Making Everyone Count

Gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation in a Community-Driven Development Project: The Case of the Philippines’ KALAHI-CIDSS
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<tr>
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Area Coordination Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Barangay Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaBae</td>
<td>Barangay monitoring and advocacy team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAPA</td>
<td>Barangay Power Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Barangay Assemblies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGA</td>
<td>Baseline gap analysis</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRT</td>
<td>Barangay representation team</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSPMC</td>
<td>Barangay Sub-Project Management Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDD</td>
<td>Community-driven development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEAC</td>
<td>Community empowerment activity cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFA</td>
<td>Community Fund Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA</td>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDSS</td>
<td>Comprehensive and integrated delivery of social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSWD</td>
<td>Department of Social Welfare and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD/ECCD</td>
<td>Early childhood care and development</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus group discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAD</td>
<td>Gender and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEM</td>
<td>Gender and empowerment measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSDF-SIP</td>
<td>Japan Social Development Fund- Social Inclusion Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS</td>
<td>Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive and integrated delivery of social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCC</td>
<td>Local community contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGU</td>
<td>Local government unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>LPRAT</td>
<td>Local Poverty Reduction Action Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDC</td>
<td>Municipal Development Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIBF</td>
<td>Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIC</td>
<td>Monitoring and inspection committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIVF</td>
<td>Municipal Inter-Village Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management information systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIT</td>
<td>Monitoring and inspection team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLGOO</td>
<td>Municipal Local Government Operations Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPC</td>
<td>Multipurpose cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPDC</td>
<td>Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPDO</td>
<td>Municipal Planning and Development Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSWDO</td>
<td>Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCRFW</td>
<td>National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEDA</td>
<td>National Economic and Development Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Nongovernmental organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSCB</td>
<td>National Statistics Coordination Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSO</td>
<td>National Statistics Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODA</td>
<td>Official development assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O&amp;M</td>
<td>Operations and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMC</td>
<td>Operations and maintenance committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>Operational policy of World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POEA</td>
<td>Philippine Overseas Employment Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSA</td>
<td>Participatory situational analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHU</td>
<td>Rural Health Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>Social inclusion project</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPFA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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Note: All dollars are U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated.
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This report describes efforts made to incorporate gender within KALAHI-CIDSS as a globally significant CDD initiative and proposes steps that could be taken to strengthen the project’s gender responsiveness. © Edwin Huffmann / World Bank
Executive Summary

Gender and Community-Driven Development in the Philippines

This report is intended to assist development practitioners, gender specialists, and social scientists. Its goal is to encourage discussion and improve project interventions. It describes recent efforts to incorporate gender within a specific community-driven development project—the Philippines’ KALAHI-CIDSS—and proposes steps that could be taken to strengthen the project’s gender responsiveness. The report provides an overview of the project’s key features and describes its methodology and achievements from 2002–10. It then outlines elements of a monitoring and evaluation framework used to measure the effectiveness of community interaction and selected indicators. It emphasizes important lessons learned through implementing the KALAHI-CIDSS across the Philippines, especially in terms of gender and development issues. The report provides a toolkit of potential gender-based M&E indicators developed through field research in 2009. Monitoring and evaluation specialists and those familiar with the context of gender in the Philippines may skip introductory sections and focus on the section on indicators (5), as well as results from the impact evaluation and surveys (3,4).

The current status of women in the Philippines is both a cause for celebration and a reason to redouble efforts at empowerment. Women have benefited from improved educational opportunities, better maternal health care, organizational support, and newly enacted policies for empowerment. But women also suffer from high maternal mortality rates, pervasive physical and emotional abuse, and numerous economic disadvantages, such as discrimination at the workplace, challenges of migrant life, lower land ownership rates, and displacement brought about by civil unrest (Barron 2010). Wide discrepancies also exist in political representation and the judicial system, where few women are legislators, judges, and executives. Negative gender stereotypes continue to prevent women from achieving equal social status and compensation in most career tracks in the Philippines.

Importantly, the government of the Philippines in recent years has prioritized the promotion of gender equality. For instance, the Constitution contains specific provisions on gender, reflecting the Philippine’s key role as one of the earliest signatories to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The country also signed the Millennium Declaration, in which gender equality plays an integral role in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. On top of its international commitments, the Philippines has successfully implemented laws and policies promoting gender equality.

Yet, despite these gains, challenges remain: Women in the Philippines face a cycle of disadvantages perpetuated by gender-ascriptive institutional, cultural, and social environments. The extent of women’s participation in economic and political life is hindered by everyday sexism and inequities vis-à-vis men. Regional disparities are also evident; with the combined effects of gender differentials, these disparities compound the challenges facing women in an environment of poverty. While the Philippines takes pride in achieving important milestones for advancing Filipino women, much work remains. Both women and men should be seen as active participants in determining the nation’s socioeconomic fate.

The KALAHI-CIDSS offers the promise of poverty reduction through building governance and institutions at local levels throughout the country. While its initial design did not contain a specific gender program, there are a number of key areas for implementing gender-based project interventions. This report is part of an ongoing dialogue to support more targeted, gender-disaggregated indicators that can be included across a range of development projects.
A day-care center funded by the KALAHI-CIDSS project in municipality La Castellana, Visayas region. The KALAHI-CIDSS project is showing impressive impact evaluation results on women’s labor force participation. © Sean Bradley / World Bank
The Philippines has made significant progress in empowering women and in advancing gender equality. The government’s policy on gender equality and women’s empowerment has prioritized women’s economic empowerment, advancing human rights and enhancing gender-responsive local governance. All these priority concerns are integral components of poverty reduction programs in the Philippines.

Passed in August 2009, the Magna Carta of Women (Republic Act 9710) consolidated and greatly expanded national policies for supporting women’s social, political, and economic rights. Specific developments include the creation of a gender ombudsman under the Commission on Human Rights responsible for women’s rights concerns. The Magna Carta of Women demands repeal of laws discriminatory to women; ensures women’s equitable participation and representation in government, political parties, international bodies, civil service, and the private sector; affords equal opportunities to women in relation to education, employment, livelihood, social protection, and the military; and mandates access to information and services pertaining to women’s health.

This act provides critical infrastructure for the road ahead. However, bureaucratic challenges, lack of adequate finances, staff training, and institutional cooperation hamper immediate change. This report will outline a few key areas where women continue to be disadvantaged compared to men, and will then describe how community-driven development projects are working to shift the dynamics of inclusion.

Poverty is experienced differently by men and women. The inclusion of gender-sensitive development strategies contributes significantly to economic growth, as well as to equity objectives by ensuring that all groups of the poor share in program benefits. Yet, differences between men’s and women’s needs are often not fully implemented across development projects. It is essential to integrate gender analysis into poverty diagnosis and to ensure that participatory consultation and planning processes are specifically designed to give voice to all sectors of society—women and men, as well as different age, ethnic, and cultural groups.

Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women supports a foundation for effective development (World Bank 2002a). The mainstreaming of gender issues as a core focal area for development has increasingly been implemented among multilateral and international financial organizations. For instance, the World Bank’s 1994 Operational Policy on Gender and...
Impact of community-driven development projects on gender capacity to perform multiple tasks and responsibilities (Asian Development Bank et al. 2008). To date, the Philippine government’s policy on gender equality and women’s empowerment has prioritized women’s economic empowerment, advancing human rights and enhancing gender-responsive local governance (National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, n.d.). All these priority concerns are integral components for poverty elimination programs in the Philippines. These gender-specific priorities are also included in the government’s Medium Term Development Plan (2004-2010).1

The Bank’s gender policy is based on empirical evidence that suggests that the persistence of gender inequality lowers women’s overall welfare, creates inefficiencies in labor allocation in households and the general economy, and hurts project outcomes.

Development (OP 4.20) emphasized reducing gender disparities and increasing participation of women in economic development across a range of project areas. A lack of access to adequate and regular income, basic social services, and a lack of access to new technologies disproportionately impacts women in impoverished regions. Women suffer from malnutrition, pregnancy, and maternal health problems, thereby reducing their capacity to perform multiple tasks and responsibilities (Asian Development Bank et al. 2008). To date, the Philippine government’s policy on gender equality and women’s empowerment has prioritized women’s economic empowerment, advancing human rights and enhancing gender-responsive local governance (National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, n.d.). All these priority concerns are integral components for poverty elimination programs in the Philippines. These gender-specific priorities are also included in the government’s Medium Term Development Plan (2004-2010).1

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Legal and Policy Framework

Increased gender responsiveness has led to measurable results. In 1995, the Philippines ranked 28th out of 116 countries surveyed in a 1995 Gender and Empowerment Measure (GEM); in 2007, the nation had moved to 6th out of 129 countries worldwide. Yet despite many gains in efforts to advance women's welfare in the country, serious gender disparities persist.

Over the past three decades, the Philippines has pursued gender equality programs in accordance with principles established by the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and action plans of the Women's World Conferences in Nairobi (1985) and Beijing (1995). Amendments to the 1987 Philippine Constitution also include provisions that underscore the country’s recognition of the importance of promoting equality between the sexes and advancing the rights of marginalized communities. Consequently, a number of key laws have been enacted since 1987 to protect women from gender discrimination in economic, political, and cultural life.

In 1994, following the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), the Philippine government prepared a Strategic Plan for Gender Responsive Development. This provided a foundation of principles for advancing the status of women, as well as a comprehensive approach for government agencies to respond to gender issues. A series of analytical tools for mainstreaming gender considerations in program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation were developed and widely disseminated to all government agencies. Supplemental tools included budget guidelines and tools for preparing responsive gender action plans. Periodic training of government officials and personnel from across the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government has combined with the strategy to bolster gender responsiveness among public officials (Asian Development Bank et al. 2008). But much more can be done to scale up gender mainstreaming efforts to nurture the growth of a paradigm change.

Increased gender responsiveness since 1987 has led to measurable results: in 1995, the Philippines ranked 28th out of 116 countries surveyed in a 1995 Gender and Empowerment Measure (GEM); in 2007, the nation had moved to 6th out of 129 countries worldwide (UNDP 2008). Nevertheless, despite many gains in efforts to advance women’s welfare in the country, serious gender disparities persist. For instance, The Philippines continues to have one of the highest maternal mortality rates (MMRs) in Southeast Asia. Its MMR of 172 in 1998 was about four times that of Thailand and about twice that of Vietnam (Asian Development Bank 2004). In Southeast Asia, the Philippines not only has one of the highest population growth rates, but in the period from 1995 to 2000 had the second highest number of total births per year—four times that of Malaysia and about twice that of Thailand. This can partly be explained by a low contraceptive use rate across the country. Filipino women also do not control and often do not have freedom to decide whether and when to have children. Many women are therefore susceptible to specific health risks arising from complications related to pregnancy; this creates an additional burden by reducing opportunities for women to participate in the labor market.

The 2009 Magna Carta of Women represents an important law for eliminating discrimination against women by recognizing, protecting, fulfilling, and promoting the rights of Filipino women in all spheres of society. The introduction of legislation on women’s rights has been under discussion in the Philippines’ Congress (the bicameral parliament) for the past seven years and has been supported by UNIFEM through its CIDA-funded CEDAW South East Asia Program since 2006, as well as by UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Habitat, UNDP, UNAIDS, and ILO through the UN Joint Program to Facilitate the Implementation of the CEDAW. The law contains extensive provisions that promote women’s rights, including the right to nondiscrimination. Key provisions include:

1. Ensure that the state will review and, when necessary, amend and/or repeal existing laws that are discriminatory to women within three years from its enactment.
2. Institute affirmative action mechanisms so that “women can participatemeaningfully in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of policies, plans, and programs for national, regional, and local development.”
2. NCRFW lacks the means to train government agencies regarding their GAD budgets, specifically how they could use their GAD budgets in more strategic ways to contribute to gender mainstreaming, gender equality, and women’s empowerment.

3. Enhancing the capacity of DBM to enforce the GAD budget policy.

4. Enhancing capacity of DBM to monitor GAD budget implementation of national agencies, and the capacity of DILG to monitor implementation at the local government level.

The Context of Gender and Development in the Philippines

In 2002, the women’s and men’s labor force participation rate as a proportion of the total labor force was 51.7 percent and 80.8 percent, respectively. In 2009, women’s labor force participation was 49.3 percent compared with 78.8 percent for men.

Persistently high population growth has contributed significantly to decreasing employment opportunities for able workers in the country. This is reflected in the persistence of relatively high unemployment and underemployment rates in the Philippines. For instance, the country’s official unemployment rate averaged 10.6 percent during 1997–2003, and the underemployment rate was 17.1 percent in 2003. The women’s labor force participation rate lags behind that of men. In 2002, the women’s and men’s labor force participation rate as a proportion of the total labor force was 51.7 percent and 80.8 percent, respectively (Bertulfo 2010). In 2009, women’s labor force participation was 49.3 percent compared with 78.8 percent for men (National Statistical Coordination Board 2010).

During the 1990s, the labor participation rate for women increased significantly because the government adopted a more open trade policy. This policy contributed to the growth of the service sectors and of the garment and electronics industries, where female employment has traditionally been strong. Most of the women employed within these sectors are employed as home-based workers, leaving them with few social safety nets, including insurance, pensions and other social benefits. Women who are unable to find formal sector employment end up in the informal economy, where wages are low and working conditions remain unacceptable.
While women suffer the majority of gender-related discrimination, men also experience gender disparities in the Philippines. This is especially clear within primary and secondary education. In 2006, only 69 percent of boys, compared with 78 percent of girls, persisted to the last year of primary school. In 2008, 634,743 school-age boys were not enrolled, compared with 480,634 girls.\(^5\) From 1995 to 2002, total school enrollment grew by almost 2 percent a year. In 2003, the trend reversed, and enrollment has since decreased by about 1 percent annually.

Fewer than half of Philippine students graduate from high school. By the end of Grade 6, 35 of every 100 have left, 57 drop out before the end of high school, and only 2 enter college.\(^6\) Young men suffer lower retention rates, lower overall literacy, and lower enrollment in college than women. They are less likely than women to continue with their education—a challenge for high-skilled, technically demanding careers of the future. Reversing this trend will be critical to achieving gender parity in education.


### TABLE 1 Summary of Key Challenges to Women in the Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key MTPDP and PPA Strategic Areas</th>
<th>Key Areas of Capability</th>
<th>Gender Issues in Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Macroeconomic stability and equitable growth | Productive capability | • Higher domestic unemployment for women than men at ages 15–34 years  
• Gender segregation in domestic employment by industry, occupation group, and class of worker  
• By industry, female employment more likely found in wholesale and retail trade and in agriculture; by occupation group, as laborers and unskilled workers; and by class of worker, as unpaid family workers  
• Female employment significant in industries that are mainly informal (i.e., agriculture, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade)  
• Gender segregation in domestic employment replicated in overseas employment; women’s domination as laborers and unskilled workers by occupation group overseas |
| Agricultural modernization with social equity | Productive capability | • Less access by women to productive resources in agriculture, such as land, extension services, and credit  
• Gender-ascriptive environment and practices that favor men as owners of land  
• Land redistribution through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, which has benefited men more than women |
| Comprehensive human development and protecting the vulnerable | Basic functional capabilities | • Higher participation and completion rates for females in elementary, secondary, and tertiary education not reflected in better performance of women in professional examinations; more men than women pass the examinations of the Professional Regulations Commission  
• Women’s functional literacy rates higher than men in all regions, except in ARMM, and the rates for both women and men in ARMM are way below the national average  
• High maternal and child mortality rates, specifically in all regions of Mindanao, higher than those elsewhere in the ASEAN region  
• High fertility rates for women, higher than those elsewhere in the ASEAN region  
• Gap between desired and actual number of children  
• Increasing gender-based violence as a serious threat to personal security |
| Good and effective governance and rule of law | Political capability | • Advocacy for women-specific and gender-responsive legislation and related implementing rules and regulations  
• Increasing number of women participating in electoral politics, but males still overwhelmingly dominate electoral participation as candidates and winners  
• Higher voter turnout among females, but transforming this into a constituency for a gender agenda/gender-responsive platform is in its infancy  
• Higher number of women in government, dominating the second-level positions, but more men in the third level (managerial positions) |


Community-Driven Development in the Philippines

Using a community-driven development (CDD) approach, where communities identify priorities and manage subproject implementation, the KALAHI-CIDSS Project has financed more than 5,300 small-scale investments in infrastructure and other facilities in 184 of the poorest municipalities.

As a general principle, CDD operations are designed to promote inclusion and voice of vulnerable and excluded groups such as women. Community-driven development (CDD) gives control of decisions and resources to community groups, by viewing marginalized, impoverished, and underrepresented populations—including women—as assets and partners in the development process. It is a process for building on their institutions and resources to support more inclusive community groups, facilitating community access to information, and promoting an enabling environment through policy and institutional reform. CDD fills a critical gap in poverty reduction efforts by achieving immediate and lasting results at the grassroots level and through complementing market economy and government-run programs. With these powerful attributes, CDD programs can play an important role reducing poverty for women in the Philippines and abroad.

At the national level, the Philippine government has approached CDD programs through a few key mechanisms. Firstly, the Philippine Constitution provides for strong citizen's participation in development. The Local Government Code also espouses participatory local development processes. Over the last decade, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has encouraged close cooperation with non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies such as UNIFEM in broadening linkages to new methods for developing gender-sensitive project interventions, policies, and analytical frameworks. Advocates from across these organizations continue to work with the Philippine Commission on Women (still known as NCRFW) and other gender and development advocates in government. One result is that the current Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan has adopted CDD as a core approach for poverty reduction. The KALAHI-CIDSS is one of the major pillars of the convergent social protection programs under DSWD’s social welfare and development reform agenda.
At the local level, the Philippine government is promoting greater community empowerment in the Philippines through participation, accountability, and transparency in local decision making, especially for poor and disadvantaged groups. Using a community-driven development (CDD) approach, where communities identify priorities and manage subproject implementation, the KALAHI-CIDSS Project has financed more than 5,300 small-scale investments in infrastructure and other facilities in 184 of the poorest municipalities. Local government units (LGUs) provide technical support and counterpart funding with responsibility for operation and maintenance being shared between communities and LGUs. Two similar CDD projects—the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Social Fund and MRDP2—both focus on Mindanao, one of the poorer regions still experiencing conflict. In addition, the World Bank has helped to establish and get off the ground a multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund.

This report describes efforts made to incorporate gender within KALAHI-CIDSS as a globally significant CDD initiative and proposes steps that could be taken to strengthen the project’s gender responsiveness. It first provides an overview of the project overall and describes key features of its methodology and its achievements from 2002 to the present. It outlines elements of the monitoring and evaluation framework used to measure the effectiveness of community interaction and selected indicators, and briefly emphasizes important lessons learned since 2002 through implementing the KALAHI-CIDSS across the Philippines, especially in terms of gender and development. The report also provides a toolkit of potential gender-based M&E indicators developed through field research in 2009.
This flood control wall in barangay Carmen, Visayas region, is one of the 5,300 community subprojects financed by the KALAH-CIDSS project.

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The KALAHI-CIDSS Program

Project Background and Objectives

The KALAHI-CIDSS project is implemented by the Philippines’ Department of Social Welfare and Development, with the World Bank providing financial support. KALAHI-CIDSS focuses on strengthening local communities’ participation in barangay governance and developing their capacity to design, implement, and manage development activities that reduce poverty.

The KALAHI-CIDSS project adopts features of two successful community development projects: (1) the Philippines’ Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS), and (2) Indonesia’s Kecamatan Development Program (KDP).

CIDSS was a CDD program in the Philippines that focused on three villages per target municipality, particularly on the most disadvantaged families within these villages. It stressed the convergence of various agencies and their social services. The World Bank-supported Kecamatan Development Program (KDP) in Indonesia provided inspiration for the CIDSS program. Participating kecamatans (subdistricts) across the archipelago received block grants ranging from $55,000 to $85,000 each year. Villages in participating areas then submitted proposals for subprojects (World Bank 2005a). In 2006, Indonesia’s President Yudhoyono expanded on the pathbreaking work of the KDP by announcing the National Program for Community Empowerment—or Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (PNPM)—as the policy and operational umbrella for all community empowerment programs in the country. PNPM builds directly upon the Kecamatan Development Program’s local-level focus on supporting development from a grassroots level. As an expansion of earlier CDD programs, Indonesia’s PNPM has become a flagship community-driven poverty reduction program. With
World Bank technical and financial assistance, PNPM currently covers all villages and cities across the vast archipelagic country.

KALAHI-CIDSS focuses on strengthening local communities’ participation in barangay governance and developing their capacity to design, implement, and manage development activities that reduce poverty. This objective establishes a strong link between improved local governance and poverty reduction. This goal is pursued through three interlinked activities:

i. **Empowerment of communities.** This involves participatory planning, implementation, and management of local development activities. It fosters an engagement with government at all levels to access, influence, and manage resources to meet community priorities.

ii. **Improvements in local governance.** Strategies to improve local governance include strengthening formal and informal institutions to become more inclusive, accountable, and effective.

iii. **Provision of grants for community investment programs.** By matching needs with limited resources in a competitive manner, communities and local government units (LGUs) will be engaged in a demand-driven process of problem solving. The limited project grant resources will trigger better local resource mobilization, effective community ownership of investments, and induce the type of behavioral change required for long-term sustainability of such investments.

In September 2010, The World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors approved an additional $59.1 million to increase the scale of KALAHI-CIDSS toward a nationwide community-driven development (CDD) program through May 31, 2013. Within the provinces already covered, the additional financing will expand the project’s reach to 220 municipalities that have a poverty incidence of 50 percent or greater.

Secretary of the Philippines’ DSWD Corazon Juliano-Soliman welcomed the approval of additional financing for the KALAHI-CIDSS, stressing that the project supports President Benigno Aquino III’s platform of people empowerment, transparency, and poverty reduction: “When local residents come together to discuss their own problems and find solutions to these common challenges, programs and projects are sustained and implemented effectively and in the most transparent manner. That’s the advantage of community-driven development approaches like the KALAHI-CIDSS.”

The additional financing supports two enhanced implementation modalities, including:

- An LGU-led community-driven development (CDD) approach that would support a more devolved, cost-effective implementation, and give greater responsibility and authority to municipalities over program implementation while retaining the DSWD’s monitoring and oversight functions.

- The piloting of KALAHI-CIDSS in eight selected urban poor communities that would respond to their specific concerns—such as land tenure, housing, resettlement, livelihoods, urban sanitation, and other environmental issues.

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10 Secretary Soliman said the CDD approach supported by the KALAHI-CIDSS is one of the “three legs of convergence” for enhancing the capacity of the poor to escape poverty. The other two are a conditional cash transfer program (called Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program) and a sustainable livelihoods program. See: “Remarks with Philippine President Benigno Aquino III At Millennium Challenge Corporation Signing Ceremony,” September 23, 2010. (Retrieved September 27, 2010.) Accessible at: <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/09/147833.htm>. 

Barangay Rawis in Pio Duran, Albay. Portions of the barangay road that are not yet paved show knee-deep mud during rainy days prior to the installation of concrete by the KALAHI-CIDSS. Photo: Rachel Aquino/World Bank.
Additionally, the United States recently signed a $434 million economic compact with the government of the Philippines through its Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). Of this amount, $120 million will enable the financing of KALAHI-CIDSS among 21 provinces, composed of about 190 of the poorest municipalities, and an estimated 4,000 barangays by the end of 2015. The $120 million grant includes an incentive fund for gender responsive community initiatives and a mechanism for implementing social and environmental risk assessments in project areas.11

Performance highlights to-date12

Launched in 2003, KALAHI-CIDSS has evolved to become a novel and most promising approach to involve communities, women, and men in efforts to eliminate poverty in the Philippines. From six pilot communities in 2003, the project has greatly expanded its geographic reach. It has covered 4,429 of the poorest villages in the country and completed 5,326 subprojects.13 These sub-projects include the following:14

- **Basic social services.** Construction of water systems, school buildings, daycare centers, village (barangay) health stations, electrification, and tribal housing/shelter (which account for 45 percent of all grants obligated).
- **Basic access infrastructure.** Construction of access roads, small bridges/footbridges and access trails (38 percent of all grants).
- **Community production, economic support, and common services facilities.** This area includes community economic enterprise training, equipment and materials support subprojects, pre- and post-harvest and multipurpose facilities, small-scale irrigation, and community transport (over 8 percent of grants);
- **Environmental protection and conservation.** Sub-projects include drainage, river/flood control, sea walls, soil protection (rip rap), artificial coral reef sanctuaries, and sanitation facilities (almost 8 percent of all grants).

12 See World Bank (2010).

- **Skills training and capability building subprojects.** These include lighthouse/ecotourism subprojects (almost one-half percent of all grants).

The project has:

- Attained full-scale implementation in 2006 with coverage of 4,229 barangays (villages) in 184 municipalities of the poorest 42 provinces, with almost all barangays committing to sustain the participatory processes introduced by the project.
- Completed 99 percent of initial subprojects. Approximately $121 million has been invested in community subprojects, leveraging more than $38 million in local counterpart contribution equivalent to 31 percent of the total sub-project cost. In addition, about 17 percent of the barangays have accessed funding from other sources to support their priority subprojects.
- Achieved a high level of sustainability indicated by a sustainability evaluation that showed 96 percent of a sample of 611 completed sub-projects were rated excellent or satisfactory. In addition, the project carried out functionality audits of 3,882 completed sub-projects, of which 87 percent were rated functional.

Initial positive results of the use of CDD approaches on social capital and local governance were documented by
In 2003, the World Bank conducted a gender review of its 21 lending projects in 2003, including the effects of KALAHI-CIDSS on women’s status and gender relations in the six pilot communities (University Center for Women’s Studies Foundation 2003). The results of the assessment demonstrated the value of community participation to support opportunities for women to participate in development projects. The study results subsequently formed the basis for an initial integration of gender considerations into project design and M&E indicators in ongoing projects. In early 2004, KALAHI-CIDSS staff participated in a gender and development (GAD) training program, and a gender mainstreaming plan was developed and approved thereafter. The project itself has recently been classified as a gender-responsive project based on the NEDA Harmonized GAD Guidelines (World Bank 2010). A 2009 project performance review of completed subprojects also noted positive results for women, including:

- Increased participation in the project processes from subproject start-up through mid-term review
- Emergence of women as leaders in the barangay/community
- Increased knowledge about women’s rights and gender equality
- Increased availability of health services for pregnant women at health centers

KALAHI-CIDSS’s Gender Strategy and Main Achievements

In 2003, the World Bank conducted a gender review of its 21 lending projects in 2003, including the effects of KALAHI-CIDSS on women’s status and gender relations in the six pilot communities. The results of the assessment demonstrated the value of community participation to support opportunities for women to participate in development projects.

KALAHI-CIDSS supports the emergence of a more connected, increasingly equitable society throughout the Philippines. Its emphasis on empowerment supports increased capacity development as well as gender equality. While the project was not explicitly designed as a gender-specific initiative, there are a number of areas where the role of gender in development plays an important role.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major SP Category</th>
<th># of SPs</th>
<th># of Direct HH Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total Sub-Project Cost (PHP)</th>
<th>Released KALAHI-CIDSS Grant</th>
<th>LCC Delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic Social Services</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>580,292</td>
<td>2,357,632,780</td>
<td>1,665,709,660</td>
<td>691,923,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Access Infrastructure</td>
<td>1,466</td>
<td>313,127</td>
<td>1,956,644,172</td>
<td>1,365,774,679</td>
<td>590,869,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Production, Economic Support, and Common Service Facility</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>156,283</td>
<td>497,567,433</td>
<td>355,002,940</td>
<td>142,564,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection and Conservation</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>142,182</td>
<td>505,781,638</td>
<td>352,910,770</td>
<td>152,870,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light House/Ecotourism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>7,206,816</td>
<td>3,331,101</td>
<td>3,875,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills Training/Capability-Building/Community Library</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5,043</td>
<td>19,050,809</td>
<td>12,075,575</td>
<td>6,975,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>1,197,772</td>
<td>5,343,883,649</td>
<td>3,754,804,725</td>
<td>1,589,078,924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changes to traditional practices, including a decrease in number of women/time spent fetching water

Support for married couples’ involvement in KALAHI-CIDSS activities (DSWD 2009a).

In 2010 the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW) conducted a review of gender and development in KALAHI-CIDSS in terms of project management, monitoring and evaluation, and implementation (see Annex 3). This review indicates a strong commitment by the Philippine government to gender issues: the project evaluation accorded 19.25 points out of 20 available across five elements. Elements evaluated included:

1. Project Management
   - Supportive project management (max score: 2; for each item: 1.0)
   - Technically competent staff or consultants (max score: 2; for item: 0.67)
   - Committed Philippine government agency (max score: 2; each item, 1)
   - GAD implementation processes and procedures (max score: 2; each item: 0.5)

2. Project Monitoring and Evaluation
   - Project monitoring system being used by the project includes indicators that measure gender differences in outputs, results, and outcomes (max score: 2; each item, 1 point each)
   - Project database includes sex-disaggregated and gender-related information (max score: 2; each item, 0.5 point each)
   - Gender equality and women’s empowerment targets being met (max score: 4)
   - Project addressing gender issues arising from or during its implementation (max score: 2)
   - Participatory monitoring and evaluation processes (max score: 2; each item, 1)

The review highlighted two areas of weakness. The project implementation documents do not fully incorporate a discussion of GAD concerns, and subproject proposals may not fully detail explicit gender and development objectives or thorough gender analyses (0.25 points of 0.50). The second weakness concerned participatory monitoring and evaluation processes, especially in terms of adequate consultation with male and female beneficiaries, and the close consultation with affected people in the assessment of gender impacts of the project (1.5 points of 2).

During the early stages of the project, it became apparent that some of the more marginalized groups did not participate fully in the project processes. This led to the design and implementation of the Japan Social Development Fund Social Inclusion Project (JSDF-SIP), a three-year complementary grant to the World Bank-funded KALAHI-CIDSS. The goal of the JSDF-SIP is to reduce poverty by enhancing participation and addressing issues of exclusion of rural women, indigenous peoples, and conflict-affected communities. The lessons learned and best practices kit is based on a process documentation of eight case communities initiated by the JSDF-SIP, as part of its objective to draw relevant lessons from innovative approaches undertaken to enhance participation of poor and vulnerable groups, and disseminate these to KALAHI-CIDSS stakeholders. Two of the case communities are indigenous peoples communities, another two are conflict-affected communities, and the remaining four are a combination of the two. Six of the eight case studies made specific mention of
Taking everyone count

Making mainstreaming strategies and recommendations that potentially have political, social, and economic empowerment aspects.

Gender issues in the JSDF-SIP design included:

- A few gender topics—including female/male access to income and decision making, as well as health concerns—were included in the baseline gap analysis (BGA) for the Social Inclusion Project. This project is being implemented in some KALAHI-CIDSS areas with funding support from other multilateral development organizations. The baseline gap analysis is a research tool used to identify gaps and areas for improvement to enhance policy development and service delivery in an effective way. It also addresses the needs of target beneficiaries for development intervention. Specifically, a BGA aims to measure how policies reflect the level of concern and intervention of a service delivery agent (typically local government units) in addressing the needs of its constituent communities.

- Reports on best practices suggest areas for increased gender focus. Two reports—Trials and Triumphs: Communities Fighting Poverty Through KALAHI-CIDSS (2009), and the Lessons Learned and Best Practices Kit (2008) published under the JSDF-SIP—indicate the potential for analyzing gender issues through monitoring data in non-SIP KALAHI-CIDSS operations. These reports are also useful for formulating more quantitative gender indicators for the future.

- Gender sensitivity seminars and parenting classes for fathers have also been conducted in subproject areas.

The KALAHI-CIDSS project monitoring framework includes measures for number and percent of women and men who are benefitting from the sub-projects, such as this hanging-bridge financed by KC in the barangay of Felicita-Bernadette in Visayas.

© Sean Bradley/World Bank
A results-based monitoring and evaluation framework for KALAHI-CIDSS has been designed to anticipate problems for subproject implementation before they arise, to process the lessons learned for improving project design during implementation, and to apply lessons to other projects or programs.15

The KALAHI-CIDSS internal and external monitoring and evaluation system includes (a) tracking of project progress and monitoring of processes, including social accountability monitoring through monitoring of grievance reports and through external monitoring reports; (b) results-based monitoring and evaluation of outputs and outcomes; and (c) promoting NGO and civil society participation in KALAHI-CIDSS monitoring. This last activity seeks to share lessons learned from project experience and the use of KALAHI-CIDSS M&E data through an independent NGO monitoring of community processes and a research grant program for graduate students and junior faculty members from different universities and colleges.

Tracking the progress of KALAHI-CIDSS subprojects is accomplished through (a) on-site monitoring of procurement aspects of implementation; (b) a progress review using the community empowerment activity cycle (CEAC) process and subproject progress monitoring forms; (c) monitoring actions on grievances reported by communities against violations of project principles and corruption; and (d) external monitoring conducted by NGOs. NGOs deploy their own field monitors to selected KALAHI-CIDSS areas and submit monthly progress and feedback reports to KALAHI-CIDSS management for appropriate action. NGO field monitors also report their observations on community participation, transparency, and accountability throughout the KALAHI-CIDSS implementation process.16

Objectives of the KALAHI-CIDSS M&E System

The objective of the KALAHI-CIDSS M&E system is both to monitor ongoing, more short-term implementation progress and provide project management and other stakeholders with timely and empirical information, while also assessing the longer-term impacts of the project on poverty reduction, access to basic services, and social capital to evaluate its overall performance. The project’s monitoring function supports periodic collection of information to determine if program activities are being implemented as planned. The monitoring function focuses primarily on inputs and output levels. It is important to stress that such monitoring is an ongoing process that continues throughout the project cycle, from training and community mobilization, through to planning, implementation, and maintenance. Results from monitoring efforts are then used to improve the quality of implementation and to adjust planning. Project evaluations periodically assess results to determine whether the project is meeting its main objectives.17

Based on KALAHI-CIDSS’ objectives and main outputs, key performance indicators have been developed and are tracked over time. These indicators are then reported through a field reporting system or through other monitoring and evaluation activities, such as case studies, surveys, sectoral evaluations, and super-

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16 The NGO monitor’s final report may be accessed from the KALAHI-CIDSS website: www.kalahi.dswd.com.ph.

17 DSWD has prepared a revised M&E manual that describes and provides overall guidance to operational teams on M&E processes and functions. Given the agreement under the additional financing mechanism to assess options for simplifying the monitoring function, a further revised M&E manual would be prepared within the first six months of implementation of the additional financing.
vision missions. The project management information system (MIS) also plays a critical role in capturing and recording important information regarding results on a monthly basis.

**Monitoring of the KALAHI-CIDSS**

KALAHI-CIDSS implements a range of different forms of monitoring:

**Community-based monitoring and evaluation.** Community groups are elected or assigned to oversee various stages of the program, such as planning, decision making, implementation, bookkeeping, procurement, and operations and maintenance. Community monitoring is operationalized through different project design features, including information accessibility and transparency; open public meetings that promote community participation, transparency, and accountability; and a grievance redress system through which community members and the general public can channel complaints or inquiries with local government officials and project facilitators.

**Management information systems (MIS).** Project information related to process, outputs, and outcomes is entered and organized in a computerized MIS, which contains basic project information—such as project locations, status and type of subproject activity, investment information, project staff, financial information, and complaints.

DSWD staff play a critical role in monitoring and managing overall project implementation. Government officials at the national (National Steering Committee), regional (DSWD field offices), municipal (area and municipal coordination teams), and village levels are responsible for monitoring the program and ensuring that its objectives and principles are met. They also check to ensure that project activities are proceeding according to plan and in compliance with established operating principles and procedures described in the project’s various operations manuals. Government officials plan for more frequent support missions and field visits to project sites.

Regular reporting on the progress and results of KALAHI-CIDSS is vital to the success of the program. To be useful, data from reporting must be accurate, reliable, and timely. DSWD has established a system of monthly reporting from the community up to the regional and national office level. Newly announced additional financing should assist in simplifying and streamlining the reporting process, while ensuring that core project management information is made widely available to project staff and external stakeholders, including through an upgraded project website.

**Financial reviews and audits.** The Commission on Audit is responsible for auditing KALAHI-CIDSS finances annually, which includes a 10 percent sample of subprojects. As agreed under the Social Welfare and Development Project, DSWD will move to strengthen its own internal audit function, which will also cover KALAHI-CIDSS—for which an initial assessment has already been conducted.

**Impact Evaluation: Objectives and Design**

The Philippine’s Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the World Bank are committed to a careful impact evaluation of KALAHI-CIDSS. The evaluation follows the “good practices” prescribed by experts in that it collects quantitative and qualitative baseline data in a representative sample of both intervention groups and matched comparison groups. The primary objective of the impact evaluation is to assess the impact and performance of KALAHI-CIDSS by examining the extent to which the project’s results concur with its initial objectives. Wassenich and Whiteside (2004) have stressed the need to identify knowledge gaps—including gender, conflict and leadership issues, long-term sustainability of welfare impacts and infrastructure outcomes, and alignment of projects—with ex-ante beneficiary priorities. Notwithstanding these areas for further research, the impact evaluation for KALAHI-CIDSS has proved invaluable for informing policy makers and project implementers of the strengths and weaknesses of innovative strategies for grassroots development supported by KALAHI-CIDSS.

Its specific objectives were to:

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In this regard, a qualitative evaluation tool was designed to explore the sociopolitical situation of communities in intervention and comparison areas with an eye to understanding the main actors’ perception and interpretation of their lived situation. This process aimed to gather data that will help unveil societal processes and perspectives of marginalized communities in order to understand the impact of KALAHI-CIDSS on their perception of participation, empowerment, and governance (Alsop and Heinsohn 2005; Madhvani, Pehu, and Birner 2010).

The qualitative baseline study was carried out in the Spring of 2005 and the endline study was implemented in 2010. The provinces of Agusan del Sur and Albay were chosen as primary places for analysis. These provinces, and the chosen municipalities within each, represent two types of KALAHI-CIDSS areas: (1) areas that are difficult to access, versus those that are more accessible; and (2) those with indigenous populations versus those with homogeneous populations. Five barangays were chosen per municipality. These were matched based on a few considerations, including distance from the center, the presence of an indigenous population, and source of livelihood.

In order to draw out our data from the communities, EPCG staff designed an instrument using mainly focus-group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews. Research teams spent approximately 15 days in each barangay and conducted at least four FGDs with women, the young, men, and individuals from a marginalized ethnic group. The instrument was designed to encourage free discussion of informants’ perception of poverty, empowerment, and participation in governance, as well as the state of social capital and its manifestations.

The quantitative instruments consist of household level and village official surveys. The survey instruments were designed in close cooperation with DSWD staff to respond to the operational needs of KALAHI-CIDSS project management. A 2003 quantitative baseline provided the first input for evaluating KALAHI-CIDSS. This was followed by a 2006 mid-term assessment and endline data collection completed in early 2010.

In order to deepen the data of the quantitative survey, the World Bank commissioned Empowering Civic Participation in Governance (ECPG) to conduct qualitative research with the purpose of expanding the KALAHI-CIDSS’ information base and improving the understanding of the project’s impact on poverty reduction, social capital, empowerment, and governance (Asia-Pacific Policy Center 2005).

The qualitative component was designed to:

- Verify and explain some of the findings and responses coming out of the quantitative survey
- Provide richer, descriptive information regarding the key poverty and governance themes of KALAHI, examining in greater depth the “hows” and “whys” of local-level dynamics and context, as well as what villagers themselves consider to be important
- Supplement the quantitative impact evaluation system with a qualitative system able to capture the nuances of the real situation of the community.

In this regard, a qualitative evaluation tool was designed to explore the sociopolitical situation of communities in intervention and comparison areas with an eye to understanding the main actors’ perception and interpretation of their lived situation. This process aimed to gather data that will help unveil societal processes and perspectives of marginalized communities in order to understand the impact of KALAHI-CIDSS on their perception of participation, empowerment, and governance (Alsop and Heinsohn 2005; Madhvani, Pehu, and Birner 2010).

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| TABLE 3 Survey of Municipalities |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Province       | Intervention Municipalities | Comparison Municipalities |
| Albay          | Pio Duran Libon*          | Oas** Polanguin*    |
| Capiz          | Ma-ayon Dumarao           | Pontevedra President Roxas |
| Zamboanga del Sur | Dinas Dumingag       | Tambulig Dimataling |
| Agusan del Sur | Esperanza* San Luis       | Bayugan* Veruela  |

Notes. *Municipalities included in the qualitative survey. ** Baseline data was originally collected in Malinao, which was later included in the PODER project which follows the KALAHI-CIDSS procedures. As a result, the team went back to the field to collect baseline data in Oas.
Results from the impact evaluation of the KALahi-CIDSS project indicate that the project led to a 5 percent increase in women’s labor force participation compared to what would have happened without the project. The project also had a positive but lower impact on men’s labor force participation. © World Bank
How Was Gender Integrated into the M&E Framework?

The project has supported the development of gender-sensitive guidelines that ensure project designs submitted for funding must not harm women and children, as well as gender-disaggregated project data for gauging women’s participation in the KALAHI-CIDSS processes.

Lessons from project monitoring

Gender inequality in decision making is a persistent challenge to sustainable development in the Philippines. For instance, gender disparities in political life continue to prevent the entry of more women into leadership positions in government and nongovernmental organizations. Such inequalities also inhibit poverty reduction efforts. Designing project monitoring and evaluation with an explicit gender focus contributes to an improved understanding of poverty, enables better and more effective targeting of the poor and vulnerable, and maximizes stakeholder participation. A system for monitoring gender outcomes is part of a feedback mechanism that provides information to improve program interventions and make them more effective. Gender-based M&E emphasizes several goals, including:

- Ensuring that the gender effectiveness and quality of performance is monitored at each phase of the interventions.
- Providing rapid feedback to the poverty reduction team and the sectoral leaders when problems arise.
- Communicating the gender results of the M&E to project managers and policy makers so that actions can be taken in a timely way to correct problems or promote what is going well (World Bank 2002b).

If gender equality requires access to resources, opportunities, and capabilities, it is essential to generate gender-disaggregated data to assess the status of and changes in these characteristics. Data informing the results of development interventions such as KALAHI-CIDSS can come from two sources—a monitoring system and an evaluation system (Kusek and Rist 2004). Monitoring typically involves the periodic collection of information to assess adherence to time schedules, completion of required activities, and appraisal of progress. Monitoring entails measurement; what is measured is the progress toward achieving an objective or desired outcome. In many instances, however, outcomes cannot be measured directly. They must first be translated into indicators that provide information about whether outcomes are being achieved.

Gender-responsive indicators have the special function of identifying gender-related changes in a community. The usefulness of such indicators lies in their ability to point to changes in the status and roles of women or men over time. The use of indicators and other relevant monitoring and evaluation techniques can lead to a better understanding of how results can be achieved, so using gender-sensitive indicators can also lead to enhanced project planning and delivery (see, for example Alsop and Heinsohn 2005).

A rudimentary way of capturing gender differences involves the collection of sex-disaggregated data. Such data capture differences—as well as similarities—between males and females and can be used to construct indicators highlighting biases or (in)equitable project outcomes. Thus, sex-disaggregated data can be used to identify policies unfavorable to women or men and to affect changes in policies or practices that are inequitable, and consequently hinder the development the policies are intended to promote.

More sophisticated quantitative gender analysis goes beyond disaggregation to capture other meaningful information. This can include information on socioeconomic outcomes of particular importance for women, such as information on child care, reproductive health, or time devoted to collecting water or wood for fires,
and also data on women's and men's economic activities and labor productivity.

The project has accomplished the following with regard to targeting and monitoring women and gender issues:

**Development of gender-sensitive guidelines**, which can ensure that project designs submitted for funding will not harm women and children (Kapit-Bisig laban sa Kahirapan 2007).

**Development of gender-disaggregated project data**, which can be used to gauge women's participation in the KALAHI-CIDSS processes. Various reporting and monitoring tools—especially at the village and municipal levels—account for the numeric extent of female and male participation across the subproject cycle. These tools include the following:

19 Information provided by Leo Quintilla, M&E Officer of DSWD Region 6.

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**BOX 1 Gender Checklist for Policy Implications of Gender Analysis**

- Has the different impact of public spending on men and women been analyzed (“incidence analysis”)? Do public spending priorities respond to the different constraints and opportunities of poor men and women? Have tools to improve the gender responsiveness of public spending, such as with gender and women's budget initiatives, been used in developing strategic budget priorities and orientation?
- Has there been an attempt to identify and minimize short-term tradeoffs between the market and the household economies or building on externalities?
- Does the growth strategy consider the fact that men and women have different structural roles in economic production and that different sectoral growth paths make different demands on men's and women's labor, with different implications for the division of labor and income? Are growth policies targeted to the sectors where poor men and women earn their living, such as food crops in agriculture and the urban informal sector?
- Are the needs and priorities of men and women integrated into the PRS priority actions, implementation plans, and performance indicators? To what extent have gender-specific targets, outputs, and performance criteria been integrated into the PRS and its implementation arrangements?
- Does the selection of public interventions fully reflect the different priorities, constraints, and opportunities of both men and women, as identified in the participatory consultations and poverty diagnosis?

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**TABLE 4 Summary of Data on Women’s Participation in KALAHI-CIDSS Processes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>PARTICIPATION (based on headcount)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Women's attendance in village assemblies and consultation meetings</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Women participating in decision making through membership in the barangay representation team (BRT)</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Women participating in key CEAC processes (project consultation, planning, and related activities)</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Women reporting grievances</td>
<td>20%, but 40% of reporting grievances are anonymous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Women at the Regional Planning and Monitoring Office</td>
<td>60%22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Women at the ACT level</td>
<td>54%23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from World Bank 2002b.

Source: DSWD National Office 2009; these data came from the 33 pilot communities.

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Project monitoring and evaluation data indicate that women have regularly contributed to participatory situational analysis (PSA), mobilization and development of volunteers, and to municipal or inter-barangay forums to prioritize and develop subproject proposals. They have also participated in meetings to evaluate and plan for the sustainability of completed subprojects.

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19 Information provided by Leo Quintilla, M&E Officer of DSWD Region 6.
20 These are reflected in the “Barangay Social Investigation Form.”
21 With 71 percent women in FOX; 69 percent (IV-B); 58 percent (FO5); and 45 percent (VII).
22 With 77 percent in FO X; 49 percent respectively in FO5 and 7; and 42 percent in 4B.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Gender Data included in KALAHI-CIDSS monitoring data</th>
<th>Monitoring Tool</th>
<th>Person/Office Responsible and Monitoring Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social investigation (baseline data of the barangay and municipality)</td>
<td>Number/ratio of women to men in the community</td>
<td>Barangay and municipal social investigation</td>
<td>Community facilitator Area coordination team Regional M&amp;E officers National M&amp;E officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barangay Assembly/Municipal Inter- Barangay Forum</td>
<td>Number/percentage of women attending/ participating in Bas and MIBTFs</td>
<td>Barangay Assembly form MIBF form</td>
<td>Community facilitator Area coordinating team Regional M&amp;E officers (consolidation of the municipal-level data into regional data) National M&amp;E officers (consolidation of the regional data into national data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability-building activities for community volunteers (throughout the CEAC process)</td>
<td>Number/percentage of women trained in various capability-building activities throughout the CEAC</td>
<td>Community volunteers form and community training form Quarterly narrative report</td>
<td>Community facilitator Area coordinating team Regional M&amp;E officers (consolidation of the municipal-level data into regional data) National M&amp;E officers (consolidation of the regional data into national data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection of committee leaders/ members during Barangay Assemblies</td>
<td>Number/percentage of women leaders and members in KC committees</td>
<td>Barangay Assembly form (specifically the attached minutes of the meeting) Community volunteers form and community training form</td>
<td>Community facilitator Area coordinating team Regional M&amp;E officers (consolidation of the municipal-level data into regional data) National M&amp;E officers (consolidation of the regional data into national data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS subproject implementation phase</td>
<td>Number/percentage of female paid “volunteers” engaged during the KALAHI-CIDSS subproject implementation phase</td>
<td>Payroll roster</td>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS Project implementation team Community facilitator Area coordinating team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS subproject operations and maintenance (O&amp;M)</td>
<td>Number/percentage of female paid “volunteers” engaged during operations and maintenance (O&amp;M) stage</td>
<td>Payroll roster; Quarterly O&amp;M report</td>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS O&amp;M Committee (report to the community facilitator) Community facilitator (collection of barangay data) Area coordinating team (consolidation of barangay data into municipal data)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End-of-Project reporting</td>
<td>Number/percentage of women using/ benefiting from the subproject/ infrastructure</td>
<td>Project completion report</td>
<td>KALAHI-CIDSS O&amp;M Committee (report to the community facilitator) Community facilitator (collection of barangay data) Area coordinating team (consolidation of barangay data into municipal data) Regional M&amp;E staff (consolidation of municipal data into regional data) National M&amp;E staff (consolidation of regional data into national KALAHI-CIDSS data)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey Findings and Gender Impact Evaluation Results

A baseline survey was initiated in 2003 that collected data on a representative sample of intervention groups and matched comparison groups (Asia Pacific Policy Center 2005). The baseline survey was the first round of a panel survey that will track 2,400 households and 132 villages before, during, and after implementation of KALAHI-CIDDS.

The Asia-Pacific Policy Center conducted the baseline survey in each of the three geographical areas of the Philippines, covering four provinces included in an earlier phase of KALAHI-CIDSS implementation: Albay in Luzon, Capiz in the Visayas, and Zamboanga del Sur and Agusan del Sur in Mindanao.

The survey collected information on household and village conditions, providing baseline information for an evaluation of the impact of KALAHI-CIDSS on poverty reduction, social capital, empowerment, and governance. The data also make possible a deeper understanding of the areas in which KALAHI-CIDSS operates. Together with lessons learned from project implementation to date, the baseline survey provides valuable information for project management.

Field-based surveys indicate a context where poverty is widespread, and facilities lacking, but where social institutions provide for collective community action. Infrastructure—including local roads, primary health care facilities, and access to waterworks—is severely lacking. For instance, Chase and Holmero (2006) note that “while Albay has the best road conditions, more than 60 percent of villages have roads of dirt or gravel, and only 56 percent of households are accessible by road all year long.” While most villages have access to local health stations, rates of access remain low. One bright spot is educational access: use of public elementary schools is particularly high, and enrollment rates are high as well. Post-secondary enrollment drops markedly. The most essential desire of most respondents has been for improved opportunities to make a decent living.

In terms of social capital, the survey reported relatively low rates of membership in community organizations. Groups and networks provide important forms of social capital and are instrumental in disseminating information, reducing opportunistic behavior, and facilitating collective decision making. Participation rates and types vary across regions, and include civic and religious organizations (Albay), parent teacher associations (Capiz), community organizations (Zamboanga del Sur), and cooperatives (Agusan del Sur).

Participation among official organizations contrasts with a strong tradition of bayanihan (collective community action) in KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities in Mindanao. Chase and Holmero (2006) report relatively limited participation in bayanihan in Albay and Capiz, and higher participation in Zamboanga del Sur and Agusan del Sur. Communities tend to draw support largely from informal networks—composed of relatives, the church, and local government—that they access depending on their needs. Formal groups and government officials are difficult for the people to sustain and trust as systems of support, unless they are channels to reservoirs of resources. Formal leaders in the community are the barangay officials, purok heads, tribal chieftains, and elders and some organization heads. They are mainly seen as persons who have the ability to take care of the people who are not able to realize their own development.

The impact evaluation was not designed to look at gender issues, however available data allow for some gender-disaggregated analyses, especially on schooling and participation in the labor force. First, consistent with the argument that the project supported women’s economic empowerment, results from the impact evaluation indicate that the project led to a 5 percent increase in women’s labor force participation compared to what would have happened otherwise. Given that only 44.5 percent of working age women (in the KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities in the evaluation sample) participated in the labor force in 2003, this is a large effect. Interestingly, the project also had a positive but lower impact on men’s labor force participation.

Second, the project also had an impact on school enrollment. Since only a limited number of barangays in the sample decided to use the project resources to build school facilities, those impacts most likely materialized through improved incomes and a decreased cost of going to school due to improvements in the road network. The project had a negative impact on elementary school enrollment, but a positive impact on secondary school and college enrollment. Further research is currently under way to understand this finding. The impacts are especially strong for girls. In particular, it led to about an 11 percent increase in the probability of attending secondary school and a 5 percent increase in the probability of going to college.
Proposal for Including Gender Indicators in KALAHI-CIDSS

Introduction

Gender indicators embedded within a program (M&E) enable practitioners to identify better ways of delivering their poverty reduction objectives. Yet, gender indicators are not widely used. The evidence from a wide-ranging review of CDD and CDF projects (World Bank, FAO, and IFAD 2009) suggests that the experience of IFAD is typical in that “current information on gender aspects and impacts in the CDFs is superficial; assessments of CDD and CDFs have not measured gender impacts or participation of women in the capacity-building activities.”

Several governments in the World Bank’s East Asia and Pacific Region have identified gender as an important pillar in poverty alleviation strategies in the light of evidence suggesting that societies promoting more equal opportunities for men and women have higher growth, lower poverty, and better development outcomes (World Bank, 2011).

The objective of this toolkit is to provide the KALAHI-CIDSS project with a set of tested and cost-effective gender outcome indicators for building a database that can help measure its impact on women’s opportunities for active engagement in their local political, social, and economic context. These gender indicators may also be useful for capturing the impact on gender of other community-driven development (CDD) projects in the Philippines. Its intended audience is the government of the Philippines’ DSWD, the KALAHI-CIDSS management and task team, and CDD donors and practitioners, including multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organizations, advocates, and researchers.

The toolkit emerges from a regional World Bank M&E pilot initiative launched to support CDD operations in building up evidence of projects’ impact on gender equality in East Asia. The initiative draws on and complements existing studies and CDD project evaluations (World Bank 2008-add to references). KALAHI-CIDSS management has engaged in this study to explore the options for further strengthening gender mainstreaming and monitoring within KALAHI-CIDSS as the project moves into a new phase from 2010–13.

Methodology

Toward Draft Gender Outcome Indicators

The KALAHI-CIDSS Project defines an empowered community as one with the capacity to promote and sustain their own development through the active participation of its members in the analyses of various economic, political, and social issues, and in the selection of viable remedies to solve development challenges.

Field-based assessments in 2009 supported the development of a series of indicators that could effectively assess the contribution of KALAHI-CIDSS subprojects in the Philippines in promoting women’s actions and opportunities for actions within their local political, economic, and social spheres.

Actions and opportunities within these spheres includes:

- **Political sphere**: Women’s participation and influence on public financing and representation.
- **Economic sphere**: Women’s opportunities for and actual access to economic capital and livelihood investments.
- **Social sphere**: The enabling environment that allows women to participate; social norms and the status of women.

An initial review of KALAHI-CIDSS’ project goals, implementation strategies, and accomplishments...
indicated a number of opportunities to positively encourage women’s active engagement in local political, economic and social issues. In fact, monitoring reports suggest that a number of female volunteers have improved their social status in the community through active participation in the preparation and implementation of infrastructure projects (DSWD 2009). The current initiative tested how this might be better captured in the KALAHI-CIDSS results framework through the integration of measurable and appropriate gender outcome indicators.

Following a review of potential linkages between key gender issues in the Philippines and outputs generated by the project and its objectives, a set of research questions was derived that helped design a range of potential gender-specific monitoring and evaluation indicators. Team members selected and prepared a final list of indicators for field testing through the following steps:

- A review of gender-related national documents, including policy guidelines and action plans on gender equality and women’s empowerment, types of gender data collected, and a system of monitoring and evaluating gender-related outcomes and impacts.
- A review of KALAHI-CIDSS project design and accomplishments and how they relate to the proposed women’s empowerment outcome indicators; assessment of the project M&E system in terms of the extent to which it reports on or accounts for gender-related project inputs and outputs.
- Consultation meetings with KALAHI-CIDSS project management and M&E personnel both at the national and regional offices to get their feedback and recommendations for possible outcome indicators to track the progress of the project in improving the status of women.
- The revised list of indicators was then validated through a workshop held in April 2009 with the KALAHI-CIDSS key officials and members of its national monitoring and evaluation office, representatives from the Social Development Unit of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) units, and the KALAHI-CIDSS gender focal person. A final round of validation workshops was held in May 2009 with the participation of a World Bank mission.

Pilot Testing Draft Indicators

Pilot testing in the field provided a critical step to settling on and investing in a comprehensive M&E design (Kusek and Rist 2004). The pilot testing of draft indicators supported an empirical approach to learn what worked and what did not in a local setting. By speaking directly with people from a range of communities with different perspectives, the team gathered invaluable data for improving initial design for a final series of chosen indicators. The pilot testing of indicators also identified data gaps for some indicators for which information remains spotty or data is too costly, time consuming, or too complex to obtain (Kusek and Rist 2004).

Field studies tested a series of indicators following a mixed methodology approach. Two municipalities in the provinces of Capiz and Albay—Dumarao and Albay—were selected to field test the indicators. These areas were chosen due to their inclusion in the 2003 baseline study, as well as their accessibility and relatively safe security context. The other criteria used for the selection of the pilot villages were (a) the type of sub-project activities to ensure the scoping of wide variation of the KALAHI-CIDSS inputs; (b) the willingness of the village leaders to have the study done in their community and to provide support to the researchers; and (c) the availability as well as accessibility of project-related community data.

Field research was conducted in Dumarao, Capiz from June 25–26, 2009, and in Pio Duran, Albay from July 7–9, 2009.
Four research instruments were developed and used to test the indicators: (1) a household survey questionnaire; (2) a guideline for focus group discussions among male and female KALAHI-CIDSS volunteers; (3) a community survey interview schedule; and (4) a guideline for semi-structured case study interviews. The household survey was designed to test indicators that could provide information about results or immediate impacts of subproject outputs at the household level, and on male and female beneficiaries. Questions asked in the survey questionnaire focused on issues, including the effects of construction of a farm-to-market road on the workload and income of family members.

Two focus group discussions, one for male and another for female KALAHI-CIDSS volunteers, were also conducted in each of the pilot villages. These discussions explored ways to gather more detailed feedback about benefits derived from subprojects, especially regarding skills and knowledge acquired through volunteer work. Those who participated in focus group discussions were chosen according to the roles or tasks they performed throughout the project cycle.

A community survey interview schedule assessed the availability and quality of gender-related data coming from village, municipal, and provincial offices. This survey was administered in each of the four villages. Such data can provide useful information for assessing the results of the KALAHI-CIDSS subprojects when collected before the start and sometime after the completion of the subproject.

Field research coordinators supervised the household survey and conducted, with the support of the local consultants, the FGDs with the subproject volunteers. They also tested the guideline for case study interviews of good project practices in empowering women. The interviewers, meanwhile, administered the questionnaires and assisted researchers with analyzing and writing the results of the pilot survey. Overall supervision and coordination of the field study was directed by local consultants for the current initiative with the support of the KALAHI-CIDSS gender focal person and the M&E monitoring personnel of DSWD.

In addition to surveys and focus-group discussions, case studies in each of the selected villages tested the relevance of draft indicators to the realities of women who had participated in KALAHI-CIDSS activities. Although they did not provide comparable quantitative data, the case studies provide a more personal glimpse into people’s everyday experience.

Prior to the field tests, the data collection instruments were pilot-tested in Barangay Bayog in Capiz on June 24, 2009. Further revisions of the instruments were done in accordance with the results of this activity. Some of the questions were rephrased to ensure that they would be better understood by the respondents. Other questions were deleted because they were found not to be appropriate or applicable to the outcome indicators being tested.

Project staff conducted case studies in each of the selected villages to test the relevance of the draft indicators to the realities of women who had participated in KALAHI-CIDSS activities, and to narrate potential impacts of the project on women’s engagement in their local political, economic and social spheres. The case study data supported the choice of gender indicators relevant for the M&E framework of KALAHI-CIDSS. Additionally, case studies provide valuable anecdotal evidence of project impacts that cannot be captured by quantitative data.

The research team was composed of a lead field researcher and four local interviewers (two females and two males) from each of the two provinces. Two consultants and the DSWD regional head for project monitoring and evaluation conducted a day-long training of the field researchers on the objectives of the field test and how to administer the instruments.

### Table 6: Sampling for the Field Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of Questionnaires</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albay</td>
<td>Pio Duran</td>
<td>Rawis</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 household-based respondents, 10 females and 10 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poblacion</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 household-based respondents, 10 females and 10 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capiz</td>
<td>Dumarao</td>
<td>Codingle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 household-based respondents, 10 females and 10 males</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guinotos</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20 household-based respondents, 10 females and 10 males</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Furthermore, the pilot testing suggests the potential value of using case studies as a data collection tool in documenting project outcomes. These stories can be used to supplement statistical data to monitor the effectiveness of project inputs and outputs as well as assess its immediate outcomes. Meanwhile, case studies are by definition time-consuming; each of the case studies conducted during the pilot testing took between two and three hours to collect. Although data collection on a narrower thematic topic would allow less time to be spent for each case study, a larger number of case studies would more convincingly support statistically representative qualitative data.

The results of the field tests generally showed that a number of the outcome indicators developed are adequately measurable and appropriate for inclusion in KALAHI-CIDSS M&E initiatives. However, the team found that some are easier to collect and less costly than others. Overall, the attainment of these outcome indicators appears feasible given the importance of community empowerment to the project and due to the widely

To this end semi-structured interviews were conducted on the following topics:

(a) Personal information/background of the case study participant. This included information on age, civil status, educational and training background, family characteristics and relations, and previous experiences in community development work.
(b) Nature and extent of involvement in subproject activities; reflections on the strengths and weaknesses of the subproject; reflections on her role in achieving the subproject goal and targets.
(c) Reflections on how KALAHI-CIDSS subproject activities affected her engagement in her local economic, social, and/or political status.

The case studies collected during the field test clearly confirm the overall relevance of the draft outcome indicators for measuring KALAHI-CIDSS’ impact on women’s engagement in their local political, economic, and social spheres.

**BOX 2 Political Engagement: Virgie Niebres, Barangay Rawis, Pio duran**

Virgie Niebres is a 36-year-old resident of Rawis. She studied nursing at Bicol University but due to poverty was forced to end her studies after her first semester. Her husband is 37 and an elementary graduate. Together they have five children. Before the KALAHI project, their only source of living was from harvesting copra.

The KALAHI Road project has paved the way for Virgie to purchase a motorcycle operated by her husband for “habal-habal” (motorcycle rental) and provided her with a more efficient way to transport copra to market.

Virgie has directly benefited by working closely with KALAHI-CIDSS as project preparation team chairman and as a bookkeeper. She was then elected as chair of the Barangay Subproject Management Committee. During project preparation, Virgie learned how to develop project proposals, and assisted with mapping impoverished regions. Her experience as a BSPMC chair also taught her various aspects of project implementation. She was able to overcome her shyness and enhance her public relations skills because she had to convince people in the barangay to attend barangay assemblies. She also gained the confidence to talk in front of a large crowd. Because of KALAHI, she learned to participate in barangay affairs. Being a volunteer also paved the way for her to attend numerous training sessions and seminars. She has traveled not only within the municipality, but even in other provinces.

Her experiences resulted in a new career as center chief of Simbag sa Pag-asenso, a Catholic social action lending microfinance program. As center chief, she handles 52 members from four barangays. She is also the secretary of BAPA (Barangay Power Association), a local electrification association in charge of the maintenance of the barangays’ electrification. Among its activities is the collection of payments from each household. She is also in charge of the distribution of fertilizers and seedlings given by the Department of Agriculture in the municipality. She also takes part in decision making in the barangay.
available array of inputs to encourage women and men to participate in local community development efforts.

Moreover, the field test showed that the collection of data to measure outcomes for women’s empowerment must rely on a combination of information sources and data collection approaches. This study proposes the use of different information generation tools and a combination of both qualitative and quantitative assessments.

KALAHI-CIDSS is currently making plans for evaluating the next phase. The development of this toolkit, therefore, is timely and relevant, especially for designing the next cycle of baseline surveys. While the toolkit was being prepared, the project’s M&E unit reviewed its results framework. The proposed list of new M&E indicators was then shared with the team. In addition, consultation meetings among project partners and a workshop were recently undertaken to review the overall gender policies of KALAHI-CIDSS. The DSWD has already received funding support for the development of gender analysis tools and training of project management and implementers on gender mainstreaming and monitoring of gender outcomes.

Proposed Gender Indicators

In this section, we provide information on eight key indicators that could easily be integrated into the KALAHI-CIDSS M&E framework. They would yield valuable gender-related information. Table 7 presents summary information on all the proposed indicators.

Given the nature of the report, the emphasis is on women in the way the indicators are framed. For most of them, the project team should incorporate similar indicators for men in the M&E system. Of particular importance, the team should ensure that the surveys are set up to ensure a balance between female and male respondents. The information necessary to compute some of the proposed indicators was already collected as part of the impact evaluation but it was not reported in a gender-disaggregated way.

An important step in designing a M&E system is the preparation of targets for each indicator. Given the baseline situation and the expected project impacts, the project team should estimate the values of each indicator at the end of the project. Such targets are not included in this report and they should be set if the project team decides to incorporate the proposed indicators in the project M&E system.

Political Empowerment Indicators

Findings from the field test suggest that the women who directly participated in project activities—such as those who volunteered for committee work including the preparation of project proposals, canvassing of materials, and the procurement of supplies—were able to use their new knowledge and skills for greater participation in community activities. Their visibility in project activities enhanced the public acceptance of women’s participation in governance and politics. On the other hand, those women who did not participate in the community meetings or attended only a few of the project activities could not easily articulate how the project changed their attitude, perceptions, and behavior about their role in community governance and politics. What these findings suggest is the need to use a dynamic approach for generating outcome and impact data on political empowerment, where feedback from direct female beneficiaries/participants of the project can be collected to complement information gathered from the general population (i.e. through household surveys).

INDICATOR 1

Percentage of female village residents who participate in:
- 1a. project meetings
- 1b. barangay assemblies

Data Collection

Indicator 1a: Information for this indicator can be collected through an MIS form that should be filled after each project meeting. Data should be collected on the number of women attending the project meetings. This number simply needs to be divided by the number of women in the village (in the relevant age-group).

Indicator 1b: Information for this indicator could be collected as part of the surveys set up for the impact evaluation. Respondents should be asked whether they participated in barangay assemblies over a given time period (e.g., six months).

To triangulate information, the project team could also collect data for indicator 1a through the household surveys set up for the impact evaluation. In addition to data on participation in project meetings, the household surveys could allow data to be collected on participation in various stages of the subproject cycle: from planning to construction and operation phases. Again, this data should be reported separately for men and women.
the project team could explore the possibility of recording meetings. Content analysis of key project meetings could then be carried out to capture whether women influence final outcomes (see Ban and Rao 2009). Alternatively, the nature of participation could be captured through the community-based monitoring and evaluation (CBME), which KALAHI-CIDSS supposedly conducts every year. One of the focused CBME efforts could be among women leaders and focused questions could be about the possible shift in the nature of participation.

**INDICATOR 2**

**Percentage of female village residents who engage in community activities**

**Data Collection**

Information for this indicator could be collected as part of the surveys set up for the impact evaluation. Respondents should be asked whether they participated in community activities over a given time period (e.g., six months).

**Responsible Party for Collecting, Processing, and Analyzing the Data**

The external consultants contracted to carry out the household surveys should be responsible for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data. They should then provide the national project management team with the results.

**Recommended Frequency**

Data should be collected during each household survey set up for the impact evaluation (baseline, midterm, and endline).

**Potential Extension**

A potential concern with this proposed indicator is that it captures participation but not the nature of participation. Indeed, even if women attend meetings they might be passive rather than active participants. As a result, their presence might not affect decisions being made during the meeting. To try to capture such dimensions, the project team could explore the possibility of recording meetings. Content analysis of key project meetings could then be carried out to capture whether women influence final outcomes (see Ban and Rao 2009). Alternatively, the nature of participation could be captured through the community-based monitoring and evaluation (CBME), which KALAHI-CIDSS supposedly conducts every year. One of the focused CBME efforts could be among women leaders and focused questions could be about the possible shift in the nature of participation.
the nature of women’s participation in community activities.

**INDICATOR 3**

**Percentage of elected officials (village and municipal offices) that are women**

KALAHI-CIDSS provides a wide array of opportunities to enhance the visibility of women and their chances of being elected as well as appointed into public office. Women can aspire to leadership posts in the village, including posts in the barangay Executive Council (i.e., council head, village councilors, and head of the Youth Council); barangay Legislative Council; and Legislative Council committees (i.e., Peace and Order; Appropriations, Finance and Ways and means; Education; Health; Agriculture; Tourism, Infrastructure, Youth and Sports). Parallel positions are also present at the municipal/city and province levels.

**Data Collection**

A MIS form should be developed to gather data on the gender of local officials: barangay councilors, barangay captain, municipal councilors, vice-mayor, and mayor. The data should be recorded separately for each position. While the project might have positive impacts at the barangay level, it might be more difficult to achieve similar impacts at the municipal level.

Results of the pilot test showed that the data to measure the indicator is readily available in the municipal offices, particularly the office of the mayor. They are updated regularly and may be verified by checking the duplicate files from regional and national offices.

**Responsible party for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data**

The community facilitators should be responsible for gathering this data in collaboration with area coordinators. They should then aggregate the information and transfer it to the national project team (through the regional office).

**Recommended frequency for collecting data**

The data should be collected and reported after every municipal and barangay election. The last elections took place in 2010 and the next ones will take place in 2013.

**Additional Information**

The outcome data on the number or percentage of women who have been elected to political office or appointed to a local government leadership post can be supplemented by case study interviews and focus-group discussions with selected women officials who had previous experience with KALAHI-CIDSS. This can coincide with the collection of information for the midterm and end-of-project evaluations and conducted by the KALAHI-CIDSS M&E personnel at the municipal level. Alternatively, this work can be contracted out to a local women’s NGO or a school-based gender researcher.

**INDICATOR 4**

**Percentage of people’s organizations with women in leadership positions**

Evidence from other Asian countries shows that the involvement of females in decision-making regarding public services can improve service delivery at the community level.

**Data Collection**

An MIS form should be developed to collect data on the gender of leaders in community-based or people’s organizations. These organizations include farmers’ groups, livelihood cooperatives, faith-based or religious organizations, and political parties. Leadership positions include the board of trustees or board of directors, board president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor.

Data on the number of women leaders in these organizations are found in the Sangguniang Bayan, which is under the direct supervision and management of the vice mayor of all municipalities in the Philippines. The data should be updated annually, in compliance with government regulations. The registration forms of people’s organizations include information on female and male officers as well as other members, plus brief descriptions of their vision, mission, programs, and services.

Case study interviews and focus group discussions may also be conducted to generate qualitative data on how the participation in KALAHI-CIDSS activities enabled the women to eventually assume leadership positions in their organizations.
Responsible party for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data

The community facilitators should be responsible for gathering this data on an annual basis during the social investigation/social preparation phase of the subproject implementation cycle. They should do so in collaboration with Area Coordinators. They should then aggregate the information and transfer it to the national project team (through the regional office).

Recommended frequency for collecting data

The data should be collected and reported on a yearly basis.

Economic Empowerment Indicators

Feedback from the pilot test of household survey and FGD instruments underscored the difficulty in generating information for assessing the contribution of KALAHI-CIDSS to the economic empowerment of women. Perhaps some of the problems encountered in generating the desired information stemmed from an inability of the respondents to give exact figures about income derived from productive work. Many respondents had difficulty computing and recalling income they received from various sources. To address these problems, the team adjusted the questionnaire to focus on information that would be easier to gather.

INDICATOR 5

Percentage of working-age women

5a. who received wage payments as part of project activities
5b. engage in non-project-related paid work

Data collection

Indicator 5a: An MIS form should be developed to gather information on the number of men and women who received wage payments as part of subproject implementation.

Indicator 5b: Information for this indicator could be collected as part of the surveys set up for the impact evaluation. Respondents should be asked, for all working-age household members, whether they were engaged in paid labor over a given time period (e.g. the last 6 months).

Responsible Party for Collecting, Processing, and Analyzing the Data

Indicator 5a: The municipal bookkeepers and community facilitators should be responsible for gathering this data in collaboration with area coordinators. They should then aggregate the information and transfer it to the national project team (through the regional office).

Indicator 5b: The external consultants contracted to carry out the household surveys should be responsible for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data. They should then provide the national project management team with the results.

Recommended Frequency

Indicator 5a: Data should be collected and transmitted to the national project office at the end of each subproject cycle.

Indicator 5b: Data should be collected during each household survey set up for the impact evaluation (baseline, midterm, and endline).

Potential Extension

The project might also affect the nature of women’s participation in such activities. Their involvement tends to be limited to activities traditionally associated with women. To assess whether the project has any impact along those dimensions, the team could, for women who participate in non-project-related paid work, collect information on the type of activities carried out. Those activities could then be classified as either “traditional” or “non-traditional” women’s activities.
1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/refuse to answer

Indicator 7b: Would you vote for a woman mayor?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t know/refuse to answer

Case study interviews and focus group discussions may also be conducted to generate qualitative data on how the participation in KALAHI-CIDSS activities enabled the women and also the men to change their perceptions and attitudes about women’s capacity and potential for community leadership and development work.

**Recommended Frequency**

Data should be collected during each household survey set up for the impact evaluation (baseline, midterm, and endline).

**Additional Information**

Data on livelihood programs and livelihood organizations proved to be superfluous and repetitive. Membership in livelihood groups could thus be a proxy indicator for access to livelihood programs and provides women with opportunities to access livelihood programs.

**Social Empowerment Indicators**

Field tests on social empowerment indicators focused on the availability of credible data for gauging direct and indirect changes in women’s social status resulting from KALAHI-CIDSS interventions. Women’s social empowerment is best measured through an improvement in their decision-making roles and access to health, educational, and economic benefits and new opportunities. While the presence of enabling structures, mechanisms and policies are important to the attainment of these empowerment outcomes, women’s own agency and their personal resolve to improve their life situation are equally important determinants of social empowerment. In the Philippine context, the appropriate indicators of women’s social empowerment should include both subjective and objective measures of change. The tools that were used to generate outcome data included both proxy indicators to measure the changes in decision-making status of women (e.g. access to health and educational benefits and opportunities), as well as changes in attitudes and perceptions about women’s capacity for development work and decision making.

**INDICATOR 7**

**Percentage of female and male village residents who agree that it is acceptable to elect a woman as:**

- 7a. Barangay captain
- 7b. Mayor

**Data Collection**

Information for this indicator could be collected as part of the surveys set up for the impact evaluation. Respondents should be asked the following questions:

Indicator 7a: Would you vote for a woman barangay captain?

**INDICATOR 8**

**Percentage of women making decisions regarding:**

- 8a. food purchases
- 8b. asset purchases/disposition
- 8c. number of children
- 8d. schooling of children

These outcome indicators respond to the national program of eliminating gender inequality in decision mak-
Data Collection
Information for this indicator could be collected as part of the surveys set up for the impact evaluation (see Ashraf, Larlan, and Yin 2010). Respondents should be asked the following questions:

Indicator 8a: Which statement best describes your power to decide on daily food purchase?

1. It is my decision.
2. I decide jointly with my spouse.
3. I am not involved.

This question could then be easily modified to capture indicators 8b–8d.

Responsible Party for Collecting, Processing, and Analyzing the Data
The external consultants contracted to carry out the household surveys should be responsible for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data. They should then provide the national project management team with the results.

Recommended Frequency
Data should be collected during each household survey set up for the impact evaluation (baseline, midterm, and endline).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Data Collection Instrument</th>
<th>Responsible for Data Collection</th>
<th>Responsible for Data Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Percentage of female village residents who participate in:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1a. project meetings</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>MIS form</td>
<td>Project facilitators</td>
<td>National project team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1b. barangay assemblies</td>
<td>Baseline, midterm, endline</td>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percentage of female village residents who engage in community activities</td>
<td>Baseline, midterm, endline</td>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Percentage of elected officials (village and municipal offices) that are women</td>
<td>After each local elections</td>
<td>MIS form</td>
<td>Project facilitators</td>
<td>National project team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Percentage of people’s organizations with women in leadership positions</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>MIS form</td>
<td>Project facilitators</td>
<td>National project team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Percentage of working-age women:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 5a. who received wage payments as part of project activities</td>
<td>Yearly</td>
<td>MIS form</td>
<td>Project facilitators</td>
<td>National project team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 5b. engage in non-project-related paid work</td>
<td>Baseline, midterm, endline</td>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Percentage of women who participate in livelihood groups</td>
<td>Baseline, midterm, endline</td>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Percentage of female and male village residents who agree that it is acceptable to elect a woman as:</td>
<td>Baseline, midterm, endline</td>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 7a. Barangay captain</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 7b. Mayor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Percentage of women making decisions regarding:</td>
<td>Baseline, midterm, endline</td>
<td>Household surveys</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
<td>External consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8a. food purchases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 8b. asset purchases/disposition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 8c. number of children</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 8d. schooling of children</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 1. KALAHI-CIDSS Results Framework and Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PDO</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
<th>Project Outcome Indicators*</th>
<th>Use of Project Outcome Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Assist the borrower in strengthening local communities’ participation in barangay governance, and developing their capacity to design, implement, and manage development activities that reduce poverty</td>
<td>Communities in targeted poor municipalities are empowered to achieve improved access to sustainable basic public services and participate in more inclusive LGU planning and budgeting</td>
<td><strong>Current Project Outcome Indicators have been moved to the intermediate outcome level under the AF</strong></td>
<td><strong>YR3 – Measure the achievement of the PDO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of households that report better access to or use of basic services compared to KCAF initiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>% of households that report an increase in knowledge, skills, and confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to KCAF initiation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% of members from marginalized groups** that attend barangay assemblies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>% of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10 percent increase in allocation for community-identified priorities compared to KCAF initiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDO</td>
<td>Project Outcome Indicators*</td>
<td>Use of Project Outcome Information</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Component 1:</strong> Community Grants</td>
<td><strong>Component 1:</strong> Barangay Grants</td>
<td>Assess whether the barangay grants are utilized to enhance capacities of the target communities relative to the principles and processes of CDD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The capacity of communities to determine priorities, influence resource allocation and implement community sub-projects is enhanced</td>
<td>Number of barangays that have completed the core training for the KALAHI-CIDSS volunteers</td>
<td>Assess whether KC volunteers are prepared to manage and implement subprojects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of non-prioritized barangays that have secured funding per cycle</td>
<td>% of barangays that have completed training on participatory situation analysis, planning, project development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>Assess whether other funding sources are mobilized to support community-identified proposals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of barangays that have completed specific raining on subproject management and implementation</td>
<td>% of barangays that have completed training on participatory situation analysis, planning, project development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>% of PSA identified priorities funded with non-KALAHI-CIDSS sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of barangays that have completed specific raining on subproject management and implementation</td>
<td>% of barangays that have completed specific raining on subproject management and implementation</td>
<td>% of PSA identified priorities funded with non-KALAHI-CIDSS sources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subprojects implemented in a transparent, participatory, timely and cost-efficient manner</td>
<td>% of barangays with subprojects implemented at technical standards and within budget</td>
<td>Assess whether completed subprojects comply with technical standards and are cost-efficient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of barangays with subprojects that meet basic financial reporting standards in FM&amp;A manual</td>
<td>% of completed KCAF subprojects implemented in compliance with technical plans and within schedule and budget</td>
<td>Assess whether completed subprojects comply with financial management standards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of completed community projects that passed the sustainability evaluation</td>
<td>% of completed KCAF subprojects that meet basic financial standards based on approved Finance and Administration Sub- Manual (inclusive of disclosure requirements)</td>
<td>Assess whether completed sub-projects are functional or being used in accordance with the intended purpose and will be sustained in accordance with operations and maintenance plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of communities with KCAF subprojects that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>% of completed KCAF subprojects that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or higher</td>
<td>% of communities with KCAF subprojects that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or higher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDO</td>
<td>Project Outcome Indicators*</td>
<td>Use of Project Outcome Information</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2: Capacity Building and Implementation Support (CBIS)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 2: Capacity Building and Implementation Support (CBIS)</strong></td>
<td>Participation, transparency, and accountability strengthened in community and LGU priority setting and planning</td>
<td>Assess whether KC builds capacity for participatory local development process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of area coordination team (ACT) with satisfactory annual performance based on their work plan</td>
<td>Assess the integration of KC participatory, transparency, and accountability mechanisms in the LGU system that will ensure sustainability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of barangays that have committed to sustain the participatory process as part of the Barangay Sustainability Plan</td>
<td>Assess whether there is broader representation of citizens at the MDC other than elected officials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of MLGUs that substantially comply with transparency requirements per memorandum of agreement (MOA)</td>
<td>Assess compliance of MLGU to provide technical assistance that will ensure technical and financial soundness of subproject</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of MLGUs that meet with barangay representatives for inputs to the municipal development plan (MDP)</td>
<td>Assess compliance of MLGU to support KC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in SP preparation, implementation, and monitoring based on the MOA</td>
<td>Assess whether the GRS is functional as one of the KC mechanisms for transparency and social accountability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of MLGUs that provide, at least, 80 percent of the counterpart based on the MOA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDO</td>
<td>Project Outcome Indicators*</td>
<td>Use of Project Outcome Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 3: Urban KALAHI-CIDSS</strong> Strategy for urban CDD developed and refined based on pilot testing</td>
<td>Pilot implementation guidelines developed</td>
<td>Guidelines will ensure rational and systematic pilot testing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: In the original PAD, this urban activity was included under Component 1 (Community Grants)</td>
<td>Pilot testing in four urban poor areas completed (includes development of key performance indicators)</td>
<td>Assess progress of pilot testing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)** Project oversight & management, local ownership of the project, and project learning strengthened

None

Multistakeholder oversight and coordinating committees at all levels are in place and functional in accordance with their respective terms of reference

% of national & regional project teams that meet performance targets set by project management

Framework for mainstreaming KC policies and approaches into DSWD operations adopted

Ensure involvement of multi-stakeholder in KC to draw expertise and linkages with other agencies

Assess adequate performance of the management teams

Provide direction for ensuring institution-alization of KC in the DSWD in preparation for scaling up

---

Notes: *In the original PAD (2002), indicators were developed using the old Logical Framework format. The AF will use the current Results Framework format. This has resulted in some adjustments in the level of indicators (Project Outcome and Intermediate Outcome) as highlighted above. ** As identified by the communities during social preparation activities.
## Annex 2. GAD checklist for project management, implementation and evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element and guide question</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Score for item/element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.0 Supportive project management</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(max score: 2; for each item: 1.0)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Is the project leadership (project steering/advisory committee or management) supportive of GAD or gender equality goals? For instance, have they mobilized adequate resources to support strategies that address gender issues or constraints to women’s and men’s participation during project implementation?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Has adequate gender expertise been made available throughout the project? For example, were gender issues adequately addressed in project management contract and scope of services?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.0 Technically competent staff or consultants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(max score: 2; for item: 0.67)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Are the project staff members technically prepared to promote gender equality or integrate GAD in their respective positions/locations? OR, is there an individual or group responsible for promoting gender equality in the project? OR, has the project tapped local gender experts to assist its staff/partners in integrating GE in their activities or in project operations?</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Does the project require the presence of women and men in the project implementation team?</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Does the project require its monitoring and evaluation team (personnel or consultants) to have technical competence in GAD evaluation?</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.0 Committed Philippine government agency</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(max score: 2; each item: 1)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Are regular agency personnel involved in implementing project GAD initiatives? OR, are agency officials or personnel participating in GAD training sponsored by the project?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Has the agency included the project’s GAD efforts in its GAD plans?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.0 GAD implementation processes and procedures</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(max score: 2; each item: 0.5)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Do project implementation documents incorporate a discussion of GAD concerns? IF APPLICABLE: Are subproject proposals required to have explicit GAD objectives and to have undergone gender analysis?</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Does the project have an operational GAD strategy? Alternately, has the project been effective in integrating GAD into the development activity?</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Does the project have a budget for activities that will build capacities for doing GAD tasks (gender analysis, monitoring, etc)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Does the project involve women and men in various phases of subprojects?</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL SCORE FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT**: 7.75
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element and guide question</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Partly yes</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Total score for the element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.0 Project monitoring system being used by the project includes indicators that measure gender differences in outputs, results, and outcomes</strong> <em>(max score: 2; each item, 1 point each)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Does the project require gender-sensitive outputs and outcomes?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Does the project monitor its activities, inputs, outputs, and results using GAD or gender equality indicators?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.0 Project database includes sex-disaggregated and gender-related information</strong> <em>(max score: 2; each item, 0.5 point each)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Does the project support studies to assess gender issues and impacts? Or, has sex-disaggregated data been collected on the project’s impact on women and men in connection with welfare, access to resources and benefits, awareness or consciousness raising, participation, and control?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Has sex-disaggregated data been collected on the distribution of project resources to women and men, and on the participation of women and men in project activities and in decision making? IF APPLICABLE: Does the project require its subprojects to include sex-disaggregated data in their reports?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Do project and subproject reports include sex-disaggregated data, or cover gender equality or GAD concerns, initiatives, and results (that is, information on gender issues and how these are addressed)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Are sex-disaggregated data being “rolled up” from the field to the national level?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.0 Gender equality and women’s empowerment targets being met</strong> <em>(max score: 4)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Has women’s welfare and status been improved as a result of the project? <em>(max score: 2)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The project has helped in raising the education levels and health status of disadvantaged groups of women.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Women’s access to productive resources, employment opportunities, and political and legal status has been improved.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The project has created new opportunities or roles for women and men.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Men and women have been sensitized to gender issues and women’s human rights.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The project has supported or instituted strategies to overcome any adverse effects on women.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The project has introduced follow-up activities to promote sustainability of its gender equality results.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• There are project initiatives to ensure that improvements in the status of women and girls will be sustained and supported after project completion.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Has the project helped to develop the capacity of the implementing agency to implement gender-sensitive projects? <em>(max score: 2)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element and guide question</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Total score for the element</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4.0 Project addressing gender issues arising from or during its implementation</strong> (max score: 2)</td>
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<td>Has the project responded to gender issues that were identified during project implementation or M&amp;E OR has the project addressed gender issues arising from its implementation?</td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
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Examples of gender issues:
- Negative effect on gender relationship as a result of new roles or resources created for women
- Additional workloads for women/men
- Displacement of women by men
- Loss of access to resources because of project rules

| **5.0 Participatory monitoring and evaluation processes** (max score: 2; each item, 1) | | **1.5** |
| 5.1 Does the project involve/consult with women and men implementers during project monitoring and evaluation? Does it involve women and men beneficiaries? | | **1** |
| 5.2 Have women and men been involved or consulted in the assessment of the gender impacts of the project? | | **1** |

**TOTAL GAD SCORE FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION** | **11.5**

**TOTAL GAD SCORE FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT (From Box 16)** | **7.75**

**TOTAL GAD SCORE FOR THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE** | **19.25**

**Interpretation of the Total GAD Score**

0–3.9 GAD is invisible in project implementation (Project needs GAD technical assistance or advice in all areas)

4.0–7.9 Project implementation has promising GAD prospects (Project needs GAD technical assistance in some areas)

8.0–14.9 Project implementation is gender-sensitive (Project needs GAD technical advice in a few areas)

15.0–20.0 Project implementation is gender-responsive (Project to be commended)

*Source: DSWD, government of the Philippines, 2011 NEDA Harmonization Guidelines*
Bibliography


DSWD. 2009b. Trials and Triumphs: Communities Fighting Poverty through KALAHI-CIDSS. Manila: DSWD.
Impact of Community-Driven Development Projects on Gender


Making Everyone Count

Gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation in a Community-Driven Development Project: The Case of the Philippines’ KALAHI-CIDSS