

CY 2012 ODA Portfolio Review
Development Partners' Evaluation Activities, Project Results and Lessons Learned

Title of Program/Project	Type of Evaluation Report	Year Conducted	Reported Outputs	Reported Outcomes
ADB				
Power Sector Development Program	PCR Validation Report	2012	<p>As of completion (2010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) of 1.0 achieved in the operations of the Power Sector Assets and Liabilities Management Corporation (PSALM) from 2009 onward – not achieved • Institutional capacity and financial autonomy of the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) strengthened by the end of 2008 – partly achieved • Wholesale electricity spot market (WESM) operations started in Luzon in July 2006, accounting for at least 10% of total sales – partly achieved • Significant part of the NPC's eligible generation assets (at least 30%) sold by the end of 2008 – achieved • The rest of NPC's eligible generation assets sold by the end of 2010 – achieved • National Transmission Corporation (TransCo) concession awarded by the end of 2008 – achieved • The rights and obligation of consumers promulgated by the end of 2005 – partly achieved <p>Overall rating: less than successful</p>	<p>Validation concurs with the PCR rating of less than effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial progress was made regarding privatization of generation (with over 90% of asset privatization) and introduction of wholesale competition. • Expansion of WESM to the Visayas grid, consumer protection, and safety nets were slow in developing. • Ensuring financial viability of the power sector remains a challenge in the short and medium terms, while electricity rates in the Philippines remain high compared with other countries in the region, mainly due to the weak retail competition that this program intended to promote.

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Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project	Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 2,017 out of 20,000 targeted households gained access to land tenure with basic infrastructure and services. Delivered (through microfinance institutions) 10,929 enterprise loans out of the target 10,000 loans, 8,023 home improvement loans out of the target 2,300 loans, and 11 housing loans (for the construction of complete units) out of the target 12,000 loans. <p>Overall rating: successful</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intended project outcome—to develop sustainable systems for providing affordable shelter and services for the poor—has partly been achieved through the introduction of housing microfinance in the Philippines.
Pasig River Environmental Management and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program	PCR Validation Report	2012	<p>Most of the expected outputs were only partly achieved. No mention of actual outputs</p> <p>Overall rating: unsuccessful</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not achieve the expected outcomes of improving the Pasig River's water quality to class C and upgrading adjacent urban regeneration areas to the EPAs. Goal of promoting urban renewal and redevelopment along the riverbanks was not achieved. Strengthening the operational and management capacity of agencies involved was not achieved.
Agrarian Reform Communities Project	PCR Validation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 1,204 kilometers of farm-to-market roads were constructed; 6,791 ha of agricultural land were irrigated; and 98 units of potable water supply established. Alternative farming systems and high value crops were introduced to 165 ARCs, exceeding the target of 80 ARCs. Land titles and/or patents were processed and distributed to 43,185 ARBs and farmer beneficiaries. Land titles covering 84,560 ha, or 85% of target were distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rice yields grew by 29%, higher than the 19% appraisal target. Water-fetching time reduced from 25.56 to 19.32 minutes per trip. ARC income increased to an average of \$2,231 compared to the 2001 baseline estimate of \$1,323. Increase cannot be attributed solely to the project as there were other factors that could have influenced incomes in the ARCs. Household incomes of ARB farming

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			Overall rating: Successful	<p>families rose from P55,590 in 2001 to P93,702 at project completion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average transport cost per person per trip was reduced by 11%, while hauling costs was reduced by 14% for paddy, fruit, coconut, livestock, and fertilizer.
Metro Manila Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program	PCR Validation Report	2012	<p>Major cancellations in the investment component led to concomitant reduction in both outputs and loan size. No mention of actual outputs</p> <p>Overall rating: Less than successful</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program achieved one major outcome, which was the elimination of lead from the atmosphere over Metro Manila. • The program could not fully achieve other outcomes to improve air quality in the Metro Manila air shed, which was supposed to be the main objective of the program.
Technical Education and Skills Development Project and Fund for Technical Education and Skills Development	PCR Validation Report	2012	<p>No mention of actual outputs</p> <p>Overall Rating: Successful</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The desired outcome is the transformation of the TESD system into one that is demand-driven, quality-assured, and responsive to the needs of industry and the communities. • The project assisted TESDA in clarifying its vision and core functions and rationalizing its organization structure, developing guidelines and procedures for its core functions specifically on training regulations, program registration and accreditation, assessment and certification, and installing internal management systems such as corporate quality assurance and management

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				<p>information system, and staff development- Targets substantially achieved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divest its direct training functions by relinquishing management of the training institutions under its supervision to LGUs and NGOs.- <i>While the upgrading of these public institutions has been carried out, progress in devolving them has been slow but ongoing.</i> • Strengthening the private providers, which comprise the main training delivery system. -<i>The project's success in this regard has been limited as only few availed of the loan</i> • Developed an effective mechanism in enhancing equitable access to quality training opportunities. -<i>exceeded target</i>
AusAid				
Provincial Road Management Facility (PRMF)	Independent Mid-term Review	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 kms of roads rehabilitated in the project areas • Seven provinces adopted comprehensive approach to human resources in updating the Provincial Road Network Development Plan (PRNP) • Internal Audit office created with appropriate budget since 2011 in the seven covered provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in road-related competencies such as geographic analysis and mapping, road selection, road design, environmental management, and construction supervision. • Community participation in selection, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of road projects has increased in the project's seven provinces.
New Zealand Aid Programme (NZAP)				
Participatory Review of the Local Government Unit Management Training Project	Activity Evaluation Report	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided project/programme development and management training to LGUs • Organized local service providers into a Network • Developed and implemented a competency-based project/ programme development and management-learning package 	Enhanced capacities of Local Government Units and local service providers in project development and management

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USAID				
<p>External Evaluation of Tuberculosis Portfolio (2006-2011)</p> <p><i>Note:</i> USAID's Tuberculosis Portfolio currently supports the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Linking Initiatives and Networking to Control Tuberculosis (TB LINC)/DOH (b) Strengthening Local Governance for Health (HealthGov) (c) Health Policy Development Program (HPDP)/ DOH (d) Health Promotion and Communication (HealthPRO)/ DOH (e) Sustainable Health Improvement through Empowerment and Local Development (SHIELD)/ Helen Keller International, Inc. (f) Strengthening Pharmaceutical Systems (SPS)/ Management Sciences for Health (MSH) (g) United States Pharmacopeia Promoting the Quality of Medicine (USP PQM)/ Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and DOH- National Center for Disease Prevention and Control 	Impact and Performance Evaluation Report	June 2012	<p>The primary contributions of USAID-supported TB projects were in the following areas: (a) policy; (b) service regulation and financing development and implementation, particularly at the local government unit level; (c) capacity building in TB care and control through training; (d) TB laboratory strengthening (including to the National TB Reference Laboratory (NTRL); (e) anti- TB drug monitoring; and to a lesser extent, (f) on information management and communication.</p>	<p>Based from the evaluation findings, USAID-supported TB projects (2006-2011) enhanced national TB control efforts and improved the quality of care for TB patients.</p> <p>The evaluation has the following findings, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Specifically, the number of TB cases reported to the National TB Control Program (NTP) is increasing slowly, given by small increases in detection of suspects and involvement of private providers and improved quality of reporting. (b) USAID projects have helped introduce standardized regimens for Multidrug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) treatments and have strengthened laboratory diagnosis of MDR-TB.

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(NCDPC)				
Performance Evaluation of Growth with Equity in Mindanao III (GEM-3) Program	Performance Evaluation Report	November 2012	<p>Component 1: Infrastructure Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 720 out of a target of 760 Barangay Infrastructure Projects (BIP) were completed • 12 out of the 12 Regional Impact Projects (RIR) were completed <p>Component 2: Workforce Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 265 out of 265 target Computer Literacy and Internet Connection (CLIC) achieved • 802 of a target 800 grants under the Education Matching Grant Project (EMGP) provided • Job Enabling English Proficiency (JEEP) was implemented by and continues to operate in 26 target institutions of higher learning • 275 out of a target of 185 scholarships awarded under the Investments in Vocational, Elementary, Secondary, and Tertiary Studies (INVESTS) • 91 out of 100 internships provided under the Productive Internships in Dynamic Enterprises (PRIDE) <p>Component 3: Governance Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical assistance enabling 12 local government units (LGUs) under the Revenue Enhancement and Peace Project (REAP) to expand their revenue collection procedures • Provided opportunities to 200 young leaders to gain first-hand experience in the areas of public policy and legislation under the Congressional Internship Program for Young Mindanao Leaders (CIPYML) <p>Component 4: Business Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sales of international exports and 	<p>According to the report, it is too early to assess the efficacy of the program, nevertheless it reports the following trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Accelerate economic growth – <u>Partially achieved</u> as GEM – 3 has facilitated and laid the foundation of economic growth in Mindanao • Objective 2: Assure many people participate in and benefit from the growth - <u>Achieved</u> especially for rural residents who benefitted from the infrastructure projects • Objective 3: Bring about and consolidate peace – <u>Difficult to assess</u> due to lack of pre and post project data. The evaluation in GEM- assisted barangays indicted hopeful signs that residents perceived improved security in their barangays.

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			<p>domestic out-shipments of targeted commodities by \$86,006,914 since 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assisted in linking 6,040 members of community producer associations and cluster groups to markets Provided post-harvest facilities to 4,600 community members in isolated and conflict areas Strengthened six (6) new chambers of commerce. <p>Component 5: Former Combatant Reintegration (FCR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 129 out of a target of 125 former combatant groups/communities have been assisted in producing high value commodities 50 have been provided with pre/post-harvest facilities 	
<p>Performance Evaluation of the Family Planning (FP) and Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Portfolio</p> <p><i>Note:</i> USAID's FP and MCH portfolio currently supports the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (h) Strengthening Local Governance in Health (HealthGOV)/ Research Triangle Institutes (RTI) (i) Sustainable Health Improvement and Empowerment through Local Development (SHIELD)/ Helen Keller International (HKI) (j) Private Sector Mobilization for Family Health (PRISM2)/ 	Performance and Impact Evaluation Report	December 2012	<p>USAID's FP and MCH portfolio primarily supports the following: (a) strengthening of health governance and systems; (b) enhancing service delivery and community mobilization for health; (c) strengthening private sector's role in the delivery of FP/ MCH products and services; and (d) providing technical assistance to DOH in the area of health policy.</p> <p><i>May revisit individual projects profiles. Outputs were not uniquely specified per project.</i></p>	<p><u>Phase I</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the report, between 2006 and 2011, the Philippines posted significant increases in the following indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased by 1% (from 35.9% to 36.9%) (b) Share of pills in modern contraceptive use increased by 7.4% (from 46.4% to 53.8%) (c) Percent deliveries with skilled birth attendant (SBAs) increased by 8.3% (from 63.9% to 72.2%) (d) Percent of Facility-based deliveries (FBDs) increased by 12% (from 42.4% to 55.2%) (e) Percent of children under 5 years receiving vitamin A supplementation increased by 2.8% (from 78.4% to 81.4%) (f) Bilateral Tubal Ligation's (BTL) share of modern contraceptive use declined by

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Chemonics International (k) Health Promotion and Communication (HealthPRO)/ University Research Co. (URC) (l) Health Policy Development Project (HPDP)/ UP Econ Foundation				5.6% (from 28.9% to 23.3%) (g) No significant change in the private sector's share in the provision of modern contraceptive services (from 22.9% in 2006 to 22.8% in 2011). <u>Phase II</u> Among the key findings for phase II are the following: (a) Extent of coverage and level of intensity varied across provinces and did not always achieve the desired optimal convergence at the LGU level. (b) Supply- and demand-generating interventions were not always synchronized at the LGU level.
Evaluation of the Economic Impact of Infrastructure Projects	Economic Impact Evaluation Report	2012	Outputs were not uniquely specified per project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant increase in incomes in GEM covered areas while no increased observed in the "without" project barangays. • Almost all beneficiaries said that GEM infrastructure improved their quality of life and incomes. • Almost all people expressed desire for more and better roads.
UNDP				
Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA), Terminal Evaluation	Terminal Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-year regional SDS-SEA Implementation Plan (adopted thru Changwon Declaration, July 2012) • Regional Partnership Fund established and managed by UNDP Manila Annual reports on the Partnership Fund, and the use of funds prepared and submitted to contributing countries 2008 through 2011 • Cost-Sharing Agreements (CSA) signed with China (2006), Japan (2006) and ROK (2007) • EAS Congress 2009 and 2012 conducted, • Regional review of SDS-SEA implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented regional level agreements and a network of senior officials across Asia; • Creation of the Regional Network of Local Governments that now has its formal operations centered in Xiamen, China and has a growing list of local governments as members; • Documented growing support for PEMSEA activities as evidenced by substantial increases in local, national, and regional level stakeholder involvement across a

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			<p>and national SDS-SEA implementation completed, published and disseminated during EAS Congress, July 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEMSEA Transformation Plans and Road Maps (PRF Re-engineering Plan; Financial Sustainability Plan; Advocacy and Communication Plan adopted October 2011) • Regional Workshop on Contributions of Marine Economic Sectors to Regional and National GDP in an Uncertain Climate conducted at EAS Congress 2009 (November 2009) and Report available in PEMSEA/Congress website • Tropical Coasts issue "The Marine Economy in Times of Change" published including national assessments of Malaysia, Thailand, RO Korea, Vietnam, Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, China) (July 2009) • Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao PDR; Philippines; Thailand; Timor Leste; and Vietnam develop 5-year SDS-SEA Implementation Plans • National consultation reports in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam (SDS and 5-year plan consultations) • Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam 5-year national ICM Plan and program developed; adoption pending • National medium-term development plans with coastal and ocean governance objectives adopted in China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam • SOC reports prepared: Batangas- published (2008); Guimaras- published (2012) • Coastal strategies/ICM implementation plans updated (Batangas; Chonburi; Sihanoukville; Xiamen) 	<p>range of PEMSEA led initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A growing list of more than 50 sites throughout the SEA region that have become demonstration sites for integrated coastal management, many of which through the use of their own financial resources; • The SDS-SEA project operated through PEMSEA has achieved major co-financing support from national and local governments, thereby indicating particularly strong support throughout Asia; • Many commercial ports throughout the region that are now cooperating with their communities and local government authorities to reduce oil and chemical pollution; • The commitment of China, RO Korea and Japan to begin contributing to the ongoing sustenance of the PEMSEA Resource Facility;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 ICM Learning/training centers established (China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, DPR Korea) • MOAs between PEMSEA, GTZ (March 2010), and national port authorities in Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia; and Sihanoukville • MOAs with Maryland University, LLDA/Pasig River, Bohai Sea sites • Twinning Workshops organized and implemented in Manila (2009) Jakarta (2010) and Dalian (2011) • Supreme Court decision for Manila Bay (2008) directs national agencies to implement Operational Plan Manila Bay Coastal Strategy; revised Operational Plan prepared in 2011 • Regional Training Course on Novel Technology for Marine Environmental Management (Manila, Nov. 2009) 	
Samar Island Biodiversity Project (SIBP), Philippines	Terminal Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samar Island Natural Park established. • SINP Management Manual prepared. • Nine biological monitoring sites (BMSs) were set up and monitored bi-annually. Pre- (2002–2003) and post- (2011–2012) BRA studies have been completed, and the data collected entered into a database • Conservation functions made fully operational. This was accomplished by (i) providing the required number of personnel; (ii) conducting capacity building programs; (iii) promoting complementation between the SINP and DENR local offices; and (iv) providing needed infrastructure, facilities, basic equipment and office amenities. • Design of the Community Outreach Program (COP) was completed • Some 66 volunteer groups have been organized in nine barangays in the 	No reported outcomes/ impacts

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			<p>municipalities of Silvino Lobos, Basey, Dolores, and Maslog</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 PACBRMA applications covering a total of 14,191.96 hectares (ha) received. 18 submitted to DENR RO-8 for review and evaluation. • Approved Communications Strategy and Advocacy Plan • SIBP has completed integration of the GMP into the forest land use plans (FLUPs) and comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs) in 14 municipalities within the SINP. • Provision of technical assistance and thematic maps to the LGU of Basey • Completion of the Study on Benefit-Cost Analysis Framework for Ecosystems Services • A feasibility study on the sustainable harvesting and utilization of rattan and almaciga resin was completed 	
Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change (MDG-F 1656)	Final Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Climate Change Vulnerability and Assessment (V & A) Tools for 4 key sectors (i.e. Health Sector, Water Resources Sector, Coastal Resources Sector, and Agriculture/Forestry/Biodiversity Sector) were completed • 5 Mainstreaming Guidelines on Climate Change which were subsequently adopted by the concerned government agencies to update their plans and operating procedures • Capacity Assessments were also completed for 12 NGAs, the CCC and the Provincial Governments of Agusan del Norte, Antique, Biliran, Bohol, Bukidnon, Cavite, Ifugao, Pangasinan, Sorsogon, and Surigao del Norte. • IEC Materials on Climate Change Adaptation were produced by the programme and were disseminated to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased incomes from their main crops and the additional produce (e.g. vegetables) brought about by the programme. • The local co-operative and the rural bank which are implementing the financing schemes noted that they have likewise benefitted from the project in terms of increased memberships and outreach, and their increased ability to perform their missions and plans. • Steady access to water supply, particularly in the context of changed rainfall patterns, as the primary

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			<p>various government agencies and private sector groups in various forums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Second Draft of the Publication of Lessons Learned on Climate Change Adaptation was produced • In the Province of Agusan del Norte, an Innovative Financing Scheme was introduced, covering a total of 837 farmer-beneficiaries. • Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) were built through the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) Regional Office and PAGASA in 3 towns where the financing scheme is being implemented. • 11 Water Level Gauges and 16 Manual Rain Gauges were also supplied in the project area. Capacity-building and IEC activities on the early warning systems were also reported. • Caselets and IEC Materials on the lending and insurance systems were produced. • In the Province of Albay, Modified Barangay Contingency Plans were made in 84 barangays (communities) • The creation of the Climate Change Academy • Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in 3 towns in the Province of Benguet established • Operations Manual and Web Manual for the Early Warning System (EWS) called Barangay Alerto sa Sakit at Epidemya (BASE)/Event-Based Surveillance and Response System for Communities (ESRC) were developed • A Study on the Use of Climate Change Variables to Predict Dengue Cases was also completed • Assessment of Vulnerability and Adaptability of Albay and Metro Manila on the Impact of Climate Change on Health was also done 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability Assessment Report with emphasis on human settlement areas was completed 	
GPH-UNDP Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building Programme (CPPB)	Terminal Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Conflict-Sensitive and peace Promoting Local Government Planning (CSSP) Guidebook was developed and published. • During the first semester of 2007, coaching sessions with LGUs on the use of the CSPP guidebook were conducted among the participating LGUs which brought about conflict-sensitive programs included in the Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP). • The project achieved concrete results such as the inclusion of the conflict-sensitive programs and projects into the Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) with corresponding budget allotments contained in the Annual Investment Plans (AIPs) among several LGUs who participated in the project. • The Pilot School of Peace on San Isidro, Castilla, Sorsogon established • Indigenous Strategies of Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building used 	The IP women leaders were able to enhance their ability to prevent, manage and participate in conflict resolution in their specific areas as through formal and informal channels as mediators, healers, humanitarian workers and relief operations coordinators, among other
Action for Conflict Transformation (ACT) for Peace Programme	Terminal Evaluation/ Outcome Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 389 People's Organizations (POs) organized and strengthened • 612 Local Social Formations (LSFs) actively involved in local peacebuilding initiatives • All 278 Peace and Development Councils (PDCs) have peace-based BDPs • These POs and LSFs have enhanced skills in conflict management, development planning, implementation and management processes, financial and internal control system and management, organization development, Islamic 	<p>Enhanced capacity of communities in peacebuilding and culture of peace principles, concepts and approaches is evident with 56% of PDCs at stages 4 and 5 in terms of their conflict transformation skills i.e., domestic conflicts are internally resolved and community members are actively involved in peacekeeping activities.</p> <p>Programme interventions that enabled communities and improved their access to basic social facilities and services resulted to</p>

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			<p>Leadership and Governance and the COP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 674 Peace and Development Advocates (PDAs) trained and mobilized for community organizing and local peace initiatives • 17 inter-PDC alliances involving 59 PDCs serving as a mechanism for consolidating peace constituency • 141 new communities adopting PDC approach • 102 BHS constructed • 143,060 men, women and children representing the vulnerable groups have availed of the health services through the BHS • 128 BnB operating, all directly managed by women's groups in the PDCs • 22 health scholars completed 2-year course on midwifery in October 2009; 8 of them passed the board exam to date • 111 PWS improved the health and sanitation condition of 25,029 HHs in 95 PDCs • 74,000 affected families provided with food, medicines and temporary shelter • 300 core shelter units constructed in PDC Macuyon, Sirawai, Zambo del Norte and PDCElevenIslands, ZamboCity; 161 units provided in 24 ER sites • 438 community economic projects implemented in 238 PDCs • 352 of 438 (80%) projects are managed by 268 POs. • About 23,149 PO members, 45% of whom are women benefiting from the operations of the CED projects which provided for employment opportunities to about 1,230 individuals • 155 POs have established internal resource 	<p>tangible gains in their health conditions. Reports showed increased availability of water supply and reduced morbidity rates from water-borne diseases such as diarrhea. Pre-natal services have also become available at Barangay Health Stations. Improved health conditions translated to additional disposable income and time to improve quality of life. Women reported that they have more wherewithals to attend to children's education and participate in community projects.</p> <p>Improved capacities and competence of community to undertake CED processes was noted</p> <p>Improvements in PDC capacities to engage in productive livelihood, access and mobilize resources, and engage partners in the LGUs, government agencies and the business sector were cited</p> <p>Improved capacities in peacebuilding and conflict transformation of different actors who are in the position to assist conflict-affected communities and also pursue and enhance their own policy, processes, mechanisms and initiatives to contribute to sustainable peace</p> <p>Enhanced the environment for trust-building, conflict reduction, and collaboration among different groups and sectors towards greater social cohesion at the community level</p> <p>Partner barangay LGUs adopted and practiced the culture of peace and conflict-sensitive approaches in barangay governance particularly in conflict resolution</p>

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			<p>generation through capital build up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 273 CED projects with LGU support • 72 CED barangay facilitators/para-technicians were trained and deployed to assist in the implementation and sustainability of 16 specialized CED projects in selected 97 PDCs. • Cumulative report on capacities of LGUs and PDALs/PDAAs show 7 PLGUs are at Stage 1; 9 at Stage 2; 4 at Stage 3 and none a Stage 4 • At least 83 (58%) of the 144 MLGUs within the coverage area of the Program were already providing technical and financial support to PDCs indicating the LGUs are already investing in peacebuilding initiatives • On the capacities of the PDALs/alliances., only 3 are still in stage 1, 13 in stage 2, 5 in stage 3 and none in stage 4 • All 19 PLGUs have installed relevant mechanism to pursue and sustain peace and development initiatives. These consist of Provincial Peace and Development Committees or Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working under local mandated bodies like PDCs, PPOCs or PPDCs. These PLGUs have manifested capacities to initiate peacebuilding and conflict transformation policies, plans, programs and projects and activities (like Conflict Analysis, Conflict-sensitive and Peace-Promotive planning and investment programming, Rights-based Approach, Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment and the PDC framework). • 95 MLGUs have created their own peacebuilding mechanism through established TWGs • All 15 MNLF State committees are implementing their respective projects in the 	<p>and management.</p>

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			<p>PDCs and MNLF communities to include community enterprise and peace advocacy initiatives like regional-level conflict mediation and community inter-faith dialogues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All 21 Peace and Development Leagues (PDALs) and alliances have evolved from project beneficiaries to programme implementing partners and now as active civil society organizations and peace movement engaged in peace advocacy and community development works • PDALs and alliances are also represented in LDCs and local social bodies like the PDC, POC and PDCs/TWGs at the province level • 11 PLGUs and 2 CLGUs are replicating the PDC approach in 141 barangays • 87 MLGUs covered by the Programme are allocating budget for peacebuilding initiatives and the PDCs • 24 CARAGA Action and Responders (CARE) Teams were organized and trained on land and water search and rescue, first aid • 22 Provincial Peace Resource Centers established serving as peace resource in the areas of peace-based community organizing, conflict-sensitive and peace-promotive planning and investment programming, peace education and COP promotion • 488 LSFs are integrating COP, human security, peacebuilding and conflict transformation principles and processes in their local peace and development initiatives • All PDCs have developed and strengthened their conflict management skills to promote social healing and harmony through local, cultural and indigenous practices 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 regional and 29 provincial partnerships forged and operationalized across Programme covered areas • 6 regional and 19 provincial policy support for peacebuilding enlisted • 60 Schools of Peace (SOP) are now in various phases of transformation and capacity development. To date, 40 schools are in the advanced phase of transformation while the other 20 are in their early phase of transformation • 4 CSOs actively engaged in inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogues, community development, capacity building and collaboration efforts or COP advocacy and promotion • 36 PDCs integrating Islamic Leadership and Governance in their local governance processes 	
Philippines Efficient Lighting Market Transformation Project (PELMATP)	Terminal Evaluation Report	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PELMATP TWG established in 2005 • Revised the guidelines on energy conserving design of buildings and manual on efficient lighting, presented and distributed 2000 copies to the various cities and municipalities nationwide (17 local government units or LGUs in the National Capital Region, 90 in Luzon and 54 in the Visayas and Mindanao). • The manual on efficient lighting was included in the curricula of 130 undergraduate schools • 3 LGU adhere to the guidelines • 7 LGUs trained on the Guidelines • 25 PNS concerning safety and performance of lighting products updated/ developed • 3 MEPS developed • 54% of the submitted lamps for testing are PNS compliant as shown by the LATL records • 20% of CFL are MEPS compliant (No data 	No reported outcomes yet.

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			<p>available for LFLs, HIDs, ballasts and luminaries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Administrative Order (JAO) for mandatory implementation of the updated/newly developed Philippine National Standards (PNS) for lighting products signed by DTI Secretary and DOE Secretary • 2 VA signed, with Digital Marketing, for electronic ballasts and with Mega Man for CFL • 1 administrative order by the President of the Philippines directing the use of energy efficient lighting systems in government facilities • 448 government buildings carried out EEL systems • 1 policy on government incentives for energy efficiency updated and implemented • Inclusion of EEL manufacturing among the machineries and equipment that will be given incentives under the 2009 Investments Priorities Plan (IPP) approved by the Board of Investments on 13 May 2009 • 1 guidelines on availment of incentives of EELs developed • 1 eco-labeling guidelines for lighting products (linear/tubular, circular, and compact fluorescent lamps and electronic ballasts) formulated and approved by the Board of Eco-Labeling Program of the Philippines and 2000 copies of ecolabelling brochure (guidelines) for the promotion of eco-labelled lighting products distributed • 2 products obtained eco-labelling i.e. electronic ballasts by BAG and electrodeless lamps by Monrio Philippines • EEL product warranty guidelines are 	

Title of Program/Project	Type of Evaluation Report	Year Conducted	Reported Outputs	Reported Outcomes
			<p>implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 reports on EEL policy implementation and impact/s • 3 relevant recommendations for policy improvements on MEPS • LATL received the accreditation for linear lamps, not for the ballasts • DTI-BPS acquired accreditation to APLAC • Improved facilities for testing of CFLs, LFLs, ballasts and luminaries • 100 % of testing requests served - CFLs • 100 % of testing requests served - Linear lamps • 100 % of testing requests served - Ballast • DOE staff acquired certificates for successful completion of trainings • 30 % increase in brands and models of certified EEL products compliance with yellow label: 0% for linear fluorescent, 4,76% for ballasts, 70% for CFLs (market monitoring results at September 2010) • 54% of the lamps submitted for testing at LATL are PNS compliant • 3 R&D conducted by LATL • 30 % increase in brands and models of certified EEL products by June 2009 • 54% of the lamps submitted for testing at LATL are PNS compliant • 3 energy efficiency ratings for EEL established • 2 % of local manufacturers increased investment in energy efficient ballasts and fixtures by June 2008 • 1 RECs become EEL product distribution channels • 1 street lighting guidelines designed and implemented • 2 LGUs (Valenzuela and Cagayan de Oro) carrying out EEL street lighting 	

Title of Program/Project	Type of Evaluation Report	Year Conducted	Reported Outputs	Reported Outcomes
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 large utilities/RECs installed EEL systems for street lighting • 3 energy savings calculator designed, disseminated and used for Households and Commercial and Industrial establishments • 2 mass purchasing agreements developed and implemented in private establishments • 9 energy audits carried out in industries and 17 in commercial establishments • 16 (C&I) establishments were retrofitted after the retrofitting, monthly monitoring of the establishment bills was not carried out: no information is available for the follow -up of the investment recovery • 100% of lamps used in industrial establishments are energy efficient • 100% of lamps used in commercial firms are energy efficient • 11 Annual fora among stakeholders held i.e. IIEE National Convention, SMEX, ENAP - Energy Technology Conference • PELMATP website created and including the results of PELMATP activities • Microfinancing scheme formulated and implemented in 4 cooperatives i.e. St. Francis Xavier Housing Cooperative, the Philippine Home Savers and Builders Cooperative (PHSBC), the Power for Progress Foundation Philippines (PPFP), the First Community Cooperative (FICCO) • 1 Financing guidelines for EEL projects are designed and implemented • 1 policy study formulated on handling mercury- containing lamps • 1 guidelines formulated on handling mercury- containing lamps • 2,000 guidebooks distributed on handling mercury- containing lamps • 1,600 posters and flyers produced and 	

Title of Program/Project	Type of Evaluation Report	Year Conducted	Reported Outputs	Reported Outcomes
			distributed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 consultations/ seminars/ trainings • 1 national directory of lamp waste transport and treatment/ processing facilities (TSD) 	

Sources:

ADB: <http://www.adb.org/site/evaluation/resources/495,1318,1886,387>

NZAP: <http://www.aid.govt.nz/about-aid-programme/measuring-results/evaluation/activity-reports/2008-review-and-evaluation-reports/participatory-re>

UNDP: <http://erc.undp.org/evaluationadmin/plans/viewEvaluationPlan.html?unitid=163>