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Inside a Community-Driven Development (CDD) Summation Workshop

11 to 15 January 2016
Asian Development Bank Headquarters
Philippines

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14 Jan 2016

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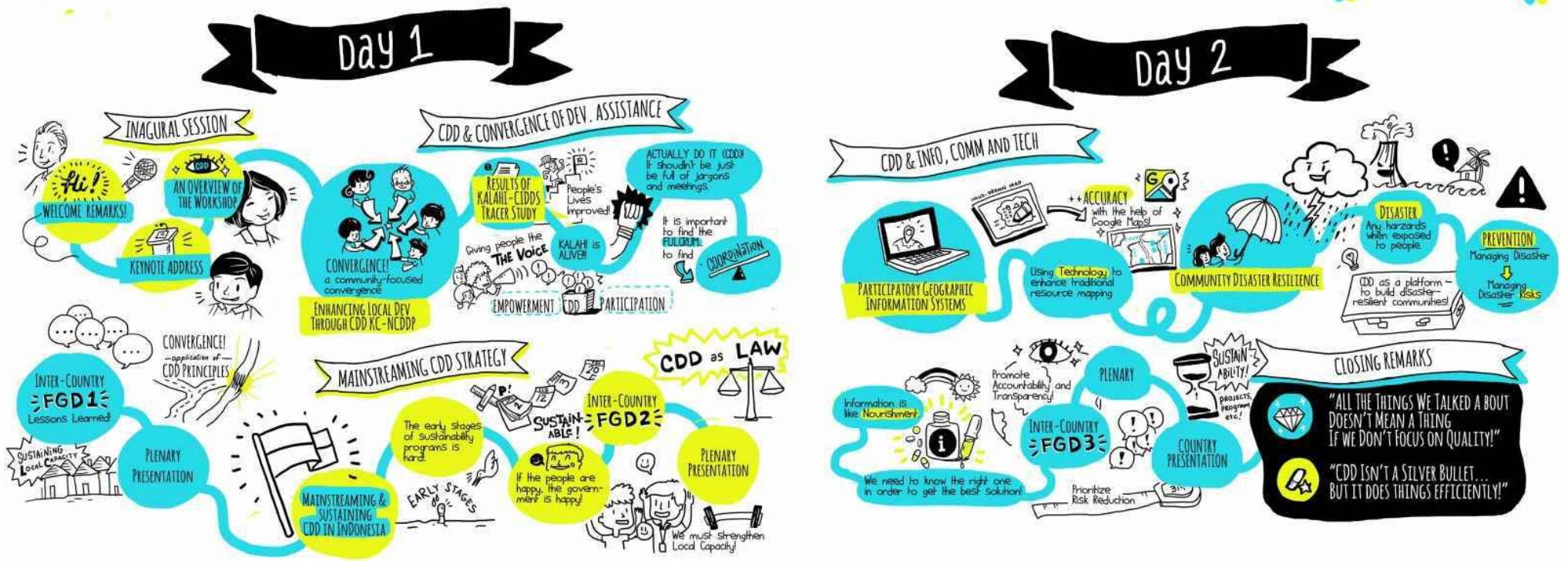
ADB - CDD SUMMATION WORKSHOP

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY 14-15 2016



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CDD and Convergence of Development Assistance

Session 1

Thursday
14 January 2016

Welcome Remarks

Keynote Address

Overview of the Community-Driven Development Summation Workshop

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Inclusive growth one of three strategic objectives of ADB

Poor communities participate and benefit from development through CDD

Session 1: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Welcome Remarks

Bart W. Édes
Director, Social Development, Governance, and Gender Division, Asian Development Bank

Mabuhay and good morning! Welcome to ADB headquarters! I want to welcome in particular Undersecretary Camilo Gudmalin of the Philippines' Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). We are very honored to have him here today. I also want to welcome the participants from Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Myanmar as well as friends from around the Philippines who have come from different field offices and regions.

I would like to recognize in attendance representatives of other development agencies such as the World Bank and the Millennium Challenge Corporation as well as experts on Community-Driven Development (CDD), including some ADB colleagues. I hope that those of you who joined the field visit in Palawan found the experience of interacting with and hearing from government officials, volunteers, and community members enriching and stimulating.

"Strategy 2020", the ADB's long-term strategic framework, highlights a strategic direction of inclusive growth. The relevance of this important approach for ADB is that CDD really embraces inclusiveness. What we find in CDD projects is active engagement of all community members in deciding projects and helping to implement them.

When we talk about communities, we include poor communities where people oftentimes are in vulnerable circumstances. CDD helps them to be empowered. ADB recognizes that countries have different levels of development in terms of CDD approaches. As you have seen firsthand, we have here in the Philippines a very well-developed national program on CDD, the KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP). In Indonesia, we have seen the mainstreaming of CDD through the Village Law. In Timor-Leste, we have institutionalization of CDD through the National Devolution Program. And of course in Myanmar, since 2012, we have had a National CDD Program. Every country has a different stage and we can learn from each other.

Today, we are highlighting three major knowledge products, two focused on the Philippines and one on Indonesia. We also have an opportunity to share a Participatory Geographic Information System initiative, or PGIS, in the Philippines, which will touch on community disaster resilience.

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This workshop (and beyond) is a venue for fruitful knowledge exchange

Please take advantage of this workshop in the next two days to network, share, ask questions, and challenge things that you hear. We hope that after two days you will leave feeling motivated, enthused, and better informed about the potential for CDD to address poverty, social challenges, marginalization and promote broad-based, community-based development.

Allow me now to welcome properly our keynote speaker. Undersecretary Gudmalin has extensive experience in managing and coordinating large government programs and supervising multiple teams of managers and technical personnel. He is the National Deputy Program Director of KALAHI-CIDSS. He also serves multiple other roles including Coach Monitor for the Visayas and Mindanao Regions.

He also is an agency focal person for the Peace Process and Indigenous Peoples Concerns. In addition, he is the head of the DSWD Convergence Management Bureau, and finally, overall coordinator for the DSWD technical assistance facility. Clearly he has a lot of responsibilities on his shoulder. Undersecretary Gudmalin is a licensed engineer and an active member of the Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers. When we are talking about the types of projects that CDD supports, having an engineering background is often very useful.

Undersecretary Gudmalin has a zest for learning, having completed a leadership fellows program and a certificate program on project management from the Asian Institute of Management here in Manila, a master's degree in public administration and certificate program on government management from the Western Mindanao State University, computer programming from Ateneo de Zamboanga University, and a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Andres Bonifacio College in Dipology City.

With that introduction I would like to ask the Undersecretary to share a few words and insights with us all today, and again welcome to ADB.

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CDD a viable platform for accelerating service delivery

Major lessons: convergence, flexibility, technology

Session 1: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Keynote Address
Community-Driven Development in the Philippines

Camilo G. Gudmalin
Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines

Mingala nan ne khin: ba to our participants from Myanmar. *Bondia*to our participants from Timor-Leste. *Selamat pagi* to our participants from Indonesia. *Maayong buntag* to our participants from the Visayas and the Mindanao Regions. *Magandang umaga* to our participants from the Luzon Regions. Good morning to all of us.

Yesterday, we wrapped up a two-day international forum on Conditional Cash Transfer, organized by the Philippine Government's Department of Social Welfare and Development and jointly sponsored by the Asian Development Bank and the Australian Government's Department of Finance and Trade.

The event showcased Conditional Cash Transfer impact studies on different thematic areas such as peace building and the local economy, disaster risk reduction, and partnership with civil society. A colleague told me: "This is the best way for us to communicate the gains of Conditional Cash Transfer and the best way to consult with our major stakeholders on how to sustain the gains we have so far achieved."

Then he asked me, "If Conditional Cash Transfer is doing this, is there a similar plan for community-driven development?" I smiled and said, "No, we are not planning; we are already doing it, and even earlier than the Conditional Cash Transfer Forum."

Today's summation workshop is a sharing of different studies. Two of the studies are on CDD implementation in the Philippines; the other is CDD implementation in Indonesia. There are special presentations on the use of technology, such as geo-tagging, which is among the salient features of CDD in the Philippines.

With Director Bart Édes and on behalf of the DSWD, I welcome you all to this workshop, especially those from Myanmar, Timor-Leste, and Indonesia. We hope that your visit to Palawan to see actual implementation of KALAHI-CIDSS was a fruitful experience.

Just a little background on KALAHI-CIDSS in the Philippines. KALAHI is a contraction of words, meaning "Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan" or linking of arms to fight poverty. CIDSS means "Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services". It is a mouthful so we just call it "KALAHI-CIDSS".

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Challenges remain in transitioning CDD to national level

Philippine experience offers good CDD practices

We launched this program in 2003. This is a departure from the usual way of delivering social services. It drew inspiration from two previous successful projects: Our CIDSS and the *Kecamatan Development Program* in Indonesia. Much of the design elements tested in these two programs later will find their way into KALAHI-CIDSS, which is a flagship anti-poverty program to empower communities and contribute to improved governance and reduced poverty.

We grew from 11 municipalities in 2003 to over 1,200 municipalities today as we scaled up KALAHI-CIDSS into a National CDD Program or KC-NCDDP. The count in coverage includes those that also are using CDD but funded outside of the NCDDP. These include those funded under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (I would like to acknowledge John Polk, MCC Country Director); Bottom-Up Budgeting; PAMANA, a program focused on building resilient communities affected by conflict; and, the Australian Department of Finance and Trade, which granted assistance to construct school buildings and day care centers, and other grants to the DSWD to use the CDD technology.

CDD is gaining recognition as a viable platform for accelerating service delivery in different contexts including those in geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, communities devastated by natural disasters, and conflict-affected areas. As we speak, we still stumble occasionally but always learn from our experiences.

There is no such thing as a perfect CDD. We fashion unique versions of this approach to best fit our conditions. Together, your groups and the local counterparts seated at the back of the room are the pillars of CDD implementation. The DSWD's regional directors and assistant regional directors can share many experiences on how to manage and deal with different situations in implementing Community-Driven Development.

I was asked to mention briefly some of the key lessons when we transitioned CDD into a national program. Maybe this is useful for Myanmar and Timor-Leste as you plan to convert your projects into national programs. I will limit myself to three major lessons.

The first lesson is *convergence*. This is key if you want to scale up and make the impact of CDD effective in combating poverty, empowering communities, and enhancing local governance. We made a conscious decision to make NCDDP a platform for more convergent delivery of social services. We try as much as possible to make sure that appropriate agencies contribute in a synergistic way to responding to the needs of targeted populations or areas.

A national program as big as KC-NCDDP is a magnet for all sorts of convergence and rightly so because it presents huge opportunities for wide-scale response. But beware that this is easier said than done. It is

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important to find the best fulcrum for that coordination to happen—to help field staff translate this into doable and useful models.

In our countries, poverty is multi-dimensional. No one agency can solve it. Addressing it requires the help of almost all government agencies, communities, and civil society. The formula that the Philippines uses to reduce poverty is shepherding different sectoral programs implemented in the same areas through convergence.

PHOTO COURTESY OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The second key lesson is *flexibility*. It is difficult to run a huge program saddled by rigid procedures and rules. We were advised that if we scale up our operations we needed to standardize our procedures. But we also were told to be innovative and creative in order to be successful.

So sometimes we are conflicted: Do we follow the standards or do we innovate? Our National Project Management Office tries to find a balance through flexibility. This means clearly defining the situation and then determining whether our standards or innovative practices apply to that particular situation.

The third lesson is use of *technology*. Managing projects that cover about 20,000 far-flung, geographically isolated villages, 16,000 subprojects, and about 9,000 workers, is not an easy task. Relying on manuals, consolidating data, and gathering reports is a Herculean task. On one occasion President Benigno Aquino asked how we monitored on the ground this wide range of projects in different areas of the country. He also asked how we prevented duplicating the projects of other agencies. We said we applied information and communications technology (ICT) to geo-tag these projects.

Through geo-tagging, we provide coordinates where these projects are implemented. We also put pictures of projects on-line so that anybody can find out if a project in, say, Aborlan, Palawan, is indeed existing. News media people can visit the DSWD website if they want to validate our claim of completing 16,000 subprojects. They can search for "Aborlan", click the list of subprojects, and view pictures of the projects implemented by communities.

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No such thing as a perfect CDD—we fashion unique versions of this approach to best fit our conditions

We also use ICT to process our Requests for Fund Release. Our workers tell me that because of the intensity of operations and follow-through for them to submit their Requests for Fund Release, they dream of Requests for Fund Release while sleeping. That is how intense the Requests for Fund Release process is. Because it is very tedious and very laborious, we use ICT to simplify operations.

Our workers no longer need to send us thick documents; instead, they can submit scanned or digitized copies of their Requests for Fund Release. We no longer store paper copies in big rooms but store them instead in a hard disk drive. This facilitates the processing of documents, especially for funding releases.

We also use ICT to prepare for disaster events. The Philippines 'hosts' about 20 typhoons a year. They are becoming catastrophic typhoons. We help our communities prepare for disasters by using ICT to include hazard maps and areas vulnerable to disasters in their project plans. When our communities and the municipalities providing technical assistance do project planning, they can take into consideration risks from natural hazards, such as massive floods or storm surges.

This year we are working with the ADB to digitize our manuals and develop other web apps to provide more efficient online support for field workers. One of the things that we are putting in place is online teaching. Here, workers who face some issues, situations or problems in the field now can have online access to Senior Specialists to get advice on how to deal with particular situations. It is an online learning forum managed by the National Project Management Office of the KC-NCDDP.

To my mind, these are three important lessons helping us become more agile and effective in facilitating CDD implementation. Since 2003 we continue to grow in scope. Growth is good. It means more partners trust us with their investments. But keeping up and keeping on track can be a real challenge. The value of meetings like this is that we have access to the range of expertise you will all bring to the conference. This is what makes this event exciting.

We are happy to interact with our counterparts from Indonesia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste. We hope to learn from your experiences. We also will be happy to share our CDD lessons of the past 12-13 years. I am certain that our discussions will produce many interesting insights to help us move forward.

The participants here belong to a “who's who?” in the Asia region that are shaping the future of CDD. As we move to a world where not only poverty continues to be a scourge in many parts of our countries but also a world that lacks peace, where voice is absent, where many are vulnerable to the risks from climate change, where states cannot create more equitable systems, and where isolation and marginalization result from these conditions, CDD will remain as relevant today as when it started 20 years ago.

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A great desire among participants to learn and share CDD experiences

Session 1: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Overview of the Community-Driven Development Summation Workshop

Yukiko Ito
Social Development Specialist, Social Development, Governance, and Gender Division,
Asian Development Bank

This is to give you an overview of the next two days. But first let me tell you about the exciting 1 1/2 days learning visit of the participants from Timor-Leste, Indonesia, and Myanmar.

We visited the Municipality of Aborlan in Palawan and received briefings from DSWD colleagues, field offices, as well as the municipality. We also had discussions with provincial, municipal, and barangay (village) officials about how inter-agency collaboration is being done. We also heard many episodes of how residents became empowered through the KALAHI-CIDSS program in discussions with community volunteers. Municipal officials also shared information about improved governance through the KALAHI-CIDSS CDD approach. We also visited two subprojects: a suspension cable bridge and a farm-to-market road in the villages of Gogognan and Sagpangan, respectively.

I want to acknowledge DSWD for letting us visit the municipality as well as exerting effort to make it a memorable trip.

All of our activities—both the field trip and our two-day workshop—are being documented. The visual documentation of the field trip already has been put up on the walls of this conference room.

Our participants come from Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, and the Philippines. They include representatives of project field and national offices, other government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, CDD practitioners, and researchers. Thank you all for joining us.

Your information kit includes the program agenda and the expectations of the participants. These expectations, which were gathered through the registration form we sent out earlier, have served as the basis for the agenda of our workshop. A much-expressed expectation of most participants is the desire to learn and share experiences about CDD systems and approaches. To address this expectation, all of our sessions will start with a presentation on a specific topic, followed by a formal reaction. This will be followed by focus group discussions where we will form smaller groups to discuss certain questions and reflect on the presentations. It is our hope that the group work will facilitate cross-country sharing of experiences on CDD systems and approaches.

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We hope to facilitate cross-country sharing of experiences on CDD systems and approaches

Many of us are interested in the coordination, synchronization, and convergence of CDD with other development programs, as well as the vertical and horizontal coordination. This will be the subject of our first session, which will present the findings of a study of convergence between CDD and other national agency programs in the Philippine context.

Many of us also highlighted the importance of operations and maintenance (O&M) of village subprojects, including the systems and institutions that were set-up during course of CDD program implementation. This is the subject of the second presentation that discusses the findings of the Philippine KALAHI-CIDSS Tracer Study. Both of these Philippine studies will be discussed this morning.

Many of us also have expressed interest in mainstreaming and sustaining the CDD approach. This will be the focus of discussion in the afternoon when the findings of the Indonesian Analytical Study are presented. The Indonesian study examined the reactions of local stakeholders to the Village Law, which serves as the institutionalization mechanism for CDD in Indonesia. Among others, the analytical study also examined the role of local governments in the long-term implementation of CDD.

Finally, communication strategies on promoting CDD concepts at the local level and the promotion of disaster preparedness particularly mainstreaming disaster risk management into CDD processes, will be discussed tomorrow during the presentation and discussion on community disaster resilience and Participatory Geographic Information System or PGIS.

Our workshop will conclude with a session on lessons learned that the participants can 'bring back' to incorporate into the CDD programs of their respective countries.

We know that everyone is eager to participate actively and learn important insights throughout the next two days. We encourage you to network actively with the representatives of the other countries. This will enable you to remain connected even after our two days of being together.

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Philippines has two strategies: household-focused and community-focused convergence

Session 1: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Enhancing CDD through Convergence: A Case Study of Household- and Community-Based Initiatives in Philippine Villages

Raul Gonzalez
Community-Driven Development Consultant cum Team Leader, Asian Development Bank

This case study examines the KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Program (KC-NCDDP) of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. The study was conducted in three assisted municipalities: Veruela in Agusan del Sur province, Tanauan in Leyte province, and Capalonga in Camarines Norte province.

DSWD implements two convergence strategies: "household-focused" and "community-focused". The *household-focused convergence* strategy aims to help raise, by 2016, the well-being of 2.3-million beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, the government's conditional cash transfer program. Findings:

1. The design of KC-NCDDP-funded community projects considers the needs of the poorest and prioritizes Pantawid Pamilya families for KC-NCDDP construction jobs. Villagers also do not need to spend as much time as before in program activities.

2. Some beneficiaries qualified for the Sustainable Livelihood Program and have, among others, increased the value of their business assets, financed farm production, and used savings to pay for their children's school expenses. Some borrowers even pooled their loans to put up group enterprises.

3. Program-wide, the percentage of women in construction works has been rising steadily and now accounts for 27% of the labor force in KC-NCDDP projects. However, women continue to encounter two major obstacles to obtaining construction jobs, namely, the existing gender division of labor and fear of hurting their husbands' feelings.

4. Municipal governments respond positively to the Municipal Transition Plan, despite some coordination issues.

5. There is adequate room to harmonize the targeting tools and databases used by municipal governments and the DSWD to identify beneficiaries and design poverty-reduction activities.

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Household-focused convergence considers the needs of the poorest

Community-focused convergence has improved basic services delivery and expanded livelihood

The *community-focused convergence* strategy involves convergence between the KC-NCDDP and the programs of other national agencies, particularly those under the Bottom-Up Budgeting Program. Findings:

1. Stakeholders positively view the Social Preparation and the Participatory Situation Analysis process of the KC-NCDDP.

2. Under KC-NCDDP, villagers including the village and municipal officials positively view community involvement in funds management because it gives employment and a sense of ownership, and because its transparency encourages them to contribute counterpart funds.

3. In terms of methods and approaches, there are opportunities for building closer links between KC-NCDDP and Bottom-Up Budgeting processes, such as their common use of Participatory Situation Analysis results for project selection.

4. Overall, convergence has improved basic services delivery and expanded livelihood opportunities. It is increasingly appreciated by local decision-makers and supported fully by DSWD top management.

SEE FULL PRESENTATION →

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KALAHI-CIDSS improved people's lives and barangay governance

It increased people's participation in village affairs

It encouraged volunteerism and creation of community organizations

Session 1: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Philippine KALAHI-CIDSS Tracer Study

Danilo Songco
Social Development Consultant, Asian Development Bank

The study area, Enrique Villanueva Municipality in Siquijor Province, is among the first 11 KALAHI-CIDSS municipalities. It implemented 34 KALAHI-CIDSS sub-projects from 2003 to 2012. Project types include electrification, water system, road, day care center, school building, health station, livelihood training center, sea wall, drainage, and river/flood control.

As of August 2015, only nine subprojects are fully functional, the rest either need major or minor repairs or are no longer being used. Four subprojects are totally non-functional. Findings:

1. KALAHI-CIDSS significantly improved people's lives through better access to basic services (with water, electricity, and road subprojects having the biggest impact). Road projects are in danger of continuous deterioration because of the high cost of maintenance.

2. Operation and maintenance activities were taken over by the village officials or transferred to other entities like electric cooperatives and water associations.

3. KALAHI-CIDSS improved *barangay* (village) governance because many former volunteers became barangay officials (bringing with them the skills that they learned).

4. It made political structures mandated by the Local Government Code [Republic Act 7160] functional, such as the barangay development council and the municipal development council.

5. It improved people's involvement in barangay governance through their participation in barangay assemblies.

6. It increased social capital due to sustained volunteerism and creation of community-based organizations.

SEE FULL PRESENTATION →

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The CDD approach leads to desirable outcomes that fuel inclusive growth

Reaction

Benilda E. Redaja
National Program Manager, KALAHI-CIDSS National Community Driven Development Program, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines

Community-driven development is not just a “supply” response to the poor. It's a strategy to give the chronically poor population a voice in decision-making. In majority of the communities where the Department of Social Welfare and Development works, those in power always try to monopolize development plans and budgets. I think many of you can relate to that. When President Benigno Aquino began his term, he made a decision to pursue inclusive growth, although there have been many challenges.

What CDD brings into convergence are values that often are invisible in conventional measures of results. Nonetheless, they lead to desirable outcomes that fuel inclusive growth:

1. CDD provides citizens with direct access to resources not just from the national government but also from their local governments.

2. CDD widens the space for public dialogue and citizens’ participation in governance, an arena often monopolized by ruling elites.

3. CDD facilitates information flows. This is especially important for very poor municipalities. For example, the law guarantees poor households health benefits from the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation; yet, many poor families do not know that.

4. CDD strengthens relationships, both among community people, and between local governments and national agencies. These connections promote collective action–an effective countervailing force to prevent concentration of powers–and allow citizens to benefit from development opportunities.

Given these outcomes, convergence ought to be a 'natural way' of doing things and a core competence of those working on poverty reduction. It requires a good understanding of local context and of key stakeholders. It requires knowledge of the community's development agenda and the pathways to link that agenda to the programs of services providers.

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Convergence: not its own target but a method that puts the community in the arena of action

Need to consider partnering with municipal governments to maintain complex projects

But what happens sometimes is that–owing to inexperience or wrong messaging–our frontline workers interpret convergence as its own target and translate it into 'regular meetings' or formulation of transition plans. Convergence becomes a nebulous concept; it's very good to hear but very difficult to execute.

Convergence is not going to be easy. Our foreign colleagues likely can relate to the challenge of how to help our workers gain a deeper understanding of convergence. It does not begin with a plan on paper. The community or the municipality is an arena for action. Once our workers see it that way, their next questions should then be: What is in that arena? What are the conditions there? What are the issues facing the communities? Who needs what? When? Who responds to what? How do they respond? The answers would be key in making convergence work.

For field workers to take care of those falling through the cracks, they need mentoring. Managing many stakeholders can be complex especially for new workers, who make up about 90% of our current field staff. We need to give them user-friendly tools and standards. Convergence should be informed by good data and field teams need to have that data within reach.

One takeaway in the Tracer Study is that most of the legacy is in the village level. Because they are farther away from the communities, municipalities have little appreciation of how to sustain CDD. This is understandable: Community-driven development is meant primarily as a village intervention.

However, municipal governments have more resources; linkages between them and the villages need to be tightened so that villages can tap into those resources to maintain their subprojects. Maintenance of subprojects is lodged at the barangay level. Few municipal governments have passed budget ordinances for these village subprojects because subprojects were negotiated with village residents and volunteers.

Barangays also do not have the technical skills to maintain some of these subprojects, especially water systems and roads. Both are very complex endeavors. It is not surprising for these subprojects to have the highest need for upgrading, operations and maintenance. There is recognition that operations and maintenance begins at subproject conceptualization, not after subproject completion.

Aside from the technical skills needed, operations and maintenance also has an organizational aspect. How can a village subproject like a water system transform later into an enterprise that can generate income for the community? A poor community with limited human resources might find this very challenging. It's not surprising that villages turn to the municipality for support in maintaining their subprojects. A big discussion we are having now is whether we should either turn over to or partner with municipal governments for the maintenance of complex subprojects.

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Session 1: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Focus Groups: A Visual Recording of What We Learned from Today's Presentations

Participants divided into five, inter-country focus groups

Each group given a color name: Green, Orange, Yellow, Blue, White

Guide question: "What are the 3-5 most important lessons you learned from today's presentation?"

Yellow Group

Blue Group

Orange Group

White Group

Green Group

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Yellow Group

Blue Group

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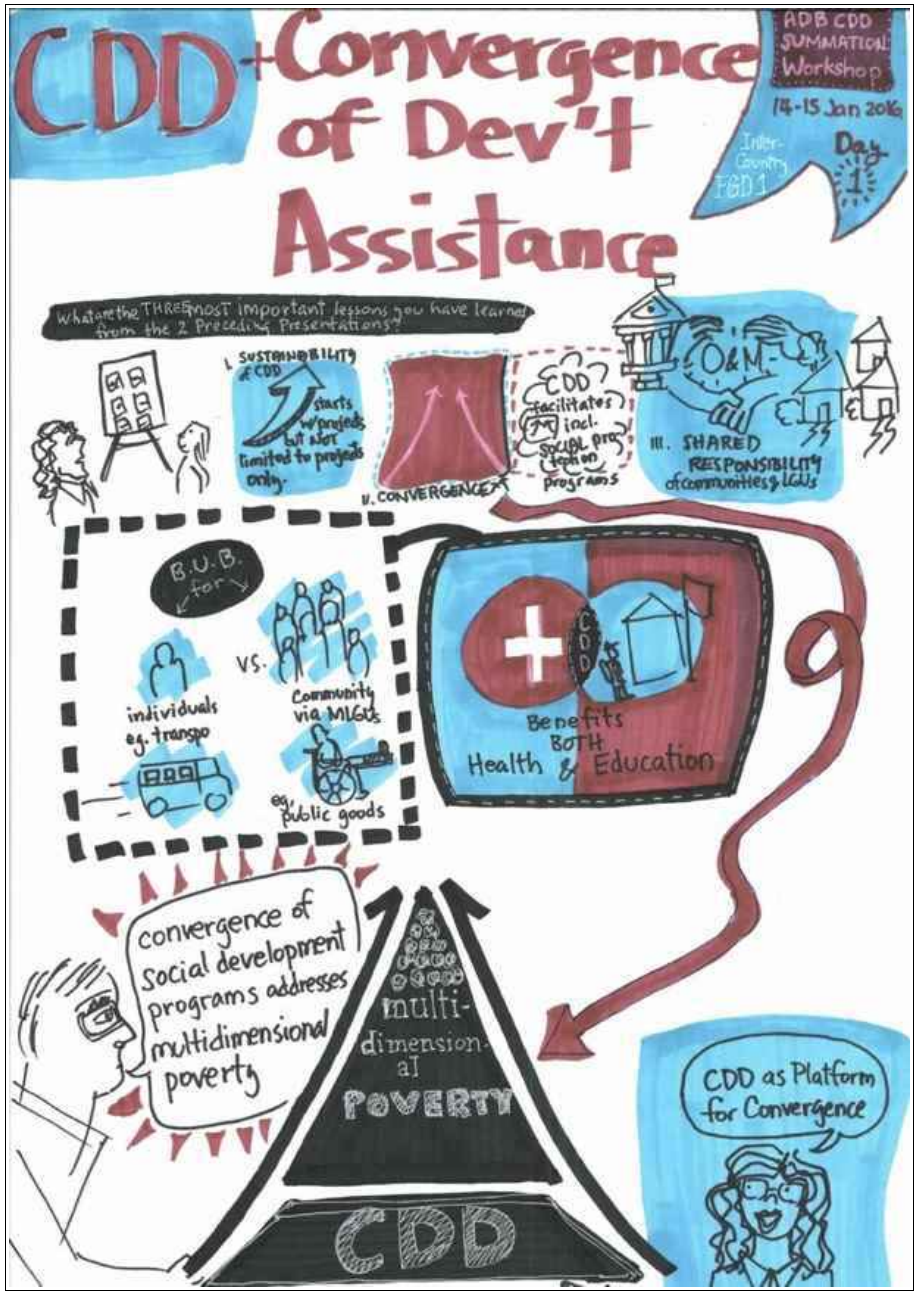
Orange Group

White Group



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Green Group

See list of focus group members

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Mainstreaming the CDD Strategy

Toward Mainstreaming and Sustaining CDD in Indonesia: Understanding Local Initiatives and the Transition from the National Rural Community Empowerment Program to Implementation of the Village Law

Reaction

Focus Groups: A Visual Recording of What We Learned from Today's Presentation

Session 2

Thursday
14 January 2016

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Strategy needed to sustain CDD during its transition to Village Law

Local governments central to CDD

Need to anticipate and respond to many risks of Village Law

Session 2: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Toward Mainstreaming and Sustaining CDD in Indonesia: Understanding Local Initiatives and the Transition from the National Rural Community Empowerment Program to Implementation of the Village Law

Irfani Darma
Community-Driven Development Consultant, Asian Development Bank

This study sought to understand better the role of local initiatives in mainstreaming and sustaining CDD in Indonesia, as the government transitions to the Village Law enacted in 2014 and marked for roll-out in 2015. Fieldwork was conducted in Gianyar (Bali Province), Jombang (Central Java Province), Bantaeng (South Sulawesi Province), and Lombok Barat (Nusa Tenggara Barat Province). Findings:

1. There should be a strategy for sustaining CDD during its transition from a programmatic basis to a legal basis at an early stage of implementation.

2. Local government agencies are central to the implementation of CDD.

3. Sub-district-based budget earmarking is an important instrument for reinforcing participatory processes in deciding development priorities at the local level.

4. The transition within the government is as important as the institutional transition of a CDD program.

5. The sub-district and inter-village institutional system has developed a pool of local leaders with a wide range of skills and qualifications.

6. Implementation of the Village Law entails many risks and calls for introducing measures to anticipate and minimize those risks.

SEE FULL PRESENTATION →

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Sustainability strategies should have been built at the early stage of the CDD program

Reaction

Woro Srihastuti Sulistyaningrum
Deputy Director for Community Empowerment, Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas) [National Development Planning Agency], Government of Indonesia

This study is perhaps the first published documentation that covers the end of Indonesia's CDD program and its early transition into the Village Law. Some of the findings of this study reinforce results of previous researches. Allow me to provide highlights of some recent developments:

First is the issue of sustainability. We should have built sustainability strategies at the early stage of our CDD Program. Our community program was closed suddenly and directly turned into Village Law implementation; we are not ready yet with the sustainability mechanism. Let me illustrate this through the revolving funds component of our CDD program.

During the more than 15 years of our program, we have accumulated funds in the community that now reach US$1 billion worth of micro-credits for the poor. This fund can be used to reduce poverty but because the program has closed, we don't know how we can use this money.

The revolving fund is managed by thousands of subdistrict-based community-led organizations that were formed and strengthened throughout the life of the program. Many of these micro-finance organizations are very successful. They demonstrate a high-level of operational sustainability and show obvious potential to grow even further. In ending the program, their existence, governance, and operations have to be incorporated into the relevant national legal framework that regulates the finance sector, including micro-finance.

In Indonesia, we are now at the stage of formulating policies and guidelines to integrate these organizations into national micro-finance management structures. We want to ensure that the revolving fund is well protected and supports the evolution and growth of these micro-finance organizations.

Besides the revolving loan fund, all infrastructure that have been built during the CDD program also constitute an important issue. How will these infrastructure be sustained in terms of operation and maintenance? We are working to transfer the assets to those that can manage the infrastructure—maybe to the local government, the community, or the village head.

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Transition from CDD Program to Village Law not easy

Important to ensure participation of poor groups in village planning

Second is the Village Law. The transition from the CDD program into the Village Law could have been better, but we are progressing. Implementation of the Village Law is a very significant undertaking for us. The mandates are much broader than CDD. Challenges and lessons are not unexpected; they ought to be well monitored and documented.

Among our policy focuses right now is to make sure that significant resource flows to villages align with national priorities to reduce poverty and improve welfare (the very vision of the Village Law). This is our concern now. How can we utilize for poverty reduction the fund that flowed to the villages? This calls for crafting appropriate regulation.

Our national poverty strategies are built around three pillars: provision of social protection, provision of basic services, and promotion of sustainable livelihoods. Discussions are ongoing to formulate policies and guidelines on how to mainstream and integrate those strategies—particularly the last two—into the village development planning and delivery of services.

Another discussion about the Village Law is the participation of the poor and disadvantaged people. Since management of the village fund is now the responsibility of the village head, it is important to build the mechanism that ensures the participation of poor groups. This mechanism has to be built into the regular planning process.

Moreover, the use of community institutions developed during the CDD program becomes one issue when the government starts to implement the Village Law. How do we use institutions, such as the Inter-Village Board, when implementing the Village Law? It's important that the planning and budgeting process, as well as the social audit, in the village use those community groups.

Another key aspect in implementing the Village Law is the person who will facilitate the village development process. There are four uses of the village fund according to the Village Law: provision of basic needs, development of rural infrastructure, local economic development, and utilization of natural resources in a sustainable manner. The qualification of village facilitator is very critical. That's why we are now starting to develop a certification mechanism for village facilitators to help bring about quality results in the village development process.

I will add two more aspects of local government capacity building. It is important not only to develop the capacity of the community but also of the local government. Indonesia is training local governments on

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pro-poor planning and budgeting. The training already is at the district level but not yet at the village level. We are now working to address this.

Long-time CDD investments leave significant capacities

In Indonesia some local governments have begun implementing the CDD mechanism, but not uniformly. The problem is leadership. Local governments with good leadership will implement the CDD approach. In our group, we also discussed the problem of policy change when there is a change of leadership. I think this also happens in other countries. Our challenge is how to integrate the CDD approach into the system, so that changes in local government leadership will not affect it.

Overall, Indonesia is very proud of its accomplishment. The long duration of the program speaks as evidence of the achievements, and the beneficiaries and politicians are happy with it. It is encouraging that the local governments replicate the approach with their own resources and also undertake significant initiatives to secure and sustain the results of the program. We know that institutional sustainability is something complex to address, particularly in Indonesia, which has multi-layer and multi-sector government policies and regulations.

Our lessons and challenges tell us that the long-time CDD investments leave significant capacities, including many human resources that have been empowered throughout the program. I hope that when we meet next time we can share more experiences on implementing the Village Law in Indonesia. We are still in a transition period. We have a new government and a new structure for managing village level development. Government needs to define more clearly how this new structure will implement the Village Law.

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Session 2: Thursday, 14 January 2016

Focus Groups: A Visual Recording of What We Learned from Today's Presentation

Participants divided into five, inter-country focus groups

Each group given a color name: Green, Orange, Yellow, Blue, White

Guide question: "What are the 3-5 most important lessons you learned from today's presentation?"

Green Group

Orange Group

White Group

Blue Group

Yellow Group

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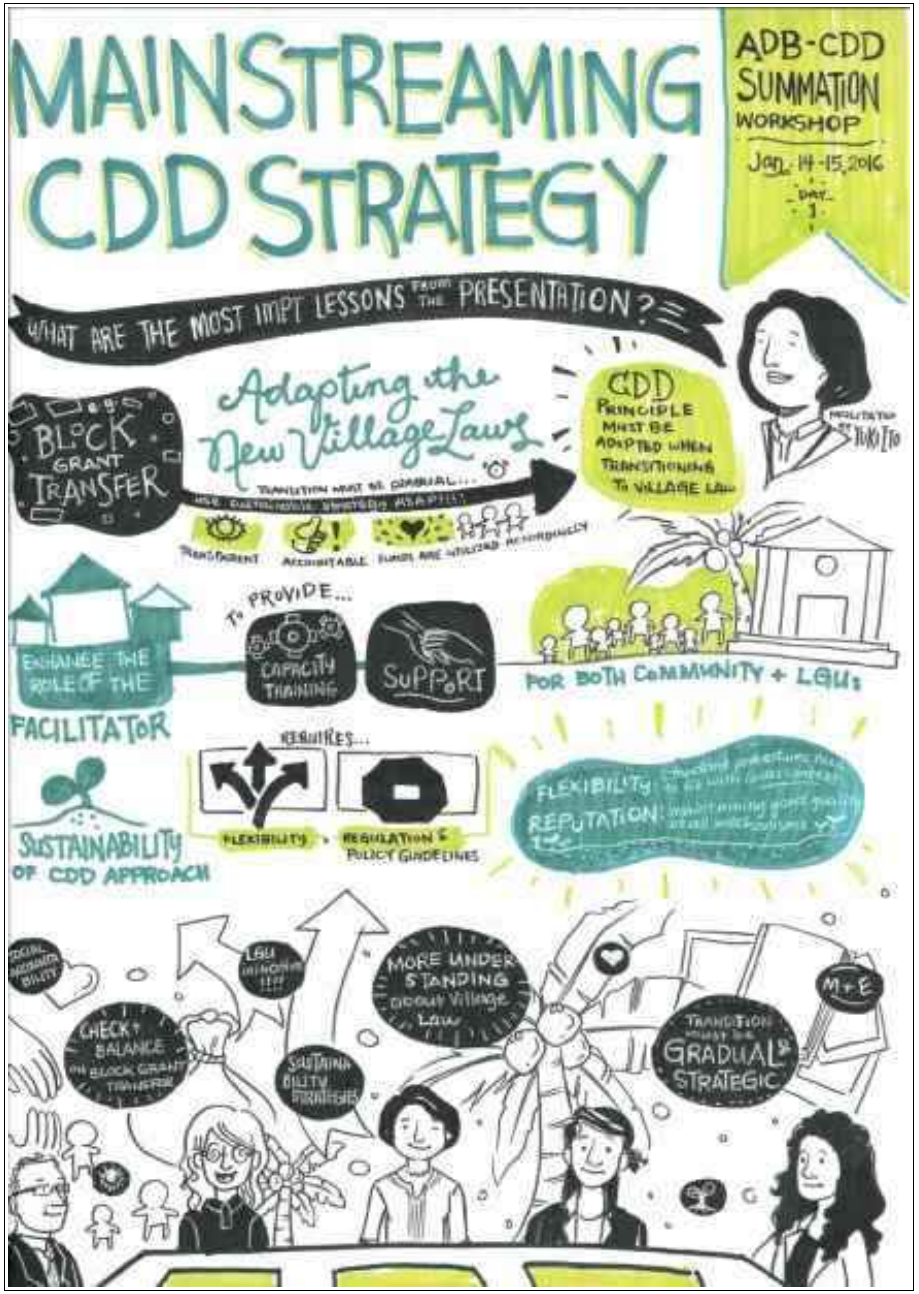
Green Group

Orange Group



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White Group

Blue Group

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Yellow Group

See list of focus group members

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Information and Communications Technology

Session 3

Friday
15 January 2016

Enhancing Community Resource Mapping through a Participatory Geographic Information System

Strengthening Community Disaster Resilience through CDD Approaches

Reaction 1

Reaction 2

Focus Groups: A Visual Recording of What We Learned from Today's Presentations

Country Group Discussions and Development of Country Plans: A Visual Recording

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Village-level local governments have limited access to GIS software, hardware, data, and trained workers

Session 3: Friday, 15 January 2016

Enhancing Community Resource Mapping through a Participatory Geographic Information System

Pamela Christine L. Clavio-Galenzoga
Geographic Information System Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, KALAHI-CIDSS
National Community-Driven Development Program, Department of Social Welfare and Development,
Government of the Philippines

Note: The presentation is based on Jose Edgardo Aban (January 2016), *Philippines: Enhancing Community Resource Mapping Through GIS (Cofinanced by the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund)*, Technical Assistance Consultant's Report (Project Number: 47156), Asian Development Bank and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines.

This technical assistance sought to develop a standardized community resource mapping process to support KC-NCDDP geo-tagging and build up of a harmonized participatory geographic information system (PGIS) that can guide local governments and the KC-NCDDP Area Coordinating Teams. The study was conducted in the municipalities of Santa Josefa in Agusan del Sur Province and Gloria in Oriental Mindoro Province. Findings:

1. In general, barangay local government units do not have GIS software, suitable computer equipment, and GIS-trained workers; barangays manually prepare their resource maps.

2. Although provincial and municipal local governments have workers with basic GIS knowledge, they have a high turnover rate of relatively young workers, most with information technology backgrounds.

4. Wireless broadband is available in all barangays in the study area but signal reliability is poor.

5. Alternate power sources should be made available to communities, in order to address the problem of constant electricity outages, particularly in Mindanao.

6. Spatial information based on GIS does not exist among barangay governments in the areas studied.

7. Pre-testing of an Enhanced Community Resource Mapping method is recommended.

SEE FULL PRESENTATION →

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Asia-Pacific countries are vulnerable to natural hazards, both sudden and slow onset

Community disaster resilience should focus on managing disaster risks instead of managing disaster events

Session 3: Friday, 15 January 2016

Strengthening Community Disaster Resilience through CDD Approaches

Arghya Sinha Roy
Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, Asian Development Bank

Asia-Pacific countries are vulnerable to natural hazards, both sudden and slow onset. Underlying development practices increase vulnerability and exposure to natural hazards, thereby increasing disaster risks, which impact the poor hardest.

The better approach to strengthening community disaster resilience is managing disaster risks instead of managing disaster events. It includes measures to quickly re-establish normal conditions through continuity of services, social welfare support, and flexible business value chains. Common good practices include participatory approaches to identify risk, action planning to prioritize risk reduction measures, capacity building on disaster preparedness, and implementation of small scale measures to reduce risk.

Most disaster risk efforts at the community level are designed in isolation, with no link to community level sector development. They usually fail to address the root causes of vulnerability. Sustainability of the efforts is weak because of limited government involvement and weak linkage with community-level investments.

Community disaster resilience needs to be an integral part of community development. Investments in it should build local capacities and be community-driven. Some guiding principles for strengthening community disaster resilience include:

- A multi-hazard, community-driven approach that takes into account current and future risks;
- Strengthening community-based systems to manage residual disaster risk;
- Mobilizing government support through policies, tools and information;
- Ensuring ongoing and pipeline investments across sectors; and,
- Building partnerships with NGOs and community-based organizations.

SEE FULL PRESENTATION →

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Reaction 1

Alexander Glova
Deputy National Program Manager for Operations, KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Program, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines

ICT is readily available in urban areas but not in the communities where the CDD program operates

Participatory GIS improves the capacity of communities to record the resources and the potential in their area

I will focus on two points: first, an amplification of aspects of the resource mapping presented earlier and, second, a consideration of the positive implications of this initiative.

Information and communications technology is readily accessible in urban areas. But in the communities where KC-NCDDP operates, we encounter what ICT practitioners call the “last mile” connectivity problem. To me, a civil engineering graduate, this is like an unfinished bridge. You cannot get to the other side because there is no connection. We are working within that constraint. Is there an intermediate level between the very available technology in urban areas and the last mile connectivity problem?

We are learning from the KC-NCDDP experience that "a picture [still] is worth a thousand words" and that ICT can help convey the picture’s content more effectively.

Traditionally, resource mapping was hand drawn. This raised problems of how to reuse the same information, store it, and standardize it across agencies. Emerging now from our experience is a joining up of ICT and local knowledge. The typical output is a data-rich map of the barangay, hopefully, consolidated later with the municipality map. Here, the village map is enriched with data generated by a participatory geographic information system. In other words, local community knowledge—such as where the houses are, where the streets are, and the like—becomes richer by adding on PGIS information. All the data is then digitized.

What are the positive implications of this on capability building at the community level?

1. *It improves the capacity of communities to record the resources and the potential in their area*. The recording, previously hand drawn, is now digitized. It becomes more efficient, more long lasting, and reusable. Communities record the information about their resources and that record will last longer with the aid of technology.

2. *It can catalyze decision-making***.** The capacity of community people to build information by putting together different bits of data can catalyze decision-making in their communities and their local

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governments. In relation to building resilience, this can inform decision-making in terms of where to put in investments.

Participatory GIS can help communities prepare themselves for the future

For example, a coastal municipality in CARAGA [an administrative region in the Philippines occupying the northeastern section of the island of Mindanao] planned to build an evacuation center. The municipality had enough funds to put up a center in every barangay but it eventually decided to build only one in the *poblacion* [town center]. The skeptics among us, the CDD workers, asked "why in the poblacion?" Municipal authorities explained that this was the highest point in the town and so the least vulnerable to high water intrusion. We need to provide this kind of technical information to communities to help them avoid bad or wrong decisions.

After Typhoon Haiyan [among the strongest tropical cyclones ever recorded, which devastated portions of Southeast Asia, particularly the Philippines, on 8 November 2013], the government prohibited the building of physical structures within 40 meters of the shoreline. One municipality in our program is shaped length-wise, which places it entirely inside the 40-meter prohibition. Do you relocate everyone in this municipality? That would be unpalatable to the community. Aided by PGIS, resource mapping can mirror vital information to the community, helping them to appreciate and understand the risks they face. This is where awareness and decision-making begins for community people, by helping them see how to improve their preparedness and mitigation plans, should a disaster happen. Again, the nature of the problem is technical. Communities should receive the information so that the decision comes from them.

3. *It paints for community people a "picture" they can use to assess the value of community projects***.** It gives community people the capacity to generate a “picture” or visual tool to help them evaluate whether the inclusiveness, responsiveness, and disaster preparedness of projects correspond to actual conditions. Are the projects and activities in their area inclusive of, say, indigenous peoples?

4. *It enables communities to practice transparency***.** This is crucial in CDD work. Transparency helps community people build more trust among themselves and for outsiders. It also builds more participation, which builds more dialogue. We have a pop-culture saying: "Gaano kadalas ang minsan?", which really asks, "Can't we do this more often?" Community dialogue *can* happen more often if there is participation rooted in transparency and trust.

5. *It helps communities position themselves for the future***.** How does PGIS prepare our communities for the upcoming plans of national government agencies? For example, our Department of Science and Technology plans to address the "last mile" connectivity problem by using unutilized TV frequencies to give Internet access to barangays. This could turn an entire municipality into a local area network. We think PGIS can prepare our communities for this exciting program.

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It is important to integrate disaster risk reduction concepts to our CDD programs

CDD practitioners in Asia need technical assistance in order to acquire a 'disaster risk reduction lens'

Session 3: Friday, 15 January 2016

Reaction 2

Leo Quintilla
Deputy Regional Program Manager, KALAHI-CIDSS National Community-Driven Development Program, Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office VI, Government of the Philippines

The presentation reemphasized the changing landscape, the importance of disaster risk reduction (DRR), and the increasing vulnerabilities for countries in Asia-Pacific. As a quick reaction, I will discuss three points.

First, I will contrast the presentation with the recently conducted Paris Climate Conference or COP21 and the challenge of operationalizing our countries' agreements and commitments. Second, I will talk about the objective of this Summation Workshop, which is to identify regional capacity development and technical assistance needs of countries using CDD as a platform for building disaster-resilient communities. Third, I will touch on the experience of the KALAHI-CIDSS National CDD Program in implementing disaster response operations.

I agree that there is a need to better understand how DRR programs are formulated and if these are linked to community sectoral development. I will wear my anthropologist hat and ask: How are the ideas of vulnerability and disaster framed? How are risks socially constructed? How do communities adopt to disaster situations?

It is very important to integrate DRR concepts and ideas to the way our programs are being developed. In the Philippines, for example, Conditional Cash Transfer, CDD, and the Sustainable Livelihood Program have reduced vulnerability and increased community resiliency.

In COP21, our governments agreed to increase resources for DRR programs and climate change. This is a response to the observation that DRR programs are funded mostly by external sources. This is not to minimize the importance of external sources. In situations of large-scale disaster, emergency assistance should be made available to support recovery and rehabilitation, no mater where it comes from.

The presentation extensively discussed the role of CDD in strengthening community disaster resilience, especially in moving away from 'managing disaster events' to 'managing disaster risks'. This is an area where CDD practitioners in Asia need technical assistance in order to acquire a 'DRR lens'. Disaster risk reduction planning can benefit from the CDD approach of community problem identification, design,

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There should be a seamless understanding of how to integrate disaster risk reduction in CDD as a platform for community resiliency

financing, implementation, and operation and maintenance of community projects. For example, we can apply the CDD approach to determine how a road subproject can reduce vulnerability. It can be used to determine how a solar electrification subproject can increase community resiliency. Capacity-building on disaster risk-based programming and planning should form part of the technical assistance agenda.

Finally, I want to point to targeted capacity building of communities and local government units, and the institutional strengthening of agencies. The same kind of capacity building should be done for DRR. There should be a seamless understanding of how to integrate disaster risk reduction in CDD as a platform for community resiliency.

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Session 3: Friday, 15 January 2016

Focus Groups: A Visual Recording of What We Learned from Today's Presentation

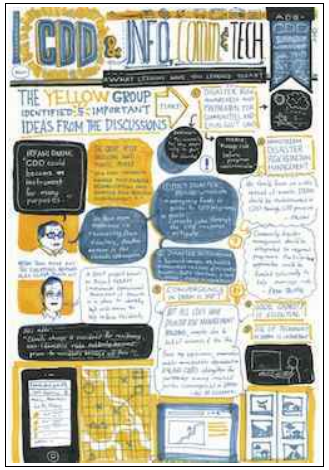
Participants divided into five, inter-country focus groups

Each group given a color name: Green, Orange, Yellow, Blue, White

Guide question: "What are the 3-5 most important lessons you learned from today's presentation?"

Orange Group

Yellow Group



White Group

Green Group

Blue Group

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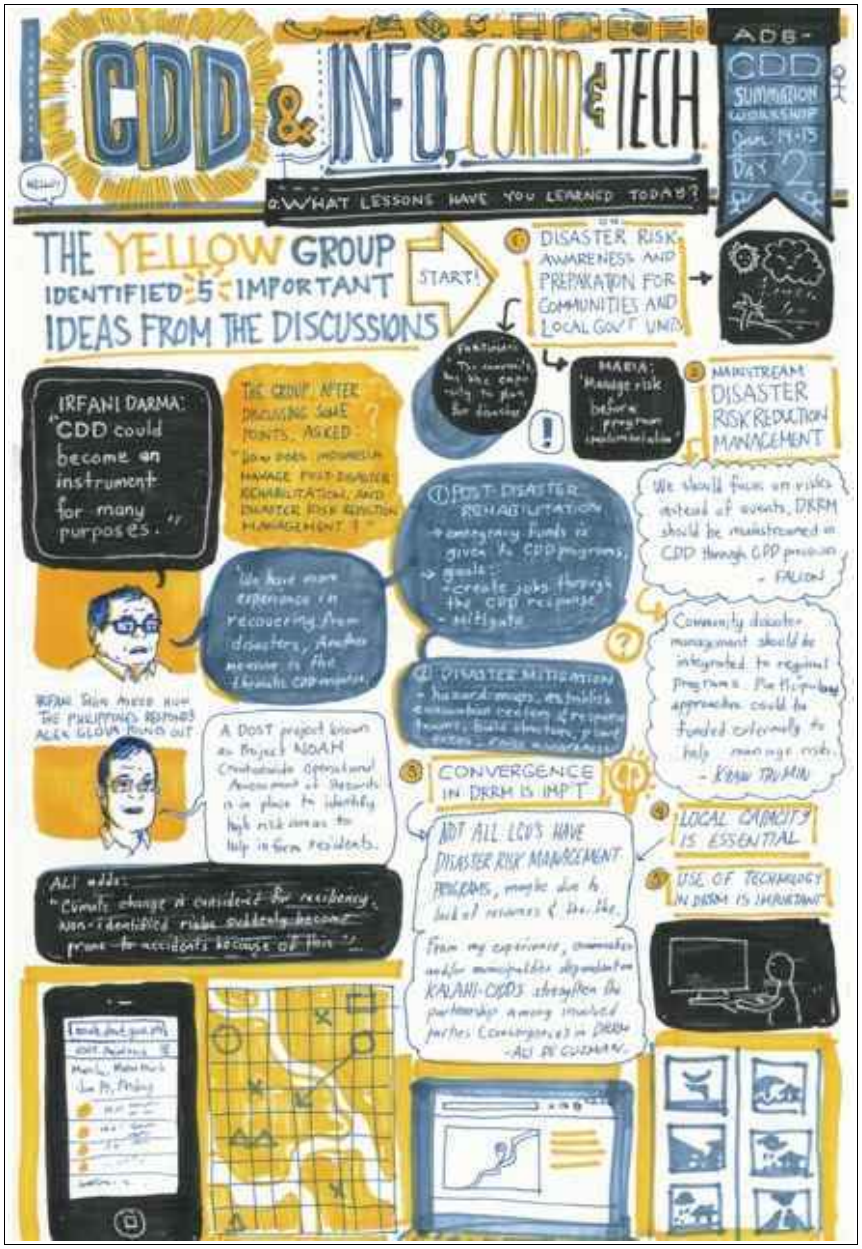
Orange Group

Yellow Group



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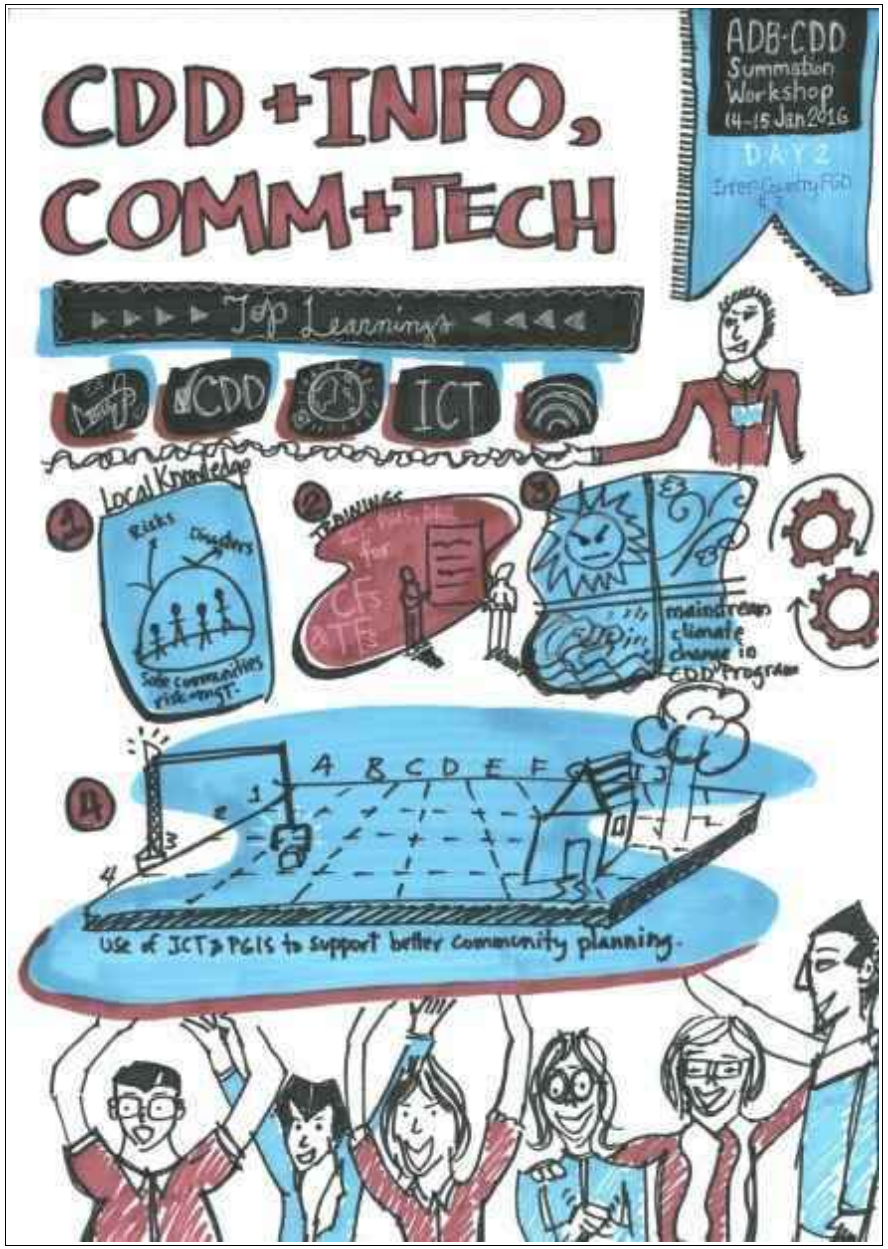
White Group



Green Group

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Blue Group

See list of focus group members

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Session 3: Friday, 15 January 2016

Country Group Discussions and Development of Country Plans

Each participating country prepared a presentation on the lessons it will 'take home' from the workshop.

Because of the relatively large size of the Philippine delegation, participants from this country were divided into two smaller groups.

Country groups answered the following three questions for their presentations:

What are the 3 most important lessons from this workshop that you will take back to your country and incorporate into your CDD project?

What outcomes do you expect as your chosen lessons are incorporated into your project?

What are the three most important activities that you need to undertake in order to incorporate the above lessons into your project?

Click on a thumbnail to go to the country plan →

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Country Plan - Indonesia

Lessons learned	Expected outcomes	Key activities
1. Convergence CDD and other sectoral programs at municipality level	a) Coordination of facilitators from all sectors/development programs in subdistrict level b) *Kecamatan* (subdistrict) leads the facilitation and assistance process	• Joint agreement within related ministries to implement the programs • Evaluation and clear guidelines to improve the convergence of CDD • Regular meetings between related parties to control and monitor programs
2. Sustainability of CDD in implementation of Village Law	a) Involvement of villagers in budgeting and planning process (enhanced participation) b) CDD principles are implemented through the Village Law (i.e., gender participation, transparency and accountability)	• Improve implementing regulations of Village Law • Develop MIS for monitoring and evaluation of Village Law implementation (including basic services, livelihood, disaster risk management)
3. Developing community resilience to mitigate the risk (as part of disaster risk management)	Implementation of CDD to help vulnerable groups; community planning focused to mainstream consideration of hazards and risks	• Develop guidelines for community • Provide training for local government, facilitators, and community
4. Utilization of village fund based on priorities, local sectoral investments, and historical achievement	District set guidelines (based on data analysis for budget allocation at village level)	• Prepare guidelines for the village

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Session 3: Friday, 15 January 2016

Country Plan - Myanmar

Lessons learned	Expected outcomes	Key activities
1. Convergence of actions and resources	a) Better targeting and service delivery b) Generating multiple impacts	• Inter-ministerial coordination mechanism • Information sharing via MIS • Resource sharing • Integrated planning and coordination
2. Institutionalizing and mobilizing resources for sustainability of CDD	a) Ensuring maintenance b) Sustainable growth	• Policy advocacy and institutionalization • Capacity building at all levels • Maintenance fund
3. Using CDD as a platform for community-based disaster risk management	a) Community resilience b) Green growth development	• Multi-stakeholders coordination mechanism • Identifying risks and actions • Integrating communmity-based disaster risk management in manuals • Building capacity on disaster risk management at all levels

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Country Plan - Philippines (Group 1)

Lessons learned	Expected outcomes	Key activities
1. Importance of coordinating mechanisms (national and sub-national level) for harmonized process, targeting, sequencing of programs	a) Standardization of outputs and processes most importantly on Bottom-Up Budgeting and PAMANA	• Agree on social preparation process standards
	b) Unified messaging among different agencies	• Coordinate with agencies at national and regional levels
	c) Use of Participatory Situation Analysis and Barangay Development Plan as reference for various program implementation	• Standardize implementation procedures
	d) Sustained quality participation of different agencies	• Conduct learning visits and study tours • Develop road maps for convergence through Regional Directors' Consultation Workshop/ Regional Advisory Committee
2. Sustainability	a) Operation and maintenance funds are available	• Adequately reflect subprojects in local government unit's book of accounts using the Mutual Partnership Agreement • Incorporate operations & maintenance requirements in the Barangay Development Plan
	b) Roles among stakeholders are clear and accepted	• Involve barangay/municipal local government units in operations and maintenance planning • Include sustainability as criteria for Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum resource allocation

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Country Plan - Philippines (Group 1)

CONTINUED

Lessons learned	Expected outcomes	Key activities
3. Manage the risk, not the disaster	a) Staff capacitated on Disaster Risk Reduction	• Develop framework for programs on the use of Disaster Risk Reducton tools and technologies • Make available to stakeholders data and maps on hazards • Use of actual hazard data and maps during Institutional Development Division trainings • Develop and conduct trainings for field staff on Disaster Risk Reduction using technology on risk mapping/Participatory GIS
	b) Guidelines on how field staff can contribute to risk mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation	• Develop guidelines for staff on risk mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation • Use risks surfaced during CDD activities to inform Municipal Development Plan and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

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Country Plan - Philippines (Group 2)

Lessons learned	Expected outcomes	Key activities
1. Institutionalization of CDD	High quality service delivery	• Advocacy on CDD legislation
2. Continuous capacity-building	CDD facilitators, communities, oriented and trained on Participatory GIS, Disaster Risk Reduction, geo-tagging	• Capacity building activities for communities, CDD facilitators, and other stakeholders
3. CDD and climate change	Resilient communities	• Capacity building for Disaster Risk Reduction planning and implementation
4. Harmonization and convergence for CDD	CDD incorporated in Barangay Development Plan/Barangay Action Plan	• Advocacy on resource allocation for operation and maintenance

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Country Plan - Timor-Leste

Lessons learned	Expected outcomes	Key activities
1. Enhancing coordination mechanism and integrated planning	a) Duplication avoided b) Resources (financial and human) effectively and efficiently used	• Joint monitoring system • Regular inter-ministerial coordination meeting • Information sharing
2. Sustainability of PNDS [National Program for Village Development]	Long-term impact of the program assured	• Development of PNDS Law • Diversification of projects • Continuous capacity development for staff • Decentralizing budget and functions to the local government
3. Sustainability of projects	Long-term benefit of the project ensured	• Crafting of integrated guidelines on operation and maintenance • Defining local government budget for operation and maintenance
4. Mainstreaming of climate change disaster risk management in CDD program	Climate change and risk impact minimized	• Use of GIS and ICT tools to do risk management assessment • Reinforcing traditional and local laws • Socialization of disaster risk management

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Closing Remarks and Reflections

Closing Remarks from Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Myanmar

Reflections of a CDD Practitioner

Session 4

Friday
15 January 2016

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Session 4: Friday, 15 January 2016

Closing Remarks from Indonesia, Timor-Leste, and Myanmar

Aunur Rofiq Hadi

Chairman, Working Group for Strengthening Village Governance and Community Engagement, Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K) [The National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction], Government of Indonesia

Thank you to the ADB staff that organized this workshop. We have a long list of lessons learned not only from the presenters but also from colleagues from the Philippines, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, as well as from Indonesia whom we met for the first time in this workshop. We had many discussions and we hope we can do the activities proposed here when we report next year. I was part of the Green Group, which had a fruitful discussion on how to face the challenges of implementing the Village Law in Indonesia. We truly learned many lessons.

Abíilio de Araújo

National Training Development Adviser, AusAID-funded Technical Support Project for the Programa Nasional Desenvolvimento Suco [National Program for Village Development] of the Government of Timor-Leste

It was a fruitful week. We went to Palawan and had very inspiring, very dynamic discussions with the community. The volunteerism of the community impressed us. It's very encouraging for Timor-Leste as a young country. We just experienced three years of implementing our CDD program. We learned many lessons both from the field visit and the two-day workshop. We had a chance to interact with colleagues from Myanmar, Philippines, and Indonesia. We will bring home some of the lessons that are appropriate to the context and needs of a young country that just implemented CDD. We hope you will remember us through the small souvenirs that we just handed to you. We are a small country and people tend to forget us easily. We hope one day you also can visit Timor-Leste.

Zarni Minn

Deputy Director and Project Director for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods and Incomes (ERLIP) Project, Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries, and Rural Development, Government of Myanmar

Our profound thanks to ADB for inviting us to this very important workshop. Our special thanks to the Philippine government, especially colleagues from the Department of Social Welfare and Development. We will never forget your hospitality and generosity. Last but not the least, we also are very thankful to the CDD experts. We have learned a lot of different contexts from different countries. Of course Myanmar is an emerging country; we have opened our doors only lately. We have an opportunity to develop. Part of this is we need the helping hands of our colleagues. What I do request from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Timor-Leste is to be our older sisters, and Myanmar to be the younger sister. So please extend your hands for the success of CDD in Myanmar.

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The principles of CDD do not matter as much as aiming for quality implementation

We need to show proof that CDD has an important role in national development

Session 4: Friday, 15 January 2016

Reflections of a CDD Practitioner

Victor Bottini
Community-Driven Development Advisor, Asian Development Bank

It is really appropriate as community practitioners of CDD that we spend some time talking to each other, learning from each other and focusing on convergence, integration, coordination, sustainability, and mainstreaming. I am glad we also had a chance to see some tools like Participatory GIS that can help us implement CDD better and empower communities to help give them greater capacity to make better decisions.

Our discussions were useful but they will not make any difference unless we seriously go back and try to implement our plans. Perhaps we shouldn't expect to implement them 100 percent but we should at least try to implement some of them.

Talking about mainstreaming, sustainability, and so forth does not mean much at all unless we focus on quality. The principles, the values of CDD, making sure that these are in the community and remain in the community, whether we have a new Village Law or the rules have changed a bit, do not matter as much as aiming for quality implementation.

We are all CDD practitioners. Just as important as talking to each other is having good monitoring and evaluation and a good communications strategy so that we can convince people and other government agencies. I am glad that we have two friends in Indonesia from the Ministry of Finance because we have to convince other people that CDD has an important part in the national development strategy. It is not a silver bullet. It does not do everything but it does do some things really well and efficiently and inexpensively. So I think we need the data. We need the proof and it is important that we collect these from our programs. We document, distribute, and communicate it well.

I also would like to thank ADB, the Philippine government—especially DSWD, our KALAHI-CIDSS friends—for this opportunity to share. If there is a chance for another workshop next year, I think that would be really good and my preference would be we talk about CDD as a flexible platform for addressing disasters, livelihood, and local economic development.

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Community-Driven Development Regional-Capacity Development Technical Assistance Summation Workshop
11-15 January 2016, Philippines

Objectives: The Community-Driven Development Regional-Capacity Development Technical Assistance (CDD R-CDTA) Summation Workshop aimed to present the outputs of the R-CDTA with the selected Developing Member Country participants that are currently implementing the CDD program in their countries. Specifically, it presented the R-CDTA outputs on two analytical studies of the Philippines and Indonesia, and shared the findings of the tracer study and experience of participatory geographic information system from the Philippines. The workshop served as a venue for knowledge exchange on CDD experiences and to learn from the other DMC participants. Networking among the participants was also one of the key objectives of the workshop.

Participants: The workshop brought together some 70 participants from Indonesia, Philippines, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, development partners, and the ADB team.

Field Visit		
January 11 (Mon)		
10:05-11:30 pm	Travel to Palawan	Timor-Leste, Myanmar, and Indonesia participants, ADB representatives, KC-NCDDP regional representatives (from field office)
01:30-05:00 pm	Briefing on KC-NCDDP and inter-agency collaboration at the provincial/regional level; orientation on the field visit	DSWD Provincial representatives and Provincial Inter-Agency Team (including representatives from DSWD core programs) and Developing Member Country participants
January 12 (Tue)		
8:00-09:30 am	Travel to Municipality of Aborlan	
09:30-10:30 am	Courtesy visit to Mayor and discussion with the Municipal Inter-Agency Committe (MIAC) and Municipal Action Team (MAT)	Mayor, MIAC, MAT, and Developing Member Country representatives
10:30-11:00 am	Travel to Barangays Gogognan and Sagpangan (2 groups per village)	
11:00-12:00 nn	Visit to sub-project locations	
01:00-01:15 pm	Short briefing at Barangay Hall	Community volunteers, civil society organizations, village officials
01:15-4:00 pm	Focus group discussion with community volunteers, civil society organizations, and village officials	
05:00-08:30 pm	Debriefing and dinner	

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R-CDTA Output Presentations, Open forum and Plenary Sessions		
January 14 (Thur), Multi-Function Halls 2-3, ADB		
08:30-09:00 am	Registration	Multi-Function Hall 3 Lobby
Inaugural Session		
09:00-09:10	Welcome remarks. Bart W. Édes, Director, Social Development, Governance, and Gender Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Asian Development Bank	
09:00-09:10 am	Keynote address. Camilo Gudmalin, Undersecretary, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines	
09:10-09:20 am	Overview of the Summation Workshop. Yukiko Ito, Social Development Specialist, Social Development, Governance, and Gender Division, Asian Development Bank	
Working Session 1: CDD and Convergence of Development Assistance Facilitator: Victor Bottini, CDD Advisor, Asian Development Bank		
09:45-10:15 am	Presentation of the Philippine study: "Enhancing Local Development through CDD: KC-NCDDP and the Convergence of Development Assistance to Communities"	Raul Gonzalez. Community-Driven Development Consultant cum Team Leader, Asian Development Bank
10:15-10:45 am	Presentation of results: "KALAHI-CIDSS Tracer Study"	Danilo Songco. Social Development Consultant, Asian Development Bank
10:45-11: 15 am	Presentation reactor and open forum	Benilda Redaja. Director IV and National Program Manager, KC-NCDDP, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines
11:15-12:15	Inter-country focus group discussion	
01:15-02:00 pm	Plenary presentation	
Working Session 2: Mainstreaming CDD Strategy Facilitator: Victor Bottini, CDD Advisor, Asian Development Bank		
02:00-02:30 pm	Presentation of the Indonesia study: "Toward Mainstreaming and Sustaining CDD in Indonesia: Understanding Local Initiative and Perspective on Village Law"	Irfani Darma. Community-Driven Development Consultant, Asian Development Bank
02:30-03:00 pm	Presentation reactor and open forum	Woro Srihastuti Sulistyaningrum. Deputy Director for Community Empowerment, National Development Planning Agency, Government of Indonesia

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03:15-04:15 pm	Inter-country focus group discussion	
04:15-05:00 pm	Plenary presentation	

January 15 (Fri), Multi-Function Halls 2-3, ADB		
Working Session 3: CDD and Information, Communication and Technology Facilitator: Raul Gonzalez, Community-Driven Development Consultant cum Team Leader, Asian Development Bank		
09:00-09:30 am	Presentation of results: "KC-NCDDP Technology-Needs Assessment Survey for the Adoption of Geographic Information Technology and System at the Community Level"	Pamela Christine L. Clavio-Galenzoga**.** Geographic Information System Specialist, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit, KC-NCDDP, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines
09:30-09:50 am	Presentation: "Community Disaster Resilience"	Arghya Sinha Roy**.** Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, Asian Development Bank
09:50-10:15 am	Presentation reactors and open forum	Alexander Glova**.** Deputy National Program Manager for Operations, KC-NCDDP, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines Leo Quintilla**.** Deputy Regional Program Manager, KC-NCDDP, Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office VI, Government of the Philippines
10:30-11:30 am	Inter-country focus group discussion	
11:30-12:30 am	Plenary presentation	
1:30-2:30 pm	Country group discussion and preparation for presentation	
02:30-3:30 pm	Plenary presentation	

Working Session 4: Closing Facilitator: Yukiko Ito, Social Development Specialist, Asian Development Bank		
3:30-3:50 pm	Closing remarks	Representatives from Indonesia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste
3:50-4:00 pm	Reflections of a CDD practitioner	Victor Bottini, CDD Advisor, Asian Development Bank

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Directory of Participants

INDONESIA

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Composition of Inter-Country Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

GREEN GROUP

Indonesia: Aunur Rofiq Hadi. *Myanmar:* Su Yi Phyu; Aung Wai Tun. *Philippines:* Janet Armas; Restituto Macuto; Shalaine Marie Lucero; Catherine Racho. *Timor-Leste:* Angelo Moniz Jong. *ADB:* Raul Gonzalez (facilitator); Ganesh Rauniyar.

BLUE GROUP

Indonesia: Andi Yoga Tama; Fino Valico Waristi. *Myanmar:* Myint Aung; Aung Khine Zaw. *Philippines:* Abraham Villanueva Behagan; Wilma Naviamos; Benilda Redaja (facilitator); Consejo Usman. *Timor-Leste:* Secundino Freitas Moreira.

YELLOW GROUP

Myanmar: Kyaw Thu Min. *Philippines:* Karlo Alberto de Asis; Aldersey dela Cruz; Ramon Paul Falcon; Alexander Glova. *Timor-Leste:* Fortunato Godinho Amaral; Maria Soares Pereira Gusmao. *ADB:* Irfani Darma; Danilo Songco (facilitator).

WHITE GROUP

Indonesia: Irma Marlina. Myanmar: Win Min Aung. *Philippines:* Emerita Dizon; Aretha Janin Garcia; Tricia Rona Maligalig; Leo Quintilla; Virginia Sesay. *Timor-Leste:* Abílio de Araújo. *ADB:* Victor Bottini (facilitator).

ORANGE GROUP

Indonesia: Woro Srihastuti Sulistyaningrum. *Myanmar:* Zarni Minn. *Philippines:* Melanie Barnachea; Ma. Evelyn Macapobre; Mita Chuchi Gupana-Lim; Abigail dela Cruz; Christine Joy Mamuyac. *Timor-Leste:* Dulce Guterres Junior. *ADB:* Yukiko Ito (facilitator).

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Abbreviations

AC	Area Coordinator
ACT	Area Coordinating Team
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan
BA	Barangay [Village] Assembly
BAP	Barangay Action Plan
BDC	Barangay Development Council
BDP	Barangay Development Plan
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Unit
BUB	Bottom-Up Budgeting
CAPABILICA	Camogao, Parian Bino-ongan, Libo, and Cangmangki
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management
CBMS	Community-based Monitoring System
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDD	Community-Driven Development
CDR	Community Disaster Resilience
CEAC	Community Empowerment Activity Cycle
CEF	Community empowerment facilitator
CF	Community Facilitator
COA	Commission on Audit
COP21	21st Conference of Parties or Paris Climate Conference
CBO	Community-based Organization
CFA	Community Force Account
CSO	Civil society organization
CV	Community volunteer
DCC	Day Care Center
DepEd	Department of Education
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DMC	Developing Member Country
DOH	Department of Health
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ECRM	Enhanced Community Resource Mapping
ESSC	Environmental and Social Safeguards Checklist
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EV	Enrique Villanueva
FDS	Family Development Session
FGD	Focus group discussion
FMR	Farm-to-market road
FPIC	Free and Prior Informed Consent
GAD	Gender and Development
HH	Household
IDD	Institutional Development Division
IT	Information technology
ICT	Information and communications technology
IP	Indigenous peoples
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
KALAHI-CIDSS	*Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan* [Linking Arms against Poverty] - Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services [Philippines]
KC-NCDDP	KALAHI-CIDSS National Community Driven-Development Program [Philippines]
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LARR	Land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation
LCC	Local Counterpart Contribution
LGC	Local Government Code
LGPMS	Local Government Performance Management System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LPRAT	Local Poverty Reduction Action Team
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAO	Municipal Agricultural Officer
MARO	Municipal Agrarian Reform Officer

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MAT	Municipal Action Team
MBO	Municipal Budget Officer
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCT	Municipal Coordinating Team
MDC	Municipal Development Council
MDP	Municipal Development Plan
MHO	Municipal Health Officer
MIAC	Municipal Inter-Agency Committee
MIBF	Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum
MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan
MIS	Management Information System
MLGOO	Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MM	Municipal Monitor
MPA	Mutual Partnership Agreement
MPDO	Municipal Planning and Development Officer
MSWDO	Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer
MT	*Makamasang Tugon* [People's Response][Philippines]
MTP	Municipal Transition Plan
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NGA	National government agency
NGO	Non-government organization
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
NPMO	National Project Management Office
ODM	Organizational development and management
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PAMANA	PAyapa at MAsaganang PAmayanan [Peaceful and Resilient Communities] [Philippines]
Pantawid Pamilya	Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program [Conditional Cash Transfer program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Philippines]
PGIS	Participatory Geographic Information System
PI	Poverty incidence
PMT	Poblacion, Manan-ao, and Tulapos
PNDS	*Programa Nasional Desenvolvimento Suco* [National Program for Village Development, Timor-Leste]
PNPM	*Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* [National Program for Community Empowerment, Indonesia]
PSA	Participatory situation analysis
PTAS	Participation, Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability
RAC	Regional Advisory Committee
R-CDTA	Regional-Capacity Development Technical Assistance
RDCW	Regional Directors' Consultation Workshop
RPJMN	*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* [National Medium Term Development Plan, Indonesia]
RPMO	Regional Project Management Office
SDCD	Social Development and Climate Change Department
SET	Sustainability evaluation tool
SLP	Sustainable livelihood program
SP	Subproject
SPI	Subproject implementation
SRPMO	Sub-Regional Program Management Office
SWI	Social welfare indicator
TA	Technical assistance
TF	Technical facilitator
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

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Enhancing CDD through Convergence: A Case Study of Household- and Community-Based Initiatives in Philippine Villages (14 slides)

Raul Gonzalez. *Community-Driven Development Consultant cum Team Leader, Asian Development Bank.*

1

A Case Study of Household- and Community-Based Initiatives in Philippine Villages

Enhancing Community-Driven Development through Convergence

2

Study Objectives and Methods

Objective - *Understand dynamics of convergence* -

- *DSWD social protection programs: KALAHI-CIDSS, Pantawid Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT), Sustainable Livelihood Microfinance Program (SLP)*
- *DSWD and programs of other National Government Agencies (NGAs), especially the Bottom-Up Budgeting (BUB) mechanism*

Sites - 3 municipalities in 3 provinces in 3 island groups

Respondents –

- Local staff of DSWD and NGA programs
- Local government officials
- Community residents

3

Defining CONVERGENCE

"…Pooling of expertise and resources, and systematically channeling efforts in pursuit of a commonly-agreed goal or objective…an act of directing complementary and/or synergistic programs or interventions to specified targets – poor households, families, individuals."

- *Procedural Mechanics in the Operation of the Convergence Strategy. DSWD. June 2, 2014.*

4

Dimensions of Convergence

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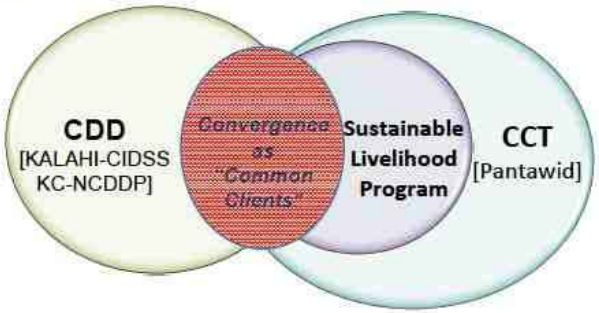
"Household-Focused" Convergence

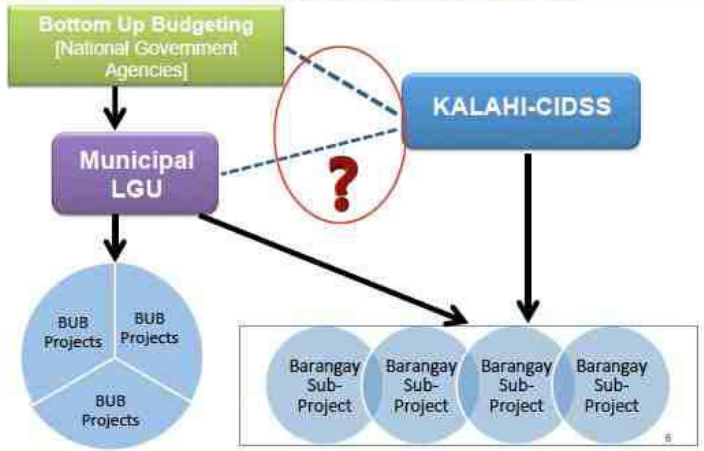


Desired Outcomes:

- ✓ Coordinated targeting
- ✓ Synchronized (on-the-ground) activities
- ✓ Synergistic community level-effects

6

"Community-Focused" Convergence
Key Issue for the Study



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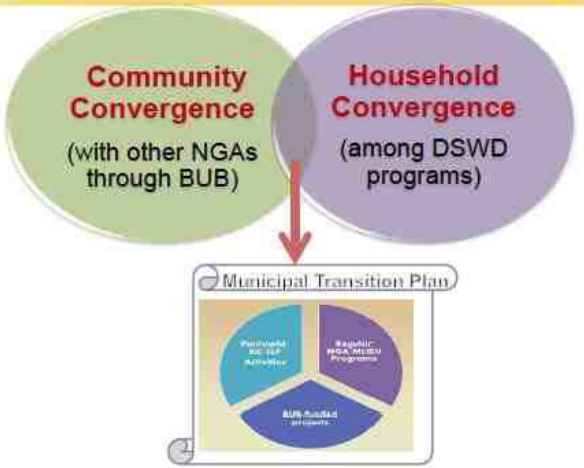
Desired Outcomes:
Community-Focused Convergence

1. Eliminating duplication
2. Ensuring complementation of investments through co-financing
3. Supporting existing local planning and decision-making bodies
4. Promoting decentralized decision-making by encouraging other agencies to adopt CDD processes in village subproject implementation

8

Interface:
Household and Community Convergence



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Key Findings
HH-Focused Convergence

1. **Poverty targeting mechanism**
   - CCT-based or LGU Community-Based Management System?
   - Implications on LGU support?
2. **Status of Development Plan for CCT beneficiaries**
   - Generally completed
   - Uneven quality and content
   - Ambivalent MLGU support
3. **Municipal Action Team** evolving into effective coordination mechanism
   - demands on staff time
   - MAT leadership issue

9

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In search of a harmonized poverty targeting mechanism

Social Welfare and Development Indicators	Community-Based Management System
Economic Sufficiency	
Employment	Employment
Employable Skills	N/A
Income	Income
Social Insurance	N/A
Social Adequacy	
N/A	Peace and Order
Health	Health
Nutrition	Nutrition
Sanitation	Water & Sanitation
Hygiene	N/A
Housing/Living Conditions	Shelter
Education of HH Members	Basic Education
Family Activities	N/A
Role/Performance of Household Members	N/A

10

11

Emerging synergistic benefits:
Household convergence

- Residents' **time** required reduced.
- **Needs** of CCT recipients considered in design of CDD subprojects.
- CDD community **mobilization** facilitated
- CCT Parent Leaders constitute bulk of CDD **community volunteers**
- CCT recipients become **SLP borrowers**

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12

Key Findings
Community-based Convergence

Stakeholder Perceptions and Support for CDD Processes

- **Residents** support to adopt CDD processes in village projects *(but feel powerless to implement this policy)*.
- **BLGUs** recognize effectiveness of certain CDD processes (village meetings, PSA, community volunteers) but prefer BLGU management of actual construction.
- **MLGUs** acknowledge benefits of CDD processes, (community funds management), but concerned about length of construction, politics in project selection, cost overruns, and excessive documentation.
- **NGA Regional Staff** okay with community management since final accountability rests with the MLGU.

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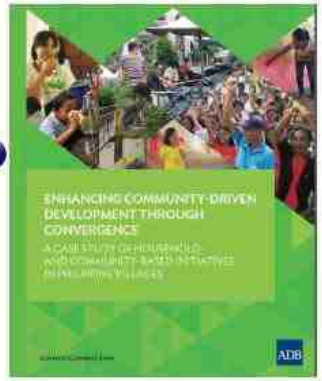
Opportunities to Harmonize
BUB and CDD Processes

- Participatory Situation Analysis exercise as Common Platform for BUB and CDD Planning
- Coordinated Selection and Support of Community Subrojects
- Phased adoption of CDD Implementation Procedures in BUB projects
- Build MLGU capacity for effective management of BUB Projects (= MLGU Project Management Unit)

13

14

Thank you!



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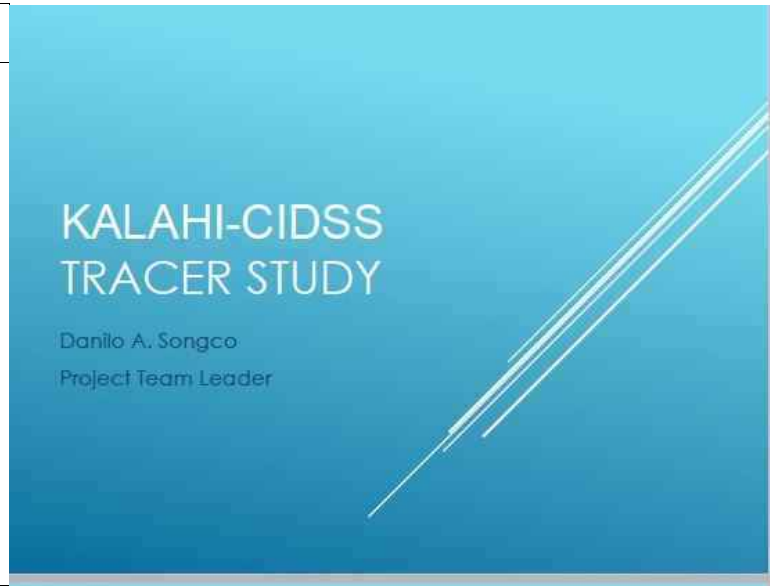
Philippine KALAHI-CIDSS Tracer Study (14 slides)

Danilo Songco. *Social Development Consultant, Asian Development Bank.*

1



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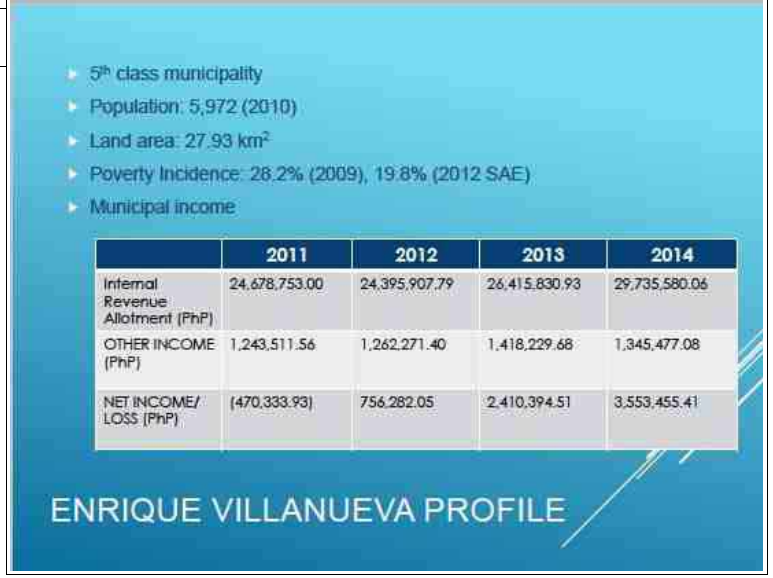

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5

- Period of KC implementation: 2003 – 2012
- Total number of SPs: 34:

• 9 day-care centers • 8 roads • 7 water systems (2 benefitting several barangays) • 4 electrification projects	• 1 construction of home economics building • 1 drainage • 1 multi-purpose (livelihood training center) building • 1 construction of sea wall • 1 river/flood control • 1 health station

- Total investments: Php 24,671,342.14 (US$ 536,333.52)

PROFILE OF SUB-PROJECTS

6

STATUS OF SUB-PROJECTS

SP Status	Number and %	Subproject Classification and Barangay
Fully Functional	6 (18%)	• *Electrification : 4* • *Seawall : 1* • *Drainage : 1*
Functional and Upgraded	3 (9%)	• *Water System : 2* • *Road : 1*
Functional But Needs Major Repairs	10 (29%)	• *Water System : 2* • *Road : 7* • *Day Care Center : 1*
Functional But Needs Minor Repairs	9 (26%)	• *Day Care Center : 8* • *School Building : 1*
Not Functional As Intended	2 (6%)	• *Health Station: 1* • *Multi-Use Building/Facility (livelihood training center): 1*
Totally Not Functional	4 (12%)	• *Water System : 3* • *River/Flood Control : 1*
TOTAL	34 (100%)	

7

CAMOGAO : Construction of Camogao Seawall *(Fully Functional)*

BOLOT : Brgy. Bolot Electrification Project *(Fully Functional)*

8

LOTLOTON: Construction of Lotloton Farm to Market Road
(Functional But Needs Major Repairs)

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9

POBLACION : Installation of Poblacion Level I Waterworks System *(Totally Not Functional)*

10

1. In all fourteen barangays, some former KC volunteers have become or continue to be barangay officials - they are applying the governance skills learned in KC
2. People rely on the barangay council to identify development priorities
3. Barangay projects and budgets presented to residents during synchronized barangay assemblies (BAs)
4. High attendance in the synchronized BAs has been sustained in most barangays

FINDINGS

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6. Barangay development councils (BDC) functional in most barangays – they are venue for soliciting proposals
7. In general barangay officials are responsible for maintenance of subprojects
8. The road projects are in danger of continuous deterioration because of the high cost of maintenance
9. In almost all barangays water supply is biggest issue

FINDINGS

12

10. Mayor has a very rich rhetoric in people's participation but not fully matched by actions
11. Bottom-Up Budgeting (BUB) has become new venue for people's participation, particularly in the Municipal level
12. In general, people say KC has improved their lives — they associate KC with infra projects rather than the process

FINDINGS

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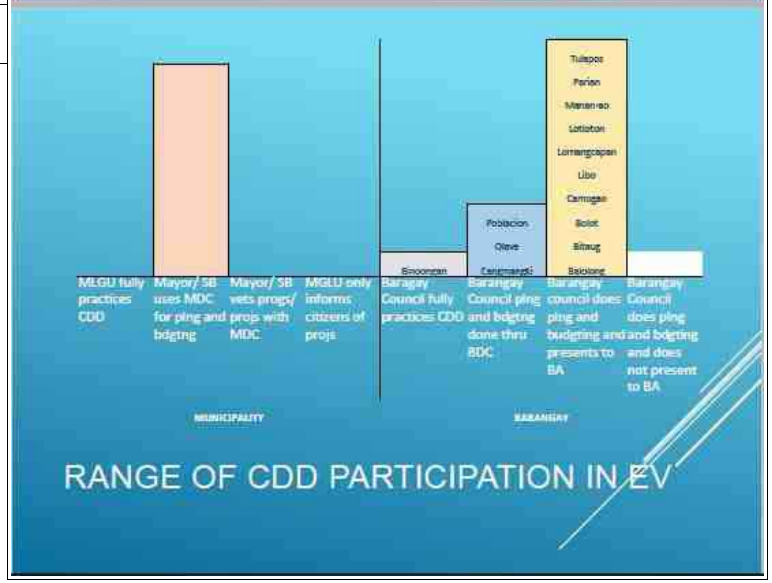
1. Significantly improved people's lives through better access to basic services (water and electricity have the biggest impact)
2. Improved governance of barangay as a result of former KC volunteers becoming barangay officials
3. Functioning of Local Government Code mandated structure
4. Improved people's involvement in barangay governance through Barangay Assemblies
5. Increased social capital due to sustained volunteerism

FINDINGS – KC LEGACY IN EV

14



RANGE OF CDD PARTICIPATION IN EV

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Toward Mainstreaming and Sustaining CDD in Indonesia: Understanding Local Initiatives and the Transition from the National Rural Community Empowerment Program to Implementation of the Village Law (34 slides)

Irfani Darma. *Community-Driven Development Consultant, Asian Development Bank*.

1

TOWARD MAINSTREAMING AND SUSTAINING COMMUNITY-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

UNDERSTANDING LOCAL INITIATIVE AND VILLAGE LAW

ADB – R-CDTA SUMMATION WORKSHOP
11-15 JANUARY 2016
PHILIPPINES

2

INTRODUCTION

- Presentation objective
- Recognition
- Study objective
- Methodology
- Location and criteria
- Circumstance, timing
- Continuous development

3

Concrete Road
Connecting villages and providing access to schools, market and farmers' fields

4

Community-Driven Development

Villagers plan and decide on investments, control funds, implement the projects themselves, account for the funds used and results, and maintain the facilities/ infrastructure built

...with facilitation and technical back-stopping, support and oversight from local government.

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5

6

Concrete Road in Aceh

7

Bridge in West Java

8

In an affected area where all houses and infrastructure were destroyed because of the earthquake that hit Padang on September 30, 2010, bridge built under PNPM-Rural survived the disaster.

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9

Jetty & small boat terminal in Kei Kecil Island, Maluku

10

PNPM Disaster Response (settlement recovery) after earthquake in Yogyakarta

11

Lambung, Banda Aceh
After The **Tsunami**

3 **Years** Later

12

Concrete roads such as this one in Java built under Rekompak increased mobility of villagers and improved quality of life by providing easier access to markets, schools, farmers' fields, and homes of friends and relatives. They also provided faster escape routes in case of disaster.

Photo:
Fauzan Ijazah
for JRF Secretariat

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13

Irrigation Canal

14

Rural Infrastructure

Suspension bridge

Concrete road

15

Rural Infrastructure

Small Dam, irrigation canal and gravel road

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Infrastructure

Kindergarten in Aceh

Health Post in West Sumatra

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17

Infrastructure

Primary school in NTT

Kindergarten in Bintan, Kep Riau

18

19

20

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21

INDONESIA – facts and figures

- Unitary state
- Decentralization to local gov't
- Presidential, multi-party
- Archipelago – geo spread
- 4th most populous country
- Diversity
- Poverty, inequality challenges

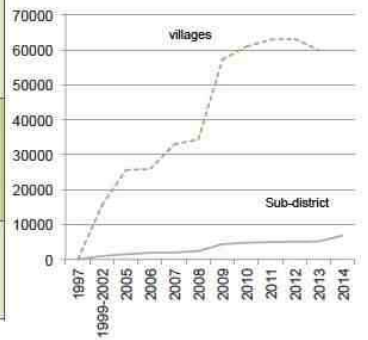
# Provinces	34
# Districts (rural & urban)	514
# Sub-districts	7,024
# Villages	75,000
# Population	255 M
# Poverty Rate	11%
# Ethnic Groups	> 300
# Religion Diversity	6 main affiliations

22

Historical Overview of CDD in Indonesia

Ph 1: 1997-2007	• Pilot program • Rural & then urban also • Infrastructure & economic • Begin aligning to decentralization
Ph 2: 2008-2014	• Nat'l poverty reduction strategy • Platform for other programs • Greater involvement of local gov't
Ph 3: 2011-Present	• Sustainability roadmap • End of CDD as a program • Transition into Village Law

Growth of PNPM Rural 1997-2014



23

Village-level investments are part of the solution—result of CDD Program (rural) in Indonesia

Communities can make good village investments…

- 135,811km of rural roads
- 18,509 bridges
- 28,824 clean water systems and
- 30,293 irrigation systems built
- 14,092 health facilities
- 42,975 school buildings built or rehabilitated
- Infrastructure 15-20% cheaper
- Thousands of small businesses started
- Audit agency estimates only 0,47% of misused funds

…that reduce poverty and improve social welfare

- Household consumption is **9.1% higher** in Program's sub-districts
- Consumption increases **higher for poor households and in poor sub-districts** (11.8% and 12.7% respectively)
- Households **2.1% more likely to move out of poverty**
- Household access to health services **increased 5.1%**
- Significant increase in 10 health/education indicators, including **2.2% reduction in malnutrition/stunting**

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Summary of strengths and weaknesses from Indonesia's CDD program

Strengths	Limitations
• Poverty reduction in rural communities, incl. marginal areas	• Maintenance and sustainability
• High quality, cost-effective infrastructure	• Low uptake of governance outside the program
• Improved access to services	• Shortcomings and weakening governance in later years
• Greater participation of women and the poor	• Lagging monitoring and response to corruption in later years
• Improved transparency and accountability	• Facilitators: scarce, overworked
	• Weak involvement of some sectoral agencies

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25

Adoption and replication by local gov't is apparent, takes different forms, and co-exists

- Proliferation
- Local governments own budget
- Variations exist:
  - Funds transfer and management
  - Use of facilitators
  - Policies and procedures (manuals)
  - Work with village organizations

- Different programs co-exist, mixed on synergies → potential under Village Law
- Micro-credits more complex
- Weak on gender
- Locally-hired facilitators: limitations in the recruitment, remuneration, training, quality
- Nat'l program's simplified community procurement rules may not applicable locally

26

Adoption of participatory planning is common – requires budgetary instrument to enforce

- National program as a vehicle
- Allows for horizontal and vertical integration
- Institutionalization by local gov't
- Widespread, appreciation – highly relevant under village law

- Lesson:
  - Quality and links to district planning could be improved
  - Weak influence over "supply side" – including political processes

Best practice: sub-district based budget earmarking system allows for enforcing village/ community development priorities

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Continuous, long-term engagement, gradual shift of responsibilities build local ownership with capacity

- Strong program management, well structured instruments
- Increasing roles of local gov't over time
- Sub-district locus and inter-village system and network play critical roles
- Regeneration from within – system allows vertical mobility

- Program reputation is key for local ownership and replication
- Program reputation in part due to good M & E and good Communications Strategy
- Great capacity-building impact on key community actors overlooked

28

From CDD to Village Law: Key Elements, Implication

Key element	Key CDD principles adopted

• Constitutional right – relative autonomy
• Recognition and subsidiarity
• Hybrid governance – a compromise
• Check-and-balance institutional set up
• Substantial transfer of funds:
  • 10% of nat'l transfer to districts
  • 10% from local gov't budget
• Serve as new master framework for village dev't/community empowerment
• Roles of village head/gov't
	• Block-grant transfer
	• Facilitation
	• Affirmative inclusive actions
	• Community decision – by assembly
	• Communities manage activities
	• Community organizations play roles
	• Transparency & accountability stressed

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Transition progress – and lessons from early-years for continuous improvement

Progress	Lesson
• Regulations – issuance, revision • Block-grant transferred (in stages) • Facilitators deployment - partial • Training for village gov't apparatus • "Socialization" – though limited • National CDD program is ending	• Sustaining CDD results and systems – local initiative and limitation • On facilitators: number, recruitment, capacity, effectiveness • Risks of politicization, elite capture • Sense of ambiguity • Village head – power, past lessons • Untested and complex regulations

Government transition can cause loss of opportunities for effective transition
- New cabinet architecture: separation of village "development" and "governance"
- Subsequent implications: restructuring & policy coordination challenges

30

Sustainability roadmap "model": while progress has been made, planning from the outset is critical

Integration into system	• Integration into regular planning • Coordination of various investments
Sustainable facilitation	• Facilitators' competency and status • Technical, remuneration standards • Professional certification, training
Strengthening community institution	• Financial management, inter-village • Legal status, capacity support
Strengthening local government	• Transfer of responsibility • Capacity support
Improving governance	• Integration of good governance

Why bother to sustain this?

A time-tested platform to deliver a range of services to village communities, through financial transfer, participatory planning and implementation, with transparency and accountability

31

Summarizing – key highlights

- The obvious: program reputation!
- An approach people love – communities, bureaucrats, politicians, CSOs
- National program as a vehicle for local reforms – transformational
- Strategizing sustainability upfront – institutional sustainability is complex
- Planned engagement of local governments and community institutions
- Addressing variations of local capacity
- Investing on human resources –incl. youth, rural middle classes
- Governance and capacity building
- Anticipating changes within government
- Continuous learning for continuous improvement

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Many good resources are available here:

Psflibrary.org

(website of PNPM Support Facility)

Tnp2k.go.id

(website of the National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction)

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33

Summarizing – key highlights

- The obvious: program reputation!
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34

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Enhancing Community Resource Mapping through a Participatory Geographic Information System (12 slides)

Pamela Christine L. Clavio-Galenzoga. *Geographic Information System Specialist, Monitoring & Evaluation Unit, KC-NCDDP, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines.*

Note: The presentation is based on Jose Edgardo Aban (January 2016), *Philippines: Enhancing Community Resource Mapping Through GIS (Cofinanced by the Republic of Korea e-Asia and Knowledge Partnership Fund)*, Technical Assistance Consultant's Report (Project Number: 47156), Asian Development Bank and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Government of the Philippines.

1

PARTICIPATORY
GEOGRAPHIC
INFORMATION SYSTEM
(PGIS)

Enhancing community resource mapping through Geographic Information System (GIS)

Pamela Christine Clavio-Galenzoga, EnP
GIS Specialist, DSWD-KC-NCDDP

2

OUTLINE

I. Context
   a) Background
   b) Objectives
   c) Methodologies
   d) Major findings
II. PGIS in the Philippines' National Community Driven Development Program (NCDDP)
III. Pilot testing of PGIS protocols
IV. Findings, Issues and Lessons

3

BACKGROUND

1) Enhancement of the existing paper-and-pen resource mapping during the Participatory Situational Analysis (PSA) of the Program
2) Availability of community spatial information
3) Convergence of Geographic Information System (GIS), PSA and Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

4

OBJECTIVES

- Scope current community resource mapping techniques
- Determine PGIS readiness of local government units and communities
- Determine the ICT support infrastructure and mechanisms
- Harmonize community-based approaches with national level initiatives
- Provide a systematic technology-based PGIS protocol

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5

METHODOLOGY

1) Literature Review of GIS, PGIS and ICT
2) Focused Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII)
3) Processing of FGD Results
4) Protocol Development

6

MAJOR FINDINGS

Components	National Program Management Office	Regional Program Management Office	Area Coordinating Team (ACT)	Provincial LGU	Municipal LGU	Village LGU	Local Schools	Internet Shops
HARDWARE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SOFTWARE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
INFORMATION	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HUMAN RESOURCE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SKILLS/TRAININGS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CONNECTIVITY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● With existence ● With existence, but with limitations ● None

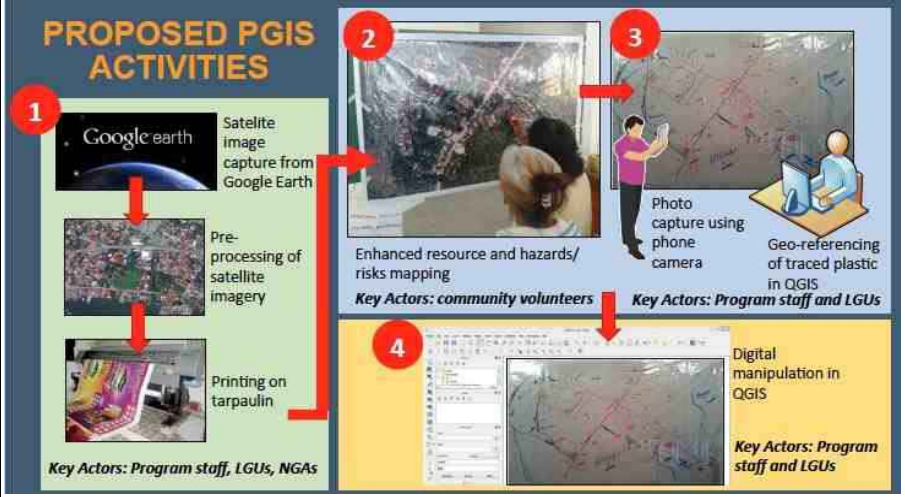
7

WHAT IS PGIS IN NCDD PROGRAM?

1) Enhancement to traditional resource mapping activity
2) Capacity development for Program staff, government staff and community volunteers
3) Gradual build-up of local spatial information
4) Local knowledge-informed GIS

8

PROPOSED PGIS ACTIVITIES



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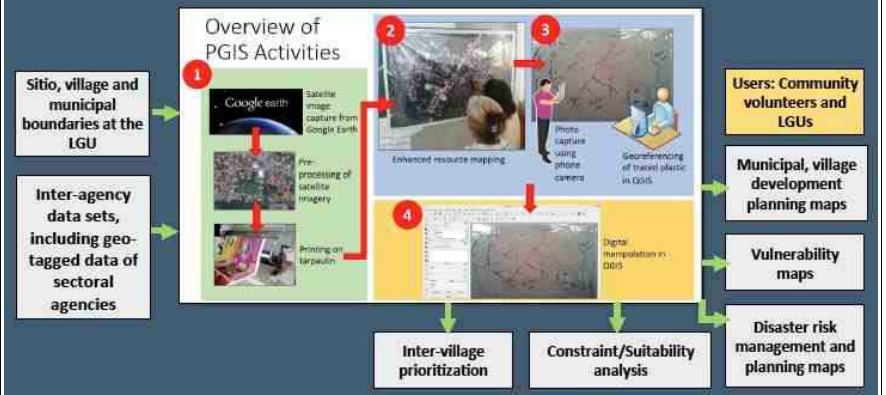
BIGGER PICTURE



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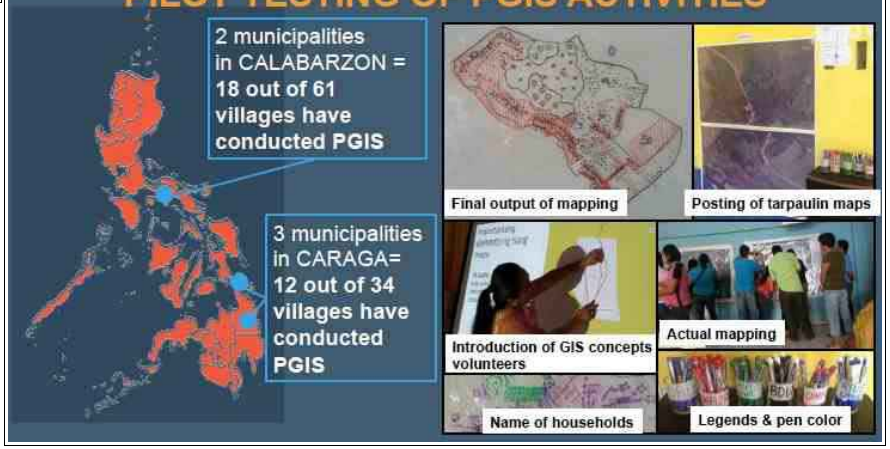
PILOT TESTING OF PGIS ACTIVITIES



11

FINDINGS, ISSUES AND LESSONS

1. Slow procurement process of materials
2. High cost of tarpaulin printing
3. Villages without clear satellite images
4. Boundary disputes at municipal, village and sitio levels

12

FINDINGS, ISSUES AND LESSONS

5. Full integration of map outputs in other activities
6. Capacity of the Program to use the maps as platforms to manage household level data
7. Involvement and capacity building for all Program staff

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Strengthening Community Disaster Resilience through CDD Approaches (8 slides)

Arghya Sinha Roy. *Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management Division, Asian Development Bank.*

1

Strengthening Community Disaster Resilience through Community Driven Development Approaches

CDD Regional-Capacity Development Technical Assistance (R-CDTA) Summation Workshop
11-15 January 2016

ADB

2

Disaster Risk at the Community Level : The Changing Landscape

- Countries in Asia and the Pacific are **vulnerable to various natural hazards** (sudden and slow onset events).
- **Underlying development practices** results in increase in vulnerability and exposure to natural hazards, thereby **increasing disaster risks.**
- **Impact** of disasters felt **across sectors** and at **all levels.**
- Impacts of **small-scale recurrent hazards events are borne by the poor** and most vulnerable.
- **Changes in climate-related hazards** will further increase disaster risks.

ADB

3

Need for a New Approach : Strengthen Community Disaster Resilience

- Communities that are
  - **Accurately informed** of the threat with enough warning that precautionary measures can be deployed
  - **Protected from suffering loss** through a suite of "soft" and "hard" measures
  - **Able to withstand any impacts** by drawing on timely support of community members, emergency services and a robust health care system
  - **Quickly able to re-establish conditions** because of the continuity of services, social welfare support, and flexible and robust business value chains

- **Move away from**
  - **"Managing disaster events"** to **"managing disaster risks"**

ADB

4

Addressing Disaster Risk at the Community Level: Common Practices

- **Community-based "standalone projects"**
- **Participatory approaches** to identify risk
- **Action planning** to prioritize risk reduction measures
- **Capacity building** on disaster preparedness
- **Implementation** of small scale measures to reduce risk
- **Externally funded** - limited coverage
- **Implemented by NGOs/CBOs**
- **Time bound**
- **Exit strategy**

ADB

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5

Addressing Disaster Risk at the Community Level: Common Challenges

Scope

- Designed in **isolation.** Not linked with community level sector development
- Usually fails to address **root causes of vulnerability**

Scale

- Mostly funded by **external sources** with **limited geographic coverage**

Sustainability

- Limited **government involvement**
- Limited **linkage** with community-level **investments**

6

Need for a New Approach : Make Community Disaster Resilience an Integral Part of Community Development

- **Move away from** - Project-based interventions to **institutionalized approaches**
  - **Reforms** aimed at improving local development planning processes with community involvement
  - **Investment projects** across sectors with elements of community involvement (community driven, community-based, community-level intervention) – Rural development, urban development, forestry, agriculture
  - **Funding mechanisms** (development funds, credits, micro finance) targeted at communities
  - Targeted **capacity building** of communities and government officials and **institutional strengthening**

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7

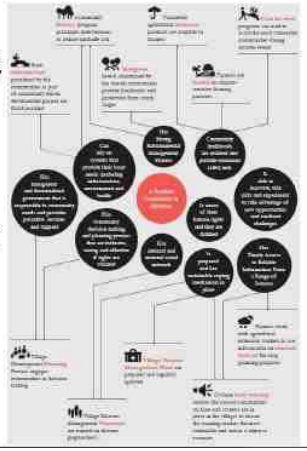
Guiding Principles for Strengthening Community Disaster Resilience

- **Multi-hazard** approach, **current and future risks, prioritized by communities**
- **Community engagement** in identifying risks; prioritizing interventions to reduce risk; strengthen community-based systems to manage residual disaster risk
- Government support and facilitate through **policies, tools and information;** ongoing and pipeline **investments across sectors;** and through **partnerships with NGOs and CBOs**

8

Example: Myanmar National Framework on Community Disaster Resilience

- Based on **Government's Reforms** aimed at **"Openness, Empowerment, and Inclusion"** and commitments to **regional and international frameworks**
- **Articulates**
  - **Guiding Principles** for strengthening community disaster resilience
  - **Outcomes** of community disaster resilience
  - **Opportunities/ entry points** in Key Sectors and Themes to strengthen community disaster resilience



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Field Visit

11-12 January 2016

CDD Impacts in Promoting Social Equity in Development Planning and Project Management: Aborlan CDD Experience with KALAHI-CIDSS

Community-Driven Development in MiMaRoPa through the DSWD's KC-NCDDP

Briefing Materials: Field Visit to Municipality of Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines

Visual Recording of Focus Group Discussions with Community Volunteers, Civil Society Organizations, and Village Officials

PHOTOS COURTESY OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK.

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CDD Impacts in Promoting Social Equity in Development Planning and Project Management: Aborlan CDD Experience with KALAHI-CIDSS (36 slides)

Anna Lee Mole. *Planning Officer II/Acting Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator, Municipality of Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines.*

1

Municipality of Aborlan

ADB CDD Summation Workshop – Aborlan Field Visit

January 12, 2016
Audio Visual Hall, Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines

2

- CDD Impacts in Promoting Social Equity in Development Planning and Project Management: Aborlan CDD Experience with KALAHI-CIDSS

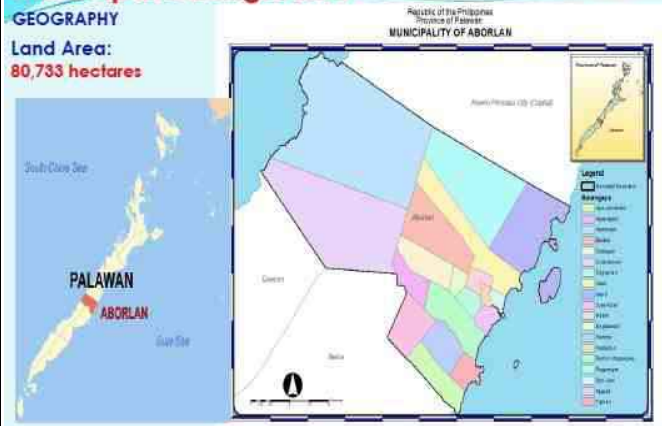
Engr. Anna Lee Mole
Planning Officer II/Acting Municipal Planning and development Coordinator
Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines

3

Municipal Background

GEOGRAPHY

Land Area:
80,733 hectares



4

Municipal Background

Topography:

The municipality has mixed topographic relief. The eastern portion (about 30% of the total land area) is coastal, the central and southwestern portion mountainous, and the western part made up of valleys that reach the western tip of Barangay Apurawan where the terrain becomes sea level or near sea level. The town center (Poblacion) is located in the eastern lowland area.

No. of barangays: 19

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5

Municipal Background

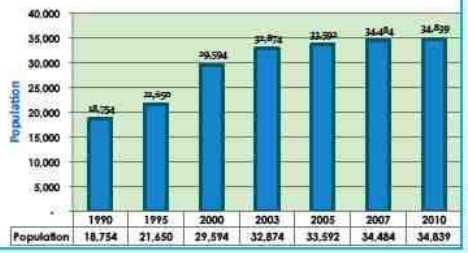
% of Population and Enabling Livelihood:

1) Agriculture - 45.27%
2) Employment - 28.26%
3) Fishing – 9.56%
4) Business – 11.30%

6

Municipal Background

POPULATION FROM 1990-2010
Aborlan, Palawan



	1990	1995	2000	2003	2005	2007	2010
Population	18,754	21,650	29,594	32,874	33,592	34,484	34,839

Source of Data:

1980-2005	National Statistics Office
2007	CBMS
2010	CBMS

7

Municipal Background

2013 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Total Population: 34,839
Total Households: 7,578
Total Poor Households: 2,560

18,063 males
16,776 females

Population per Sector

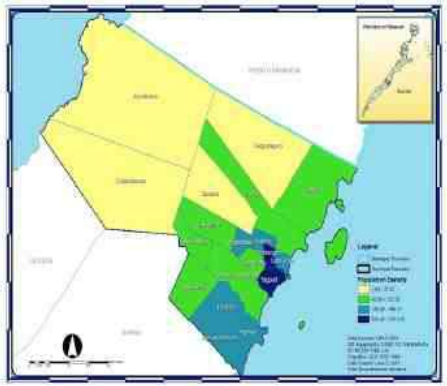
8

Municipal Background

2010 POPULATION DENSITY

43 persons per square kilometer

Source: ELA 2014-2016



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ABORLAN'S VISION AND MISSION

VISION

A premier eco-cultural tourist destination in Palawan, economically vibrant agricultural trading center and productive agro-industrial municipality governed by competent, dynamic, and committed public servants, supported by adequate and reliable infrastructure facilities, with empowered, secured and healthy society sustainably managing the environment.

MISSION

To create a positive environment for sustainable growth through collective, transparent and proactive approach for a better quality of life of ABORLANONS.

10

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS

State of Local Governance
State of Socio-Economic Development
State of People Empowerment

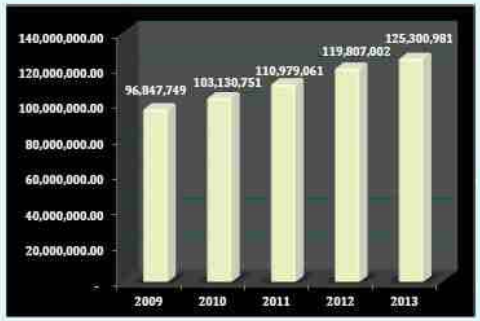
11

STATE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

12

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2009 TO 2013 MUNICIPAL INCOME (in Peso)



PhP111.21 Million
on average

Aborlan's municipal income is increasing for the past 5 years. The average LGU income is PhP111.21 million per year.

Source: BLGF Fiscal Data, 2009-2013

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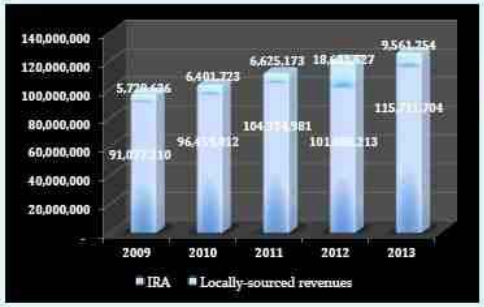
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2009 to 2013 MUNICIPAL INCOME PER SOURCE (in Peso)



IRA

IRA serves as the primary source of municipal income

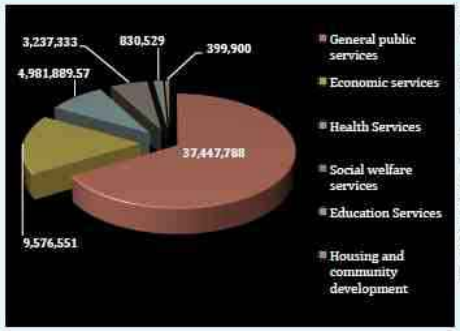
9%
Locally-sourced revenues

On average, locally-sourced revenues constitutes 7% of the annual LGU income.

14

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

2013 MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES (in Peso)



The Municipal Government of Aborlan ensures that the development priorities of the municipality are anchored on the best interest of its people and one that directly benefits them.

Source: BLGF Fiscal Data

15

STATE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE

LGPMS
Local Governance Performance Management System
SIMPLE MEASURES, GREAT RESULTS

Related to this, the municipality of Aborlan is also a recipient of:

- ✓ Seal of Good Housekeeping (2011)
- ✓ Seal of Good Housekeeping (2012)
- ✓ Seal of Good Financial Housekeeping (2014)

16

STATE OF PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT

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17

STATE OF PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT (2014)

285 BARANGAY ASSEMBLIES CONDUCTED FOR CYCLE 1-3 (5 BARANGAY ASSEMBLIES PER BARANGAY PER CYCLE)

18,409 COMMUNITY CITIZENS WERE INVOLVED IN PARTICIPATORY PLANNING (Municipal and Barangay activities)

76 barangay & 26 municipal-level DIFFERENT TRAINING GIVEN TO **2,030** INDIVIDUALS

18

STATE OF PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT (2014)

CSO

46 COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS (MLGOO Data)

8,871 (4,625 male; 4,246 female) ENROLLED ELEMENTARY and HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (DepEd Data – SY 2014-2015)

1,485 FDS sessions conducted (2013-2014) benefitting **25,606** beneficiaries

703 women trained on Magna Carta for Women and Gender Development

19

STATE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

20

AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES

22 HEALTH FACILITIES

43 DAY CARE CENTERS
28 PUBLIC ELEM SCHOOLS
10 PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

5,797 or 88.87% HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

100% OF ROADS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC VEHICLES

4,057 or 59% HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO SANITARY TOILET FACILITY

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21

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS OF DSWD (as of 2014)

2,392
Households covered by Pantawid Pamilya Program

825
Day Care children covered by Supplementary Feeding Program

7,220
Households covered by KALAHI CIDDS

1,521
Senior Citizens covered by Social Pension Program

800-1,200
Households target coverage for Sustainable Livelihood Program (2015)

4.2M
Total wage paid for Cash/Food-for-Work Program

22

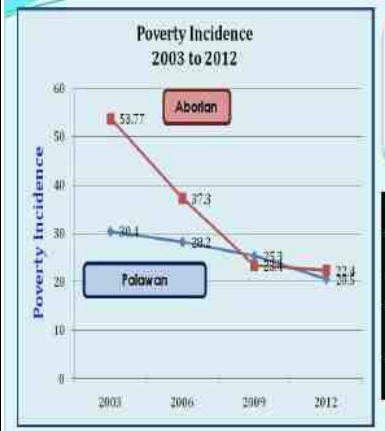
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES FROM THE MUNICIPAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM*

7
Barangays with established Techno-Demo Farms

13
Barangays with sources of irrigation with a service area of 2,060 hectares

23

STATUS OF POVERTY



22.4%
POVERTY INCIDENCE
AMONG FAMILIES
(NCSB SMALL AREA ESTIMATES 2012)

	2003	2006	2009	2012
National (Philippines)	24.9	26.6	26.3	25.2
Regional (MIMAROPA)	29.8	32.4	27.2	23.6
Provincial (Palawan)	30.4	28.2	25.3	20.5
Municipal (ABORLAN)	53.77	37.3	23.4	22.4

24

Grant Received from DSWD/KC MCC

MCC 1st Cycle = 8,226,633.92
2nd Cycle = 8,546,945.65
3rd Cycle = 8,349,182.61
Bonus Cycle=8,500,000.00
Total = 33,622,762.18

Local Counterpart for 3 cycles (Aborlan MLGU)
1st Cycle = 2,198,000.00
2nd Cycle = 2,198,000.00
3rd Cycle = 2,198,000.00
Bonus Cycle=2,198,000.00
Total = 8,792,000.00

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Grant Received from DSWD/KC MCC

Local Counterpart for 3 cycles (BLGU)

1st Cycle = 670,596.00

2nd Cycle = 1,417,457.50

3rd Cycle = 30,000.00

Total = 2,118,053.50

Local Counterpart for 3 cycles (Community)

1st Cycle = 130,775.00

2nd Cycle = 53,555.00

3rd Cycle = 83,440.00

Total = 267,770.00

26

KALAHI-CIDSS Sub-projects

Cycle	Barangay	SP Title
1	Gogognan	55LM suspension Cable Bridge
	Apoc-Apoc	Barangay Health Station
	Isaub	Barangay Health Station
	San Juan	Barangay Health Station
	Apo-apurawan	Barangay Health Station
	Iraan	Farm to market Road
2	Magbabadil	3 units Solar Dryer with Storage Warehouse
	Sagpangan	3.345KM FMR

27

KALAHI-CIDSS Sub-projects

Cycle	Barangay	SP Title
3	Apurawan	Day Care Center
	Culandanum	Day Care Center
	Apoc-Apoc	Day Care Center
	Barake	Day Care Center
	Iraan	Barangay Health Station
	Isaub	1 unit Solar Dryer with Warehouse
	Mabini	Day Care Center
	Jose Rizal	Barangay Health Station
	Magsaysay	Day Care Center
	Tagpait	Barangay Health Station
	Tigman	Day Care Center

28

Total No. of Projects: 22

Status: ALL PHYSICALLY COMPLETED AND TURNED-OVER TO BLGU AND O&M GROUP EXCEPT FOR THE ON-GOING BONUS CYCLE PROJECTS (190 UNITS SOLAR STREET LIGHTS)

Total Project Cost: Php 44,800,585.68

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KC Process Institutionalized to LGU Planning Process

- Membership of KC Volunteers Barangay development Council
- Membership of KC volunteers to Enhanced Municipal Devt Council

30

KC Process Institutionalized to LGU Planning Process

- Strong Participation of I.P. community in all Planning Activities
- Womens participation in Paid Labor
- Environmental and Disaster aspect is always considered in the implementation of projects

31

KC Process Institutionalized to LGU Planning Process

- Valued Transparency and Public Accountability
- Valued sense of ownership to all projects being implemented in the area
- Marginalized sector given equal opportunity to represent their group during all levels of planning

32

KC Process Institutionalized to LGU Planning Process

- Realization of the value of Community Driven Development (CDD) as an effective approach to attain a sustainable development
- Realization that if we can only mobilize the people and involve them in all projects and program process and implementation.... Then, government resources will not be wasted.

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33

Effect of KC-CDD Approach in LGU Leadership…

- Improved governance through frequent visit to communities and prioritize their needs
- Considered all problems identified by the community and its eventual incorporation to Municipal Development Plan

34

Effect of KC-CDD Approach in LGU Leadership…

- **Realization that Identified projects will not be wasted because these are all the needs of the people they themselves identified…**

35

Good Practice in Aborlan that resulted to better implementation of the project…

- ✓ All out support by the Local government Unit
- ✓ Motivated and dedicated Staff from the ACT and MCT
- ✓ Hiring of Municipal Coordinating Team as LGU counterpart to Area Coordinating Team
- ✓ Regular feed back mechanism to the operation in the Area (updates and reports)
- ✓ Presence of LGU officials in all community activities

36

Good Practice in Aborlan that resulted to better implementation of the project…

- ✓ Coordination with the Local Chief Executive to all important functions of KALAHI-CIDSS to address issues that needs immediate actions…
- ✓ And most important things is…. avoid POLITICAL related interest over KALAHI-CIDSS activities and processes because it might contribute to backlogs and delays of project implementation…

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Community-Driven Development in MiMaRoPa through the DSWD's KC-NCDDP (38 slides)

Floreceli Gunio. *Assistant Regional Director and KC-NCDDP Regional Program Manager, Department of Social Welfare and Development Field Office IV-MiMaRoPa, Government of the Philippines.*

1

Community-Driven Development (CDD) in MiMaRoPa through the DSWD's KC-NCDDP

2

I. What is Kalahi CIDSS?

- **Poverty Alleviation** program of the government through the DSWD that uses the **Community Driven Development (CDD)** approach

3

Community -Driven Development?

identify poverty challenges

identify solutions to poverty challenges

Exercise control over resources implementation of community projects

partnership with LGUs, NGAs and CSOs.

4

CDD Wants to have

Efficient Service Delivery

Good Governance

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5

MiMaRoPa

Constitutes 1/3 of the country

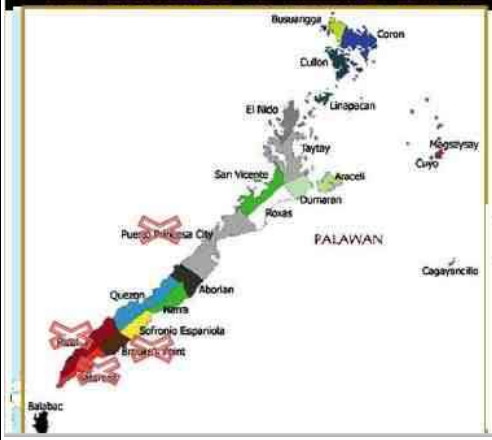
Has a population: 2.745 million

Poverty incidence: As of 2012:

MIMAROPA – 23.6
PALAWAN – 20.5
ABORLA N– 22.5

6

Coverage of Kalahi CIDSS modalities in MiMaRoPa



Areas Covered under KC MCC
3 Guaranteed Municipalities: Dumaran and Linapacan in Palawan and Torrijos in Marinduque
The rest are randomly selected

- Areas Covered under KC NCDDP
- They are classified into 3:
  - 177 (Non-poor but Yolanda affected)
  - 293 (poor but non-Yolanda affected)
  - 377 (Poor and Yolanda affected)

7

KC1 in MiMaRoPa

2bridges

12 Day care center

3roads
17roads Impv't

14 trainings

3 footpath

41 school building

2 seawall

3 small irrigation

8

KC1 in MiMaRoPa

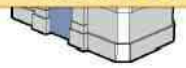
6 box culvert

35 spillway/ Overflow bridge

1 Flood control

A total of 148 Projects were made under KC 1

9 Pre and Post harvest facility



12health station

4 slope protection

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9

KC MCC in MiMaRoPa

5bridges

12 Day care center

99roads
17roads Impv't

5 Trainings/ Feasibility Studies

12 footpath

90 school building

2 seawall

2 small irrigation

10

KC MCC in MiMaRoPa

10 box culvert

74 water system

35 spillway/ Overflow bridge

1 Flood control

15 Pre and Post harvest facility

40health station

11 slope Protection/ Riprap wall

11

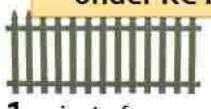
6 Multi-purpose building

A total of 424 Projects were made under KC MCC

1 Livelihood equipment/ Building/ Center

1 Public Market

4 miniport/ wharf


1 perimeter fence

4 electrification

45 Training facilities

12

KC-NCDDP in MiMaRoPa

28bridges

12 Day care center

218roads
17roads Impv't

1 Trainings/ Feasibility Studies

44 footpath

61 school building

26 seawall

4 small irrigation

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13

KC-NCDDP in MiMaRoPa

10 box culvert

140 water system

15 Pre and Post harvest facility

38 health station

14

KC-NCDDP in MiMaRoPa

220 Multi-purpose building

46 Day care center

1 Livelihood Training

2 Public Market

5 Multi-purpose vehicle

13 miniport/ wharf

4 perimeter fence

61 electrification

45 Training facilities

15

17 barangay hall

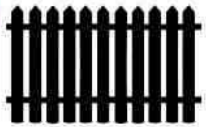
1 congregation cha

A total of 1,143 Projects were made under KC NCDDP

21 unit equipment/ workers for cash for work/

1 sanitary toilet

1 solid waste management facility



2 railings

16

Kalahi CIDSS in MiMaRoPa

From **111 communities** that produced **148 sub-projects in KC 1,**

Kalahi CIDSS MiMaRoPa (now KC-NCDDP) has 1,785 sub-projects in 1146 communities

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17

Success Story of Empowerment of Community in Cagayancillo

- The Empowerment of the people in Brgy. Nusa in Cagayancillo

18

Success Story of Empowerment of Community in Cagayancillo

- The PPT of Brgy. Nusa who was not even a local of the community made the people realize about the importance of having a rain collector in their sitio.

19

Success Stories of Poverty Alleviation

- The Access Roads in Lubang, Occidental Mindoro that helped the residents transport their products faster and easier.

20

Success Stories of Poverty Alleviation

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21

Success Stories in Gender and Development

- Maternal and child support facilities and equipment and the birthing facilities have been a big help on emergency cases in Torrijos

22

Success Stories in Gender and Development

- Every sitio has been given basic clinic equipment in Torrijos.

23

Success Stories in LGU engagement to KC NCDDP

- The Mayor of Looc Romblon works hands-on in participation and mobilization of the communities in her municipality.

24

Success Stories in LGU engagement to KC NCDDP

- The LGU of Sablayan, Occ. Mindoro is gradually adopting the CDD in their governance strategy through the principle of peoples Participation, Transparency, Accountability and Sustainability (PTAS).

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25

Best Practices of KC NCDDP MiMaRoPa

- Regular conduct of Municipal and Barangay Fiduciary Workshops are adopted in the Municipality of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro through issuance of Sangguniang Bayan Resolution.

26

Best Practices

- PTAS principle of Sablayan, Occ. Mindoro which is derived from the CDD process
- Gender Sensitive Projects of LGUs (particularly in Calatrava and Looc in Romblon)
- Gender balanced employment in construction works/ non-traditional skills for women

27

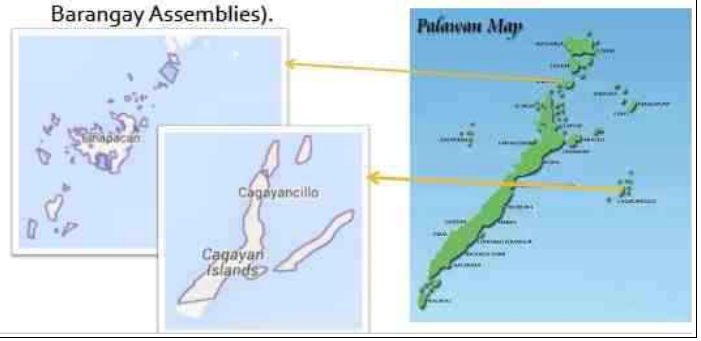
Best Practices

- Appointment of IP Mandatory representative for better coordination with the IP groups in the area.
- Bayanihan

28

Challenges

- GIDA areas such as Cagayancillo (difficulty in procurement activities) and Linapacan (difficulty in mobilizing people for Barangay Assemblies).



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29

Challenges

- Challenge of Participation of IP groups-community engagement.

30

Facilitating Factors and Hindrances

- Assignment of Community Empowerment Facilitators (CEF): 1 is to 3 on municipalities with island barangays and 1 is to 5 in mainland municipalities
- The CEF is required to reside on one of the barangay he/she facilitates.

31

Facilitating Factors and Hindrances

- Community Organizing and Community Driven Development skills enhancement and staff development trainings to sharpen the skills of the Area Coordinating Teams (ACTs).

32

Convergence Successes

- On internal convergence- Municipal Action Team (MAT) coordinated planning and collaboration in the conduct of municipal activities, sharing of tasks in mobilizing the community to DSWD's program and activities.

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33

Convergence Successes

- External Convergence: Extension of financial, material, logistical and technical support of Local Government Units, Civil Society Organizations and National Government Agencies. Through this, the community people were able to access certain projects from partner agencies through the facilitation of DSWD.

34

Convergence Successes

- Provision of trainings and seminars
  - DOST have provided trainings on operation of materials recovery facility in Marinduque for the operation and maintenance of the SP;
  - DOH provided the Basic life support training and medical equipment manipulation;
  - Non-traditional skills for women (welding, masonry, and plumbing) by TESDA

35

Convergence Successes

- DILG helps in the mobilization of the communities through the MLGOO;
- NCIP helps in the mobilization of IP communities and facilitation of requirements for LARR documents, ESC and ESMP, FPIC and certification of pre-condition.
- NCIP has also helped the DSWD in crafting the ADSDPP ancestral domain

36

NEXT STEPS

- Organizational Development and Management (ODM) trainings for the community volunteers;
- Registration and Accreditation of all formed organizations from Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Groups to any government accreditation bodies;
- Timely and regular conduct of Sustainability and Evaluation Test (SET) tool;

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NEXT STEPS

- Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation of both the physical implementation and operation/fund utilization of completed SPs with thorough accounting of women and IP participation and sex segregated data;
- Continuous implementation of Municipal Talakayan;
- Ensure quality assurance during SPI

38

Thank you!

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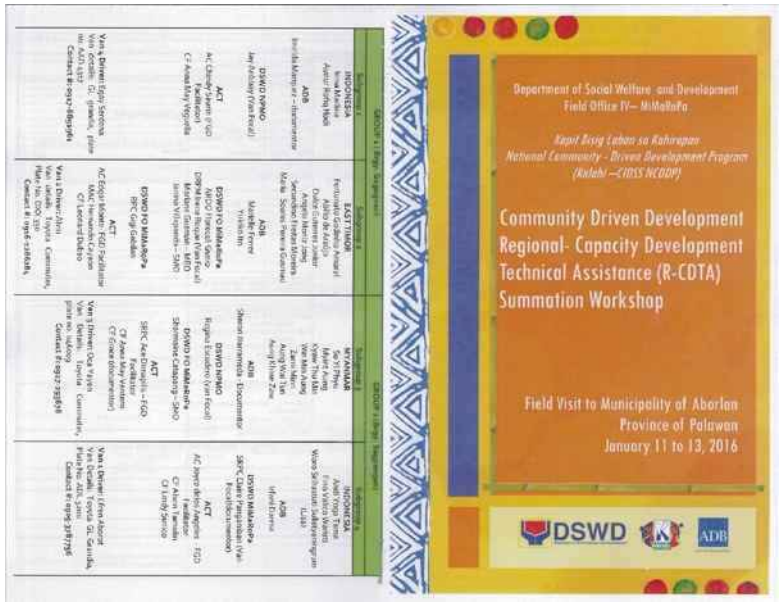
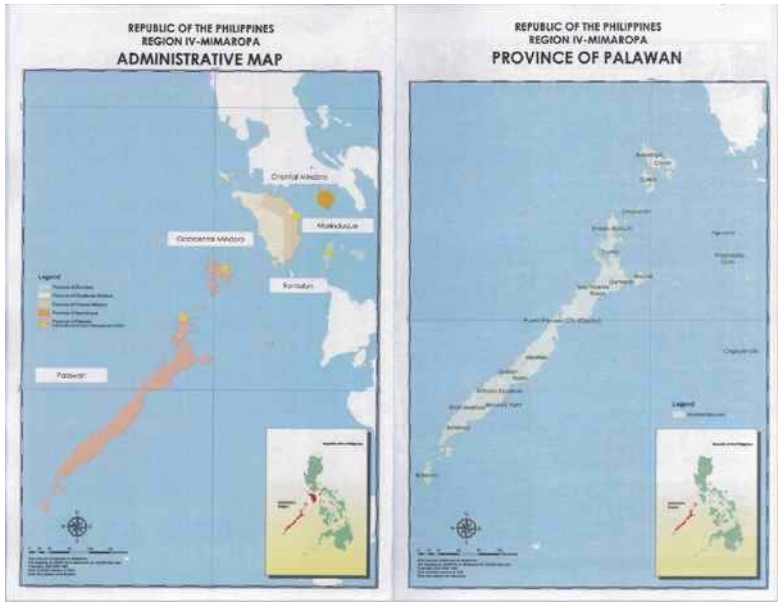
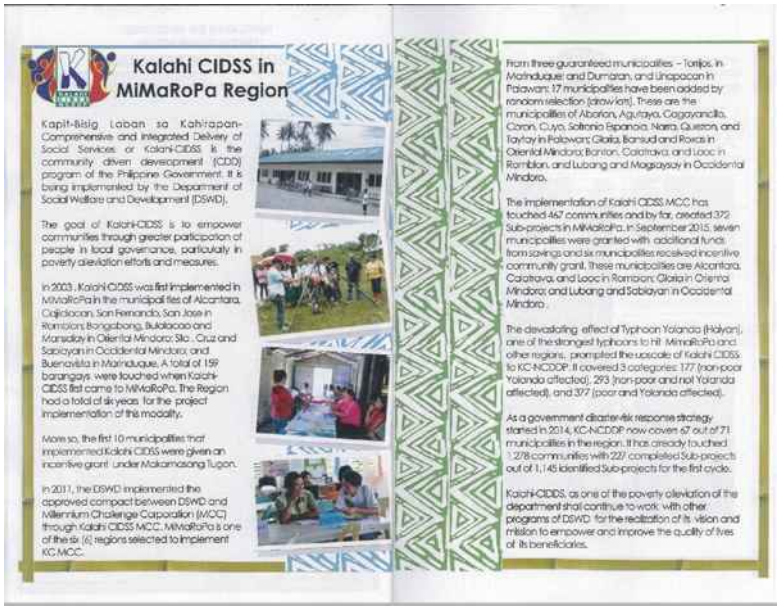
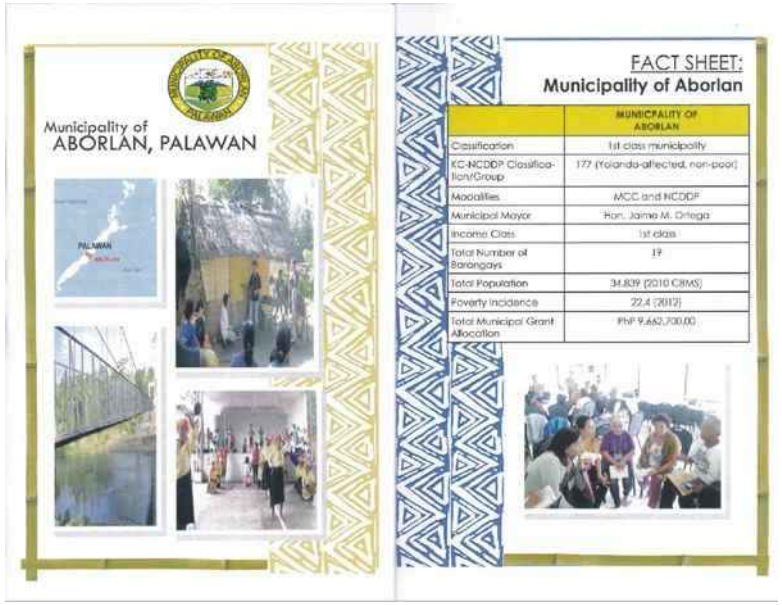
Briefing Materials: Field Visit to Municipality of Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines

"KALAHI-CIDSS in MiMaRoPa Region" prepared by the Regional Program Management Office









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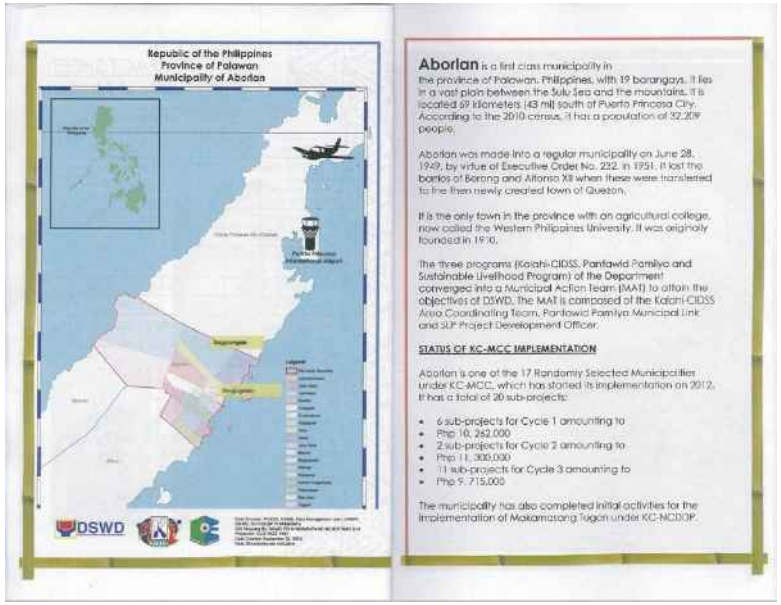


Aborlan is a first class municipality in the province of Palawan, Philippines, with 19 barangays. It lies in a vast plain between the Sulu Sea and the mountains. It is located 69 kilometers (43 mi) south of Puerto Princesa City. According to the 2010 census, it has a population of 32,209 people.

Aborlan was made into a regular municipality on June 28, 1949, by virtue of Executive Order No. 222, in 1951, it lost the barrios of Barong and Alfonso XII when these were transferred to the then newly created town of Quezon.

It is the only town in the province with an agricultural college, now called the Western Philippines University. It was originally founded in 1910.

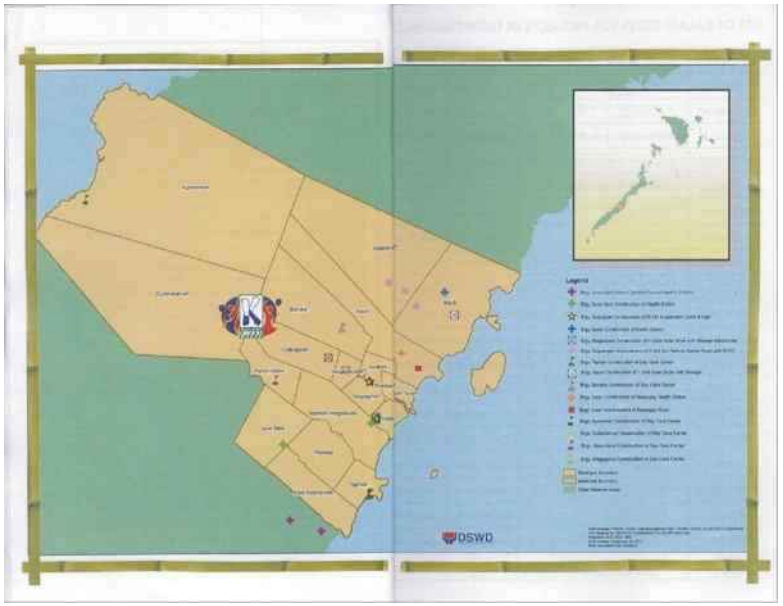
The three programs (Kalahi-CIDSS, Pantawid Pamilya and Sustainable Livelihood Program) of the Department converged into a Municipal Action Team (MAT) to attain the objectives of DSWD. The MAT is composed of the Kalahi-CIDSS Area Coordinating Team, Pantawid Pamilya Municipal Link and SLP Project Development Officer.

STATUS OF KC-MCC IMPLEMENTATION

Aborlan is one of the 17 Randomly Selected Municipalities under KC-MCC, which has started its implementation on 2012. It has a total of 26 sub-projects:

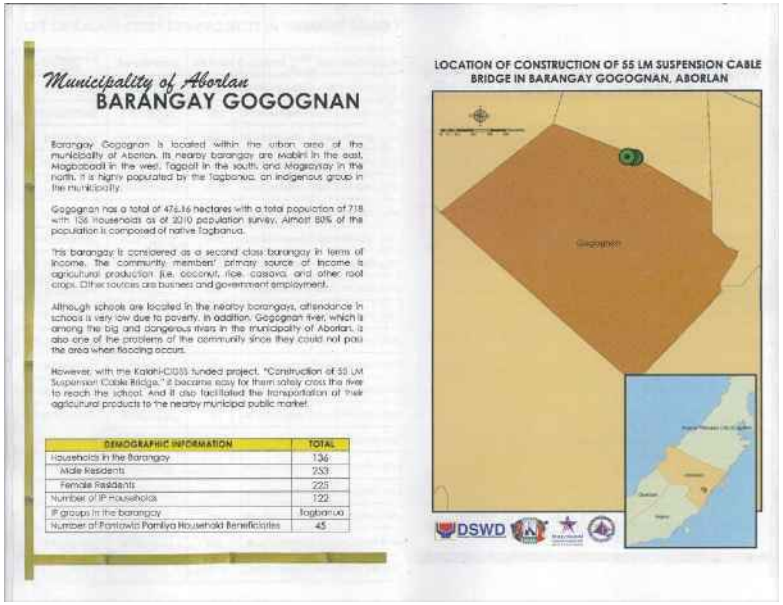
- 6 sub-projects for Cycle 1 amounting to Php 10, 262,000
- 2 sub-projects for Cycle 2 amounting to Php 11, 300,000
- 18 sub-projects for Cycle 3 amounting to Php 9, 715,000

The municipality has also completed initial activities for the implementation of Makamasang Tugon under KC-NCDDP.



LIST OF KALAHI CIDSS SUB-PROJECTS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ABORLAN

Barangay	Name	Cycle	Physical Status	KC Amount	LCC Amount	Total	No of HH	Date Started	Completion date
IRAAN	Improvement of Barangay Road	1	Completed	Php 948,84[illegible]	Php 630,132.17	Php 1,619,000.00	449	06/27/2013	01/31/2014
APOC-APOC	Construction of Health Station	1	Completed	Php 730,8[illegible]	Php 135,938.13	Php 866,000.00	271	05/28/2013	06/30/2014
ISAUB	Construction of Health Station	1	Completed	Php 724,49[illegible]	Php 191,594.35	Php 866,000.00	478	05/17/2013	01/30/2014
SAN JUAN	Construction of Health Station	1	Completed	Php 649,72[illegible]	Php 127,274.78	Php 777,000.00	711	05/17/2013	02/28/2014
APO-APORAWAN	Construction of Health Station	1	Completed	Php 684,86[illegible]	Php 139,139.13	Php 824,000.00	197	04/08/2013	02/28/2014
GOGOGNAN	Construction of Cable Hanging Bridge	1	Completed	Php 4,475,60[illegible]	Php 834,400.00	Php 5,310,000.00	135	03/03/2014	01/30/2015
MAGBABADIL	3 Units Solar Drier with warehouse	2	Completed	Php 3,001,53[illegible]	Php 488,065.22	Php 3,535,000.00	296	06/02/2014	01/30/2015
SAGPANGAN	Improvement of 3.345 km Farm to market road	2	Completed	Php 5,515,01[illegible]	Php 2,264,989.13	Php 7,780,000.00	360	09/09/2014	06/30/2015
RAMON MAGSAYSAY	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 690,29[illegible]	Php 109,704.35	Php 800,000.00	634	11/10/2014	06/30/2015
JOSE RIZAL	Construction of Barangay Health Station	3	Completed	Php 747,68[illegible]	Php 122,313.04	Php 870,000.00	345	11/03/2014	07/30/2015
APORAWAN	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 785,94[illegible]	Php 134,055.17	Php 920,000.00	817	11/04/2014	05/30/2015
BAKAKE	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 690,29[illegible]	Php 109,704.35	Php 800,000.00	199	11/03/2014	06/30/2015
MABINI	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 690,29[illegible]	Php 109,704.35	Php800,000.00	219	11/03/2014	05/30/2015
CULANDANUM	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 785,94[illegible]	Php 134,055.17	Php 920,000.00	357	11/04/2014	04/30/2015
TIGMAN	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 666,81[illegible]	Php 113,182.61	Php 800,000.00	299	11/10/2014	05/30/2015
ISAUB	Construction of 1 Unit Solar Dryer with Storage Warehouse	3	Completed	Php 1,077,53[illegible]	Php 192,469.57	Php 1,270,000.00	419	10/28/2014	05/30/2015
APOC-APOC	Construction of Day Care Center	3	Completed	Php 690,29[illegible]	Php 109,704.35	Php 800,000.00	270	11/24/2014	07/30/2015
IRAAN	Construction of Health Station	3	Completed	Php 734,23[illegible]	Php 130,791.30	Php 875,000.00	415	11/24/2014	08/15/2015
TAGPAIT	Construction of Barangay Health Station	3	Completed	Php 749,86[illegible]	Php 126,135.13	Php 875,000.00	244	10/29/2014	08/15/2015
MABINI (Lead Brgy.)	Installation of 190 Units Solar Panel Street Lights	Additional Funds	Ongoing procurement process	Php 8,580,000.00	Php 1,275,000.00	Php 9,775,000	7,732	-	-



Municipality of Aborlan

BARANGAY GOGOGNAN

Barangay Gogognan is located within the urban area of the municipality of Aborlan. Its nearby barangay are Mabini in the east, Magbabadil in the west, Tagpait in the south, and Magsaysay in the north. It is highly populated by the Tagbanua, an indigenous group in the municipality.

Gogognan has a total of 476.86 hectares with a total population of 718 with 136 households as of 2010 population survey. Almost 80% of the population is composed of native Tagbanua.

This barangay is considered as a second class barangay in terms of income. The community members' primary source of income is agricultural production (i.e. coconut, rice, cassava, and other root crops. Other sources are business and government employment.

Although schools are located in the nearby barangays, attendance in schools is very low due to poverty. In addition, Gogognan river, which is among the big and dangerous rivers in the municipality of Aborlan, is also one of the problems of the community since they could not pass the area when flooding occurs.

However, with the Kalahi-CIDSS funded project, "Construction of 55 LM Suspension Cable Bridge," it became easy for them safely cross the river to reach the school. And it also facilitated the transportation of their agricultural products to the nearby municipal public market.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	TOTAL
Households in the Barangay	136
Male Residents	253
Female Residents	225
Number of IP Households	122
IP groups in the barangay	Tagbanua
Number of Pantawid Pamilya Household Beneficiaries	45

LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF 55 LM SUSPENSION CABLE BRIDGE IN BARANGAY GOGOGNAN, ABORLAN

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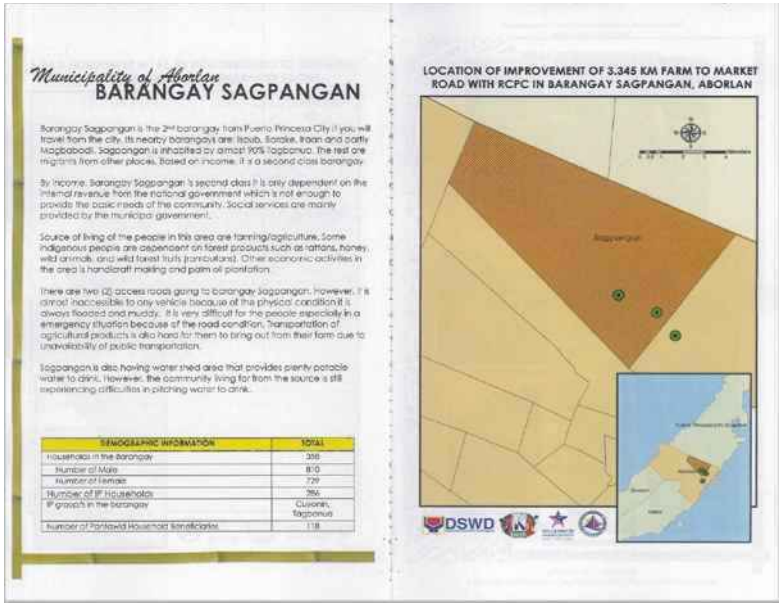


Municipality of Aborlan
BARANGAY SAGPANGAN

Barangay Sagpangan is the 2nd barangay from Puerto Princesa City if you will travel from the city. Its nearby barangays are: Isaub, Sorake, Iraan and partly Magbabadi. Sagpangan is inhabited by almost 90% Tagbanua. The rest are migrants from other places. Based on income, it is a second class barangay.

By income, Barangay Sagpangan is second class it is only dependent on the internal revenue from the national government which is not enough to provide the basic needs of the community. Social services are mainly provided by the municipal government.

Source of living of the people in this area are farming/agriculture. Some indigenous people are dependent on forest products such as rattans, honey, wild animals, and wild forest fruits (pansulanan). Other economic activities in the area is handicraft making and palm oil plantation.

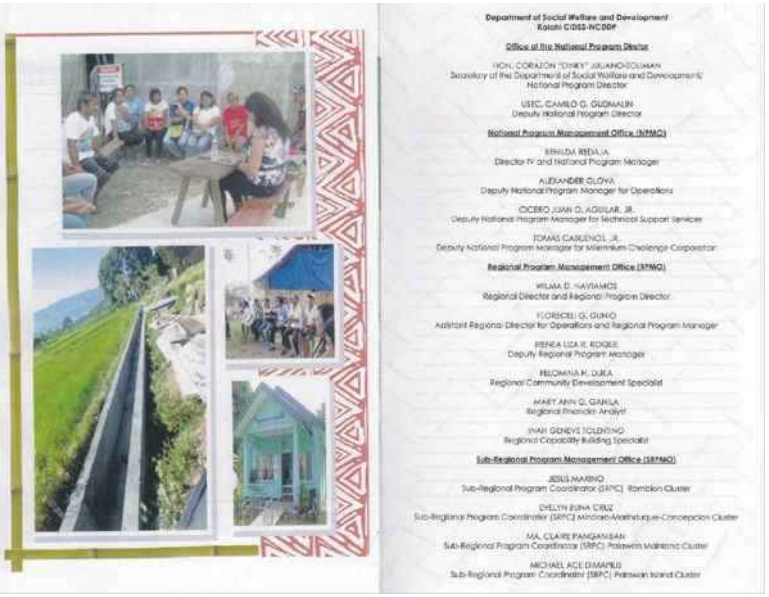
There are two (2) access roads going to barangay Sagpangan. However, it is almost inaccessible to any vehicle because of the physical condition it is always flooded and muddy. It is very difficult for the people especially in a emergency situation because of the road condition. Transportation of agricultural products is also hard for them to bring out from their farm due to unavailability of public transportation.

Sagpangan is also having water shed area that provides plenty potable water to drink. However, the community living far from the source is still experiencing difficulties in pitching water to drink.

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	TOTAL
Households in the Barangay	268
Number of Male	810
Number of Female	729
Number of IP Households	286
IP group/s in the barangay	Cuyonin, Tagbanua
Number of Pantawid Household Beneficiaries	118

LOCATION OF IMPROVEMENT OF 3.345 KM FARM TO MARKET ROAD WITH RCPC IN BARANGAY SAGPANGAN, ABORLAN

DSWD



Department of Social Welfare and Development
Kalahi CIDSS-NCDDP

Office of the National Program Director

HON. CORAZON "DINKY" SOLIMAN-CRUZ
Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development
National Program Director

USEC. CAMILO G. GUDMALIN
Deputy National Program Director

National Program Management Office (NPMO)

RENILDA REDULA
Director IV and National Program Manager

ALEXANDER GLOVA
Deputy National Program Manager for Operations

OCERO JOAN O. AGGUIAR, JR.
Deputy National Program Manager for Technical Support Services

TOMAS CABLENOS, JR.
Deputy National Program Manager for Millennium Challenge Corporation

Regional Program Management Office (RPMO)

WILMA D. NAVIAMOS
Regional Director and Regional Program Director

FLORECELI G. GUNO
Assistant Regional Director for Operations and Regional Program Manager

IRENEA LIZA R. RIDGIE
Deputy Regional Program Manager

FELOMINA K. DUKA
Regional Community Development Specialist

MARY ANN G. GARILA
Regional Financial Analyst

JHAN GENDYL TOLENTINO
Regional Capability Building Specialist

Sub-Regional Program Management Office (SRPMO)

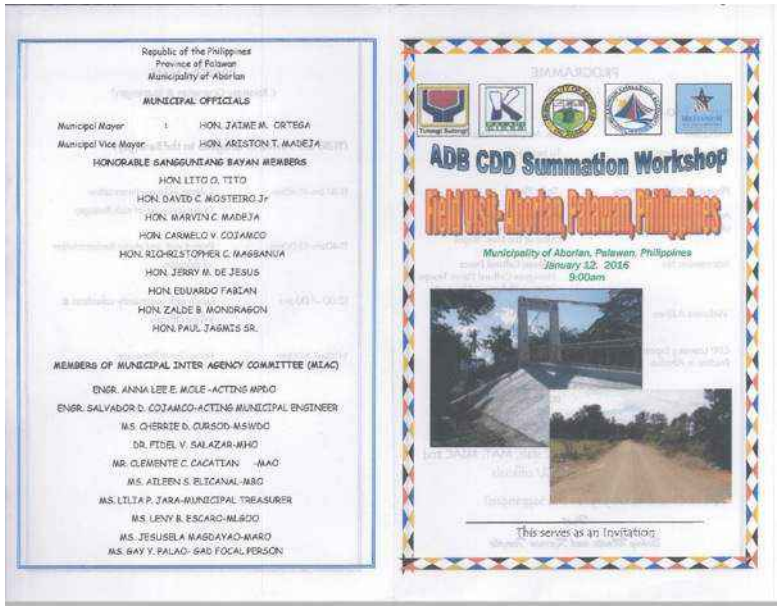
JESUS MARINO
Sub-Regional Program Coordinator (SRPC) Rambon Cluster

EVELYN JEANA CRUZ
Sub-Regional Program Coordinator (SRPC) Minalon-Matiyuque-Concepcion Cluster

MA. CLAIRE PANGANIBAN
Sub-Regional Program Coordinator (SRPC) Polawan Malinao Cluster

MICHAEL ACE DIMAPILIS
Sub-Regional Program Coordinator (SRPC) Polawan Island Cluster

Program of Activities prepared by Aborlan Municipal Local Government Unit



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Palawan
Municipality of Aborlan

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

Municipal Mayor : HON. JAIME M. ORTEGA
Municipal Vice Mayor : HON. ARISTON T. MADEJA

HONORABLE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS

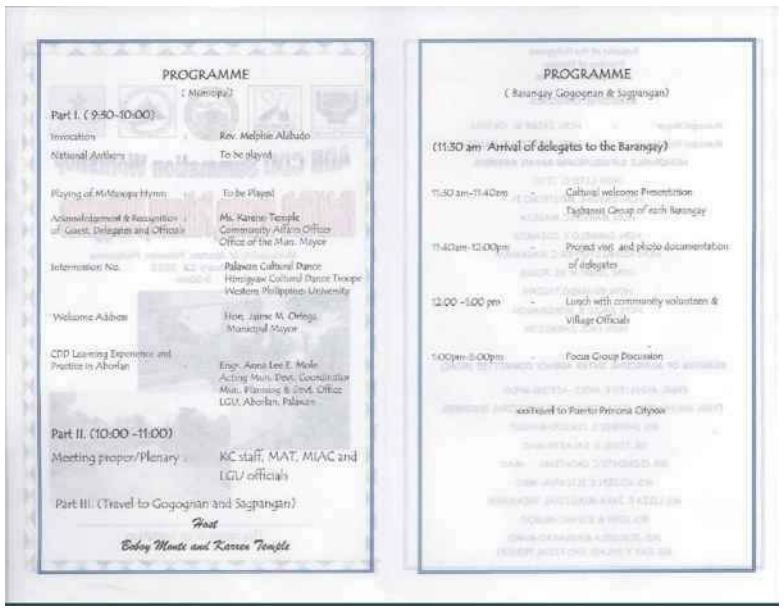
HON. LITO O. TITO
HON. DAVID C. MOSTEIRO Jr
HON. MARVIN C. MADEJA
HON. CARMELO V. COJAMCO
HON. RICHRISTOPHER C. MAGBANUA
HON. JERRY M. DE JESUS
HON. EDUARDO FABIAN
HON. ZALDE B. MONDRAGON
HON. PAUL JAGMIS SR.

MEMBERS OF MUNICIPAL INTER AGENCY COMMITTEE (MIAC)

ENGR. ANNA LEE E. MOLE -ACTING MPDO
ENGR. SALVADOR D. COJAMCO-ACTING MUNICIPAL ENGINEER
M.S. CHERRIE D. CURSOD-MSWDO
DR. FIDEL V. SALAZAR-MHO
MR. CLEMENTE C. CACATIAN -MAO
M.S. ALBEN S. ELICANAL-MBO
MS. LILIA P. JARA-MUNICIPAL TREASURER
M.S. LENY B. ESCARO-MLGOO
MS. JESUSELA MAGDAYAO-MARO
MS. GAY V. PALAO- GAD FOCAL PERSON

ADB CDD Summation Workshop
Field Visit- Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines
Municipality of Aborlan, Palawan, Philippines
January 12, 2016
9:00am

This serves as an invitation



PROGRAMME
(Municipal)

Part I. (9:30-10:00)

Invocation — Rev. Melphie Alabado
National Anthem — To be played
Playing of Mabuhay Hymn — To be Played
Acknowledgement & Recognition of Guest, Delegates and Officials — Ms. Karene Temple, Community Affairs Officer, Office of the Mun. Mayor
Intermission No. — Palawan Cultural Dance, Hinilawan Cultural Dance Troupe, Western Philippines University
Welcome Address — Hon. Jaime M. Ortega, Municipal Mayor
CDD Learning Experience and Practice in Aborlan — Engr. Anna Lee E. Mole, Acting Mun. Devt. Coordinator, Mun. Planning & Devt. Office, LGU Aborlan, Palawan

Part II. (10:00 -11:00)

Meeting proper/Plenary — KC staff, MAT, MIAC and LGU officials

Part III. (Travel to Gogognan and Sagpangan)

Host
Bobby Monte and Karren Temple

PROGRAMME
(Barangay Gogognan & Sagpangan)

(11:30 am Arrival of delegates to the Barangay)

11:30 am-11:40am - Cultural welcome Presentation, Tagbanua Group of each Barangay
11:40am-12:00pm - Project visit and photo documentation of delegates
12:00 -1:00 pm - Lunch with community volunteers & Village Officials
1:00pm-3:00pm - Focus Group Discussion

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Visual Recording of Focus Group Discussions with Community Volunteers, Civil Society Organizations, and Village Officials

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