs to meet their personal and family needs in a sustainable manner?

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

1. What can you say about the relevance of the MRP to existing government priorities in responding to the Marawi crisis?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. What has been done by MRP so far to ensure that the interventions received by the IDPs and HCMs in your area would be sustained?
2. With the exit of MRP, how can the LGU help protect and sustain the gains that the IDPs/HCMs achieved over the years?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation in your area?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the:
 - a. Economic condition of IDPs/HCMs?
 - b. Relationship between IDPs/HCMs?

TOOL H : Community Solidarity Groups

FGD with	_____	Location	_____
Time Start	_____	Time End	_____
Date	_____	Venue	_____
Facilitator	_____	Asst. Facilitator	_____

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How did you become a beneficiary of MRP?
2. What intervention(s) did you receive?
3. What is its status at present?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. When you compare your economic condition before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your economic condition that MRP has contributed to? (Note: contextualize based on intervention received)
 - i. Probe: How did the livelihood grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your community?
2. When you look at the relationship between HCMs and IDPs in your community before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in the social cohesion in your community that MRP has contributed to?
 - i. What types of conflicts arose and how did you resolve them?
 - ii. How did the livelihood and social cohesion grants strengthen the bonds between HCMs and IDPs in your community?

3. When you compare your participation in community affairs and activities before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your participation in community affairs and activities that MRP has contributed to?
 - i. Note to facilitator: Expand to cover both civic and business activities.
4. When you compare your ability to meet your personal and family needs in a sustainable manner before you became a beneficiary of MRP and at present:
 - a. What has improved? Why?
 - b. What do you think is the most significant change in your ability to meet the needs of your family in a sustainable manner that MRP has contributed to?
5. What changes, positive/negative or intended/unintended, happened because of the grant or training that you received from MRP?
6. What do you think are the factors that contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives you set at the start?
 - a. What are your views about the manner the assistance was given?
 - i. Note to facilitator: Related to DNH

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

1. What were/are your most essential needs that MRP addressed:
 - a. Right after the Marawi siege happened?
 - b. In the last 3 years?
 - c. At present?
2. How appropriate is the MRP intervention that you received in addressing your needs:
 - d. Right after the Marawi siege happened?
 - e. In the last 3 years?
 - f. At present?
3. What is your plan in the near future:
 - a. Will you go back to Marawi?
 - b. Will stay in the community where you are now?
 - c. Will you go to a different place?
4. Has MRP contributed to your decision about the future?
 - a. If yes, can you elaborate how MRP has influenced your decision?
 - b. If no, can you elaborate why?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. What has been done by MRP so far to ensure that the interventions that you receive would be sustained?
 - a. Note to facilitator: Consider value chain approach, federation of CSGs, representation in special bodies, generation of LGU commitments.
2. What have you done to sustain the MRP interventions you received?
3. With the exit of MRP, how can your organization protect and sustain the gains you achieved over the years?
 - a. Probe: What factors do you think will help sustain the intervention that you received?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
 - a. How did you resolve the challenges?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. What other suggestions could you share to improve the:
 - a. Economic condition of IDPs/HCMs?
4. Relationship between IDPs/HCMs?
5. If the MRP were implemented again, what would be done to improve it?

TOOL I: PLAN International

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

1. How do you feel about being part of the MRP Project?
2. When you look at the overall project results, what are the key results that you are most proud of?

QUESTIONS ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. Based on your observations, what are the manifestations of change in the lives of MRP beneficiaries in the following areas that you can attribute to the project?
 - a. Economic condition
 - b. Relationship between IDPs and HCMs
 - c. Public participation
 - d. Self-reliance

* Note to facilitator: Relate responses to the indicator definitions.
2. What have been your strategies to ensure that the interventions to improve the economic conditions (IR1) and interventions to improve the social cohesion (IR2) of beneficiaries are closely linked and are mutually reinforcing as suggested in MRP's TOC?
 - a. How intentional were you in ensuring that the interventions under IR1 and IR2 reinforce each other?
 - b. To what extent have you implemented your planned strategies to ensure adherence to the results of the co-creation process?
 - c. What have been the deviations and why?
3. Looking at your project strategy, what have been the essential features or elements that made significant contributions in achieving the project outcomes?
 - a. What do you think are the facilitating or hindering factors that contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of the outcomes you set at the start?
 - b. How has the funding dynamics or the colors of money influenced the achievement of project outcomes?
 - c. There are notable peaks and downturns in the delivery BRGs and CMGs across the project life based on the databases you shared. What do you think are significant factors that influence this phenomenon?

- d. There has been noted staff turnover over the life of the project. How has this influenced the achievement of the project outcomes?
4. What have been the feedbacks of the implementing partners in relation to how satisfied they are in the delivery of the project?
 - a. How did you address the feedback? Note: Relate discussion to the issue of delay.
 - b. What systems that you implemented helped? What systems did not?
 - c. Probe: Documentation of monthly meetings with IPs
 5. What unintended outcomes has the project generated?
 - a. What do you think are the reasons that triggered these outcomes?

QUESTIONS ON RELEVANCE

1. Based on your involvement in the project, how was it ensured that the interventions were relevant to the evolving needs and contexts of the beneficiaries?
 - a. There are noted grants given to a group of CSGs. What were the bases for the management decisions in providing grants to a single CSG or a group of CSGs?
 - b. Have you observed intervention-needs mismatch? How was it addressed?
2. How do you construe adaptive management? How was this exercised in the implementation of the project?
 - a. During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, what strategies were employed to ensure that MRP addressed the essential needs of the beneficiaries?
3. In what ways do you think has MRP influenced the durable solutions decisions of the IDPs?
 - a. The Durable Solution Study that Plan conducted suggests that the settle preference of MRP beneficiaries is different from those in the control group. Local integration is higher among the control group (77%) than the MRP beneficiaries (70%). Return to Marawi is higher for the MRP beneficiaries (30%) than the control group (22%). With these results, in what ways has MRP influenced the durable solution preference of the IDPs who are MRP beneficiaries?

QUESTIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. What has been done by MRP so far to ensure that the interventions the beneficiaries received would be sustained?
2. With the exit of MRP in the project areas, how do you think the gains of the project can be sustained?
 - a. What factors do you consider are essential to sustain the interventions and gains of the project?
3. There are notable sustainability measures that are being implemented. What were the considerations in implementing the sustainability interventions?

LESSONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. What were the key challenges that you experienced in MRP project implementation?
 - a. How did you resolve the challenges?
2. What key lessons have you learned as part of the MRP project?
3. If the MRP project were implemented again, what would be done differently to improve it?

TOOL J: USAID

1. How has the co-design process contributed to the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the project?
2. Were MRP's development interventions relevant and adaptive to Mindanao 's complex and changing external environment, especially in the project areas?
3. Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance, such as increasing business and livelihood opportunities, strengthening social cohesion, and increasing participation such as in civic and economic activities among IDPs and HCMs?
4. Did MRP establish mechanisms to promote sustainable improved economic conditions and strengthen the social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs?

Annex 9

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 9

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

1. Rationale and Purpose of the Evaluation

The Marawi Response Project (MRP) is part of USAID's development assistance that supports the reintegration of IDPs by addressing the early recovery needs of displaced individuals, and, more importantly, by addressing the long-term rehabilitation need of affected communities and the local governments in and around Marawi.

Currently, we are evaluating the project. The purpose of the evaluation is to evaluate MRP's performance in accomplishing its target outcomes. We will also examine its relevance, effectiveness and sustainability.

2. Participant Involvement

You are selected because you are considered a valuable stakeholder of the project. For this reason, the team hopes that you could spend time to share to your perceptions, thoughts and views regarding the MRP. In particular, you will be involved by sharing your answers to the focus group discussion (FGD)/key informant interview (KII) questions. You will participate in the FGD/KII for about 1 hour to 1½ hours.

3. Potential Risks, Discomforts, Discontinuance

There are no risks associated to your participation. However, if you feel uncomfortable in answering some questions, you could decide not to answer them or decide not to continue with your participation. You can decide to do this without any consequence or penalty.

4. Potential Benefits

If you will participate, the information that you will share will help the team come up with valuable insights regarding the project. These insights could help the USAID improve the way it facilitates projects to help communities such as those that are in your area.

5. Confidentiality

All efforts will be made to ensure that your identity will be anonymous during the evaluation. The information that you will share during the FGD/KII will be treated confidential. This will be done by

coding your responses. No name or other identifying information will be used when discussing or reporting data.

6. Cost, Compensation, Reimbursement

There is no cost for you to participate in this endeavor. Moreover, you will not be compensated for your participation. In case, you will spend an amount for your fare to go to a certain venue, you will be refunded the amount that you spent.

7. Voluntary Participation and Authorization

Your decision to participate in this study is completely voluntary. If you decide to not participate in this study, it will not affect the services, or benefits of the project to which you are entitled.

Consent

Considering all the information given above, **I voluntarily agree to participate in this evaluation:**

- Yes
- No

By affixing my signature below, **I further authorize the use of my responses, and the video and audio recordings of the FGD/KII for purposes of learning, and/or presentation.**

Name of Participant (print): _____

Signature of Participant: _____

Date: _____

Annex 10

ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTED TO MRP'S ADAPTABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 10

ACTIVITIES THAT CONTRIBUTED TO MRP'S ADAPTABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS

Activity	Year	Participants	Sample outputs
Pause and reflect session	2019	ECOWEB, Maradeca	Refinement of the emerging impact and intermediate results of MRP
Pause and reflect session	2019	Ecoweb, Maradeca	Identification of key challenges related to the grants process; Grants team decided to establish common grant categories to help expedite grants review and processing
Assessment of Out-of-School Youth (OSY) in BARMM	2020	BARMM Youth	Youth's perceptions on workforce opportunities and knowledge of existing civil society organization's activities for OSYs; Data were used for programming, policy making and collaboration for youth development and empowerment; A sample collaboration was with the Hyundai Dream Center that trained youth scholars on automotive tech and servicing, customer communication, and work preparedness
Orientation on new data collection system (From Souktel to Kobo)	2020	Ecoweb, Maradeca	New data collection and storage system since after the bankruptcy of Souktel
Pause and reflect session	2021	USAID, MRP senior managers, staff	Identify challenges encountered; Validated learnings and successes to inform Year 4 implementation
Conflict assessment study	2021	Ecoweb, Maradeca, Graduate students from Johns Hopkins University	Recommendation that social cohesion activities to limit any further cleavages identified among different ethnic, religious, and socioeconomic groups

Activity	Year	Participants	Sample outputs
Rapid organizational capacity assessment (ROCA)	2021	193 CSGs	Classification of the organizational capacities of CSGs as effective, functional and formative considering the areas of leadership and governance, program and project management, resource mobilization, finance and administration, external relations, collaboration and influencing.
Policy Formulation and Advocacy Planning Learning Sessions	2022	118 CSGs	Finalization of CSGs' organizational vision, values, mission, and advocacy agenda; Sample policy instruments, such as resolutions and policy advocacy plans
MLGU consultation meetings on project sustainability	2021-2022	LGUs of Marantao, Baloi, Iligan City, Butig, Balindong, Pantao Ragat, Madalum, Tubaran, Pantar, Lumba Bayabao, Ditsaan Ragain, Poona Bayabao, Buadiposo Buntong, Tugaya	Agreements with LGUs to sustain the project outcomes

Annex 11

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND GRANT APPLICATION CYCLE

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

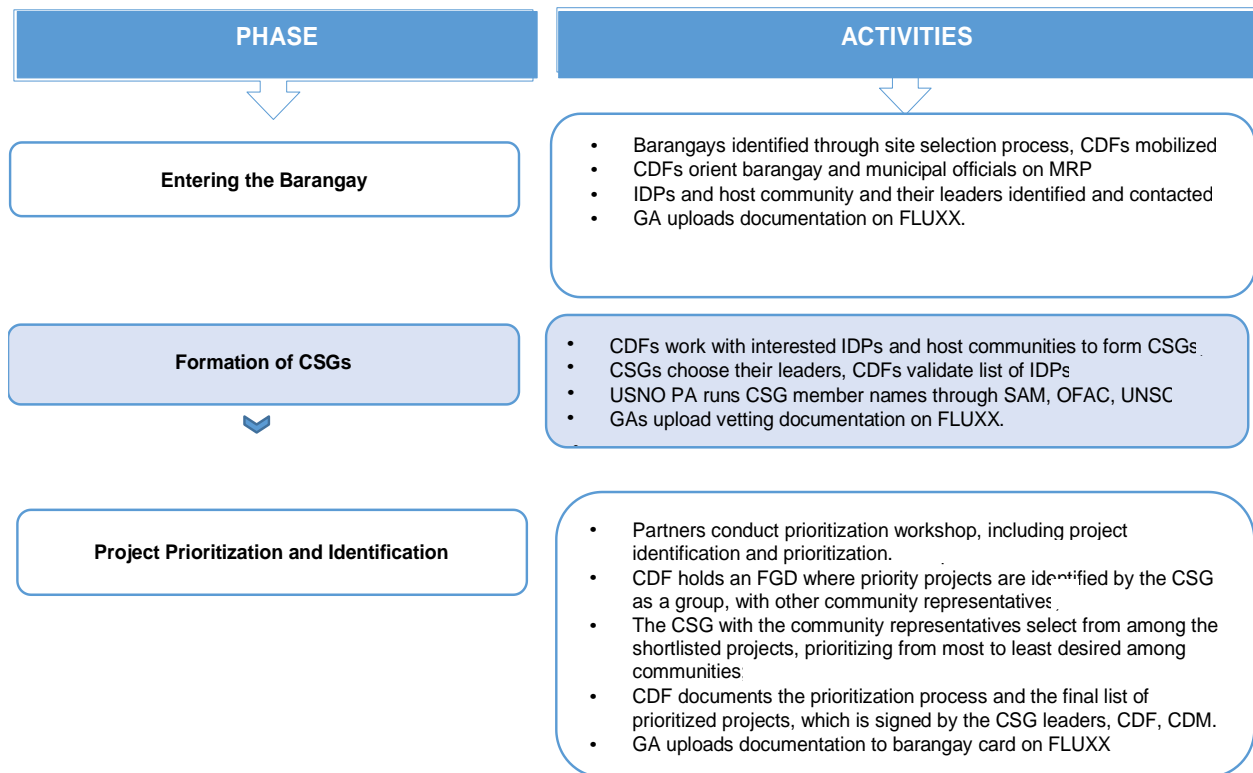
Annex II

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND GRANT APPLICATION CYCLE⁶⁶

Community Grant Development Flowcharts

Initial Community Entry Phases

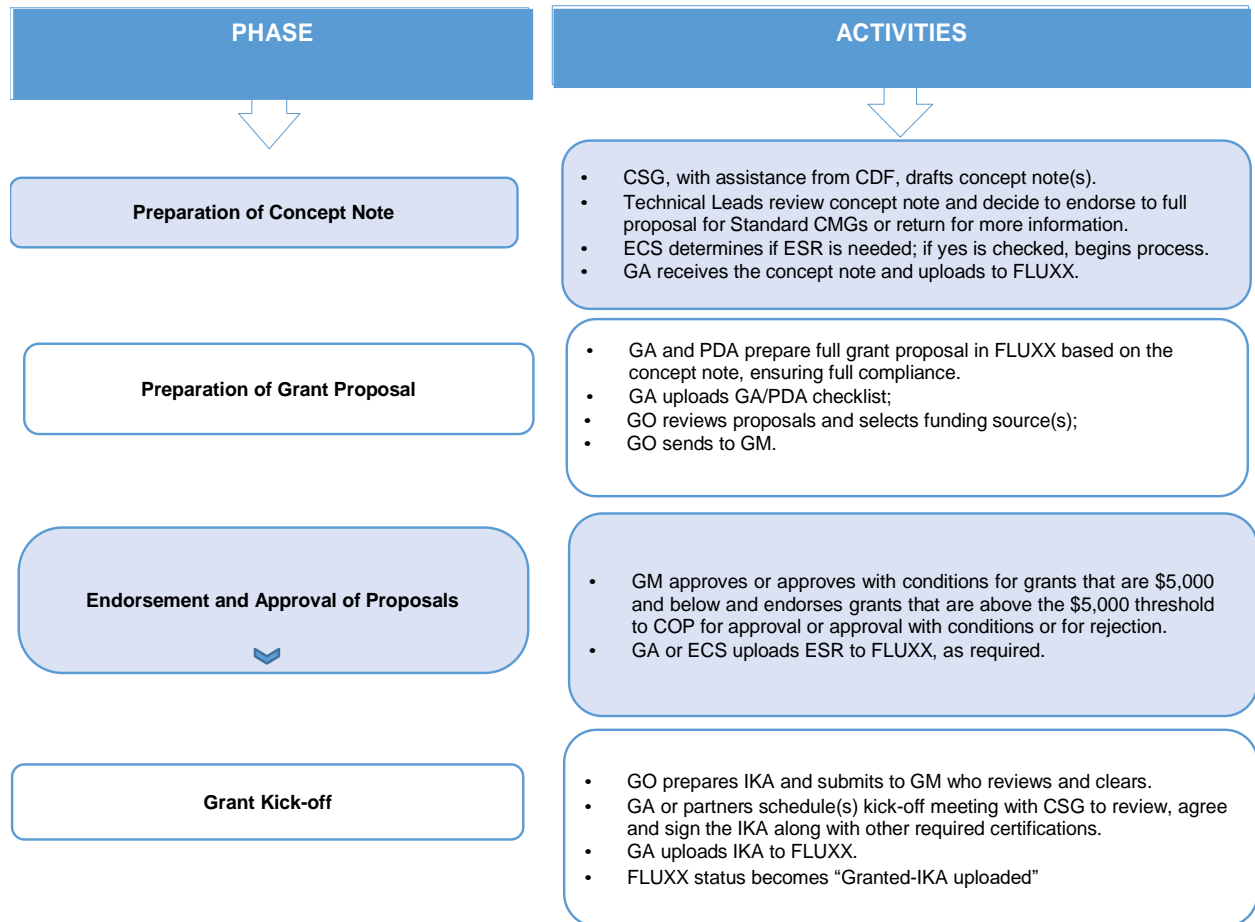
Below is the initial community entry process for both Quick Response and Standard CMGs:



⁶⁶ As stipulated in MRP Grants Manual

Standard CMG Micro-grants grant development process

The figure below graphically represents the grant development process for Standard CMGs after the initial community entry phases. Beginning at the CN stage, the GA will send out a weekly internal grant update so all MRP team members are on the same page about the status of each grant. Additionally, the USNO Program Associate will randomly spot check grants on FLUXX throughout the grant cycle to ensure all required documentation is uploaded.



Annex 12

COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY MRP

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 12

COLLABORATIVE ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY MRP

Agency Involved	Nature of Collaboration	Year
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) Minister for Social Services	The Minister for Social Services allowed MRP to mobilize its Lanao del Sur municipal social welfare officers to assist IDPs in their respective jurisdictions.	2019
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)	TFBM and DTI furnished MRP with the official list of businesses located in the MAA prior to the siege. The information greatly facilitated the processing of BRG proposals.	2019
Technical Education and Skills Development Agency (TESDA)	TESDA provided MRP with list of recommended technical vocational institutes and assisted in providing technical training to livelihood grant recipients.	2019
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	DOLE assisted MRP during job fairs, advertising skills training, and employment programs to firms in Iligan, and helped in facilitating the approval of CSG applications for workers' associations.	2019
Provincial Government of Lanao del Sur	MRP worked with the PLGU of Lanao del Sur through its provincial agriculture office, its Technology and Livelihood Development Center (TLDC), provincial social welfare development office, and the cooperatives development office for the implementation of its programs in the province.	2019
Lanao and Regional Cluster of the Joint Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (JCPGBV) Working Group	Through the JCPGBV, MRP can highlight the project's gender integration efforts to BARMM and coordinate with other members of the working group for possible collaboration and complementation. MRP served as the Secretariat of the Lanao JCPGBV Working Group for 2019-2020.	2020
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) Lanao del Norte and ARMM offices, Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR)-	These agencies paved the way to the increase in the number of BRG referrals, as well as to the expansion of types of businesses that could be supported (including cooperatives) through BRG assistance. By collaborating with these agencies,	2020

Agency Involved	Nature of Collaboration	Year
ARMM, Provincial Agriculture and Provincial Technology & Livelihood Development Offices of Lanao del Sur	MRP expanded its roster of BRG recipients to include agricultural cooperatives, women's cooperatives (particularly those engaged in handweaving and food processing), and agri-business enterprises.	
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)-Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Assisted in the training of 150 CSG members from the remote Barangays of Poctan and Ragayan, Butig, Lanao del Sur on Basic Dressmaking, Basic Masonry, and Basic Carpentry. Under this collaboration, MRP provided the technical skills training while DTI-TFBM provided start-up toolkits.	2020
Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF), MSU-IIT-iDEYA, Department of Science and Technology, DTI, Sangguniang Kabataan Provincial Federation of Lanao del Sur	Served as resources persons during the hands-on training, mentoring and coaching of 64 youth CSG leaders that facilitated youth-led design thinking and project development in preparation for the Youth Innovate Summit.	2020
M/BLGU) representatives, and religious leaders from the municipalities of Balindong and Lumba Bayabao in LDS, and Pantar, LDN	Inclusion of municipal and barangay LGU representatives, and religious leaders in the TOT for community engagement and the CSG process in its workforce readiness interventions due to the rising demand for skills in community development facilitation.	2021
Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC)	The BYC conducted a TOT on Voter's Education and Youth Engagement to roll-out community-level voter's education and youth visioning workshops.	2021
Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Provincial Cooperative Development Office, Municipal Planning and Development Office and Municipal Business Permit and Licensing Office	These agencies served as resource persons during CSG Entrepreneurial Skills Training, Mentoring and Sustainability Planning, which led to concerned government offices commitment of support such as some free business permit applications for Year I as an incentive offered by some LGUs.	2021
Department of Interior and Local Government, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	The DILG and BARMM Commission on Elections served as resource persons during the MRP-YouthLED Voter's Education Training of Trainers.	2021

Agency Involved	Nature of Collaboration	Year
(BARMM) Commission on Elections		
Commission on Elections	The COMELEC served as resource person during Community Voter’s Education. The agency also assisted in the Youth Engagement and Special Registration, which led to the registration of 242 new voters and transferees.	2021

Annex 13

MRP PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO THE PROJECT INDICATORS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 13

MRP PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO THE PROJECT INDICATORS

Annual Targets⁶⁷

		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4
Intermediate Result 1: Economic conditions of IDPs and host communities improved.					
2	Number of displaced business owners with new or restarted businesses	No target set			
3	Percent of trained displaced/HCMs gainfully employed	-	-	20%	25%
Output 1.1: Business recovery opportunities expanded					
4	Number of displaced business owners who benefitted from business recovery micro-grants	200	400	258	28
5	Number of displaced business owners trained in enterprise management	200	320	307	400
Output 1.2: Employment opportunities expanded					
6	Percent of displaced/host community members trained in workforce readiness and life skills	No target in % set*	80%	90%	90%
Output 1.3: Livelihood opportunities expanded					
7	Number of displaced/HCMs who benefitted from livelihood micro-grants	800	1,260	2,550	3,541
Output 2.1: Social cohesion grants to host and displaced communities					
10	Number of displaced/HCMs who benefitted from social cohesion grants	110	29,457	28,792	106,659

⁶⁷ Based on MRP MERL Validation dated September 22, 2022

Output 2.2: Social cohesion trainings

11	Number of IDP/HCM trained on civic engagement	330	3,850	2,995	1,295
<i>*target set was number of completers and not percentage of training completers</i>					

MRP Performance⁶⁸

No.	INDICATORS	Baseline	Life of Project Accomplishment					
			Target	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4 Accomplishment (Oct 2021 - Mar 2022)	Y4 (Oct 2021 - Jun 2022)
1	Manageable Impact: Self-reliance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community members (HCMs) who were affected by the Marawi siege, improved.	2.63	End of Project Measurement	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Result I: Economic conditions of IDPs and host communities improved.								
2	Number of displaced business owners with new or restarted businesses	0	-	12	214	143	Reported Annually	Reported Annually
3	Percent of trained displaced/HCMs gainfully employed	0	refer to Annual Targets sheet	15%	17%	27%	Reported Annually	Reported Annually
Output I.1: Business recovery opportunities expanded								
4	Number of displaced business owners who benefitted from business recovery micro-grants	0	refer to Annual Targets sheet	12	308	326	28	28

⁶⁸ Based on MRP MERL Validation dated September 22, 2022

5	Number of displaced business owners trained in enterprise management	0	refer to Annual Targets sheet	226	265	611	234	414
Output 1.2: Employment opportunities expanded								
6	Percent of displaced/host community members trained in workforce readiness and life skills	0	refer to Annual Targets sheet	99%	97%	99%	99%	99%
Output 1.3: Livelihood opportunities expanded								
7	Number of displaced/HCMs who benefited from livelihood micro-grants	0	refer to Annual Targets sheet	28	1,230	4,636	2,456	3,676
Intermediate Result 2: Social cohesion of IDPs and HCMs strengthened								
8	Level of polarization towards the other identity group	3.01	End of Project Measurement	-	-	-	-	-
9	Level of self-perceived public representation	2.85	End of Project Measurement	-	-	-	-	-
Output 2.1: Social cohesion grants to host and displaced communities								
10	Number of displaced/HCMs who benefited from social cohesion grants	0	refer to Annual Targets sheet	0	31,074	34,307	14,752	37,659
Output 2.2: Social cohesion trainings								
11	Number of IDP/HCM trained on civic engagement	0	refer to Annual	335	3,085	3,798	1,409	1,604

			Targets sheet					
<p>Notes:</p> <p><i>Indicator 2: Custom Indicator, no yearly/life of project target; funding dependent</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3: Custom Indicator; no targets in Y1 & Y2, succeeding targets were based on the previous year's performance</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 6: Indicator was revised in Y2 onwards from "number of trained" to "percent trained"</i></p>								

Annex 14

COORDINATION, PARTNERSHIP, AND COLLABORATION ACTIVITIES OF MRP

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

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COORDINATION, PARTNERSHIP, AND COLLABORATION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY MRP

Organization	Contribution to MRP
2019	
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)	Furnished MRP with the official list of businesses located in the MAA prior to the siege through DTI. The information greatly facilitated the processing of BRG proposals.
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	Allowed MRP to mobilize its Lanao del Sur municipal social welfare officers to assist IDPs in their respective jurisdictions through the Minister for Social Services
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Provided management training to CSG members, information to avoid duplication of assistance to IDPs; Facilitated the processing of Business Name applications; Provided training in enterprise management to CSG members who are awaiting receipt of their approved grants.
Technical Education and Skills Development Agency (TESDA)	Provided MRP with a list of recommended technical vocational institutes.
Department of Labor and Employment (DoLE)	Assisted with job fairs, advertising skills training, and employment programs to firms in Iligan; Facilitated the approval of CSG applications for workers' associations
Provincial Government of Lanao del Sur	Helped launch MRP activities through Provincial agriculture office, Technology and Livelihood Development Center (TLDC), Provincial social welfare development office, and the Cooperatives Development Office
Municipal and Barangay LGUs	MLGUs of Butig, Marantao, Plagapo, and Kapai provided complementary resources to the CSGs in their respective areas; BLGUs assisted in organizing CSGs and implementing their projects. Provided MRP with venues for CSG meetings and data on IDPs
2020	
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)	As an active member of the TFBM Task Force, MRP participates in a quarterly coordination meeting among government line agencies and Mindanao Humanitarian implementing institutions

Organization	Contribution to MRP
	to provided progress status updates and aim to synchronize project undertakings
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	Served as link in implementation of MRP activities such as BARMM-Health on COVID-19 response in Lanao del Sur and BARMM-Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Agrarian Reform on agriculture and aqua-culture priorities in Lanao del Sur
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	Provided technical expertise for the Business Development and Enterprise Development Course
Department of Labor and Employment (DoLE)	Assisted MRP for the registration of CSGs into Workers Associations for them to obtain legal entity status and to qualify for other government programs and interventions for workers associations
Provincial Government of Lanao del Sur	Partnered in organizing cooperative Pre-membership Education Seminars for CSGs, especially those who take the livelihood and enterprise development track through the Provincial Cooperative Development Offices and the Cooperative Development Authority
Municipal and Barangay LGUs	LCEs assisted in coordinating the delivery, distribution and deployment of assistance needed for the containment of the pandemic; barangay officials offered to provide washing facilities with soap for their constituents that are participating in MRP trainings
2021	
Task Force Bangon Marawi (TFBM)	Shared resources relating to information on recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation, including initiatives to assist displaced communities of Marawi City
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	Shared resources on Workforce Preparations, Voter's Education, COVID-19 and Gender-related initiatives
Bangsamoro Electoral Office (BEO)	Served as resource persons on the Training of Trainers (TOT) on Voter's Education and Youth Engagement Workshops in Lanao del Sur and in the community roll-out of voter's education; Facilitated the registration of IDPs in their new locations
Bangsamoro Youth Commission (BYC)	Served as resource persons on the TOT on Voter's Education and Youth Engagement Workshops in Lanao del Sur and in the

Organization	Contribution to MRP
	community roll-out of voter's education and youth engagement workshops
Ministry of Trade, Investment and Tourism (MTIT)	Served as resource persons and mentors of the MRP organized Enterprise Development Training and Mentorship program for the CSGs; Supported business registration of CSGs in Lanao del Sur
Department of Trade and Industry	Assisted in implementing the BEDC; Supported business registration of CSGs in Lanao del Norte
Technical Education and Skills Development Agency	Assisted in implementing the Community-Based Technical Skills Trainings including monitoring of TVIs' compliance with health protocols and blended learning strategy amid COVID-19 pandemic
Inter-Agency Task Force on COVID-19 (Lanao del Sur)	Strengthened partnership and collaboration with Lanao del Sur IATF and regular attendance at IATF meetings with other municipal mayors, heads of offices and hospital administrators.
Provincial Government of Lanao del Sur	Engaged in conversations regarding MRP partnerships and endeavors and continued support to MRP-relevant programs
Iligan City Local Government	Provided periodic updates on city-wide COVID-19 Executive Orders and guidelines; Provided barangay clearances for MRP domestic travelers
Iligan City Health Office	Provided technical support for COVID-19 Management and Prevention on workplace scenarios for the Program Management Office
Local Government Units (Provincial, City, Municipality, Barangay)	Assisted in planning and implementation of sustainability plan encompassing MRP goals in terms of strengthening CSGs on democratic participation including addressing gender equality and addressing gender-based violence; development of livelihood clusters and industries for maximum local economic development
Barangay Governments	Shared resources and guidance in monitoring of community-based activities
Equal Access International (EAI)	Partnered with MRP for capacity development on community peace building, project design thinking for innovative solutions, project implementation and management, developing media and advocacy campaigns targeting the youth leaders in MRP communities

Organization	Contribution to MRP
Asia Foundation United/Voices for Peace Network	Assisted in facilitating Voter’s Education Trainers Training and Youth Engagement for the roll out of orientation activities in line with MRP’s civic engagement initiative to help IDPs understand how to exercise their rights of suffrage
KOICA	Explored possible collaboration in Year 4; Discussed possible locations and target beneficiaries of and the kinds of assistance provided in identified thematic overlaps (livelihood support, psychosocial support services, gender and youth), and identifying initial activities that can be done to jumpstart the collaboration
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Explored possible collaboration and complementation of initiatives to assist the IDPs and communities affected by the Marawi Siege on WASH (provision/repair of MRP community improvements for water facilities), trainings on protection monitoring as part of the ongoing capacity building of duty bearers of the Referral Pathways system)

Annex 15

LIST OF SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS FROM VARIOUS LGUS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

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LIST OF SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS FROM VARIOUS LGUs

LGU	Commitment
2021	
Iligan City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To pursue its collaboration in establishing demonstration farms for horticulture and aquaculture for the IDP and HCM beneficiaries but with the goal of also benefiting non-direct beneficiaries in the long term. • To provide potential site for market hub through its Economic Enterprise Development and Management Office (EEDMO) • To jointly work for the implementation of hands-on training and entrepreneur’s mentorship program through CLGU-EEDMO • To create a Technical Working Group representing MRP and the CLGU to meet monthly and track progress of project implementation. • To support MRP interventions to prevent Gender-Based Violence (e.g., establishment and operationalization of CP-GBV Referral Pathway and awareness raising on GBV)
Marantao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To look for possible shared production and marketing centers for CSGs (e.g., production and display center for garments and other light industries) • To help secure land to be used for the establishment of horticulture demonstration farm. (dressmaking/weaving) • To collaborate in the conduct of rapid market appraisal to guide agriculture production-related priorities. • To jointly conduct hands-on training, entrepreneur mentorship program and other civic engagement trainings activities. • To support MRP interventions to prevent Gender-Based Violence (e.g., establishment and operationalization of CP-GBV Referral Pathway and awareness raising on GBV).
Baloï	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To complement MRP in its Fish Hatchery and Horticulture Nursery projects. • To jointly conduct hands-on training, entrepreneur mentorship program and other civic engagement trainings activities (e.g., voter’s education and community peace building). • To support MRP interventions to prevent Gender-Based Violence (e.g., establishment and operationalization of CP-GBV Referral Pathway and awareness raising on GBV).
Butig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a 4-5-hectares of land with authority to use for the establishment of horticulture demonstration for a cluster of CSGs in Butig, Lanao del Sur.

LGU	Commitment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a TWG with representatives from both organizations to work on the establishment of a horticulture demonstration farm. • To jointly conduct hands-on training, entrepreneur mentorship program and other civic engagement trainings activities. • To support MRP interventions to prevent Gender-Based Violence (e.g., establishment and operationalization of CP-GBV Referral Pathway and awareness raising on GBV). • To facilitate in federating the 52 CSGs from 6 Barangays to formally become CSOs to represent in the Special Bodies
Balindong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work closely to align MRP livelihood priorities with existing MLGU industries (i.e., production and marketing of smoked fish) • To explore collaborative activities with MRP leading towards registration of qualified organizations to obtain legal entity and participate in the activities of Local Special Bodies. • To work with MRP trained youth leaders on Community Score Card to help them conduct project prioritization and development under the Bangsamoro Sagip Kabuhayan through the MSWD • To work closely for the implementation of CSG training and mentorship program for entrepreneurs.
Pantao Ragat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work closely with MRP for a potential complementation in the establishment of a market center for all CSG products (i.e., LGU to look for an existing facility that can be repaired by MRP to be used as a market hub/bagsakan center for agriculture and fishery products) • To collaborate in implementing business development and entrepreneurial training and mentorship program for MRP CSGs • To collaborate in the implementation of GBV prevention programs, including sharing with other LGUs strategies that might have prevented GBV from happening.
Madalum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assume full responsibility in sustaining all projects implemented in the municipality including municipal accreditation of qualified CSGs as per Vice Mayor Usman Sarangani on behalf of the mayor. • To work closely to access services from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform on soil analysis as part of interventions in developing horticulture. • To conduct BEP and CSG mentorship program. • To work closely with MRP in Gender Equality and GBV awareness raising campaign and in establishing a referral pathway.
Tubaran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the implementation of MRP value chain priority livelihoods in horticulture and handwoven industries, including CSG capacity building/technical skills trainings and mentorship program

LGU	Commitment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the implementation of Tangkal solid waste management (in-kind grant for segregation and training component). Separately, MLGU submits a proposal for potential cost sharing in the establishment of Residual Containment Area (RCA). • To support gender equality and GBV prevention campaign.
Pantar	<p>Pantar Mayor Tago committed LGU support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support CSGs especially in marketing their farm products. Explore the possibility of establishing product consolidation center utilizing the gymnasium. • To explore complementation of LGU aquaculture project with MRP interventions. • To establish and operationalize GBV referral pathway. • To engage in awareness raising on gender equality and GBV.
Lumba Bayabao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To issue an authority to use a municipal building/facility for CSGs' common production area and display center of products. • To explore complementation of MRP projects and existing agricultural priorities especially those that support or can be integrated with rice, corn, vegetable, abaca production, livestock and poultry. • To conduct GBV champions workshop and dialogues with religious leaders
Ditsaan Ramain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To monitor agriculture-related interventions and link with MAFAR projects and other privately owned demonstration farms. • To continue assistance in providing shared production facility for dressmaking. • To support the upskilling capacity of LGU staff on gender equality and GBV. • To conduct mentorship program for CSGs entrepreneurs
2022	
Poona Bayabao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the sustainability of MRP-implemented livelihood projects in Poona Bayabao. • To collaborate in clustering CSGs for the purpose of implementing community learning facilities to improve social cohesion between IDPs and HCMs. • To collaborate in implementing technical skills and business sustainability planning workshop for CSGs implementing various livelihood micro-grants. • To accredit qualified CSGs as CSOs. • To support MRP interventions and awareness raising on Gender Development and GBV prevention
Buadiposo Buntong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support MRP projects and existing agricultural and fishery development priorities especially those that support or can be

LGU	Commitment
	<p>integrated with the Municipality's primary crops/commodities such as rice, corn and vegetables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collaborate in strengthening community-based organizations with LGU commitment to accredit MRP supported CSGs as CSOs. • To support MRP interventions and awareness raising on GAD and GBV prevention.
Tugaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collaborate in systematizing mass production of woodwork like in the case of <i>baor</i> by outsourcing wood workers from other areas and bringing back the semi-finished <i>baors</i> for finishing touches and imbedding of the "perlas". • To collaborate on VAWC and GBV awareness raising improving mechanism for case reporting. • To provide GAD space and once identified MRP can help in the improvement of the same. • To collaborate in the trainings and technology-transfer related undertakings.

Annex 16

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex I6

Quantitative Analysis Results

I. Panel data analysis on level of perceived self-reliance

```

Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =       392
Group variable: ID2                    Number of groups =       196
R-sq:                                   Obs per group:
    within = 0.0049                      min =           2
    between = 0.0815                     avg =           2.0
    overall = 0.0469                     max =           2
                                           Wald chi2(5)    =       17.64
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)              Prob > chi2     =       0.0034

```

```

-----+-----
Self_reliance |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
    Time2 |   -.0479006   .0400337    -1.20   0.231   - .1263652   .030564
      Sex |   -.0566735   .0446585    -1.27   0.204   - .1442026   .0308556
      Age |   -.0430772   .0534987    -0.81   0.421   - .1479327   .0617784
 Identity |  -.1265892   .0489679    -2.59   0.010   - .2225645  -.0306138
 Location |  -.0726753   .0466992    -1.56   0.120   - .1642039   .0188534
   _cons |   2.728551   .0633041    43.10   0.000   2.604477   2.852624
-----+-----

sigma_u |   .1186534
sigma_e |   .39325312
      rho |   .08344047   (fraction of variance due to u_i)

```

- The table suggests that there is no significant difference in the level of perceived self-reliance of the MRP beneficiaries during the baseline and endline assessments after controlling for the effect of the sex, age, identity group and location variables. This is supported by the p-value of the Time2 variable which is higher than 0.05. With COVID-19 occurring in between the baseline and endline assessment periods, this could mean that their perception about their ability to meet the basic needs of their family did not significantly decrease even with the onset of the pandemic.

2. Cross-tabulations and chi-square tests of independence involving employment-related outcomes.

GROUP * ENGAGED IN PAID WORK/LIVELIHOOD CROSSTABULATION					
			ENGAGED		Total
			No	Yes	
GROUP	Comparison Group	Count	133	114	247
		% within GROUP	53.8%	46.2%	100.0%
	Intervention Group	Count	196	241	437
		% within GROUP	44.9%	55.1%	100.0%
Total		Count	329	355	684
		% within GROUP	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%

Chi-Square Test: Engaged in paid work/livelihood

	Value	df	p-value	Sig. (2-sided)	Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.114 ^a	1	.024		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.761	1	.029		
Likelihood Ratio	5.117	1	.024		
Fisher's Exact Test				.026	.015
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.107	1	.024		

- There is a significant difference in the proportion of those who indicated that they are engaged in paid work between the intervention and comparison group. This is supported by the p-values of the significance test statistics which are less than 0.05 (e.g. Pearson chi-square). In particular, the results suggest that the proportion of those who have paid work is significantly higher in the intervention group.

GROUP *RIGHTSKILLS_2 CROSSTABULATION

		RIGHTSKILLS_2		Total	
		Disagree/strongly disagree	Agree/strongly agree		
GROUP	Comparison Group	Count	82	163	245
		% within GROUP	33.5%	66.5%	100.0%
	Intervention Group	Count	85	344	429
		% within GROUP	19.8%	80.2%	100.0%
Total		Count	167	507	674
		% within GROUP	24.8%	75.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Test: Have the right skills to find a job

	Value	df	p-value	Sig. (2-sided)	Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.603 ^a	1	.000		
Continuity Correction ^b	14.879	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	15.244	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.579	1	.000		

- There is a significant difference in the proportion of those who indicated that they have the right skills to find a job between the intervention and comparison group. This is supported by the p-values of the significance test statistics which are less than 0.05 (e.g., Pearson chi-square). This further implies that the proportion of those who have paid work is significantly higher in the intervention group.


```

within = 0.0160                                min = 2
between = 0.0546                                avg = 2.0
overall = 0.0318                                max = 2

Wald chi2(5) = 12.69
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)                      Prob > chi2 = 0.0265

```

POL_AVE	Coef.	Std. Err.	Z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Time2	-.0610077	.0262176	2.33	0.020	-.1123932	-.0096221
Sex	.0033484	.0272052	0.12	0.902	-.0499728	.0566696
Age	.0541578	.0327432	1.65	0.098	-.0100178	.1183334
Identity	.0117803	.0295935	0.40	0.691	-.0462219	.0697826
Location	-.0687964	.0282429	-2.44	0.015	-.1241515	-.0134413
_cons	3.022025	.038732	78.02	0.000	2.946112	3.097938
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.27873687					
rho	0	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

- The results indicate that there is a significant difference in the level of perceived polarization of the MRP beneficiaries during the baseline and endline assessments. In particular, their perception that polarization exists in their community has significantly decreased during the endline after controlling for the effect of the sex, age, identity group and location variables.

4. Panel data analysis on level of trust

```

Random-effects GLS regression                    Number of obs = 392
Group variable: ID2                             Number of groups = 196

R-sq:                                           Obs per group:
within = 0.0200                                min = 2

```

```

between = 0.1158                                avg =          2.0
overall = 0.0662                                max =          2

Wald chi2(5) =          27.36
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)                      Prob > chi2 =          0.0000

```

Trust	Coef.	Std. Err.	Z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Time2	.0576639	.037088	1.55	0.046	-.0150272	.130355
Sex	-.0156487	.0384851	-0.41	0.684	-.091078	.0597806
Age	.0531769	.0463193	1.15	0.251	-.0376072	.1439611
Identity	.0364346	.0418636	0.87	0.384	-.0456166	.1184858
Location	-.19056	.039953	-4.77	0.000	-.2688664	-.1122535
_cons	3.226377	.0547912	58.88	0.000	3.118988	3.333766
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	.38062641					
rho	0 (fraction of variance due to u_i)					

- There is a significant difference in the level of perceived level of trust of the MRP beneficiaries during the baseline and endline assessments. The regression coefficient for Time2 suggests that their overall perception of trust has significantly increased during the endline after controlling for the effect of the sex, age, identity group and location variables.

5. Independent samples t-test on level of trust between comparison and intervention groups

Independent Samples T-Test: Level of trust

	t	df	p	Cohen's d
Trust	-6.047	682	< .001	0.481

Note. Student's t-test.

- The table suggests that the level of trust between the intervention and comparison group is significantly different. In particular, the level of trust of MRP beneficiaries is significantly higher than those who did not receive MRP interventions.

6. Panel data analysis on level of public participation

```

Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =           390
Group variable: ID2                     Number of groups =           196

R-sq:                                     Obs per group:
    within = 0.0005                         min =           1
    between = 0.0167                        avg =           2.0
    overall = 0.0085                        max =           2

                                           Wald chi2(5)    =           3.30
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)                Prob > chi2     =           0.6535

```

```

-----+-----
Representa~n |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
    Time2 |   .0032876   .0534898   -0.06   0.951   - .1081257   .1015504
      Sex |  -.0364973   .0555051   -0.66   0.511   - .1452854   .0722907
      Age |   .0053941   .0670318    0.08   0.936   - .1259858   .1367741
Identity |  -.0158245    .06042   -0.26   0.793   - .1342455   .1025965
Location |  -.0829701   .0575709   -1.44   0.150   - .1958069   .0298667
   _cons |   2.758363   .0794098   34.74   0.000    2.602723   2.914003
-----+-----
sigma_u |           0

```

sigma_e | .52663126

rho | 0 (fraction of variance due to u_i)

-
- The results indicate that there is no significant difference in the level of perceived public participation of the MRP beneficiaries during the baseline and endline assessments after controlling for the effect of the sex, age, identity group and location variables. While their perception has shown an increase, the magnitude of the increase is not statistically significant.

7. Independent samples t-test on level of public participation between comparison and intervention groups

Independent Samples T-Test: Level of Public Participation

	t	df	P	Cohen's d
Public Participation	-13.982	682	< .001	1.113

Note. Student's t-test.

- The comparative analysis results indicate that the level of perceived public participation between the intervention and comparison group is significantly different. In particular, the perceived level of public participation of MRP beneficiaries is significantly higher than those who did not receive MRP interventions.

Annex 17

FGD AND KII TRANSCRIPTS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 17

FGD and KII Transcripts

RELEVANCE-RELATED EXCERPTS

“For me, the grant that MRP provided to us was appropriate because it also suited our ability as women. In particular, the sewing machine that they gave us helped women in our area to earn income.” (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Ragain)

“The in-kind grant from MRP was really a big help to my pharmacy business. It was also timely for the sanitary needs of my customers during time of the COVID-19.” (KII, BRG Grantee, Marawi City)

“MRP has helped a lot in providing programs for the IDPs and HCMs. They did a great job in addressing the needs of the beneficiaries. They worked with us closely in the implementation of the programs.” (KII, Buadiposo Buntong, LGU MPDC)

“MRP asked people about their needs. The women expressed they needed support for dressmaking to earn income. During the graduation ceremony, I saw the products of women beneficiaries. The women worked hard and committed to support their families. I talked to the beneficiaries; they are the ones who give feedbacks with regards to the improvement that happened. We really appreciate what happened in the MRP, because the community is really the target, the other programs because they already have the design, let’s just say that these are the programs this is what to do, unlike the MRP community to choose. The beauty of MRP is that not only the IDPs from Marawi were targeted, but also the host communities. They made sure that the host community and IDPs can work together. I think this approach is important – that they both benefit from the projects. Because the other IDPs who were able to evacuate here have already settled here, we are not telling them to evacuate because they are already a member of the community.” (KII, MLGU, Bubong)

“They [Plan International] did a lot of consultations at the outset such as what program is best, who are the intended beneficiaries, and how to go about it. What’s good with MRP is that from the start we already talked. In fact, during the early stages, they always give me updates. Until now, we consider Plan International as a significant partner especially on the business and livelihood.” (KII, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

“MRP is in between a sunseting and a new country strategy. But in both instances, support for communities affected by violent conflict particularly in Mindanao is included in the MRP results framework.” (KII, USAID)

“The co-creation process brought together various stakeholders with multi-disciplinary expertise and experience. Most importantly, ECOWEB and MARADECA who are our implementing partners were part of the process. Their experience in implementing development programs in the area were captured in the process.” (KII, Plan International)

“MRP was the first co-created activity of the mission. I found the exercise useful in terms of understanding the interventions that Plan International set out to do to address the problem set for MRP. On the other side, the expectations of USAID as a partner of Plan International and their cooperative agreement. So, it was a very useful exercise to really define the scope of work of MRP. There, we were able to define that MRP will have two pathways of support, and that would be economic recovery and social cohesion. The integration of those two objectives streams were discussed during the formation process.” (KII, USAID)

“The concept of community solidarity groups was already identified from the get-go, even at the co-creation stage. We already know that one of the mechanisms are supporting IDPs and we’re host communities in Lanao that we will work with community solidarity groups. We will organize IDPs and host communities together and become the recipient unit for receiving micro grants.” (KII, USAID)

“In the last two years of MRP, we ramped up social cohesion, COVID response, and GBV. GBV funds came very timely because of COVID, and we saw an uptick in GBV. The pandemic restrictions affected the GBV rates negatively. So, GBV increased. It was very timely for us because we convinced the local government partners that one of the harmful consequences of COVID in our secondary issues is, other than the health risks are rise in GBV. So, it came very timely for us. We have been opportunistic, Plan International and us.” (KII, USAID)

“Last year and this year, we received special funds for combating Gender-Based Violence. In 2020, soon after the pandemic erupted, I made the case a proposal for funding for COVID response. We saw that, especially during the first half of 2020, municipalities hosting larger numbers of IDP families have higher rates of COVID-19. So, we made a case for 1.2 million COVID-19 response funds. That is another color of money adaptation.” (KII, USAID)

“For this assistance, adaptive management was very essential. For example, we recognize the color of money available. If the money comes from the stream of conflict mitigation, we develop assistance

along that stream. It influences target setting. But, year on year it's demonstrable that the targets are met." (KII, Plan International)

"From the start of the pandemic, MRP actively coordinated with the Inter Agency Task Forces (IATF) of the different LGUs. Specific attention was accorded to participation in the Lanao del Sur (LDS) IATF as it covered the majority of MRP project areas. MRP was invited and participated in a few the LDS IATF meetings." (KII, Plan International)

"I always say to the people that infrastructure assistance from the government will end. You [IDPs and HCMs] are provided with livelihood assistance so you will not depend on government support. It fits the context because the Maranao's are business oriented." (KII, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

"The first convergence of DTI with MRP, as the undertaking was economic, was on the area of legitimization of the business – registration, business name, input/lectures from DTI onwards to securing business permits." (KII, DTI, Lanao del Norte)

"I like MRP's approach of CSG organizing. They included both IDPs and the members of the host communities. I believe that such organization is appropriate for socio-economic intervention." (KII, DTI, Lanao del Norte)

EFFECTIVENESS-RELATED EXCERPTS

"At one point during the pandemic, the sales from the face masks were our main income. Our income kept our lives going during that very challenging time." (KII, CSG Member, Barangay. Cabili, Iligan City)

"If we compare our situation before and now, now is better. For example, my two sons who stopped school for two years are now back to school because of the income we have from the handicrafts that we make." (KII, Business Recovery Grant Recipient, Marawi City)

"At first, we were given livelihood, which included sewing machines, and there were fabrics. Those fabrics were used for us to make mokna (veil), and malong. We sold our produce, bought again fabrics to increase our income. It takes a long time to roll over. But we had five cycles. On one rolling, I get P2,000 plus." (KII, HCM Leader, Ditsaan Raman)

“MRP’s assistance really helped my business. I was able to buy “bongo” (delivery truck) and a mini truck. As a result, I was able to send my children to school and meet my family needs.” (KII, BRG Recipient, Lumba Bayabao)

“The members of our CSG have a chance to benefit from the projects we received from MRP. And they received trainings that helped them earn a living.” (KII, HCM leader, Women CSG, Buadiposo Buntong)

“MRP has helped us through the provisions of sewing machines and trainings. The income we derived from our products augmented our families’ daily needs, especially for the school expenses of our children.” (FGD, Women CSG Members, Marantao)

“The hijab we made from the fabric earned us Php19,950.00. So far, our profit has reached Php40,000.00. All members received their share. We are now on our fifth cycle. My life before MRP came was difficult. It’s hard, sir because all we do is hope and depend on my husband, a motor driver. We rent it, that’s our only source of income. So poor. When MRP came, somehow, somehow, I can say that we got a source to earn because, sir, our arrangement there, the member who sews and produces, they are given income. Personally, if I didn’t join MRP, maybe I was just at home and didn’t have a job. It’s really a bit difficult, you know, the motor driving of my husband, you can’t always earn a lot, especially now that there are so many motors, a lot of competition. When MRP came, it was already there, if personally, it really helped me a lot.” (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Ramin)

“It’s different sir, because when we didn’t get a bakery, we didn’t have much income, then when we got a bakery, it helped us a bit, because we met our needs a bit, and our children’s school fees. During special events like graduation a lot of people order from us. We are sharing this profit. At first, we were able to divide P500 per member. We have increased our capacity to buy food for our family.” (KII, CSG, Baloi)

“MRP helped a lot. Because the fulltime housewives really have no job and no sewing machine. They didn’t just earn economically, but it also helped every household with small children, they just sewed their own children’s clothes. Those that can be sold in stores, was sold. Before MRP, only my husband had a source of income. It was hard. With the livelihood support I got from MRP; I am earning Php 300.00-500.00. I used it for medicine and food. This seems not that much, but it has helped a lot.” (FGD, CSG, Buadiposo Buntong)

“I have observed that apart from the economic and financial benefit, the social interaction among us has also improved. Because without the MRP, the people here would not meet since there’s no reason for them to do so. The interaction with other people has been intensified because of the project activities.” (KII, HCM leader/Women CSG, Buadiposo Buntong)

“MRP has helped a lot so far. Because weaving first and foremost, it doesn’t happen all the time, for example 8 hours, so the body can’t do that. So, I asked for looms and sewing machines. When the sales of hand weaving were weak, that’s when we focused on sewing because we also know how to sew clothes and curtains. So, instead of relaying the income from hand weaving we still have income because of sewing. The impact of the intervention is not on me but on my community because I’m just helping them. Somehow, I have a little salary but my focus is really to help my community. At first it was difficult because there were no materials, no equipment. Now it’s easy because aside from the grants I received from MRP, I also have friends from other organizations that help our coop.” (KII, BRG Recipient, Marawi City)

“During the first two years, you could probably measure the impact of the project not directly on the economic development right away but on the appreciation and acceptance of the community that the assistance for them is anchored on their expressive. Definitely, in the earlier part there are a few who have assistance and may not have been able to nurture it. But they realize that the assistance for them is not time. They appreciated that the help given to them is something that they can benefit in the long term and with other members of the community not only personally. Later, in terms of economic benefit we have observed improvements. For example, when we visited a household at first there was no electric fan. When we revisited the same household, they have already purchased one.” (KII, Plan International)

“One manifestation of economic improvement is when we visit them during beneficial monitoring, they have improved their livelihood grant and they have improved their houses. For example, they have added a certain section in their house. We have also seen they have purchased additional furniture and appliances. There are instances that I visited far flung areas. I observed house improvements. Given the distance from hardware, it would be difficult to bring construction materials to their areas. So, we observed they have disposable income that they have probably incurred from the benefit they have from the livelihood grants they received from the project. Also, there is always inventory in their small sari-sari stores. Since we do the monitoring every six months, we have observed those changes over time.” (KII, Plan International)

“One of the changes I can say is that I have established a close relationship with other people I am not close to because we meet here two days a week because we need to sew. It’s much better now that I’m involved in MRP because I seem to enjoy it a bit because I always have someone with me. When I didn’t join the MRP, I was just at home. Now that I have joined MRP, I can sew and sell bed sheets. The things I don’t know, I can learn from my colleagues.” (KII, HCM Leader, Ditsaan Ragain)

“I think they used to be at home, now they have something to work on. Those women helped the children’s education. If before only their husbands were the earners, they were dependent on their husbands, but now they have helped too. In Ragayan, we used to give only what we could see, but now they have bought their own sewing machine equipment faster. Their Madrasa was renovated from Plan International. Because they had another project in social cohesion, that is a group because

their social cohesion is making money, so they are helping the children in the Madrasa.” (FGD, Maradeca)

“They [MRP] did a good job, and I was one of them because all the people here, the ones you interviewed before, are the only ones who know how to sew. Before, only a few here knew how to sew. I observed many are interested in sewing because we were taught how to do it during the training. Somehow the women would make money. And I’m happy too. They bought fabrics, made bedsheets, and sold them to earn an income. Something has changed in them now, especially the IDPs, then they didn’t seem to have anything, I’m not saying they don’t have anything to eat, but now they are interested in the project, it seems that their life has improved a bit.” (KII, Barangay Captain, Ditsaan Ragain)

“I can say that economic condition of the beneficiaries improved, because before when they were in Marawi, they had a small business, but now, they have doubled. Their stores have grown more, unlike when they were in Marawi which was small. They have income there in Marawi but their income didn’t go down when they were here. So, I can say that there is also an improvement.” (KII, MPDC, Buadiposo Buntong)

“Economic improvement is on meeting the expenses of the family. Their livelihood helped with the daily expenses for their children. For example, grocery shopping daily. Also, before they say problems. But now they’re going with a smile. No more crying. That’s in their reaction compared before and now, maybe that’s also manifestations that they seem to have recovered at the same time their economy has changed.” (FGD, Maradeca)

“We have no issues with the IDPs here because they are our relatives. Some of them have old houses here.” (FGD, Women CSG Member, Buadiposo Buntong)

“We accept IDPs because they are Muslims, and Maranaos. They are IDPs now but we experienced their situation in the past.” (KII, Barangay Captain, Ditsaan Ragain)

“Based on our experience, we don’t have conflicts between HCMs and IDPs. They work together in our community. Our mayor didn’t leave for the whole 3 years and they go to the IDPs, we are all with them, and we really go with the mayor, sometimes the LGU sleeps here, because we really look at the IDPs. There is really no discrimination here by saying that you are just IDPs, no. Because life has become more comfortable here for IDPs, so we have more IDPs. But now there are only a few more than 300 families left, because the others returned to Marawi City, and the others went everywhere. But at that time, we were shocked, because even the other municipalities went here, not because we were saying that we were from Buadiposo Buntong, they were joking with us, when

they said Buadipuso Buntong was loving, and our service was heartfelt program.” (KII, LGU MPDC, Buadiposo Buntong)

“Before MRP, we didn’t pay much attention with each other, especially since I just evacuated here, I don’t know them, I’m ashamed to talk to them, my house is just at the end there, I really don’t have any friends. I just go here when I want to buy in the store. I really don’t know anyone. Then, when MRP started, there were meetings, and we became close. Now, we help and support one another. One of them, sir, is what I’m telling you when something happens, and someone dies? We go there and help that way, and when there is a wedding, everyone is invited. Then there are seminars here, and everyone will be informed.” (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Ragain)

“In the beginning those IDPs expected that only they would be helped. They really thought that the HCMs would not be helped. But when they found out that the HCMs were with them, it was okay with them. Even the barangay chairman became friends with the IDP and the host. Overall, I think the relationship between IDPs and HCMs is tight because the process is facilitated for both.” (FGD, Maradeca)

“The CSGs have made requests from the municipal LGUs. They start to coordinate directly with them. Compared to before, they handle this now on their own. The relationship between LGUs and CSGs is open. This paves the way for greater LGU support.” (FGD, Maradeca)

“When there are activities, for example when the projects are received, the chairwoman and the barangay councilors are there as witnesses. The relationship is close because the whole barangay is planning, talking as a group.” (KII Buadiposo Buntong, HCM leader, CSG women)

“Before MRP, only my husband had a source of income. It was hard. With the livelihood support I got from MRP; I am earning Php 300.00-500.00. I used it for medicine and food. This seems not that much, but it has helped a lot.” (FGD, Women CSG Member, Buadiposo Buntong)

“The beauty of MRP is that not only the IDPs from Marawi were targeted, but also the host communities. They made sure that the host community and IDPs can work together. I think this approach is important – that they both benefit from the projects.” (KII, Municipal Administrator, Bubong)

“After being displaced, we never thought we would have the opportunity to be part of a community again, let alone vote for our chosen candidates in any election.” (Youth leader, Lumbatan)

“Yes, there is a change in the participation of IDPs and HCMs in the barangay. Like what I said before, they will be fine. Before, they didn’t know, but now they seem to know, no matter what they participate. The women you interviewed are recognized as women’s association in the barangay. Apart from their sewing, the women participate in the affairs of the barangay.” (KII, Barangay Captain, Ditsaan Ramin)

“The IDPs and HCMs are even more eager to participate because they know that they are already part of the community and they are being targeted of a certain project, so they are more intrigued, “let’s listen” when the LGU or the barangays have programs and projects they are really attending. They [MRP] made sure that the host community and IDPs can work together. IDPs who evacuated here have already settled in our place, and they are already members of the community.” (KII, MLGU, Bubong)

“We have more participation now in community affairs Sir. Most members of our CSG are women only the president and secretary are not. Also, our relationship with the host community members is okay Sir, because our neighbors here are kind, they accept us.” (KII, CSG, Baloi)

“We are helping the youth and women federations in their accreditation in the municipality. They already have by-laws and policies which are the requirements for accreditation. They can become members of our local special bodies. The women can be registered as cooperative and the youth can be accredited by National Youth Commission. This is important for their representation.” (KII, MLGU, Bubong)

“Yes, I have observed that they have increased their capacity to be self-reliant because they already have newly acquired skills, and then, the others already have skills, they say they sew at home but it’s even more enhanced, they are now accepting even uniforms, they sew. That I appreciate Maradeca the way they do, I believed in the saying that, if you give a man a fish, you feed him a day, but if you teach him how to fish you could feed him for lifetime. So good, they have acquired the skills, and they have the tools to do whatever their skills are.” (KII, MLGU, Bubong)

“We still have a plan to go back to Marawi because we have a place there. My parents’ house was in my name, and then there was still a place.” (KII, IDP leader/farmer, Balindong)

“I think that is one reason [inclusion of HCMs] why some IDPs feel comfortable in the local community and they have an on-going livelihood. But they will eventually return to Marawi because they are from the place.” (KII, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

“There are instances where the sharing of resources to IDPs became an issue. With MRP, the host communities are included. I think that is one reason why some IDPs feel comfortable in the local community and they have an on-going livelihood.” (KII, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

“When we ask them, they really want economic support. That’s anchor for the recovery. But we know that we have to invest in social cohesion because they will stay in their new communities for an extended time. So, in a way we’re trying to facilitate the integration of IDPs in their new communities in Lanao.” (KII, USAID)

“In operation, there is a bit of complexity in gauging the performance of the project since there’s no life of project for the most part. So, for this particular assistance, it’s really more of adaptive management and the recognition of the color of money. It is because the source of funds will dictate the kind of assistance that will be provided to beneficiaries. If the money comes from the stream of conflict mitigation, we may develop assistance along that line. There is that kind of effect in target setting. But, year on year, the meeting of the targets is very demonstrable.” (KII, Plan International)

SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED EXCERPTS

“They implemented activities that help sustain the business/livelihood of beneficiaries. Examples are the series of trade fairs and business fora. These provided beneficiaries opportunities to sell their products and establish link to the market. Through the value chain approach, we really endeavored to have their products sold even outside of Marawi.” (KII, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

“MRP is conducting monitoring. Then they will look at our businesses to see if they still have the capital or not, then they will look at our products to see if they still have. There are also times they take us to attend seminars like about financial, about business. The seminars helped us to sustain our business. As a CSG we also thought that when we buy fabric, the seamstress has a salary so that she has an interest in sewing, then the one who doesn’t sew is the one who sells, and the seller also has a salary. We give a percentage so that the capital is not lost, no matter how small it grows.” (KII, HCM Leader, Ditsaan Ramin)

“First, we ensured that the LGUs own and commit support to sustain the gains of the project. Second, we have introduced the CSGs to the other development actors in their communities. We are not only co-workers, but they also benefit from the networks and links of the implementing partners. We also have youth groups that are very active in social entrepreneurship. And there is that conscious push for them to be strengthened and integrated into the ongoing initiatives of the government at the provincial level. So, we made sure that in every opportunity with engagement with our provincial government, the youth groups of MRP will be included. Most of them have their own specific advocacy issues such as peace building and social entrepreneurship.” (KII, Plan International)

“There is an overall commitment that we generated from five pilot LGUs in relation to referral pathways for gender-based violence and VAWC. In particular, the utilization of the 5% fund allocation for GAD. During the start of the program, we were involved in the review of their plans. Our participation focused on the establishing or strengthening of the referral pathways. Right now, they are already at a stage of having a written formal resolution for the fight in the five municipalities that I think they are within this year they are going to table the presentation to be included in the budgeting cycle come October.” (KII, Plan International)

“We at the LGU are also encouraging them, because when we federated those organizations, they are not yet registered in CDA or now CBS. For those youth, they are not registered with the National Youth Commission, so we are extending our helping hands through our cooperative officer so that we can register them to have a legal entity that is their organization. Because they already have by-laws, those are the requirements, then the organization, there they are. If there are gender and development programs, then we will target them.” (KII, MLGU, Bubong)

“For the BRG distribution of in-kind inventories, DTI complemented by training the individual entrepreneurs along the areas of business and financial management, marketing – pricing, costing.” (KII, DTI, Lanao del Norte)

“My colleagues want to be able to do a seminar on coop as well so that they can understand better what a cooperative is. It is important because sometimes they don’t seem to understand me; if I tell them the ways we do, I have a hard time because they don’t seem to believe. If we become Coop, many will help with the sale. They seem to be interested in us being a coop so that they don’t get lazy so that they understand what we’re doing.” (KII, HCM Leader, Ditsaan Ramain)

“The intention of forming the group [CSG] is not for it to become a formal organization immediately. It’s really to simplify and make it more efficient for grants to be delivered. As it turns out, because the groups are composed of people, some have evolved to more formal groups. They now have a formal platform to pursue their aspirations. The grant served as anchor for that design.” (KII, Plan International)

“The beauty of MRP is that not only the IDPs from Marawi were targeted, but also the host communities. They made sure that the host community and IDPs can work together. I think this approach is important – that they both benefit from the projects.” (KII, Municipal Administrator, Bubong)

“There are instances where the sharing of resources to IDPs became an issue. With MRP, the host communities are included. I think that is one reason why some IDPs feel comfortable in the local community because they have already assimilated there and they have an on-going livelihood.” (KII, Task Force Bangon Marawi)

“As a women community solidarity group, we committed at the start to sustain what MRP gave to us. We knew that what they gave would really help us. For me, we will really continue this sir, because we are women. The women are engaged in sewing, and even if we are just at home and we can continue sewing. I see that as an opportunity to earn money. So, do you hate that? No right? As a woman, that’s really a big help.” (KII, IDP Leader, Ditsaan Ragain)

“Yes, the programs were appropriate because we are the ones who decided that we want to sew. I hope our business grows, not just in sewing. What we want is for us to be able to buy space in the markets so that we can display our products there so that people can easily buy them.” (KII, HCM Leader, Ditsaan Ragain)

“We develop policies on how to manage our investment and income. We set some rules on the percentage sharing of income between those who are involved and the rest of the CSG members. 20% of the income will go back to our capital investment, and 10% is also shared with all members even if they are not working on the sewing machines. This way they continue to participate in our CSG. We believe we need to do this to sustain what we received from MRP. Through this, we hope to increase our operations.” (KII, IDP Leader, Bagoinged, Ditsaan Ragain)

“Giving them agency not only the grants. The grants will give them extra motivation to stay especially if their livelihood grants turned out to be productive. But the agency, they were provided with technical support, technical assistance for the projects. They will also upscaled, they have additional learnings like basic accounting. They also have other trainings like how to source out new buyers, how to network. They will benefit from those. The mentoring they received like how you conduct yourselves when you talk to an LGU official because you’re asking for funding, it builds their self-confidence. Whether or not they stay, we’re pretty much confident that they will be productive members of wherever they will be residing in the future.” (KII, Plan International)

Annex 18

PROCESS AND SCRIPT FOR VALIDATING SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 18

Process and Script for Validating Survey Respondents

1. Call the assigned respondent using the phone number in the *Validation Reference Sheet* (VRS). In case, the respondent has no phone number or if the phone number in the VRS can't be contacted, please do the following:

- a. Look for a reference person who belongs to the same CSG, has a phone number, and who belongs to the same municipality and barangay with the respondent you are trying to contact. You can use VRS or the main database to do this. Case 1, to try to contact *Respondent #1* (No. 58 in VRS), the phone numbers of No. 54-57 can be used. Case 2, to try to contact *Respondent #2* (No. 42 in VRS), other members of Kasalimbago ko Masa sa Brgy. Basingan Farmers (men) CSG in the main database, like *Respondent #3* can be used. However, only Maam XXX will have copy of the main database. You need to contact her for possible reference person when Case 2 happens.

- b. Contact the reference person. As a guide you may say:

“Magandang araw po. Ito po ba si _____? Ako po si _____ connected sa Panagora na kasalukuyang nag-evaluate sa MRP, MARADECA at ECOWEB. Miyembro po kayo ng CSG na _____? Kilala niyo po ba si _____ (sabihin ang pangalan ng respondent). Gusto sana namin siyang mainterview kaso hindi po namin siya macontact. Puwede po kaya makahingi ng cellphone number niya? O kahit anong paraan paano siya makontak?”

2. Upon contact with the subject respondent, establish rapport first and foremost. As a guide, you may say:

“Magandang araw po. Ikaw po ba si _____? Ako po si _____ connected sa Panagora na kasalukuyang nag-evaluate sa MRP, MARADECA at ECOWEB. Miyembro po ba kayo ng CSG na _____? Tama po ba na kayo ay may natanggap na supporta galing sa _____ (sabihin kung anong NGO siya under base sa VRS)? Okay salamat po. Kasama po kayo sa listihan ng mga benipisyaryo na iinterbyohin sana namin. Okay lang po ba may kunting katanongan ako sa inyo?”

3. When the timing is right, ask the following questions:

- a. Tama po ba ang iyong pangalan ay _____? *Kung hindi*, ano po ang tama ninyong pangalan?
- b. Ang address niyo po ba ngayon ay _____ (basahin ang Municipality, Barangay, at Province sa Validation Form)? *Kung hindi*, ano po ang address niyo ngayon?
- c. Meron po bang palatandaan diyan sa inyo na makakatulong po sa pagpunta namin sa interview?

- d. Meron pa ba kayong ibang cellphone number na puwedeng makontak kung sakaling hindi kayo makontak sa number na ito? Puwede ko po marecord ang number?
 - e. Kung sakali hindi po kayo puwede, sino po ang puwede naming mainterview?
 - f. Ano po ang contact number niya?
 - g. Tama po ba na kayo ay member ng _____ (basahin ang CSG name sa VRS)? Kung hindi, anong CSG po kayo member?
 - h. Nakatanggap po ba kayo supporta galing sa Ecoweb/Maradeca/MRP?
 - i. Puwede naming kayo mainterview ngayong _____ (Date to be determined by the coordinator)?
4. Record responses to the abovementioned questions using the Automated Respondents' Validated Data Form (ARVDF). Meaning, use the ARVDF to record corrections or updates on the name, address, phone number, CSG membership, and other relevant contact information.
 5. Thank the respondent. As a guide, you may say:
"Maraming salamat po. Sana mameet ko po kayo ngayong _____ (sabihin ang preferred date ng interview) _____ (sabihin ang preferred time ng interview) para sa ating interview."
 6. After the completing the validation process, submit the ARVDF online.

ANNEX 19

SUGGESTED REVISIONS BASED ON PILOT-TEST OBSERVATIONS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 19

Suggested Revisions Based on Pilot-test Observations.

Items	Observations/Recommendation	Revision
-	There should be question that would classify respondents as: business stopped; business restarted	Include an item that would classify respondents as: business stopped; business restarted
Item 1	There is no need to ask the name.	Omit item about name.
Item 2	There is no need to ask the date of birth.	Omit item about date of birth.
Item 3	This is not a question. Convert to a question.	Ilang taon ka na ngayon?
Item 4	Acceptable	N/A
	No question on civil status.	Ano ang iyong estado ngayon? Ikaw ba'y may asawa, hiwalay, biyuda/biyudo o single?
Item 5	This is not a question. Convert to a question.	Ano ang iyong tribu?
Item 6	This is not a question. Convert to a question.	Ano ang address ng iyong business?
Item 7	This is not a question. Convert to a question. Could be aligned to endline. Break to age ranges. (see revision).	Ilan ang nakatira sa inyong tahanan na 29 taong gulang pababa?
		Ilan naman ang 30 taong gulang pataas?
Item 8	Could be transferred towards the end or omitted. Convert to a question.	Ano ang iyong cellphone number?
Item 9	This is not a question. Convert to a question.	Saang lugar ka nanggaling?
Item 10	Translate to Tagalog.	Anong pinakamataas mong naabot sap ag-aaral? 0 Hindi naka pag-aral 1 Elementary level 2 Elementary graduate 3 High school level 4 High school graduate 5 College level 6 College graduate

Items	Observations/Recommendation	Revision
		7 Vocational graduate 8 Master's degree/Doctor's degree level 9 Master's degree/Doctor's degree graduate 10 Others
Item 11	Vague. Convert to a question. Improve options. They could not understand option 2.	No suggestion this time.
Item 12	Convert to a question. Provide examples to options.	Ano ang kategoriya o klase ng iyong business? 1 Trading (ex. RTW, accessories, grocery) 2 Service (ex. Printing) 3 Manufacturing (ex. 4 Agriculture/fisheries
Item 13	Convert to a question but can be omitted.	Ano ang naka rehistro na pangalan ng iyong negosyo?
Item 14	Convert to a question. Options are okay.	Sa anong ahensiya ng gobyerno naka rehistro ang iyong negosyo?
Item 15	Convert to a question but can be omitted.	Ano ang kasaluyang address ng iyong negosyo o pangkabuhayan?
Item 16	Convert to a question. Takes time to compute. Ask the year previous business started instead. Respondents asked if before Marawi siege.	Anong taon nag umpisa ang dating mong negosyo bago ang Marawi siege?
	Prior to Item 17, ask what type of grant is received.	Anong ang klase ng grant na-avail mo sa MRP/Ecoweb/Maradeca? 1 Business recovery micro grant 2 Livelihood micro grant 3 Social cohesion micro grant
	Prior to Item 17, ask what form of grant was received.	Anong ang natanggap mo sa grant? 1 Cash 2 In-kind (ex. Grocery, gamit sa negosyo)
Item 17	Convert to a question.	Magkano ang kabuoang halaga ng grant na iyong natanggap?
Item 18	Convert to a question.	Kailan mo ito natanggap?

Items	Observations/Recommendation	Revision
Item 19	The phrase “paano mo ginawa” is vague. The options indicate “what happened” than “how did you go about”. Change the item to “what happened”.	Anong nangyari sa iyong negosyo pagkatapos mong natanggap ang grant? 1 Hindi ko sinimulan 2 Huminto ilang buwan at ngayon ay sarado na 3 Humina ng ilang buwan hanggang ngayon 4 Humina/huminto ng ilang buwan pero ngayon ay nag-operate na 5 Ibinenta ko sa ibang negosyante
Item 20	Question is a bit long. Shorten the question. Add lockdown as option since it is frequently mentioned.	Ano ang mga dahilan kung bakit nagsara/humina ang iyong negosyo o kabuhayan sa kabila ng grant? (<i>Puede marami ang sagot.</i>) 1 Isyu sa kapayapaan at siguredad 2 Isyu sa pamilya 3 Hindi na manage ng maayos 4 Kulang ang trabahante 5 Kulang ng dagdag na pondo 6 Kulang sa technical na kakahayan 7 Malakas ang competition 8 Lockdown dahil sa COVID 19 9 Others
Item 21	Simplify the question.	Nakakuha ka ba ng grant mula sa ibang institusyon o organisasyon?
Item 22	Translate to Tagalog.	Kung OO, galing saan? 1 Kamag-anak o kaibigan 2 Gobyerno 3 NGO 4 Simbahah 5 Others
Item 23	Simplify the question.	Nagloan ka ba sa ibang institusyon o organisasyon?
Item 24	Translate to Tagalog.	Kung OO, galing saan? 1 Banko 2 Lending/pawnshop 3 Financier 4 NGO 5 Others

Items	Observations/Recommendation	Revision
Item 25	Simplify the question. Make 4Ps an example of government assistance	<p>Saan mo ngayon kinukuha ang pangtustos sa pangangailang mo at ng iyong pamilya?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Full time na trabaho 2 Part time na trabaho 3 Asawa o sa ibang kamag-anak 4 Remittance galing sa kamag-anak na nasa ibang bansa 5 Gobyerno (ex. 4Ps) 6 Others
Item 26	The question appeared vague to respondents. The phrase “sa itaas” is difficult to understand. Align options with endline survey.	<p>Anong pangangailangan ang hindi kayang tugonan ng panustos na sinabi mo sa dating tanong?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pagkain 2 Non-food items (includes clothing, hygiene kits, etc.) 3 Gamot o bayad sa ospital 4 Bayad sa loan 5 Pag-aaral ng mga anak 6 Monthly bills (e.g., electricity, water) 7 Pagpapa-ayos ng bahay 8 Upa/renta ng bahay 9 Others
Item 27	Simplify the question.	May utang ka ba ngayon?
Item 28	Improve question. Add business capital as option.	<p>Kung OO, ano ang dahilan kung bakit ka umutang?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pagkain 2 Non-food items (ex. damit, hygiene kits, etc.) 3 Gamot o bayad sa ospital 4 Bayad sa loan 5 Pag-aaral ng mga anak 6 Monthly bills (e.g., electricity, water) 7 Pagpapa-ayos ng bahay 8 Upa/renta ng bahay 9 Others
Item 29	Questions is vague. Improve question. Add “started business when grant received” as option.	<p>Anong sitwasyon ng iyong negosyo noong natanggap mo ang grant?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Walang pa akong negosyo; nagsimula agad ako ng matanggap ang grant

Items	Observations/Recommendation	Revision
		2 Walang akong negosyo; nagsimula ako ilang buwan pa ng matanggap ang grant 3 Sarado; sinimulan ko agad ng matanggap ang grant 4 Sarado; sinimulan ko ilang buwan pa ng matanggap ang grant 5 Nagsimula na ako ulit; pagkatapos ng ilang buwan/taon natanggap ko ang grant
Item 30	Questions and options are okay.	Sa kasalukuyan, napalawak mo ang iyong negosyo o kabuhayan?
Item 31	Improve question.	Kung HINDI mo napalawak, ano ang ginawa mo iyong negosyo o kabuhayan? 1 Pareho lang a status o operation 2 Sinama ko sa ibang negosyo
Item 32	Improve question. The option “increase inventory” is not clearly understood.	Kung napalawak mo, ano ang iyong ginawa? 1 Nagtayo ako ng ibang puwesto 2 Dinagdagan ko ang inventory, produkto o serbisyo 3 Bumili ako ng ibang negosyo 4 Others _____
Item 33	The options do not address the question about how many. The options are more of the type of employee. Improve options.	Sa kasalukuyan, ilang trabahante mero ka?
	If needed, add a question about the type of employee.	Anong klase ang iyong mga trabahante? 1 Kamag-anak na walang bayad 2 Kamag-anak na may bayad 3 Full time na may bayad 4 Part time na may bayad
Item 34	The item is vague.	No suggestion this time.
Item 35	Improve item. Convert to question.	Paano ilalarawan ang iyong negosyo? 1 Malaki pa ang lugi 2 Lugi pero kunti nalang 3 Wala pang kita pero hindi naman lugi (break even) 4 Nag uumpisa ng kumita 5 Malaki na ang kita kumpara dati

Items	Observations/Recommendation	Revision
Item 36	Simplify translated question.	Natutugonan ba ng iyong negosyo o kabuhayan ang pangunahing pangangailangan mo at ng iyong pamilya?
Item 37	Translate to Tagalog. Align options with endline survey.	<p>Kung OO, anong pangangailangan ang natutugonan nito?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pagkain 2 Non-food items (ex. damit, hygiene kits, etc.) 3 Gamot o bayad sa ospital 4 Bayad sa loan 5 Pag-aaral ng mga anak 6 Monthly bills (e.g., electricity, water) 7 Pagpapa-ayos ng bahay 8 Upa/renta ng bahay 9 Others

ANNEX 20

NON-DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST AGREEMENTS

Marawi Response Project External Performance Evaluation

Annex 20

NON-DISCLOSURE and CONFLICT OF INTEREST AGREEMENTS

1) John Stephen Curada, Team Leader

NON-DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AGREEMENT

I, John Stephen Curada, ("Personnel") am working as a representative of Passara Group ("Contractor") on the Project titled "Collaborating, Learning and Adapting for Improved Development (CLAAMIDeM)".

I. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement, USAID nonpublic data will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- All contract, grant, and cooperative agreement terms, conditions, pricing, costs, or any other information regarding such contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.
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- Any work product, information, reports, and publications generated by Contractor using the nonpublic USAID data received by Contractor under the Project, or
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Nonpublic information is information that Personnel gains by reason of his/her work on the Project, and that he/she knows or reasonably should know has not been made available to the general public. This includes information that is presented from disclosure by statute, Executive Order or regulation, information that is otherwise designated as confidential by an agency, or information that has been disseminated to the general public and is not authorized to be made available to the public on request. Unless the Personnel is personally aware of a specific public disclosure of such information, the Personnel should assume all information gained under his/her work on the Project is nonpublic.

Source selection information includes any information prepared for use by USAID for the purpose of evaluating a bid or proposal resulting in a contract award, if that information has not been previously made available to the public. Source selection information includes, for example: 1) offeror technical and cost/price proposals; 2) identity of offerors; 3) source selection or acquisition plans (including non-published draft scopes of work, cost estimates, and activity and acquisition planning documents); 4) technical or cost evaluation documents, including evaluator score sheets and technical evaluation memos; or 5) other information marked as "source selection information" based on a case-by-case determination by the Contracting Officer (CO) such that its disclosure would jeopardize the integrity or successful completion of the procurement.

II. NON-DISCLOSURE

During the course of Personnel's work on the Project, Personnel will receive access to USAID data. Personnel will not use any nonpublic USAID data for any purpose outside the scope of the Project, transmit, publish or disclose any nonpublic USAID data to any Personnel who are not working on the Project (including members of the Board of Directors) or third parties, or remove any nonpublic USAID data from USAID premises. Personnel will not use any nonpublic USAID data for business or personal gain.

Personnel will not discuss with, or reveal to, any representative of any business organization or other entity, or any individual person outside of the Project, either within or outside the United States Government, any nonpublic USAID data.

All USAID data will remain the property of USAID, and Personnel does not receive a license to use, release, reproduce, distribute or publish any USAID data, nor can Personnel authorize others to do so. Personnel shall not assert copyright, or other ownership right or license, in USAID data.

Personnel acknowledges that the unauthorized disclosure of any nonpublic USAID data may result in the termination of his/her participation in the Project.

In the event Personnel releases any nonpublic USAID data, Personnel agrees to notify Contractor, as well as USAID, as soon as practicable. The notification will identify the Contractor, as well as USAID, as soon as practicable. The notification will identify the

business organization or other entity, or individual person, to whom the nonpublic USAID data in question was divulged and the content of that USAID data.

III. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Both USAID and Personnel wish to avoid any situation that creates either an actual conflict of interest or an appearance thereof. Personnel is not aware of any information bearing on an actual or potential conflict of interest. Personnel will immediately disclose any such information to Contractor and USAID. A Personnel has a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest in the Project if one or more of the following factors are present:

- He or she has a financial interest in seeking any official action by USAID, doing business or seeking to do business with USAID, or has an interest that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of any USAID employee's official duties.
- His/her spouse, minor child, or partner is seeking any official action by USAID, doing business or seeking to do business with USAID, or has an interest that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of any USAID employee's official duties.
- An organization in which he/she is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner or employee is seeking any official action by USAID, doing business or seeking to do business with USAID, or has an interest that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of any USAID employee's official duties.

IV. CERTIFICATIONS

- I have read and understand this Non-Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest Agreement ("Agreement").
- I will comply with the terms of this Agreement.
- I have made inquiry, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no actual or potential conflict of interest or unfair competitive advantage exists with respect to the services to be provided by me for the Project.
- Should additional facts or circumstances arise that may affect an actual or potential conflict of interest, I will notify the USAID CO immediately.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: JOHN STEPHEN G. CURADA

Date: _____

3

2) Roberto Palo, MSME Specialist

NON-DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AGREEMENT

I, Roberto T. Palo, ("Personnel") am working as a representative of Passara Group ("Contractor") on the Project titled "Collaborating, Learning and Adapting for Improved Development (CLAAMIDeM)".

I. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement, USAID nonpublic data will include, but not be limited to, the following:

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general public. This includes information that is presented from disclosure by statute, Executive Order or regulation, information that is otherwise designated as confidential by an agency, or information that has not been disseminated to the general public and is not authorized to be made available to the public on request. Unless the Personnel is personally aware of a specific public disclosure of such information, the Personnel should assume all information gained under his/her work on the Project is nonpublic.

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- Should additional facts or circumstances arise that may affect an actual or potential conflict of interest, I will notify the USAID CO immediately.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: Roberto T. Palo

Title: Technical Specialist on MSME Development and Employment

Date: 9 April 2022

3

3) Orson Salgado, Social Cohesion Specialist

NON-DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AGREEMENT

I, Orson P. Salgado, ("Personnel") am working as a representative of Passara Group ("Contractor") on the Project titled "Collaborating, Learning and Adapting for Improved Development (CLAAMIDeM)".

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- I have made inquiry, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no actual or potential conflict of interest or unfair competitive advantage exists with respect to the services to be provided by me for the Project.
- Should additional facts or circumstances arise that may affect an actual or potential conflict of interest, I will notify the USAID CO immediately.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: Orson P. Salgado

Date: _____

3

4) Heizel Rapista, Project Assistant

NON-DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AGREEMENT

I, HEIZEL M. RAPISTA, ("Personnel") am working as a representative of Paragon Group ("Contractor") on the Project titled "Collaborative Learning and Adaptive for Improved Resilient Development" (CLAIMRIP).

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II. NON-DISCLOSURE

During the course of Personnel's work on the Project, Personnel will receive access to USAID data. Personnel will not use any nonpublic USAID data for any purpose outside the scope of the Project, transmit, publish or disclose any nonpublic USAID data to any Personnel who are not working on the Project (including members of the Board of Directors) or third parties, or remove any nonpublic USAID data from USAID's premises. Personnel will not use any nonpublic USAID data for business or personal gain.

Personnel will not discuss with, or reveal to, any representative of any business organization or other entity, or any individual person outside of the Project, either within or outside the United States Government, any nonpublic USAID data.

All USAID data will remain the property of USAID, and Personnel does not receive a license to use, release, reproduce, distribute, or publish any USAID data, nor can Personnel authorize others to do so. Personnel shall not assert copyright, or other ownership right or license, in USAID data.

Personnel acknowledges that the unauthorized disclosure of any nonpublic USAID data may result in the termination of his/her participation in the Project.

In the event Personnel releases any nonpublic USAID data, Personnel agrees to notify Contractor, as well as USAID, as soon as practicable. The notification will identify the business organization or other entity, or individual person, to whom the nonpublic USAID data in question was divulged and the content of that USAID data.

III. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Both USAID and Personnel wish to avoid any situation that creates either an actual conflict of interest or an appearance thereof. Personnel is not aware of any information bearing on an actual or potential conflict of interest. Personnel will immediately disclose any such information to Contractor and USAID. A Personnel has a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest in the Project if one or more of the following factors are present:

- He or she has a financial interest in seeking any official action by USAID, doing business or seeking to do business with USAID, or has an interest that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of any USAID employee's official duties.
- His/her spouse, minor child, or partner is seeking any official action by USAID, doing business or seeking to do business with USAID, or has an interest that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of any USAID employee's official duties.
- An organization in which he/she is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner or employee is seeking any official action by USAID, doing business or seeking to do business with USAID, or has an interest that may be substantially affected by performance or nonperformance of any USAID employee's official duties.

IV. CERTIFICATIONS

- I have read and understand this Non-Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest Agreement ("Agreement").
- I will comply with the terms of this Agreement.
- I have made inquiry, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, no actual or potential conflict of interest or unfair competitive advantage exists with respect to the services to be provided by me for the Project.
- Should additional facts or circumstances arise that may affect an actual or potential conflict of interest, I will notify the USAID CO immediately.

Signature: 
Printed Name: HEIZEL M. RAPISTA
Title: PROJECT ASSISTANT
Date: 8 APRIL 2022

5) Louie Allen Lacsamana, Data Management Assistant

NON-DISCLOSURE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST AGREEMENT

I, Louie Allen Lacsamana, ("Personnel") am working as a representative of Paragon Group ("Contractor") on the Project titled "Collaborative Learning and Adaptive for Improved Resilient Development" (CLAIMRIP).

I. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement, USAID nonpublic data will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- All contract, grant, and cooperative agreement terms, conditions, pricing, costs, or any other information regarding such contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.
- All USAID policies and procedures that are not in the public domain.
- Any USAID budget or financial information that is not in the public domain.
- Any procurement sensitive or source selection information, or other information regarding a pending procurement, that is not in the public domain.
- Any work product, reports, and publications generated by Contractor during the course of Contractor's performance of the Project that contains any nonpublic USAID data.
- Any work product, information, reports, and publications generated by Contractor using the nonpublic USAID data received by Contractor under the Project.
- Any additional nonpublic USAID data that is obtained by Contractor as a direct result of its performance of this OIA Agreement and the Project.

"Information regarding a pending procurement" includes, but is not limited to, information such as the identity and number of applicants, the method of procurement, the number and identity of Government personnel involved, and the schedule of key technical and procurement events in the source selection process. It also includes information dealing with the development and/or design of a procurement, its corresponding RFP/RFQ/RFI and information on the evaluation of another procurement that may be relevant to or influenced by the development and/or design of said procurement.

Nonpublic information is information that Personnel gains by reason of his/her work on the Project, and that he/she knows or reasonably should know has not been made available to the general public. This includes information that is protected from disclosure by statute, Executive Order or regulation; information that is otherwise designated as confidential by an agency or information that has not been disseminated to the general public and is not authorized to be made available to the public on request. Unless the Personnel is personally aware of a specific public disclosure of such information, the Personnel should assume all information gained under his/her work on the Project is nonpublic.

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Signature: 
Printed Name: Louie Allen Lacsamana