



## A. Introduction



*The Bangsamoro Development Agency hosted its first PLEDGE trade fair in Davao City. The event showcased products of 42 business groups from 11 conflict-affected communities who were trained through the MTF to start and manage small community-driven businesses.*

### Highlights of the Quarter

1. The MTF Steering Committee agreed in November 2016 to extend the Facility for 12 months until June 2018.
2. The MTF fast tracked the implementation of 94 community infrastructure and 62 livelihood subprojects and the completion of 25 Alternative Learning System sessions in 90<sup>3</sup> conflict-affected communities. By March 2017, these subprojects will have benefited an estimated 209,166 beneficiaries across 75 municipalities in Mindanao.<sup>4</sup>
3. However, implementation slowed during the quarter due to financial backlogs, inclement weather and security challenges. Consequently, in December a three-month no-cost extension was agreed for the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) and Community and Family Services International to complete the remaining subprojects and to strengthen the 96 People's Organizations' managerial and financial capacities.
4. The PLEDGE program closed with a trade fair and inter-agency meeting in Davao City on October 17 and 18. The 42 business groups showcased 35 food and non-food products to over 100 regional agency representatives, BDA officers, private businesses and media. The 11 Community and Enterprise Development Officers (CEDOs) networked with Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Bureau of Food and Drugs (BFAD), Department of Agriculture (DA) and Technical Education and Skills Development Agency (TESDA) officials to link the PLEDGE business groups to ongoing support on business planning, price costing, and guidance on accreditation requirements.
5. Nine PLEDGE officers are now accredited "Start and Improve Your Own Business" trainers. They will form the core staff of the BDA's newly-established Economic and Enterprise Development Unit.

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1 The Mindanao Trust Fund is a mechanism for development partners to pool resources and coordinate their support for peace and development in Mindanao. The Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program supports four activities: (i) CDD/CDR; (ii) the Program for Local Economic Development through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE); (iii) operational costs for the Project Management Team of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front for the Sajahatra Bangsamoro program (program closed in November 2015); and (iv) the Bangsamoro Development Plan.

2 The MTF Progress Reports are quarterly reports from the MTF Secretariat that consolidate the reports of the Bangsamoro Development Agency and the three Trust Fund Recipients, Community and Family Services International, Mindanao Land Foundation and the International Labour Organization as well as updates on the Bangsamoro Development Plan and Sajahatra Bangsamoro. The Report is distributed within two months after each quarter in order to allow time for information from the field to reach the MTF Secretariat.

3 There are 90 communities under Bangsamoro ADVANCE (49), Bangsamoro Solidarity (10) and Camps (31). ADVANCE was supposed to cover 50 communities, but one in Tawi-Tawi was dropped due to local level dynamics.

4 The number is based on *sitio* and barangay population, which cover both direct and indirect beneficiaries. The final number of Bangsamoro ADVANCE, Bangsamoro Solidarity and Camps beneficiaries will be provided in April 2017.

6. Since PLEDGE started in December 2013, the BDA has capacitated about 1,178 beneficiaries from 42 business groups in 11 conflict-affected communities, increasing income and savings, and in some cases, providing employment to an estimated 3,675 family and community members. While most of the 42 enterprises remain at early stages of development, many beneficiaries reported better income due to the project. Other beneficiaries also disclosed increased confidence, especially among women who now augment their family's expenses through businesses such as cassava, banana or dressmaking. Program assessments on the viability and sustainability of the 42 business groups are in progress.

7. The MTF Secretariat conducted the 14th Implementation Support Mission from November 21 to 25. Findings from the mission revealed the need for partners on the ground to (a) streamline procurement requirements to expedite the downloading of funds, (b) double down on contractors to meet completion dates and quality standards, (c) partner with government line agencies so POs can be properly trained on livestock care and (d) provide more tailored organizational and financial training to the People's Organizations, many of which continue to display limited knowledge on the practical operations and management of their projects.

8. The MTF Project Board for the Six Acknowledged Camps met twice during the reporting period, in October in Cotabato and in December Manila.

#### B. Progress vis-à-vis Intermediate Outcomes

9. *Program progress is moving slowly.* Beneficiaries interviewed during the 14th ISM reported that the MTF's socioeconomic investments in their remote communities fostered social unity among diverse groups and engendered trust towards the Government and MILF. Under Camps, the capacitation of the 30 MILF Task Force on Camps Transformation officers and the 37 People's Organizations in community development generated goodwill and confidence in their capability to manage future government programs under the Annex on Normalization. MTF representatives observed, however, that the tight timeframe for implementation in 2016 inevitably led to some corners being cut in social preparation and capacity-building for community organizations, creating challenges for sustainability in the future. Moving forward, the MTF secretariat recommended a greater emphasis on experiential learning for communities, including cross visits to successful POs and more hands-on mentoring.



*About eight residents in Barangay Kabalasan, Zamboanga Sibugay were hired at Php 300 a day to help complete the MTF-funded water system for the 800-plus community. Part of the BDA's agreement with outside contractors is to employ community residents to help boost income and foster ownership among indirect beneficiaries in target MTF communities.*

#### Intermediate Outcome 1: Improved social communication to rebuild trust between diverse groups

10. *Ownership among People's Organizations was reinforced due to their active participation in subproject construction, monitoring and procurement.* The People's Organizations under Bangsamoro ADVANCE<sup>5</sup> and Bangsamoro Solidarity shared procurement and supervision responsibilities with the BDA. Collaboration and budget between the BDA, the barangay local government and communities during planning and implementation engendered trust and a stronger sense of community. In East Migpulao, Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur, the PO attributed the early completion of their project to *bayanihan* (community working together). MTF beneficiaries contributed free labor, while the barangay captain lent equipment and provided meals during the construction of their tire path. During the community discussion, PO officers and the barangay captain explained that they came together because the nearly 1,000 residents in their community, including a neighboring barangay, would equally benefit from the project.

11. *Prioritization of project distribution to minority and vulnerable groups strengthened camaraderie and goodwill in tri-people communities.* Beneficiaries reported that being selected for additional support under Bangsamoro Solidarity (which targeted sites from PPA 1-4) demonstrated BDA's commitment to inclusivity, engendering stronger social unity between Muslims, Christians and IPs<sup>6</sup>. In Sambulawan, Dinas, Zamboanga del Sur, the Christian community shared

5 Under Bangsamoro ADVANCE, BDA hired outside contractors to expedite the completion of the 59 infrastructure projects. In Bangsamoro Solidarity, the 10 communities led the construction of their projects because they had previous management experience as beneficiaries of PPA1, PPA2, PPA3 or PPA4.

6 Under Bangsamoro Solidarity, the 10 communities were selected based on their PO performance and accessibility.

that they decided to begin the MTF-funded tire path in the inner sitio, where the minority Muslims reside. In Barangay Dalangin Muslim, Titay, Zamboanga Sibugay, the majority Muslim community situated three of their 10 tap stands at the boundary of their area so the adjoining Christian village would also have access to water.

12. *Tangible program deliverables strengthened communities' confidence in the Philippine Government and MILF's commitment to fulfill the peace agreement.* Beneficiaries of Bangsamoro Solidarity and Camps described MTF projects as initial dividends of peace.<sup>7</sup> MILF Task Force on Camps Transformation officers and beneficiaries in Camp Bad'r reported that the construction of 10 water tap stands, three sets of solar dryers/warehouses/rice mills, along with the provision of cattle for widows and orphans of the *mujahedeen*, strengthened their belief in the new administration's commitment to fulfilling the promises of the 2014 Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro. This propelled POs to work with the TFCTs to develop simple operational and maintenance guidelines to sustain their MTF-funded projects, with the hope that their responsible management of the MTF will encourage government to provide more comprehensive development assistance such as major roads and electricity.

**Intermediate Outcome 2: Improved access to basic services and economic services**



*Cely Abdul, a Camps beneficiary from the Teduray IP group, shows MTF beneficiaries how she used to grind dried corn to make grits, which substitutes for their rice. With the MTF-funded corn mill, she and about 70 other residents in her sitio are now able to process corn in a quarter of the time.*

13. *Community and infrastructure and livelihood projects are improving income.* Beneficiaries reported that the community-selected water system, tire path and solar dryer and warehouse will ease the burden of their daily chores, increase savings and make their children safer and healthier. In Burias, Pangi, Sarangani, beneficiaries reported that before the MTF-funded tap stands, many of their children suffered from skin diseases and stomach ailments. In Barangay Nasapian, Carmen, North Cotabato, teachers shared that they look forward to the completion of the MTF-funded elevated path so students would no longer have to arrive in school during the rainy season in their house clothes and bare feet to avoid getting their school uniforms and shoes muddy.

14. *Completion of community infrastructure and delivery of livelihood support remains challenging.* In the last quarter, less than 50 percent of construction work had been completed, while the delivery of livestock and livelihood equipment fell behind schedule due to issues with contractors and supply problems for cattle and goats (see Table 1). Cotabato-based contractors also shouldered increased costs due to poor weather condition, requiring some to rent smaller construction equipment and hire more workers to manually deliver construction materials to remote and inaccessible communities. Moreover, confrontations between the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) and the Philippine Army in Barangay Saniag, Camp Omar, Maguindanao, momentarily halted project construction. ALS sessions were disrupted in Camp Bushra, where two MTF communities were evacuated at the height of AFP operations against the Maute group.

15. *Sustainability of livelihood projects is fragile.* Interviews with several People's Organizations under Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Camps revealed that not all had clear operational and financial policies on service fees, honorariums and maintenance. MTF representatives also observed during the 14th ISM that the delivery of livestock was not always coupled with necessary capacitation and training on animal husbandry. During the three-month extension, BDA and CFSI will provide more on-site coaching to improve the POs managerial skills and help them apply realistic business procedures to sustain income-generating projects. Partners will also arrange more cross visits to established and successful POs under previous MTF programs. BDA and CFSI will also bring in DA and TESDA to augment technical support on issues such as livestock care, breeding techniques and dressmaking.

7 Unlike the clear articulation of Bangsamoro Solidarity and Camps beneficiaries during the 14th ISM, interviews with several Bangsamoro ADVANCE described MTF projects as "being given by the BDA or the MILF." Many were also not aware of the role of government and international donors under the MTF partnership. Similarly, the beneficiaries' understanding of the correlation of the MTF projects with the peace process was limited.

**Table 1. Program Progress of Camps, Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity**

Subproject Type	Target projects			Completed projects (as of December 31, 2016)		
	Infrastructure	Livelihood	Alternative Learning System	Community Infrastructure	Livelihood	Alternative Learning System
Camps	34	27	1	7	14	1 <sup>8</sup>
Bangsamoro ADVANCE <sup>9</sup>	49	30	0 <sup>10</sup>	1	16	0
Bangsamoro Solidarity	10	5	0	3	4	0



Aisa is one of the 25 Instructional Managers under the ALS project. She teaches between 60 to 90 students from two barangays in Camp Omar three times a week. Other than helping combatants and IPs learn how to read and write, she also teaches young children proper hygiene such as hand washing.

**Table 2. Alternative Learning System Beneficiaries (as of December 31, 2016)**

MILF Camp	No. of Beneficiaries		Total No. of Beneficiaries	Sit ins <sup>13</sup>
	Male	Female		
1. Abubakar	93	136	229	156
2. Omar	127	93	220	
3. Rajamuda	149	49	198	
4. Bad'r	127	72	199	
5. Bilal	95	108	203	
6. Bushra	153	251	404	
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>1609</b>

16. *Alternative Learning System in demand among Camps communities.* About 1,609 beneficiaries in 25 of the 31 MTF sites across the Six Acknowledged Camps were enrolled in the four-month ALS project (see Table 2). Around 60 percent were part of the basic literacy and lower elementary sessions,<sup>11</sup> 12 percent joined the upper elementary level while about 22 percent were taught secondary level lessons.<sup>12</sup> The secondary level learners (generally out-of-school youth aged between 15 to 20) enrolled in the program to prepare for the Department of Education's Accreditation and Equivalency (A & E) Exam in April 2017. Passing the exam would mean a high school certificate. This would make them eligible for TESDA scholarships

(e.g., computer data encoding, electrical installation, carpentry), improving their chances of securing gainful employment.

17. *A thorough study of ALS results must be conducted to assess the efficacy of project performance.* During independent MTF monitoring visits, the ALS instructor in Camp Omar reported that learners showed marked improvement in reading and writing. IP beneficiaries were also more confident engaging with other community residents. However, many beneficiaries have also reported a need for more practical education (e.g., how to properly plant vegetables, perform simple bookkeeping) to improve livelihood. The number of

8 All lessons were completed by December 2016. January to February 2017 will see the graduation of over 1,600 ALS beneficiaries.

9 Originally, Bangsamoro ADVANCE had 81 infrastructure and livelihood projects in 50 communities (50 infrastructure and 31 livelihood). However, the project was dropped in Palate Gadjaminah, Sapa-sapa, Tawi-Tawi due to political dynamics. The program is now funding 79 projects (49 infrastructure and 30 livelihood) in 49 conflict-affected communities.

10 There are no ALS projects under Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity.

11 These sessions normally provide basic alphabet, reading and Math lessons.

12 The indicated percentages are estimates. Final data will be provided by CFSI in April 2017.

13 Sit in students are other community residents who are not officially enrolled in the program but sporadically attend sessions during their free time. These are generally mothers and young children.

ALS learners was double the original target in light of massive demand. This complicated teaching for the ALS instructors, some of whom were forced to handle three educational levels simultaneously in the three-hour class during the condensed 48 sessions. Several ALS instructors commented that this might affect the chances of the out-of-school youth to pass the A & E exams, as they require more mentorship, particularly in English and Science. Moving forward, the project will need to limit demand to reasonable limits for teachers to reduce the teacher-student ratio and focus more on basic and functional literacy.

**Intermediate Outcome 3: Improved decision-making and development processes that are inclusive, participatory, gender-sensitive, and non-conflictual**



Women officers in Barangay Taluya, Glan, Sarangani review their operations manual during a community discussion with MTF representatives. Twelve of the 15 officers of the water project group are women. They said that many women joined the group because easy access to water will ease their burden of having to ration water for cooking, cleaning and looking after their children.

18. High participation of women in project implementation and monitoring. Across the four MTF programs, more than 50 percent of beneficiaries are women, with many holding leadership and managerial roles (see Table 3). In Camps Abubakar and Rajamuda, the POs are composed of women, mostly wives and widows of MILF combatants and/or members of the MILF Social Welfare Committee. Christian and IP participation is also evident, not only in Bangsamoro Solidarity sites, but also in Camps Omar and Bad'r, where Teduray communities reported that the MILF Task Force on Camps Transformation officers and Maguindanaon beneficiaries actively included minority and vulnerable groups through the community identification and implementation process.

**Table 3. Women Beneficiaries under Bangsamoro ADVANCE, Bangsamoro Solidarity and Camps<sup>14</sup>**

	Total No. of Beneficiaries	%Women
Bangsamoro ADVANCE	116,355	56%
Bangsamoro Solidarity	26,974	52%
Camps	68,527	51%
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,166</b>	<b>54%</b>

**Intermediate Outcome 4: On improved capacity of BDA and POs to plan, manage, and implement local development activities**

19. Top three MTF project investments are aligned with communities' priority needs. All 59 People's Organizations under Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity confirmed residents in their community will benefit from the PO selected infrastructure and livelihood projects. Many of the communities reported needing (a) better access to water to ease their daily chores and for improved health; (b) better road conditions for transport safety and speed; and (c) farming infrastructure and equipment to increase harvest production and boost income.

20. BDA's institutionalization as a development agency is maturing. BDA's streamlined operational and institutional reforms have improved financial management. Several finance officers reported that due to the strict delineation of monitoring and fund release roles, the use of QuickBooks and the



BDA finance officers troubleshoot requirement issues during weekly meetings to avoid financial delays on the ground. Since BDA initiated its institutionalization, the reimbursement and salary process sped up to 58 percent.

<sup>14</sup> Beneficiary numbers are estimates. The final number of beneficiaries and gender breakdown will be provided in April 2017.

standardization of financial documents, the time for reimbursement and salary releases from the BDA central management office to regional offices was reduced from 12 to seven days. The 14th Implementation Support Mission noted that perennial problems with liquidation had mostly been addressed for the first time, a tribute to the work of the BDA Financial team.

21. *BDA's newly-established procurement guidelines are still being mastered.* The BDA reached a milestone when it held public bidding for the first time for 59 infrastructure projects under Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity. The BDA contracted 19 construction firms through a sound procurement process. Problems subsequently emerged, however, both for BDA and CFSI on contractor supervision. During the January-March 2017 extension period, both will need to ensure that contractors supply quality materials and meet quality standards. Moreover, vigilant technical monitoring of deadlines with strict sanctions must be enforced to ensure completion of all 59 subprojects before March 31, 2017.

22. *Sharing of operational and technical skills among BDA units improved efficiency.* During the quarter, the BDA's Economic Enterprise Development Unit (EEDU)—staffed by PLEDGE CEDOs—provided training on business planning, price forecasting, and value-chain studies to communities with livelihood projects under Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Solidarity. This is a welcome and encouraging demonstration of cross-pollination between different MTF components.

23. Other than enterprise development, BDA staff have shown marked improvement in financial management, procurement, monitoring and planning. Moving forward, to protect the capacity gained, BDA management will need to proactively partner with other international and government agencies to raise funds to retain capable staff once the MTF closes.

### Intermediate Outcome 5: Improved sustainable livelihood opportunities

24. *PLEDGE directly and indirectly supported over 4,000 people in 11 conflict-affected communities.* In its three-year run, 42 enterprises were established. All remain operational. Around 1,178 direct beneficiaries were trained on LED and now demonstrate improved



*Other than the Trade Fair exhibit, PLEDGE beneficiaries presented several cultural performances in Davao City to thank MTF donors, the ILO and BDA staff. Over three years, PLEDGE capacitated over 1,100 people in local enterprise development.*

knowledge on business planning, bookkeeping and profit sharing. Despite these gains, the viability and sustainability of the many PLEDGE-supported enterprises particularly in more remote communities such as Rantian, Piagapo, Lanao del Sur remains suspect due to the need for more operational support and private business linkages. ILO, the MTF Secretariat and independent assessments are ongoing to measure impacts on income.

25. *PLEDGE Exit Plan completed.* In December 2016, PLEDGE completed its first trade fair, facilitated an inter-agency meeting and closed all financial books. Even at the end of program, the 15 PLEDGE staff continue to provide pro bono assistance to their assigned POs by following up on trainings and capital support pledges made by regional government agencies such as TESDA and DTI.

26. *PLEDGE POs require further support on accreditation and mentoring on business management.* During the 14th ISM, several PLEDGE communities showed real progress, maintaining updated business records, safekeeping assets and operating their enterprise with realistic business plans. However, for these groups to thrive in a competitive market, some POs need to invest in DTI and BFAD accreditation<sup>15</sup> to enable them to sell their products such as banana and cassava chips in larger establishments. EEDU facilitation to garner regional government agency support is critical at this juncture to help these nascent small enterprises transition to sustainable businesses.

27. The performance and membership of some less

13 The Salam Care Banana Processing Group is considered one of the more successful PLEDGE enterprises. They sell their banana chips in the local high school and gift shop. From time to time, they also sell chips in international and national trade fairs. However, to move beyond their community market and expand their estimated Php 3,000 gross income, the 25-member group will need to raise at least Php 200,000 to purchase equipment and tools for them to gain BFAD accreditation. The accreditation will allow them to sell their product in SM and Gaisano Malls.

active PLEDGE groups has dropped, such as the dressmaking and rice and corn rental equipment groups in Barangay Koronadal Proper, Polomolok, South Cotabato. Stiff competition from more seasoned seamstresses in the community and the availability of cheap ready-to-wear school uniforms reduced the group's customer base, while maintenance challenges with the MTF-funded rice and corn thresher reduced revenue for the 25-member rice and corn rental equipment group.

28. Despite the challenges, overall PLEDGE beneficiaries reported increased income from farming and fishing due to the provision of tools and equipment. Female

beneficiaries, in particular, reported increased confidence because they are able to augment their monthly income through the earnings from the banana or cassava chips business. Others reported that bookkeeping skills learned through the project (i.e., cash in, cash out) are now applied to other daily activities. Being able to properly calculate expenses and earnings, PLEDGE beneficiaries can now properly price their rice, corn and vegetable harvests to suppliers at fair profits.

29. The following were PLEDGE's key accomplishments in the fourth quarter against targets:

Target Indicators	Cumulative Targets			2016 Accomplishments		
	2014	2015	2016*	Cum. last qtr	This qtr	Var
Number of enterprise projects created	4	36	33	34	0	+1
Number of common service facilities established	1	12	11	8	0	-3
Number of beneficiaries trained in entrepreneurship	50	600	680	1,045	128	+498
Percentage engaged in new enterprise among those trained	--	--	60%	--	91%	--
Informal business operators enhanced	10	120	120	0	27	-93
Number of beneficiaries trained for wage employment	0	60	60	0	0	-60

This table excludes the capacity building targets and outcome targets.

\* Based on the revised Work and Financial Plan based on the granted GA extension

### C. Challenges and Measures Taken

Program	Challenges	Steps Taken
Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity	Limited operational and financial understanding and guidelines of POs	Deliver onsite and regular operational and management training and facilitate cross visits to more successful POs to inspire learning and adaption of best practices
	Slow construction progress of infrastructure and delivery of livelihood projects, particularly in more remote communities in Tawi-Tawi and Sulu	Develop with BDA engineers a realistic construction schedule and sanction slow-performing contractors who are not able to complete the projects on the agreed timeline by instigating force accounts

Program	Challenges	Steps Taken
Camps	Slow construction progress of infrastructure due to security and weather challenges	Develop with the TFCT and CFSI engineers a realistic construction schedule to expedite construction; require contractors to increase workforce to for infrastructure projects in the Six Acknowledged MILF Camps
	Slow delivery of livelihood projects and unavailability of large supplies of goat and cattle in Lanao del Sur	Enforce sanctions against slow-performing contractors  Expedite the downloading of funds for livestock purchase and network with other goat and cattle suppliers in North Cotabato and Maguindanao
	Three communities in Camp Bilal who selected livestock as their livelihood project now have over 200 sickly goats	Secure a DA technical expert to assess the goats and provide training on adequate care
	Unclear A & E examination date for the ALS learners.	Seek assistance from OPAPP to secure from the Department of Education the A & E examination date in April 2017  Provide a refresher course for ALS secondary level students two weeks before the A and E examination date

#### D. Next Steps

The following are the activities scheduled for January to March 2017:

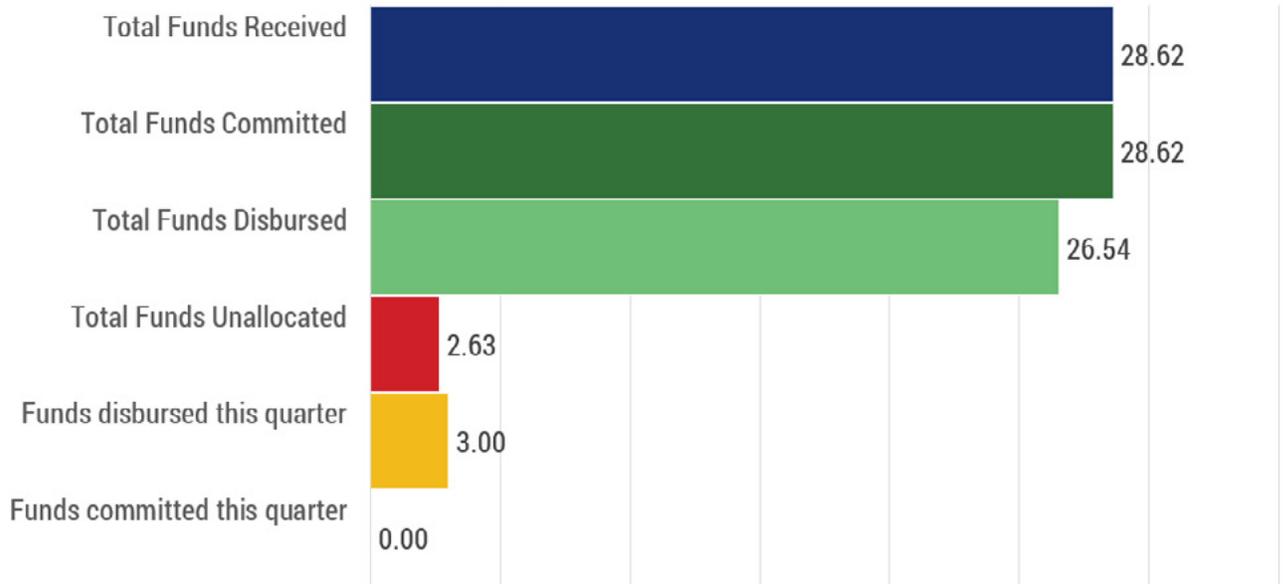
Program	January to March 2017
<b>Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity</b>	Complete 49 community infrastructure projects and deliver livelihood projects
	Full turnover of infrastructure and livelihood projects
	On-site organizational and management training for POs
	Prepare program completion report from 2006 to 2017
<b>Camps</b>	Complete the construction and delivery of infrastructure and livelihood
	Provide organizational and management training for the 31 newly-formed POs
	Prepare turnover ceremonies with GPH and MILF peace panels from January to March 2017
	Prepare the program completion report from 2006 to 2017 (CFSI as TFR and CFSI as PIU of the Camps program)
<b>MTF Secretariat</b>	MTF Technical Management Group Meeting
	15th Implementation Support Mission
	Continue independent monitoring of PLEDGE, Camps, Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Solidarity sites
	Preparation of the MTF documentary and MTF Book of Essays
	Preparation of the MTF-RDP Ceremony

### E. MTF Financial Status

In final quarter of 2016, USD 3 million was disbursed, bringing total disbursements to USD 26.54 million as of December 31, 2016 (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1. The MTF Financial Status (as of December 31, 2016)**

Figures are in USD Million



All remaining MTF funds were fully committed in December 2015 when the MTF Steering Committee and World Bank management approved the use of the remaining funds to support the Six Acknowledged MILF Camps, communities in the influence area of the 25 MILF Base Camps and ten additional mixed communities. The current amount received by the MTF is USD 28.62 million (see Annexes 2 and 3).

## List of Acronyms

Bangsamoro ADVANCE	Bangsamoro Assistance for Development and Community Empowerment
BCV	Barangay Community Volunteer
BDA	Bangsamoro Development Agency
BDP	Bangsamoro Development Plan
CAB	Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
CDD	Community Driven Development
CFSI	Community and Family Services International
CLC	Community Learning Center
CMO	Central Management Office
CO	Community Organizing/Organizer
FAB	Framework Agreement Bangsamoro
FM	Financial Management
GRS	Grievance Redress System
ICLO	Information, Communication and Learning Officer
ILO	International Labour Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MinLand	Mindanao Land Foundation
MTF-RDP	Mindanao Trust Fund-Reconstruction and Development Program
MTT	Municipal Technical Team
MSC	Multi-sectoral Committee
PLEDGE	Program for Local Economic Development through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment
PMO	Project Management Office
PPA	Program Partnership Agreement
PTT	Project Technical Team
RMO	Regional Management Office
TFR	Trust Fund Recipient
TFCT	Task Force on Camp Transformation
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

Annex 1. Intermediate Outputs Tracking for Bangsamoro ADVANCE and Bangsamoro Solidarity (as of December 31, 2016)

Results Framework Indicators	Target	Progress to Date (2015)	April-June 2016	July-September 2016	Remarks	Progress as of December 31, 2016
Project beneficiaries	550,000	497,488		142,230	BM ADVANCE - 119,165; Solidarity - 23,065	639,718
Of which female (beneficiaries)	550,000	252,424		78,376	BM ADVANCE - 66,367; Solidarity - 12,009	330,800
<b>Intermediate Result 1: Improved social communication to rebuild trust between diverse groups</b>						
Community-wide meetings achieve at least 60% participation of households (60% of households in the barangay is the target)	20	0	0	0	The percentage of participants who attended the community-wide orientations across the regions did not reach the target percentage of 60%.	0
Number of community-wide meetings in which at least 50% of participants are women	80	10	18		6 - Solidarity; 12 - BM ADVANCE	28
<b>Intermediate Result 2: Improved access to basic services and economic opportunities</b>						
Communities with improved local infrastructure facilities and livelihood activities	277	227			Will be reflected after the establishment of the subprojects in the target communities	227
<b>Intermediate Result 3: Improved decision-making and development processes that are inclusive, participatory, gender-sensitive and non-conflictual</b>						
Communities with sub-project investments that match one of top three identified priorities	30	100				100
Number of people's organization members who are women	40	41		462	BM ADVANCE - 342; Solidarity - 120	503
Number of people's organizations with female officers	92	92		52	BM ADVANCE - 42; Solidarity - 10	144
Number of project-facilitated meetings conducted without incidents of conflict	584	530		60	BM ADVANCE - 50; Solidarity - 10	590
<b>Intermediate Result 4: Improved capacity of BDA and POs to plan, manage and implement local development activities</b>						
Number of BDA and Sajahatra Bangsamoro Project Management Team staff participating in capacity-building sessions	377	378				378
Program partnerships forged by BDA with other organizations	15	13	0	1	Memorandum of Cooperation (MOC) with the Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA) was signed on July 29, 2016.	14
Sub-projects with adequate workmanship	80	81				81
Regular monthly and quarterly reports delivered on time by BDA	95	5				5
Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed	100	95.2			No complaints received yet.	95.2

Results Framework Indicators	Target	Progress to Date (2015)	April-June 2016	July-September 2016	Remarks	Progress as of September 30, 2016
Training sessions provided to POs	2172	2144	18	145	<b>BM ADVANCE:</b> VTT-45 Basic Opportunity Planning & Livelihood Training-36 Organizational Management Training-26 Financial Literacy & Management Training-23  <b>Solidarity:</b> VET-10 Basic Opportunity Planning & Livelihood Training-7 Organizational Management Training-9 Financial Literacy & Management Training-7	2307
Number of PO members trained in training sessions (10 trainings per PO for Pilot, PPa 1 & 2. 361 recorded for PPA3. 9 trainings per PO in 2013, reducing through 2014(6) and 2015(1))	5033	5717		4770	BM ADVANCE - 3669; Solidarity - 1101	10487
Bangsamoro Development Plan delivered with at least five consultations with Moro, Christian, Indigenous Peoples and Women's Groups	1	0				0

## Annex 2. Statements of Receipts, Disbursement, Fund Balance on MTF Facility for Quarter Ending (as of December 31, 2016)

MTF account balance at beginning of period				24,296,022
New contributions received into account during the period				0
Balance at end of period				24,296,022
Donor	Amount Committed	Agreement Date	Date Funds Received in MTF Facility	US\$ Equiv Value
Aus-DFAT#1	AUD 500,000	30-Nov-05	1-Jul-06	379,000
Aus-DFAT#2	AUD 1,300,000	11-Jun-13	29-Jun-13	1,180,270
Aus-DFAT#3	AUD 660,000	5-Jun-14	20-Jun-14	620,268
Aus-DFAT#4	AUD 900,000	23-Jan-15	30-Jan-15	700,740
Canada#1	CAD 750,000	25-Nov-05	28-Dec-05	641,738.69
Canada#2	CAD 1,000,000	30-Mar-07	30-May-07	920,331.50
NZAID	USD 200,000	1-Dec-05	17-Jan-06	200,000
World Bank	USD 1,525,000	24-Aug-05	20-Sep-05	1,525,000
SIDA#1	SEK 7,500,000	13-Dec-06	5-Jan-07	1,092,201.00
SIDA#2	SEK 7,500,000	13-Dec-06	1-Jun-08	1,217,394.13
SIDA#3a	SEK 7,415,785	13-Dec-06	1-Jul-09	948,686.20
SIDA#3b	SEK 84,215	13-Dec-06	11-Jan-10	11,721.98
SIDA#4	SEK 7,500,000	1-Dec-09	19-Dec-09	1,024,772.16
USAID	USD 750,000	Aug/Nov 2007	2-Jan-08	750,000.00
EU#1	EURO 610,211	19-Apr-07	11-Jun-07	836,900
EU#2	EURO 1,000,000	21-Dec-07	Jun 11, 2008 [50%]	779,654
			Dec 18, 2009 [40%]	574,160
			Dec 30, 2011 [10%]	129,374
EU#3	EURO 4,000,000	1-Dec-10	Dec 31, 2010 [50%]	2,678,400
			Dec 29, 2011 [40%]	2,068,000
			Nov. 30, 2012 [10%]	521,120
EU#4	EURO 8,000,000	12-Nov-13	Mar 19, 2014 [50%]	5,505,200
			Nov. 27, 2015	1,695,360
			Feb. 1, 2016	1,785,760
			Dec. 22, 2016	836,480
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>28,622,532</b>
<b>Funds Received</b>				<b>28,622,532</b>
<b>Total funds committed</b>				<b>25,997,251</b>
<b>Total funds disbursed to date</b>				<b>26,539,386</b>
<b>Total funds unallocated</b>				<b>2,625,281</b>

\* Variation in figures from time to time is due to changes in exchange rates.

## Annex 3. Status of Estimated Disbursement Against Commitments (as of December 31, 2016)

Program Component	Total Up to Last Period		This Period		Cumulative Total to Date	
	Commitments	Actual Disbursements	New Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	1	2	3	4	(1+3)	(2+4)
<b>1. Block Grants</b>	7,890,753	5,941,704	-	1,675,232	7,890,753	<b>7,616,936</b>
<b>2. Capacity Building and Program Level Workshops</b>	6,897,459	6,817,666	-	338,360	6,897,459	<b>7,156,027</b>
a. Services of Program Consultants	3,818,902	5,030,326	-	302,949	3,818,902	<b>5,333,275</b>
b. Workshops and Training for BDA, LGUs, et al.	2,130,328	1,138,265	-	30,716	2,130,328	<b>1,168,981</b>
c. Program Consultants and Workshops/ Training	948,229	649,075	-	4,695	948,229	<b>653,771</b>
<b>3. Implementation/Meetings/Community Trainings</b>	7,550,794	7,061,190	-	522,623	7,550,794	<b>7,583,813</b>
a. Brgy/municipal meetings and community	710,255	464,492	-	69,711	710,255	<b>534,203</b>
b. Service Providers	378,652	578,632	-	2,494	378,652	<b>581,126</b>
c. Incremental operating costs (including BDA allowances)	5,813,969	5,482,824	-	442,557	5,813,969	<b>5,925,381</b>
d. Goods and equipment	647,918	535,242	-	7,861	647,918	<b>543,103</b>
<b>4. Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	745,004	519,603	-	-	745,004	<b>519,603</b>
<b>5. Livelihood</b>	2,098,910	1,953,673	-	411,484	2,098,910	<b>2,365,157</b>
MTF-RDP Subtotal	25,182,920	20,771,748	-	2,531,520	25,182,920	<b>23,303,268</b>
<b>6. MTF Secretariat and Administration</b>	814,332	1,249,909	-	47,941	814,332	<b>1,297,850</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,997,251</b>	<b>23,543,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,995,640</b>	<b>25,997,251</b>	<b>26,539,386</b>