



**Terms of Reference
For the
Mid-term evaluation**

CONVENIO PHILIPPINES: 18-CO1-996

**“Promote peace-building and social cohesion in
Zamboanga and Basilan.”**

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0. TITLE

Terms of reference for the **Mid-term External Technical Evaluation** of the Convenio 18-CO1-996: “To promote peace building and social cohesion in Zamboanga and Basilan, Philippines”

1. INTRODUCTION

Manos Unidas is the holder of the Convenio 18-CO1-996, funded by AECID, whose intervention aims to contribute to the enhancement of democratic governance and the management for disaster risk reduction in 36 barangays at Zamboanga City and the municipalities of Maluso and Lamitan City at Basilan, attempting the causes for the absence of peace in the region of Mindanao, promoting the building of the culture of peace.

The intervention gives continuity to ZABIDA' and Manos Unidas' work in terms of “Human Security”, in a context of conflict, Rights violations, poverty and inequality. It promotes the strengthening of local governments and civil society organizations to stablish transparent, participatory and effective development policies which can respond to the population needs, reduce poverty and guarantee the respect of Civil and Human Rights, firmly betting on the building of a culture of peace, where the respect, the equality and the promotion of values and positive attitudes in the population shall propitiate dialogue spaces and multicultural communities.

This intervention follows the previous actions that have been taken jointly with the AECID in the last years: Convenio 06-CO1-001 “Enhancement of the quality of life in the most vulnerable communities in 6 Provinces in the Region of Bicol and 1 Province in Mindanao through the intervention in various strategic sectors” (2007-2011), Convenio 14-CO1-659 “Building of Culture of Peace, approaching the conflict resolution and trauma overcoming, attempting the causes of absence of peace and fostering values and attitudes that propitiate the building of multicultural communities. Philippines” (2015-2019) and the Projects 11-PR1-0224 “Culture of Peace, pacific conflict resolution and governability in Zamboanga City and the Province of Basilan” (2012-2013) and 13-PR-1-0268 “Culture of Peace, governability and management of natural risks in Zamboanga City and the Province of Basilan” (2014-2016), as well as projects exclusively funded by Manos Unidas, as the Project FIL/64260 “Promotion of Peace and reinforcement of security for the marginal sectors in Zamboanga City and Basilan” (2011-2013).

After two years of execution of the Convenio, Manos Unidas aims to carry out an intermediate evaluation, funded with owned resources, to be able to incorporate the learnings of the last years and the recommendations during the third year of execution and in the last annual planning (PAC), being conscious of the context of pandemic since march 2020 and the different implications that might affect the executions and impacts of the intervention.

1.1 Object of evaluation

The object to be evaluated is the Convenio 18-CO1-996, funded by AECID in the 2018 Convenio's Tender, which started the 1st of January 2019 and has an expected duration of 4 years, ending the 31st of December 2022.

The intervention takes place in Mindanao, in the South of Philippines, specifically in:

- Zamboanga City, in the IX Region (Peninsula of Zamboanga)
- Lamitan City and Municipality of Maluso, in the Island of Basilan, belonging to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

The main local counterpart is the consortium of local organizations **ZABIDA** “Zamboanga-Basilan Integrated Development Alliance”, created in 2007 and formed by 4 NGOs, three of them operating in Zamboanga City: Katilingban Para Sa Kalambuan, Inc. (KKI), Peace Advocates Zamboanga (PAZ) and Reach Out to Others Foundation, Inc. (WMSU-ROOF), and one in the Province of Basilan: Nagdilaab Foundation, Inc. (NFI).

The general objective of the Convenio is to contribute to the social cohesion, the peace and the improvement of the living conditions of the vulnerable groups in Zambonga City, Lamitan City and the Municipality of Maluso, in Balisan. The two specific objectives are:

S.O.1: To create communities that are resilient, inclusive and show gender equality, strengthening their participation in a transparent governance, the promotion to access the exercise of their rights and their protection against disasters and environmental risks.

S.O.2: To promote the building of a culture of peace based on interreligious and cross-cultural dialogue, strengthening the values, attitudes and capacities of the population for the management of conflicts from a gender perspective.

1.2 Justification and reason for the evaluation

Aspects motivating the mid-term evaluation:

- **Learnings and improvement for all actors:** For both Manos Unidas and ZABIDA, it is key to integrate the evaluation in the cycle of all their interventions. The evaluation is considered as a tool of analysis oriented to the learning and the improvement of the actions, for a better decision making. The observations and recommendations of the evaluation team will be embraced by the implicated actors in the execution of the Convenio, looking forward to improve the management and to favor the accomplishment of the planned objectives in the identification phase.
- **Strategic considerations:** As stated in the introduction, the intervention aims to consolidate the actions initiated in the territory in 2007. Thus, it is a long term work that, for its resource volume and its duration, provides a remarkable visibility of the work of ZABIDA and Manos Unidas in Philippines. It is then a work experience which is worth to evaluate, to obtain conclusions and learnings regarding the future work of every institutions and the sustainability of the actions and processes developed in the territory once the Convenio is finished, a key factor that will show and ensure the effectiveness of the Convenio.

1.3 Type of evaluation

It is a mid-term evaluation of processes, which performs a critic assessment of the available information to determine the achievement and sustainability of the considered objectives, the quality of the management and monitoring system which is being applied and the way in which the desired objectives are being addressed. Moreover, an assessment regarding the sustainability and the impact of the intervention once it is over will be performed, taking into account the whole process of interventions carried out in the past, for which the Convenio is a continuation.

The proposed evaluation will measure particularly the degree of sustainability of the expected results of the intervention, making a subsidiary analysis of the processes that are being followed, so that the evaluation gets an integral perspective of the Convenio.

While the Terms of Reference have been elaborated by consensus between the parties participating in the Convenio, the evaluation will be performed by a team independent from the institutions intervening in the Convenio (the two local institutions and Manos Unidas), being then an external evaluation.

1.4 Objectives of the evaluation

In general terms, ¿what does the evaluation aim to know?

The main objectives of the evaluation:

- 1- To evaluate the situation of the Convenio regarding the results of the intervention, in the two axes of execution: one focused on the creation of resilient and inclusive communities with gender equality, strengthening their participation in a transparent governance, the promotion to access the exercise of their rights and their protection against disasters and environmental risks, and the other in the building of a culture of peace based on interreligious and cross-cultural dialogue, strengthening the values, attitudes and capacities of the population for the management of conflicts from a gender perspective.

The objective is to get to know the situation of the Convenio, its strengths and weaknesses, applying the learnings to improve the planning, execution and monitoring as well as the participation of the target population and the local authorities, and to evaluate the management and monitoring system that is being applied and the value added that Manos Unidas is providing in the ground regarding monitoring, execution and institutional reinforcement of the local partners.

The evaluation is considered as a tool of analysis oriented to the learning and the improvement of the actions for a better decision making, an improvement of the established work processes and a higher degree of efficiency. Thus, it is expected to ensure the optimal use of resources – human, physical and economic – and the maximum impact, identifying both the weaknesses to be reinforced and the good practices to be replicated.

- 2- To evaluate the sustainability and the impact of the expected results of the intervention (participating governance, culture of peace, promotion of the Human Rights and management for disaster risks reduction) taking into account that the intervention is framed in a deeper process developed in Zamboanga City and Basilan, to identify the value added in the global framework of the intervention, to facilitate the elaboration of a strategy oriented to the sustainability of the achieved results and to evaluate which aspects needs to be focused in future interventions.

1.5 Utility of the evaluation

The present evaluation must satisfy the information needs of the local partners and Manos Unidas to perform a joint evaluation of the Convenio and the processes already developed, so that it can obtain different learnings for last two years of execution of the Convenio, as well as for future interventions.

For an adequate management of the evaluation, a Monitoring Committee that guarantees the participation and appropriation will be constituted in Filipinas. The Committee will be integrated by the expatriate coordinator from MU, the director, general coordinator and programs responsible from ZABIDA, as well as the technical responsible of the Convenio in the MU headquarters. The directive and the management and monitoring responsible from ZABIDA and the Convenios Responsible and Filipinas Responsible from MU may also participate in the Committee.

2. OBJECT OF THE EVALUATION AND BACKGROUND OF THE INTERVENTION

2.1 Context of the intervention

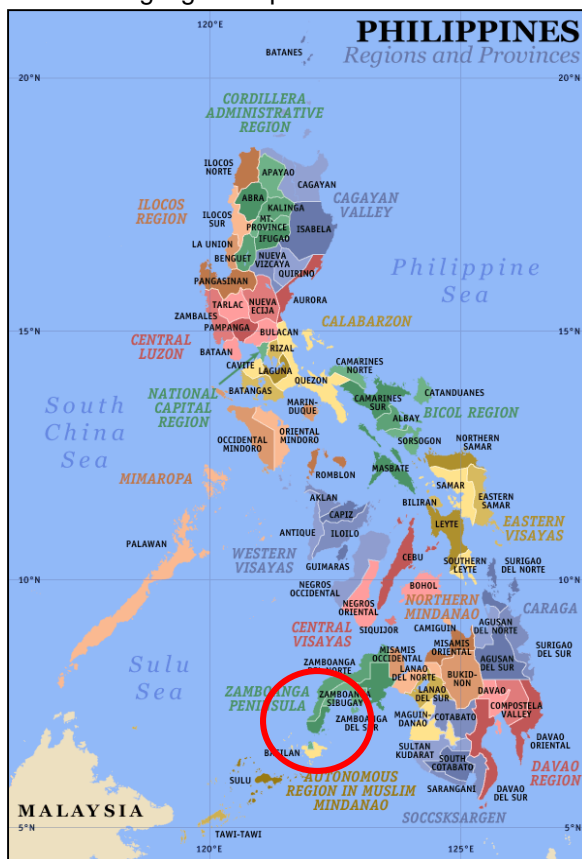
Area of intervention

The intervention of the Convenio is developed in the south of Mindanao, in the south of Philippines, where two thirds of the muslim population of the country live. It is a highly militarized region, with at least a dozen of armed groups and more than 1 million light weapons. Regarding the context of the specific area of the intervention, it is carried out in the south of Mindanao in Zamboanga City, in the IX Region in the Zamboanga Peninsula and in the city of Lamitan and the

municipality of Maluso both on the island of Basilan, belonging to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).

The city of Zamboanga is located at the southern end of the Zamboanga Peninsula, being the most populated city in Region IX and its commercial and industrial center. The city has a population of 861,799 people (NSCB, 2015). It is administratively organized into 98 barangays divided into two districts. Although it is classified as a first class city, only 30 of its barangays have an urban profile while the other 68 have a rural or mixed profile. The population of the city is composed of 60% of Christians and 35% of Muslims and 4% of other Christian denominations. The ethnic melting pot is constituted by more than ten different ethno-linguistic groups, among which are Chabacanos, Tausugs, Visayas, Tagalogs, Ilocanos, Samal, Yakans, Sama Bangingi, Subanen, Badjaos and Chinese.

The city of Zamboanga is the economic, social, cultural and social center of the region. In the city there is the only international airport and port, as well as the largest hospitals, schools and economic zones. As the center of regional development, the city of Zamboanga, becomes a place of migration both to seek better economic opportunities and to escape the armed conflict that is experienced in the region. The most important productive sectors are agriculture and fishing. Note that 70% of processed sardines from the Philippines are made in the city, becoming one of the largest sources of employment. Highlights also the production of algae and tuna fishing. In relation to agricultural production, banana, mango, corn and rubber stand out. Within the livestock production highlight the production of chicken.



To the south of Zamboanga, is the Island of Basilan belonging to the insular provinces of the Sulu Archipelago: Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, included in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Basilan has a total population of 459,367 people (NSCB, 2015), of which 65% are Muslim and 35% are Christian. Basilan is divided administratively into 11 municipalities and 2 cities (Isabela and Lamitan). The intervention will be carried out in the city of Lamitan and in the Municipality of Maluso.

Maluso is a municipality located in the southwest of the island of Basilan. It has a population of 40,646 people (NSCB, 2015) and consists of 20 barangays, most of them with a rural profile. At the productive level, it is predominantly agricultural, highlighting the production of coconut and rubber, with fishing also having great importance, being more than half of its coastal barangays.

The city of Lamitan, located in the northeast of the island of Basilan, has a population of 74,782 people (NSCB, 2015) and consists

of 45 barangays, 11 of which are coastal. The city is an important economic and social center on the island of Basilan, which has made it a local migration center. The most important productive sectors are the agricultural sector, highlighting the production of coconut and rubber and the fishing industry, with fish production farms being boosted.

Socioeconomic context

The Philippines has experienced positive growth in the last twenty years. Poverty rates in the population have followed this positive trend, having gone from 33.1% to 21.5%. Despite this

positive evolution, the country shows significant levels of inequality and a worrying concentration of poverty in rural areas.

With regard to the area of intervention, as reflected in the reports of human development in the last decade there has been a setback or almost no progress in the region. The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) is considered one of the areas in the country that includes the worst poverty rates. The human insecurity caused by armed confrontation and natural disasters have been key to ballasting their economic development.

For the area of intervention, the population poverty rates range between 24.8% in the city of Zamboanga and 37% for Basilan. Beyond the numbers, poverty has a clear visible face, inequality. For the intervention zone of the Convention, the HDI adjusted for inequality is 0.287 for Zamboanga del Sur and 0.178 for the province of Basilan. Poverty is especially concentrated in rural areas 80% and in the suburbs where migration accumulates and pockets of poverty are created with high conditions of unhealthiness and insecurity. The distribution of poverty affects especially the most vulnerable social groups, perpetuating their conditions of poverty and social marginality. It is important to point out that Basilan has experienced a clear regression in its values of development and equality in the last 15 years. Thus, for example, it presents the lowest gender index in development (GDI) in the country, with a decrease in this between 1997 and 2009.

We must highlight the poverty linked to the agricultural sector with 60%. Despite the progress made, agricultural production is deficient. There are limited infrastructure, technology and inadequate productive capacities, in addition to limited access to markets.

Agreements on peace – Absence of peace

The Mindanao region has suffered for decades from a conflict that confronts the Government with different armed groups. Some of a more nationalist and independentist nature such as the MNLF and MILF that seek recognition through the creation of the Bangsamoro autonomous region and others of a violent nature and influenced by ISIS and a growing Islamist radicalism such as Abu Sayaff, Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) or armed groups of local clans such as the Maute group.

According to the 2019 report issued by the Institute for Economics & Peace, Philippines is in the 9th position in the global terrorism index. For years, it has sought to reach agreements with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) that bring peace to the region, recognizing the rights and identities of the groups and ethnic groups that inhabit it. In this sense, important advances are being made: on one hand, the approval of the Bangsamoro Law in 2018 and the ratification in 2019 opens a door of hope for the construction of a more autonomous region with greater recognition. On the other hand, the new Anti-terrorism Law, which is in the approval process by the president Duterte (June 2020). Critics claim that the flexible definition of terrorism stated in the bill grants the authorities broad power to criminalize the dissidence and the opposition, which represents a threat to the freedom of expression and other fundamental rights.

In the recent years there have been events such as the siege of the city of Zamboanga in 2013 that caused the city to be in a state of war for three weeks, causing the destruction of entire neighborhoods, hundreds of deaths and the forced displacement of more than 120,000 people, the Mamasapano disaster, in 2015, when a confrontation between special police forces with members of Abu Sayaff caused an armed confrontation with the MILF, provoking a massacre in the special forces that caused the progress made in the peace agreements to be frozen and the peace process itself was called into question.

More recently, in the city of Marawi in May 2017, fighting erupted between government forces and an alliance of extremists, including the Maute group, which had sworn fealty to the armed group Islamic State. The Marawi crisis lasted until October. The intense bombing of areas controlled by extremists and the harsh armed confrontation, street by street, meant that entire neighborhoods

of the city were razed. Dozens of civilians were killed and more than 400,000 people were displaced. The conflict represents an important turning point in the conflict in Mindanao, highlighting the growing radicalization of armed groups in southern Mindanao and the extreme difficulty of establishing peace in the region. In addition, it highlighted the need for an investigation into compliance with international humanitarian law by the Philippine armed forces.

As a result of the Marawi war and with the aim of exercising greater military control over the region, the Martial Law for all Mindanao was proclaimed until December 2017 and has been extended until the end of 2019 in the face of the continuation of the extremist threat. The declaration and maintenance of martial law has created a climate of concern over the possibility that the military regime would allow human rights abuses.

In 2018, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) claimed the authorship of a suicide attack with a car bomb that ended with the life of 12 people. Although the official sources recognize that the strength of the terrorist group has been significantly reduced, the established term by president Duterte to dismantle the ASG has not been complied, being delayed from the 31st of December 2019 to the 31st of March 2020. The 17th of April 2020 11 Philippine soldiers died and 14 paratroopers were hurt in an antiterrorist operation in Sulu.

This context of absence of peace and security has caused an increase in the number of internally displaced persons whose rights are systematically violated, a degradation of the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups and an increase in the climate of distrust and violence.

Social, cultural and religious confrontation

Two thirds of the Muslim population of the Philippines live in the Mindanao region, historically linked to the sultanates of Joló and Maguindanao. The region has been dragging on for decades a social, religious and cultural confrontation. The massive arrival of population from the center and north of the country in the early twentieth century in search of land and economic opportunities led to a confrontation between the ethnic groups that dominated Mindanao among which were the Samals, Tausugs, Yakans, Maranaos or Manguindanaos of religion Muslim and animist, with the groups that arrived from the north, Ilocanos, Cebuanos, Tagalos, mainly of Christian religion.

This confrontation led to an untenable situation, from which the armed conflict was born, provoking an expensive social, cultural and religious fracture where prejudices and confrontations between different groups make coexistence and dialogue difficult. Currently, the population of Mindanao is made up of about 20 million people, 60% Christian and 40% Muslim. The Muslim population is concentrated in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). In the area of intervention this social confrontation becomes evident, stressing the normal development of community life.

Natural and human originate disasters

Besides the disasters caused by the conflicts in the region, it must be taken into account the disasters derived from natural causes (tropical storms, depressions, typhoons) which have caused important human and economic losses.

The region of Zamboanga and Basilan, is outside the usual way of entry of typhoons that hit the country annually. However, historically there have been cycles in which the region has been hit hard, mainly in an indirect way by the effects derived from the cyclones that have affected Mindanao. Thus, between 2012 and 2013 the city was affected by up to nine typhoons and more recently in 2017 suffered the effects of typhoon Paolo.

As an opposite phenomenon, the region is affected by droughts linked to El Niño phenomena. The last in 2014, which lasted until the beginning of 2016, was considered the strongest suffered in 65 years and led to declare the state of calamity.

The city of Zamboanga, is very exposed to the effects caused by the rise of the sea, 12mm per year. Of the 98 barangays, 30 are coastal and are severely affected by sea swells and floods associated with storms. In addition, the area due to its mountainous character is exposed to a high risk of landslides. The existing natural risks are compounded by the poor existing prevention measures by local and regional governments, the lack of awareness of the risk caused by natural disasters that leads to the existence of homes located in the areas with the greatest exposure to them.

In recent years, the city of Zamboanga has suffered great economic and human losses caused by natural disasters, which have led to declare on 5 occasions the state of calamity in the city in the last 8 years. The last references are in October 2013, after the siege of Zamboanga, when a tropical storm left flooded a city still shocked after the siege and its terrible consequences. In 2015 due to the effects caused by El Niño. In October of 2017, the flooding of the sea and the floods caused by storms caused by typhoon Paolo caused great economic and productive losses and the temporary displacement of the population.

In addition, the deficient urban conditions existing in the coastal zones and in the suburbs of Zamboanga, cause a situation of high vulnerability to the risk of landslides, floods or fires. Last August a fire caused the loss of more than 100 homes in the barangay of Labuan.

In this context the local authorities and civil society organizations, in the framework of the National Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, are implementing preventive plans and promoting initiatives which will enhance the management of the disaster at the different levels of the local governments, as the establishment of the management mechanisms at a municipal level and barangay for the disaster risk reduction.

Humanitarian Crisis COVID-19

Philippines is one of the most affected countries by COVID-19 in the ASEAN. The number of cases keeps growing and some estimate that 150.000 people will be infected only in Metro Manila. To contain the propagation of the virus, the government established an enhanced quarantine community (EQC) the 16th of march, along with other contention measures. The government also announced a fiscal package of social protection measures for the vulnerable workers and sectors affected, including an aid program in cash for 18 million of low-income households. It is estimated that the country will lose between 3% and 4% of GDP in 2020. The COVID-19 is already having significant impacts on consumption, a main motor of the economy, and has had visible effects on tourism, commerce and currency remittances, since COVID-19 has strongly affected the major commercial partners of the country, source of tourists and destinations for migrant workers. In terms of taxation, the country will reduce incomes and increase expenses and loans needed to handle the crisis. The socioeconomic impact, which is expected to affect most of the aspects of the economy, will deepen the inequalities for the most vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, poor, informal workers, internally displaced people, ethnic minorities and those in the post conflict regions in Bangsamoro and the regions recently affected by several natural disasters. According to OCHA, the system of UN in Philippines is working in order to mitigate the impact of the pandemic in the vulnerable population and communities. UNDP has been asked to lead the collective efforts of United Nations to address the socioeconomic impacts, supporting the government to better design the actions and improve the efficiency of the programs.

Despite the limited number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Zamboanga (235) and Basilan (69)¹, the areas joined the “enhanced quarantine” announced by president Rodrigo Duterte in march, four days after Manila. Given the fact that the Convenio counts with an emergency fund, Manos Unidas and AECID, at the request of ZABIDA, activated the fund to mitigate the effects in the lives of the most vulnerable persons in Zamboanga and Basilan during the lockdown due to the COVID-19.

¹ Data updated July 5th, 2020.

2.2 Issues to be addressed

The conflict that has been going for decades has created an atmosphere of permanent insecurity and instability in the region. This lack of peace and security has resulted in an increase in the number of displaced, a degradation of life conditions and a lack of opportunities for the more vulnerable groups, and an increase of mistrust and violence between the different ethnical, cultural and religious groups. These conditions have been aggravated by the high vulnerability to natural hazards and environmental degradation created in the communities.

In this complicate context of the city of Zamboanga and Basilan, the following issues have been identified to be given an effective answer: a) poor democratic participation, transparency and accountability of local governments, b) rights violations of the most vulnerable social sectors such as women, children and indigenous population, c) low capacity and awareness in managing reduction of disasters risks and environmental care, d) existing violence between communities and level of conflicts in schools.

A) Poor democratic participation, transparency and accountability of local governments

In the intervention zone, there is an overall lack of transparency and accountability in governability by local governments. In this context, civil servants appear to be reluctant to democracy and have not enough skills and competences.

Despite a legal framework supporting it, there are not enough mechanisms making possible a participation of the population and allowing the exercise of their democratic rights. Therefore, for instance, local development plans are not usually carried out through a participatory consultation, and do not respond to the real needs of the population. The barangays officials tend to follow traditional procedures when drafting local development plans, that are usually biased, and respond to personal criteria and not to population needs. Besides, there is a limited capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate such plans.

Despite the requirement of including a gender approach in development processes, there is still little capacity to carry it out. Classical stereotypes of productive and reproductive roles of women and men still prevail, and women remain in an unequal position. The implementation of corrective mechanisms would be necessary to seek equality and to address the causes of the violation of women's rights. Given the difficulties in the inclusion of GAD in development plans, it is necessary to strengthen application mechanisms.

In this deficient participative context, the poor role of the marginal sectors of society should be pointed out, as their participation in planification and development processes is low. Their low representation and participation hold them in vulnerability and poverty, as their needs are never addressed.

B) Rights violation, especially in marginal social sectors

In general, failures have been detected in mechanisms ensuring effective rights to the population. An inappropriate analysis has been carried out on the fundamental causes of the social conflicts and injustices suffered by communities. Religious, cultural and gender biases and prejudices have conducted to inappropriate solutions.

As a result, vulnerable or marginal social groups, such as indigenous communities, displaced, unregulated urban settlements, children, mothers and others, are even less protected. A part of the population lives in illegal settlements in conditions of serious vulnerability, without any capacity of accessing to a decent housing. The population lives in poverty conditions and with little opportunity to improve this condition. Social groups, whose rights are not recognised, such as people with functional diversity and that feel permanently ignored by their governments. Indigenous peoples whose land rights and livelihoods are not recognised. Children suffering from violence and emotional deficiencies, without any rights to benefit from appropriate development conditions. The situation of women must be highlighted, as they have limited access to opportunities and they are violence targets, the violence inside the family being especially rough.

C) Low capacity and awareness in managing the reduction of disasters risk and environment care.

Zamboanga and Basilan communities are highly vulnerable to climate, hydrologic and human disasters. However, local authorities and communities show little capacity to implement appropriate precautionary measures and to provide an effective response to disasters, as there is an insufficient identification of the risks and mismanagement. Communities are therefore subject to continuous disasters. Furthermore, communities have low participation in implementing management plans for disaster risks reduction, and their engagement is not appropriate. The design of plans lacks of an adequate gender approach.

Concerning environment care, a progressive deterioration of forests, mangroves and waste management is ongoing, especially concerning plastic, which affects quality of life of the communities.

D) Existing violence in communities and intercultural and interreligious conflicts.

The intervention is carried out in a context marked by an armed conflict, and long-lasting confrontation between different social, cultural and religious groups. This conflict is present in communities and schools, with a high level of violence. Furthermore, local authorities, and community and religious leaders lack capacity to give an appropriate answer, causing therefore an avoidable social tension, which makes impossible a peaceful cohabitation.

It is necessary to seriously promote a peace culture which would foster the encounter and dialogue between different people, building respect relations, and integrating efforts to build peaceful communities.

2.3 Framework of the intervention

The strategy of Manos Unidas in Philippines, and specifically for Mindanao, is designed to provide an answer to the situation previously described, prioritizing the work in peace, the integral development, the governance and the disasters prevention, which gives continuity to the work initiated more than 20 years ago with local partners in Philippines, with ZABIDA since its foundation in 2007 and previously with the institutions that compose ZABIDA. It is important to remark that this joint work has been supported and participated by the AECID for more than 15 years.

Specifically, the intervention focus on the reinforcement of the capacities and resources of the local and regional institutions, as well as for the civil society, to provide an effective response to the disasters caused by natural and human causes. Furthermore, it addresses the causes of the violation of Human Rights, derived from a context of absence of peace, with special attention to the collective groups such as women, children, indigenous people or displaced.

The Convenio is framed in a long-term process which has a background composed by all the previous interventions addressed jointly with the AECID in the last years:

- Establishment of communities for displaced families: Project 99I325 Construction of 300 houses (Housing 1), Project 03-PR1-135 Consolidation of communal organization and promotion of cooperativism in Zamboanga (Housing 2), Project 05- PR1-259 Provision of dwelling and basic services for displaced families (Housing 3).
- Participative governance, culture of peace, promotion of Human Rights and and risk management: Conevnio 14-CO1-659 “Building a culture of peace, tackling conflict resolution and overcoming of traumas, addressing the causes of the absence of peace and promoting values and attitudes that favour the construction of multicultural communities in peace.” During this intervention, the creation of a new community of squatters people was facilitated (Housing 4).

- Culture of peace, governance and risk management: Convenio 006-CO1-001 “Improving the quality of life of the most vulnerable communities in 6 provinces of the Bicol 1 region province of Mindanao through interventions in strategic sectors, Philippines. 2007-10.”
- Project 11-PR1-0224 "Culture of peace, peaceful resolution of conflicts and governance in Zamboanga City and Basilan province, Philippines 2011-12” and Project 13-PR1-0268 “Culture for peace, governance and management of natural risks in Zamboanga City and Basilan province, Philippines (2014-2016)”
- And also some projects exclusively funded by Manos Unidas, such as the Project FIL/64260 “Peace promotion and reinforcement of the security of marginal sectors in Zamboanga City and Basilan Philippines.2011-13”

Framework of the development policies and strategies of the Spanish Cooperation and the Philippines Government.

The Convenio proposal is aligned with the frame of development policies and strategies established on the active Philippines National Development Plan (PNDP 2017-2022), specially for the following:

- Chapter 5, related to the construction of resilient and safe communities through Good Government practices.
- Chapters 11 and 12, related to the improvement of socioeconomic capacities, trying to reduce vulnerabilities of the most disadvantaged people, minimizing their exposition to risks and increasing their adaptation capacities: creating opportunities, access to local resources and governmental programs, basic social services, decent housing.
- Chapter 20, related to the climate change adaptation capacity and management for disasters risks reduction in the communities and the LGU. In this sense, the Convenio also acts according to the Law 9729 of 2009 Climate Change and the Law 1021 of 2009 of Disasters Risks Reduction. Besides, the Convenio is aligned with the active plans in Zamboanga City: “Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2017-2019” and “Local Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2018”.
- Chapters 17 and 18 of peace building and security, with the research of a social agreement and the transformation and pacific resolution of conflicts, involving women and youth, complying also with the resolution 1325 of UN and Philippine Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security 2017-2022, published by the OPAPP (Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process).

The proposal is also aligned with the Spanish policy of cooperation, embodied in the **V Director Plan of the Spanish Cooperation** (2018-2021), where Philippines is a priority country for Spanish cooperation, being one of the Middle Income association countries. The project shows a clear synergy with the geographic area of action, being Philippines one of the 21 priority countries for the Spanish cooperation and with the strategic orientations and the action lines established by the **V Director Plan**:

SDG. 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.

Action lines 16.1.B “To prevent radicalization and violence” and 16.3.B “Work to guarantee that citizens are aware of their legal rights and how exercise them”

SDG. 11. Sustainable cities and communities.

Action lines 11.3.A “To support policies fostering the integrated territorial development”

SDG. 5. Gender equality.

Action line 5.5.B “To foster actions oriented to strengthen the women leadership and participation in the decision-making spaces in the public life”

SDG 1. No poverty.

Action line 1.5.A "To support the Public Administrations to guarantee the prevention and effective responses to disasters"

Moreover, the intervention is framed inside the **Marco de Asociación País (MAP) 2014-2017**, at a geographical level and aligned with its orientations and the specific development results, and three of the respective action lines. At this stage, the new MAP is being developed, however, since no fundamental changes are expected regarding the orientations of priorities, the Convenio will be based on the previous MAP.

2.4 Description and general information of the Convenio

Taking into account all the issues mentioned in the context epigraph, the proposed intervention aims to transform the conflicts and the existing power relationships; correcting inequalities, discriminatory practices and the unfair distribution of power, being these the main problems hindering the development and, at last, the human security. From an operative point of view, it is oriented to the promotion, exercise and protection of the Rights, the participation in decision-making, the transparency and accountability and the peace building.

Given the complexity of the issue to be addressed, a strategy based on the integrity of the response has been chosen, in addition to basic components mainstreaming, and the emphasis in the protection approach in designing actions.

Integrity. An integral intervention has been proposed to respond to the main vulnerabilities, and to consider action in different areas such as exercise and enforceability of rights, participatory governance, environmental and disaster risks management or peace building.

Mainstreaming. The intervention considers different mainstreamed components. The most significant cases are governability and gender perspective. Governability, beyond being a specific work area, is mainstreamed in all the work areas of the Convention; enhancing public bodies to manage the conflict in terms of peace, creating public policy proposals in the Human rights area, etc. The same can be said concerning the gender approach, that is mainstreamed in all the work areas, adapting action lines to specific women issues.

Protection. Finally, the Convention has been designed with emphasis in the protection perspective in the design of actions; protection of groups especially vulnerable to rights violation, environmental protection, protection of population against disasters, or creation of informal protection mechanisms for conflict management and peace building.

The need to build partnerships. Based on the mentioned issued and the choice made, taking into account that the intervention revolves around peace building and governability, the Convention aims at different target groups. Governability and peace building are proposed, through the creation of public-private partnerships involving obligations holders and responsibilities holders. We share the consideration of governability and peace building being part of a joint responsibility relationship, from an understanding of rights and liabilities between the State and citizenship.

Thus, the Convenio propose some actions for all the group of actor included, specifically planned for generating links and alliances between them to address the existing issues and the exercise of rights, instead of the other alternative, which would focus mainly on the work and interaction with the right holders or with one target collective.

Through the design of the Convenio, Manos Unidas reaffirms the willing to build and help ZABIDA to become a real dynamizer of relations, a link element between the right holders, obligation holders and responsibilities holders, with the final goal of achieving an effective participative governance and peace building.

2.5 Logic of the intervention

Convenio Code	18-CO1-996
Title:	Peacebuilding and Social Cohesion in Zamboanga and Basilan
Executing NGO:	MANOS UNIDAS
Region:	Southeast Asia
Country:	Philippines
Geographical location within the country	Mindanao: Zambonga City located in Region IX Peninsula of Zamboanga Basilan: Lamitan City and Municipality of Maluso belonging to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARRM)
Local partners:	ZABIDA
Other participating entities:	Local Governments Government Agencies: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Education (DepEd) and Commission on Higher Education, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Philippines Commission on Women (PCW), Department of Agriculture (DA), Office of Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process, National Anti-Poverty Commission, Commission on Human Rights-National and Regional National Housing Authority. Peace and Security: Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Philippine National Police
Target group direct of rights-holder of the Convenio	The TD population subject of the intervention, belongs to nine of the fourteen sectors categorized as vulnerable by the National Anti-Poverty Commission living in the 36 barangays where the intervention is carried out (Women, Children, Youth, Indigenous peoples, People with functional diversity, People living in informal settlements, Informal workers, subsistence Farmers and subsistence Fishermen's
Scheduled starting and finishing dates of the Convenio:	Starting: January 1st, 2019 Finishing: December 31st, 2022
Total cost of the Convenio:	Total: 3.100.000 Euros AECID: 2.500.000 Euros Manos Unidas:600.000 Euros

- ✓ **General goal of Development:** To contribute to the social cohesion, peace and improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable groups of Zamboanga City and Basilan
- ✓ **Specific Goals:** In order to influence the stated general goal, and according to the previously described theoretical references, a strategy of connecting the solution with the identified problem area is proposed to all the actors. For this, the Convention establishes two goals which would bring together the actions that would be carried out with three groups of well-defined beneficiaries or target population:

OE.1 To create communities that are resilient, inclusive and show gender equality, strengthening their participation in a transparent governance, the promotion to access the exercise of their rights and their protection against disasters and environmental risks.

OE.2 To promote the building of a culture of peace based on interreligious and cross-cultural dialogue, strengthening the values, attitudes and capacities of the population for the management of conflicts from a gender perspective.

OE.0 Guarantee the adequate implementation and follow-up of the actions of the Convenio.

Results: for the consecution of those specific goals, 6 development actions have been defined (results), along with a seventh of accompanying, which include the execution of 22 activities:

R1.1 - The organized population knows, defends, accesses, exercises their rights and demands the protection of the same to the holders of obligations.

R1.2 - Strengthened and improved the democratic quality, transparency and gender perspective in the exercise of government with the contribution of organized civil society in 36 barangays.

R1.3 - Strengthened the capacities of public entities, public-private partnerships and civil society for the management of environmental risks and natural and human disasters.

R2.1- Promoted the culture of peace and the management of conflicts with a gender perspective in 35 educational centres.

R2.2 - Created and reinforced participatory spaces and structures for the management of conflicts with a gender perspective and peace building in 20 barangays

R2.3 - Reinforced spaces of special symbolic relevance for the construction of peace and mutual respect between cultures and religions.

RO.1 - Monitoring of activities, management and monitoring of the Convenio.

2.6 Details of the managing entities of the Convenio

2.6.1 Spanish NGO

The managing team which centralize the tasks related to the Convenio in Spain is part of the Development NGO Manos Unidas. Manos Unidas is a catholic non-governmental organization for development (NGO) which is fighting against poverty, hunger, malnutrition, disease, lack of education, underdevelopment and its causes. At birth, Manos Unidas worked as a punctual campaign against the hunger and from 1978 it acquired full legal personality, canonical and civil, as organization, being renamed as “Manos Unidas”

The following table shows the main information of Manos Unidas:

Table 2. Main data of the managing organism in Spain

Legal name	MANOS UNIDAS
Address	C/Barquillo, 38 – 3º, 28004 Madrid Teléfono: 91 308 20 20, Fax: 91 308 42 08 Correo electrónico: info@manosunidas.org Página Web: www.manosunidas.org
Legal form	non-governmental organization for development (NGO), of volunteers, catholic, secular, non-profit and charitable.
Year of constitution	1960
Precedents, experience and principal axis of work	Manos Unidas has 56 years of experience supporting cooperation projects in five priority sectors: Educative promotion , whose objective is the formation and capacitation of children and adult population

Women promotion, whose objective is to improve the women condition in all its aspects and to capacitate them to enhance their values, both in home and professional life

Health promotion, whose objective is trying to improve the health and to prevent diseases in the population

Social promotion, whose objective is to generate in the population a feeling of communitarian responsibility and to achieve an enhancement in the community' life quality.

Agricultural promotion, whose objective is to promote the evolution of the agriculture and to improve the life quality of the farmers.

The team of Manos Unidas responsible of the management of the Convenio is integrated by 4 persons. The expatriate coordinator living in Manila and the technical responsible in the headquarters have been specifically hired for the execution of the Convenio. The rest of the team is composed by the Country Responsible of the department of Asia and the Responsible of Convenios. Besides this team, Manos Unidas counts with a wide workforce in its economic, communication and studies departments which participate in different administrative, logistic and technical tasks along all the Convenio execution.

2.6.2 Local partner

Zamboanga Basilan Integrated Development Alliance (ZABIDA) is a consortium established in 2007 for the implementation of the agreement 06-CO1-001 and has been strengthened over the years thanks to the close collaboration existing with Manos Unidas. ZABIDA is a strategic partner of Manos Unidas in the Mindanao region for more than ten years.

ZABIDA is formed by four NGOS, three of them operating in ZC, Katilingban For Sa Kalambuan, Inc (KKI), Peace Advocates Zamboanga (PEACE) and Reach Out to Others Foundation, INC (ROOF) and one in the province of Basilan (BARMM), Nagdilaab Foundation, Inc (NFI). ZABIDA intervenes in a coordinated and complementary manner, taking advantage of the strengths of each one of the partners and their synergies. The organizations forming it intervene in the region for more than twenty years in coordination with the local actors, receiving a great recognition by the local and regional authorities, and the Communities.

The strategy of ZABIDA, assembled from a Human Security approach, aims to defend the rights of the most marginalized groups, fostering their organization and participation in governance spaces in order to claim their rights by reducing poverty and by conveying their needs to the local authorities. With the most vulnerable communities, they promote disaster-related risk reduction. In addition, in a context of conflict and violence, they promote the culture of peace, conflict resolution and the construction of intercultural and interreligious inclusive communities and respectful with what is different.

The TD population, subject of their interventions, is always among the sectors categorized as vulnerable by the National Anti-Poverty Commission, such as women, children, youth, indigenous peoples, people with functional diversity, people living in informal settlements, informal workers, or farmers.

With regard to the partner organizations integrating it, the following aspects should be highlighted:

KKI, since 1996, aims its actions to the development of the organizational and economic capacities of the most vulnerable population, especially of the displaced persons, women and children, strengthening their capacities to exercise their rights.

PAZ, since 1994, facilitates the conditions for a sustainable and inclusive peace with the participation of all the actors involved in the conflict and in the peace processes. Promotes the culture of peace, intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, conflict resolution and the promotion of mutual respect.

ROOF, since 1995, is focused on the integral development of communities located in rural areas, providing them of the necessary capacities to carry out a sustainable development.

NFI, since 2002, acts in Basilan and aims to promote the development of marginalized communities and sectors, in a context of violence and violation of human rights, in a coordinated manner with local governments and national agencies. It is important to emphasize the difficulty of the context of violence in which NFI unfolds and the necessary security measures.

The wide implementation experience of each of the organizations guarantees a great knowledge of the context and the conditions of execution in both zones. Consequently, at the time of designing the intervention of this Convenio, Manos Unidas, ZABIDA and each of the organizations forming it were in a position to apply learning from previous implementation processes, as well as those derived from their knowledge of the context.

In application of this previous knowledge, a distribution of roles based on a combination of efficiency, geographical, technical, accessibility and security criteria has been carried out. The application of these criteria has crystallized into an implementing scheme that is resulting both operational and efficient.

Highlight a clear geographical component in the distribution of roles, being NFI in charge of all the actions that are carried out in Basilan. In Zamboanga due to issues of efficiency and organization, the intervention is borne by KKI and West ROOF.

In addition, the distribution is based on experience and technical knowledge. Thus, KKI is the partner responsible for the actions carried out in urban communities and specifically with the communities located in illegal settlements, whose most significant response has been the four communities built, with around 600 rehoused families. ROOF, is the partner responsible for the accompaniment of rural communities and the development of farming productive actions. In the field of promotion of the culture of peace in the communities and in the schools the responsible partner is PEACE.

2.7 Right Holders

The Right Holders belong to urban and rural multiethnic communities and marginal sectors of Zamboanga City and Basilan Municipalities, whose rights to a peaceful and healthy life, as well as their access to basic social services, are violated.

The Right Holders targeted by the intervention belongs to eight of the fourteen sectors categorized as vulnerable and / or marginal by the National Anti-Poverty Commission: women, children, young people, elderly people, indigenous peoples, people with functional diversity, people living in informal settlements, internally displaced people and subsistence farmers and fishers; especially vulnerable to poverty, disasters or violence. The Units of Local Government and Educational Centers will also be TD, strengthening their government capacities.

The Right Holders are 62,273 people (30,700 Men / 31,573 Women) and will be located in 31 barangays of Zamboanga City and 15 barangays Lamitan City and Maluso de Basilan. For the calculation of the TDs, the population poverty indexes for 2015 in Zamboanga City, 24.80% and in Basilan, 37%, have been taken into account, since the intervention is aimed at reducing poverty in the most vulnerable groups of the population. risky situation.

Province	Municipality	Men	Women	Total
Zamboanga City		26,057	26,797	52,854
Basilan	Lamitan City	1,846	1,899	3,745
	Maluso	2,797	2,877	5,674

TOTAL	30,700	31,573	62,273
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Data disaggregated by barangay within Zamboanga City

Barangays	Men	Women	Total
Lanzones	402	413	815
Tolosa	339	349	688
Tugbungan	2.914	2.997	5.912
Tumaga	3.769	3.876	7.644
Cacao	165	169	334
Malagutay	814	837	1.651
Ayala	2.757	2.835	5.592
Campo Islam	1.535	1.578	3.113
San Jose Gusu	2.045	2.103	4.147
San Roque	3.410	3.507	6.916
Manicahan	1.233	1.268	2.500
Lapakan	168	173	342
Lamisahan	280	288	568
Bunguiao	891	916	1.807
Dulian	314	323	637
Victoria	343	352	695
Labuan	1.401	1.441	2.841
Limpapa	707	727	1.434
Patalon	994	1.022	2.016
Sinubong	573	590	1.163
Talisayan	1.005	1.034	2.039
	26.057	26.797	52.854

Data disaggregated by barangay within Lamitan City

Barangays	Men	Women	Total
Bohebessy	113	117	230
Sabong	115	118	233
Lebbuh	124	128	252
Baas	229	235	464
Parangbasak	293	301	595
Simbangon	124	128	252
Bohe-Ibu	237	243	480
Cabobo	164	169	333
Puntucan	113	117	230
Maloong San Jose	333	343	676
	1.846	1.899	3.745

Data disaggregated by barangay within Maluso

Barangays	Men	Women	Total
Townsite	911	937	1.847
Shipyard Tabuk	375	385	760
Taberlongan	338	348	686
Upper Port Holland	690	710	1.400
Shipyard Main	483	497	980
	2.797	2.877	5.674

In addition to the population within the Right Holders, different institutions have also been considered, which will be the object of the intervention directly:

- Barangays: the 36 barangays where the intervention will take place. There will be a strengthening of their government capacities, which will allow them to adequately address the needs and rights of their population, improve administrative management, develop and implement development plans with a gender focus, establish the prevention of natural disasters and in general provide the population with the necessary social services. The implementation of these mechanisms will allow them to respond more efficiently to the needs of their population in a context of violence, inequality and poverty.

- Educational institutions: the educational field will be of great importance for the promotion of a culture of peace. Throughout the intervention, the capacities of 35 educational centers (10 primary schools and 25 secondary schools) will be strengthened in education for peace and the process will be institutionalized through the Peace Education Plans that will be included in the program. your educational curricula.

Institutions	ZC	Basilan	Total
Barangays	21	15	36
Primary schools	5	20	25
High school centers	4	6	10

Within the disaggregated data of Right Holders, we highlight below those people who have a leading role in carrying out activities, participation in coordination and planning spaces at the level of the barangays, sectorial groups or schools:

- Barangay officers: people representing local governments. Barangays participating in a training process for the development of their capacities with the objective of carrying out inclusive participatory democratic processes in their barangay, focused on the design and implementation of development plans, peace plans, human rights portion and disaster prevention natural and human.
- Members of social groups: Persons representing the nine vulnerable social groups receiving a training process and who are actively involved in the processes of organizing their groups and who play a representative role in the process of formulating the plans of development, peace plans, promotion of human rights, prevention plans against natural and human disasters at barangay level.
- Administrators and staff of schools: People who become mediators and promoters of peace in their schools.
- Young people: People who become mediators in their schools and communities.
- Members of barangays: People who become promoters of Peace in their barangays.
- People living in informal settlements: Population located in Zamboanga City, lacking a formal settlement and suffering highly vulnerable conditions.

Indirectly, it will act on the whole of the civil society of the 36 barangays, developing their organizational capacities, representativeness and active participation in the local governance processes (development plans, and disaster prevention) and promoting culture of peace, the

defense of human rights. Thus, the indirect TD will be the rest of the population of the municipalities targeted for intervention.

3. SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION AND PLAYERS INVOLVED

3.1 Dimensions of the object to evaluate

In order to delimit the ambit of study, the dimensions of the intervention to be evaluated are defined below:

- ✓ **Geographical dimension:** The intervention of the Convenio is developed in the south of Mindanao, in the south of Philippines, where two thirds of the muslim population of the country live. It is a highly militarized region, with at least a dozen of armed groups and more than 1 million light weapons. Regarding the context of the specific area of the intervention, it is carried out in the south of Mindanao in Zamboanga City, in the IX Region in the Zamboanga Peninsula and in the city of Lamitan and the municipality of Maluso both on the island of Basilan, belonging to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM).
- ✓ **Institutions and regulation:** The implicated organizations are Manos Unidas, its local partner in the field (ZABIDA), the rest of local partner composing the consortium (KKI, ROOF, PAZ y NFI) and the local public organisms. The regulation is based on the internal procedure of Manos Unidas and the regulations from AECID (Normative for Convenios published on the Resolution of October 31st, 2011, of the Presidency of the AECID).
- ✓ **Temporal Dimension:** The evaluation will measure the two first years of intervention, until the date of execution of the fieldwork on the field: from January 2019 to February 2021, incorporating the analysis of the process of territorial development generated in the previous interventions already detailed.
- ✓ **Thematic or sectoral dimension:** The sectors and thematic areas prioritized are:

According to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC):

151 Government and civil society:
15150 Democratic participation and civil society.
15160 Human Rights

152 Conflicts prevention and resolution, peace and security
15220 Peace building and conflicts prevention and resolution

9981003 Women and peace building

740 Prevention of disasters
74010 Prevention of disasters

According to the V Director Plan of the Spanish Cooperation (2018-2021)

Given the nature of the VDP of the SC, where the strategic goals are aligned with the SDGs, we can differentiate in the Convenio four orientations clearly differentiated with its action lines.

SDG. 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.
Action lines 16.1.B "To prevent radicalization and violence" and 16.3.B "Work to guarantee that citizens are aware of their legal rights and how exercise them"

SDG. 11. Sustainable cities and communities.

Action lines 11.3.A “To support policies fostering the integrated territorial development”

SDG. 5. Gender equality.

Action line 5.5.B “To foster actions oriented to strengthen the women leadership and participation in the decision-making spaces in the public life”

SDG 1. No poverty.

Action line 1.5.A “To support the Public Administrations to guarantee the prevention and effective responses to disasters”

According to Marco de Asociación España-Filipinas (2014-2017):

At this stage, the new MAP between Spain and Philippines is being negotiated and formulated, thus the project refers to the MAP 2014-2017, since no deep changes are expected to take place in the priorities orientation.

Strategic orientation 1: To consolidate the democratic processes and the Rule of Law.

Action line 2: To reinforce the structure and the management systems of the public sector;

Action line 3: Work for the Rule of Law and to guarantee the Human Rights.

Strategic orientation 2: To reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities to the extreme poverty and to the crisis.

Action line: Prevention policies.

3.2 Stakeholders involved in the project

To identify the implicated agents in the intervention and the evaluation process, the following table has been designed:

ACTORS	Actor and entity	Participation expectations	Relevance in the process	Priority (from 1 to 4) ²
Local Partner	ZABIDA	Facilitate information, apply recommendations and demand results from the evaluation	High	1
Right Holders	Right holders from the 36 barangays of ZC and Basilan (Lamitan City and the municipality of Maluso)	Key informants and validators as a last resort of the quality of the intervention.	High	1
Evaluation manager	Manos Unidas ZABIDA	Institutions motivating and receiving the evaluation.	High	1
Monitoring Committee (Philippines)	From ZABIDA: Technical director, general coordinator of the Convenio, honorary president, programmatic responsible. From Manos Unidas: expatriated coordinator, technical at headquarters, responsible of Philippines, responsible of AECID.	Facilitate local participation, provide inputs, supervise process, spread the results.	High	1
Spanish Cooperation	OTC Philippines	Accompaniment, advising and monitoring of the intervention.	High	1
Other parties involved	Local Government Units of Barangays and municipalities.	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2

² Baremation: 1=high priority. 4=low.

Department of Interior and Local Governance (DILG)	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2
Department of Education	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Low	3
Department of Agriculture and OCVET	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Low	3
Commission on Human Rights	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2
National and Regional National Housing Authority	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2
Gender Offices of Zamboanga and Basilan, Department of Gender of the University of Western Mindanao, Philippines Commission on Women (Manila).	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Medium	2
Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) y Philippine National Police	To show interests and will be informed of the evaluation.	Low	3

4. QUESTIONS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

The different levels of the evaluation correspond to the classic evaluation criteria stated by the DAC, from which will be prioritized the shown below, although other dimensions might be analyzed. Regarding the list of included questions, it is indicative and must adapt according to the needs identified during the evaluation process.

4.1 Coverage and Participation

These criteria are consider to determine, on one hand, the way and the level of implication of different local actors, especially the Right Holders, in the different phases of planning and execution, focusing on their participation and influence in the decision-making, and, on the other hand, to which extent the Convenio has reached the population in need, if there is any coverage bias and if so, to analyze why.

Within these criteria, the evaluation team will have to analyze aspects related to te participation of all the relevant agents in the different activities and levels of the Convenio, the degree of implication of each one, etc.

Evaluation questions on coverage

- ✓ Is the number of selected Right Holders representing a significative amount with respect to the quantity of people in a similar situation in the intervention areas, as well as for the total population?
- ✓
- ✓ It is there any positive discrimination criteria for any of the collectives which may require it?
- ✓ Have the priorities of the Right Holders been modified? If so, has the intervention been adapted to that modification?
- ✓ It is there any group of people direct or indirectly damaged by the implementation of the Convenio? If so, which measures could be carried out to minimize those negative effects?

Evaluation questions on participation:

- ✓ Are the Convenio participation spaces for rights holders and duty bearers enough? Are these spaces adapted to the needs of participants?
- ✓ Is there a refund strategy to the participants on the issues worked? ¿Is adequate?
- ✓ To which extent has the participation of rights holders, obligation holders and responsibilities holders been traduced in the enhancement of a policy or a service?
- ✓ Which is the commitment in terms of budget contribution (funds or in kind) of the involved agents (others from AECID, MMUU and ZABIDA)?
- ✓ Has the institutional empowerment of the local organizations (civil society organizations, climate alliances, interreligious groups) and the rights holders been considered as an objective? If so, have the adopted measures been enough to achieve it?
- ✓ Is there any key actors in the Convenio thematic which are not being considered?

4.2 Effectiveness and Management for Development Results

It will be understood as a measure and valuation of the degree of consecution of the objectives initially expected, the aspects to highlight and the accomplishment perspectives; which is to judge the intervention according to its orientation to results, in the Right Holders and in a determined lapse of time, without considering the costs incurred to obtain them.

To analyze the effectiveness criterion, the degree of physic and financial execution of the planned activities will be studied according to a series of qualitative and quantitative indicators which will serve to develop a detailed and individualized analysis of the accomplishment of each one of the objectives planned by the project. Furthermore, the management for development results implemented by the Convenio will be analyzed.

Evaluation questions on effectiveness and Management for Development Results

- ✓ Is there any change to be introduced in the activities which would help to achieve the most difficult results of the Convenio?
- ✓ Does the Convenio represent an important proportion in terms of resources with respect to the total resources usually handled by other public and private entities in the region?
- ✓ Has the Convenio established mechanisms to introduce the learnings from previous evaluations? (Both Convenios and projects)
- ✓ Has the Convenio established adequate mechanisms to analyze the impacts of the Convenio?
- ✓ Can we consider that the visibility actions that are being carried out are a transformation tool? (direct actions with right holders, media and/or informative material)

4.3 Efficiency

This criterion will show the extent of accomplishment of the result with respect to the resources consumed. Which is the search of the optimal combination of financial, temporal, material, technical and human resources to maximize the results. This criterion will analyze how the different activities have been transformed into the planned results in terms of quantity, quality and time, analyzing too if those results could have been reached at the same time with lower costs.

To analyze the efficiency criterion, the evaluation team will study the use given to the funds, specifically the relation between the final number of Right Holders and the budget, the number of workers per total Right Holders, and the total relationship between the funds and the activities planned. In addition, the evaluation team will study the complementarity of the activities with the context in which the intervention has operated, so that the utilization of other services and synergies to optimize the use of resources can be taken into account.

Evaluation questions on efficiency:

- ✓ Are the management efforts in MMUU and ZABIDA proportionally appropriated with respect to the Convenio dimension?
- ✓ Is there any positive or negative changes in the management systems of the local partner due to the Convenio's intervention?
- ✓ Are the enhanced processes expected to be sustained after the Convenio?
- ✓ Is there other cooperation initiatives related to the objectives and activities of the Convenio in the same sector or geographic area?

4.4 Impact

This criterion will be understood as the analysis of the effects generated by the intervention, positive or negative, expected or not, direct or indirect, collateral and inducted. The analysis of the impacts focuses on the determination of the net effects attributable to the intervention, and its objective is to value the more general and less immediate effects. It is a complex analysis, since it must investigate in the causality relationships between the intervention and the changes occurred (net effect), separating them from the effects produced by other interventions different from the evaluated or the self-evolution of the context. To analyze this criterion, the evaluation team will study the impact both on the people (Right Holders) and the processes developed in the area.

Evaluation questions on impact:

- ✓ What are the perspectives with respect to the impacts in human, social and economic capacities of right holders during the rest of Convenio and once it is over?
- ✓ Have the social organizations been strengthened enough as a consequence of the activities of the Convenio?
- ✓ Have the social groups involved in the Convenio improved their knowledge of their rights, as well as their access to protection and empowering mechanisms?
- ✓ Have processes promoted by the Convenio in terms of peace building as a wide concept (economic peace, cultural peace, gender peace and environmental peace) been successful when dealing with conflicts in the communities and building social cohesion?

4.5 Gender

Given the importance of the actions of Gender Equality and Women Rights in the Convenio from the GAD approach (Gender at Development), it is considered pertinent to analyze the criterion individually. This criterion aims to analyze the different actions, the mechanisms and the impact of the Convenio with respect to this thematic. The analysis will focus both the mainstreaming of GAD and the sectoral work done focused on women empowerment, fight against gender violence and women justice promotion.

Evaluation questions on GAD mainstreaming:

- ✓ What specific measures have been taken to promote the equal participation (GAD approach) in the different stages of intervention? Which difficulties have been found?
- ✓ Has ZABIDA strengthened enough its capacities to carry out GAD approached projects?
- ✓ Has the Convenio established alliances with key actors (Right, Obligations and Responsibilities Holders) to achieve women and girls to fully enjoy in equality conditions all their Human Rights and to live free of violence and discrimination?

Evaluation questions on the specific sectoral work in terms of women empowerment, fight against gender violence and promotion of gender justice.

- ✓ Has the Convenio provided or facilitated any kind of change in the women and men roles in interreligious solidarity for peace, in the schools and communities? If so, are they being socially accepted?
- ✓ Is the work done in governance related to gender equality and women rights enough, specifically for the violence against women and children at the barangay level? Which other actions could be taken?

4.6 Environment

Given the importance of the actions of Environment in the Convenio, it is considered pertinent to analyze the criterion individually. This criterion aims to analyze the different actions, the mechanisms and the impact of the Convenio with respect to this thematic. The analysis will focus both the mainstreaming of environment and the sectoral work done in terms of environmental sustainability.

Evaluation questions on the environmental approach mainstreaming:

- ✓ Has the Convenio correctly evaluated the environmental impacts of the actions planned? If not, why?

Evaluation questions on the sectoral work in terms of environmental sustainability:

- ✓ Do the income generating activities of the Convenio include specific actions in terms of environmental sustainability? Which one could be included?
- ✓ What is the impact of the environmental training and awareness activities carried out in the schools and the barangays?
- ✓ Which is the impact of the work in sensitization, articulation and politic advocacy of the climate alliances Verde Zamboanga and Ganda Gaddung, in terms of environmental awareness, disasters risks prevention and climate change adaptation?

4.7 Diversity and cultural identity

Given the relevance that cultural diversity has in the area of intervention of the Convenio, as well as the efforts in terms of peace building, the evaluation aims to analyze in a more specific way the degree in which the different collectives are participating in the Convenio and the impacts that the intervention is having on this diversity. This criterion aims to analyze the different actions, mechanisms and impacts of the Convenio with respect to this thematic.

Evaluation questions on diversity and cultural identity:

- ✓ Is the distribution of the Right Holders in terms of belonging to a specific collective (religion, ethnicity, etc.) similar to the general distribution of the population in the area of the Convenio?
- ✓ Has the cultural impact of the planned actions been correctly evaluated?
- ✓ Given the cultural diversity in the Convenio intervention areas, is the methodology of the intervention adapted to that reality?

4.8 Sustainability and transference mechanisms

Degree in which the positive effects derived from the intervention will continue once the external aid is taken out. With respect to this criterion, the evaluation team will analyze the continuity for the most visible impacts and the most intangible too, paying special attention not only to the diffusion activities of the project but to the existence of a plan whose final purpose is the

transference of the actions, with the obtention of self-financing or additional funds or with the effective transference of the activities.

Evaluation questions on sustainability and transference mechanisms:

- ✓ Are there enough capabilities and strength in the local organizations (CSO, climate alliances and interreligious solidarity groups for peace) so that they can lead the functioning of the development processes set out by the Convenio once it ends?
- ✓ Have the capabilities of the receivers of the goods and processes been strengthened?
- ✓ Is there a specific commitment of the public entities regarding the continuation of the processes initiated by the Convenio?
- ✓ Are there public plans in which the activities and processes carried out by the Convenio can be introduced?

4.9 Risk management and COVID-19

This criterion will analyze how the Convenio has reacted to the expected risks arisen during the first two years of intervention, as well as the alignment to the national risk management plans. It is also expected, with respect to the COVID-19, from the evaluation team to analyze the impacts and effects produced, given its importance and unexpected nature.

Evaluation questions on risk management:

- ✓ Which measures have been taken to mitigate the expected and appeared risks?
- ✓ Are these measures integrated in the national systems of risk reduction and management?

Evaluation questions on COVID-19 management:

- ✓ How have the needs and priorities of the Right Holders, Obligation Holders and Responsibilities Holders been modified due to the pandemic?
- ✓ Which impacts have been identified on people's lives due to the pandemic?

5. METHODOLOGY AND PLAN OF WORK

The realization of the activities of evaluation will be divided in 4 phases designed to obtain the biggest performance from the activities planned to obtain the information, and the implication of the interested parties in the realization of the evaluation. Then, the evaluation is divided in the following phases:

- ✓ Start of the works
- ✓ Desktop research
- ✓ Fieldwork
- ✓ Preparation of the mid-term evaluation report.

5.1 Start of the works

This phase will start once the contract is signed by the two parties, and will have as main goal to detail the framework of the evaluation, defining the evaluation questions, the indicators to use and final goals of the evaluation.

It will begin with a starting meeting in Manos Unidas' headquarters, with part of the Monitoring Committee and other relevant staff from Manos Unidas, besides the coordinator of the evaluation and other relevant staff. The goal of this meeting is to provide the last nuances to the proposal, in order to achieve a common agreement with respect to the following aspects:

Practical aspects

- The goals of the evaluation

- The detailed work plan
- The final working timetable including the exact dates of beginning and end, besides the limit dates to present intermediate and final reports. El enfoque global de la evaluación incluyendo la distribución de tareas entre el equipo de trabajo y los procesos de control de calidad de la evaluación
- Identification of the key stakeholders to be consulted.
- Rules for handling confidential information.

Methodological aspects.

- The methodological framework of the evaluation
- Selection of documents to be consulted.
- The exact format of the information collection mechanisms, the evaluation questions, the success criteria, indicators, sources, etc.
- The tools to obtain the information and the consult to key agents (questionnaires, groups of work, surveys, etc.)
- The format and presentation of the evaluation products.

With respect to all the levels of evaluation and the set of questions, it is expected from the evaluation team to develop a matrix of evaluation criteria in its proposal.

5.2 Desktop research

The cabinet study consists on a detailed analysis, from the evaluation team, of all the available information about the intervention prior to the evaluation itself. During this phase, the evaluation team must keep in touch with the technical in the headquarters of the Convenio to collect secondary information related to administrative issues, activities, budgets, human resources, etc.

The main tasks of the evaluation team in this phase are the following:

- To examine the existing documentation about the intervention: programmatic documents, data bases, monitoring reports, prior studies, previous evaluations, etc.
- To formulate indicators to value the main variables and aspects defining each evaluation question.
- To identify the key informants of the evaluation.
- To determine the primary information or the documentation that will be requested to the entities and actors implicated in intervention object to evaluation.
- To design the methodology and the necessary tools and instruments to facilitate the systematized collection of information, its treatment and analysis (sampling, questionnaires, interview scripts, case study selection, etc.)

As the evaluation team reviews this documentation, it will start to plan and develop the tools and techniques that will use to collect additional information on the field. The evaluation team must apply for all the necessary material to produce a high-quality evaluation.

The evaluation team will prepare in this phase the evaluation matrix and will plan the fieldwork, always taking a representative sample from all the universe to be studied in the framework of this evaluation.

The evaluation team must handle a **mid-term report** consisting on a **proposal or detailed work plan of the evaluation**, which contains the results of the initial analysis and the methodological tools and indicators that will be used to collect and analysis the rest of information. Thus, the mid-term report must contain the results of the documentary review phase according to the following schema:

- Title and index
- Context and objectives
- Methodology
- Preliminary results
- Expect schedule for the termination of works

- Risks and alternatives
- Bibliography

This document will be a draft until it is presented, agreed by all parties and approved by the Monitoring Committee and once the pertinent clarifications have been done. If Manos Unidas consider it necessary, a meeting with the evaluation team will be summoned in Manos Unidas' headquarters.

The documentation derived from this first phase must be elaborated in **English and Spanish** and must be handle in soft format.

5.3 Fieldwork

The phase of fieldwork will start after the validation of the mid-term report by the Monitoring Committee.

This phase will be used to deepen the analysis performed during the previous phase, constrasting the information with the relevant agents in the field.

In this way, the evaluation proposals must contain a draft of:

- Work plan with a list of the stakeholders to interview, surveys to be made, possible dates and name of the work-team members in charge. This plan must be flexible to be able to adapt to the field difficulties.
- A proposal of the methodological tools to use (surveys, interviews, information analysis matrix, etc.) that must be validated by the Monitoring Committee when the fieldworks begin. The objective of this validation is to enrich those tools and to adapt them to the reality of the field, taking advantage of the Convenio' work team knowledge.

It is proposed that the evaluation team apply a series of tools in the field work, among which we propose the following:

- Documental analysis
- Open interviews with key stakeholders in the evaluation process
- Discussion groups
- Surveys and questionnaires
- Case studies
- Group meetings
- Workshops
- Direct observation in the field
- (...)

These tools will be discussed during the desktop phase, determining which ones will be more adequate, setting up a methodology and the necessary documents for the startup and the collection of information.

During this work phase, the evaluation team must keep in touch with the expatriated coordinator of the Convenio, who will ensure the adequate contact and the implication of the different relevant actors of the field.

For this fieldwork, it will be essential that the evaluation team considers participative activities with the counterparts, institutional representatives and target collectives; it is especially relevant to measure the degree of satisfaction of the Right Holders through participative techniques and tools. This field work will be done paying attention to the representativeness of the sample previously designed, as well as to the particularities of the context.

During the field work, it is a must to program and develop meeting to socialize and deliver the preliminary results to the different actors implicated, including the local partners.

Once the field work is finished and before returning to the field, the evaluation team will have a final meeting with ZABIDA and other people considered convenient, like authorities, representatives of the Right Holders and key informant groups, to involve them and discuss with them the first results and conclusions obtained after their visit.

5.4 Preparation of the mid-term evaluation report:

The redaction of the evaluation report will be done according to the schema suggested in the point 7 of this document (7. Structure and presentation of reports of evaluation) and will have two stages:

- First stage: produces the **first draft of the evaluation report, in English and Spanish**, which will be spread and discussed by the Monitoring Committee. The Committee will be able to make any kind of observations and comments to the document, which will be corrected by evaluation team, and to summon a meeting with the evaluation team in Manos Unidas' headquarters, if necessary.
- Second stage: refers to the elaboration of the final document, taking into account the observations and comments of the first stage. Besides, it will consolidate all the annexes information, according to the specifications of the document.

The instruments for collecting and analyzing the data will be designed by the evaluation team and must contain all the demands of the agents directly intervening. The report must refer the collected data, discussing its adequacy to the context and validity.

Taking into account the characteristics of the intervention to evaluate, the evaluation team is requested to use qualitative techniques that stimulate the participation of the Right Holders in all the evaluation process.

The results of the evaluation work must be presented differentiating between: data, interpretations and value judgments. To be presented:

FINDINGS / EVIDENCES	Affirmations based on registered facts about the evaluated intervention.
CONCLUSIONS	Factual checks on the criteria and factors assessed
LESSONS LEARNED	Cause-effect relationships between the activities undertaken and the conclusions obtained
RECOMMENDATIONS	Suggestions to improve the cause-effect relationship and logic of the intervention design, information systems that are recommended to be implemented, etc.

The evaluation team will keep in permanent touch with the technical in the headquarters and expatriated coordinator, who will facilitate the collection of information, the distribution of the interviews' agenda and fieldwork itinerary.

The **final report** will be delivered by the evaluation team in **English and Spanish**, 4 copies will be handled (1 in hard and 3 in soft format) to the Convenio' technical at headquarters.

The main report will show the recommendations suggested by the evaluation team. In case of divergence of opinions, being unable to raise consensus, these must be presented in the final report (responsibility premise, incidents premise).

6. DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Fuentes de información: Se ha elaborado la siguiente matriz de documentación con la principal información de referencia del Convenio.

DOCUMENT	MAIN CONTENTS	LOCATION
Internal sources		
Document of general formulation of the Convenio	Programmatic frame presented to AECID, technical and economic	Manos Unidas Spain
Document of Base Line	Socio-economic diagnosis of the intervention municipalities	Manos Unidas Spain
Collaboration Agreements	Agreements between AECID-Manos Unidas, Manos Unidas-Local Partner and between the Local Partners. Internal regulation of the Convenio	Manos Unidas Spain
General Budget	Calculation memory used to prepare general budgets	Manos Unidas Spain
PAC 2019 y 2020	Technical and budgetary programming presented to AECID in January of each year	Manos Unidas Spain
Meeting memorandums	Agreements and commitments at the operational, managerial and economic levels	Manos Unidas Spain and Management Unit Philippines.
Field activity reports and follow-up documentation	Reports and documentation on implemented activities and their monitoring	Manos Unidas Spain and Management Unit Philippines.
Monitoring Report Formulation 2018 and 2019	Annual monitoring report of the formulation period 2018 and 2019	Manos Unidas Spain
Annual Monitoring Report 2019 and 2020	Annual technical and economic monitoring report 2019 and 2020	Manos Unidas Spain
External sources		
V Director Plan of the Spanish Cooperation (2018-2021)	Plan governing Spanish Cooperation in the period	Web AECID or Manos Unidas Spain
MAP Spain-Philippines 2014-2017	AECID Annual Program Framework	Web AECID or Manos Unidas Spain
Draft of the new MAP Spain-Philippines	AECID Annual Program Framework	Manos Unidas Spain (<i>not published yet</i>)
Mid-term evaluation report Convenio 14-C01-659	Mid-term evaluation report of Convenio 14-C01-659 elaborated by LINK CONSULTORES	Manos Unidas Spain

7. STRUCTURE AND PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF EVALUATION.

The evaluation Report will not exceed 60 pages, including an executive summary or around 5 pages. The evaluation team is expected to deliver three hard and soft copies of the draft report, both in Spanish and English, which will be discussed in a workshop with the relevant staff of the project.

The final version of the report will be delivered in hard original copy, one per language (English and Spanish), as well as 3 USB with copies of the document in soft format.

All copyrights of the final report will be the property of Manos Unidas so that it may be published if considered appropriate. All published copies will include a reference to the evaluation team and/or consultancy firm in charge of the evaluation. Additionally, Manos Unidas will have the right to request the evaluation coordinator and one of the relevant members of the evaluation team the presentation of the results and good practices identified during the evaluation to the relevant staff of AECID. The evaluation coordinator commits itself by presenting a proposal to fulfil this last requirement upon request by Manos Unidas.

The evaluation report must follow the following structure:

Cover page

Executive summary

Chapter I: Introduction

- 1.1 Precedents of the evaluation
- 1.2 Objective of the evaluation
- 1.3 Structure of the delivered documentation
- 1.4 Methodology applied during the evaluation (summary)
- 1.5 Limitations of the study
- 1.6 Presentation of the work team
- 1.7 Description of the activities developed during the evaluation

Chapter II: Description of the evaluated intervention

- 2.1 Conception.
- 2.2 Management and organization
- 2.3 Social, economic, politic and institutional context in which the intervention is developed
- 2.4 Implicated actors in the Convenio
- 2.5 Detailed description of the Convenio evolution and the accomplishment expectations

Chapter III: Methodology

- 3.1 Design of the evaluation
- 3.2 Techniques and tools used.
- 3.3 Sources of information
- 3.4 Work plan
- 3.5 Limitations of the study

Chapter IV: Analysis of collected information: analysis of different levels (design, process, results) and criteria

- 4.1 Coverage and participation
- 4.2 Effectiveness and Management for Development Results
- 4.3 Efficiency
- 4.4 Impact
- 4.5 Gender
- 4.6 Environment
- 4.8 Diversity and cultural identity
- 4.8 Sustainability and transference mechanisms
- 4.9 Risk management and COVID-19

Chapter V: Conclusions, learnings and recommendations.

- 5.1. Conclusions of the evaluation with respect to established evaluation criteria.
- 5.2. Learnings obtained with respect to established evaluation criteria. This point must contain, if so, a list of good practices that can be extrapolated and feedback other Convenio' actions, or other cooperation projects.
- 5.3. Recommendations derived from the evaluation oriented to the enhancement of the intervention through specific indications that improve the design, management procedures, results and impacts of the actions, mentioning the actors to whom the recommendation is

particularly addressed. These recommendations must be accompanied by an action plan that will be previously discussed with the Monitoring Committee.

Annexes:

- a) Terms of Reference
- b) Work plan, composition and description of the mission.
- c) Proposed methodology techniques and sources used to collect information.
 - Documentary review: list of secondary sources used.
 - Interviews: List of informants, interview scripts, transcriptions and notes.
 - Surveys: models, gross data collected and statistical analysis.
 - Participative workshops: rapporteur and products
 - Material generated on the interviews and workshops.
 - Etc...
- d) Summary tab of DAC.
- e) Photographs of the fieldwork stage.
- f) Summary table of the progress of results.

8. EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team will be formed by at least two people with experience in evaluations of development cooperation projects and mastery of English.

It would be highly assessed:

- Multidisciplinary teams and specific knowledge on geopolitics, sociology, anthropology or economies.
- Knowledge of Tagalog or other languages spoken in the intervention areas by at least one member of the team, or hiring a person during the field work to facilitate this communication with rights holders and duty bearers.
- At least one person in the evaluation team being specialist or having studies related to Gender Equality and Women Rights will be highly considered.
- Experience working on AECID evaluations, on the geographical area of this Convenio or in actions related to context of conflict and peace building will be a strong asset.

This point about the evaluation team must include the name of every integrant, a review on their experience, CV, organization chart and tasks distribution for each integrant inside the evaluation.

Both professional consultants and Spanish and Philippines consultancy firms' proposals will be accepted. For the selection of the evaluation team Manos Unidas will request at least the offers including budgetary proposal, evaluation team, methodology and work plan. The selected team will result from a quality-price comparative analysis.

9. PREMISES OF THE EVALUATION, RESPONSIBILITY AND PUBLICATION

The basic premises of ethical and professional behaviour on behalf of the team assessor are:

- **Anonymity and confidentiality.** The evaluation must respect the right of the people to provide information assuring his anonymity and confidentiality.
- **Responsibility.** Any disagreement or difference of opinion that could arise between members of the team or between these, and the responsible of the project, as regards the conclusions and/or recommendations, must be mentioned in the report. Any affirmation must be supported by the team or leave steadfastness of the disagreement on her.
- **Integrity.** The team of evaluation will have the responsibility of revealing questions not mentioned specially in the Terms of Reference, if it was necessary to obtain a more finished analysis of the intervention.

- **Independence.** The team assessor will have to guarantee his independence of the evaluated intervention, without being linked by his management or by any element that composes it.
- **Incidences.** In the assumption of the appearance of problems during the achievement of the field work or in any other phase of the evaluation, these will have to be communicated immediately to the Committee of Pursuit of Manos Unidas. Of not being like that, the existence of the above mentioned problems in no case will be able to be used to justify not securing of the results established by Manos Unidas in the present Terms of Reference.
- **Validation of the information.** The team assessor has to guarantee the veracity and quality of the information compiled for the making of the reports, and ultimately he will be responsible for the information presented in the Report of evaluation. The team assessor must assure the quality in all the phases, at level skills, methodologically, work of field, analysis of information, report with interpretation and indictment. If the presented work does not match the required quality standards, the report will be returned and the final payments will be paralyzed until the deficiencies are corrected.
- **Evaluation reports.** The dissemination of the compiled information and of the Report is a prerogative of Manos Unidas.
- **Delivery of the Reports.** In case of delay in the delivery of the reports or in the assumption in which the quality of the dedicated reports is clearly lower than the agreed with Manos Unidas, the report will be given back and the last payments will not be carried out until the deficiencies are corrected.
- **Cultural Diversity:** All the evaluation process must be carried out respecting the beliefs, local customs and habits, religious practices, gender roles, disability, age and ethnicity. The implications of these dimensions must be considered during the development of the evaluation.

10. PERIOD FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation could begin when Manos Unidas has the authorization of the Monitoring Committee to adjudicate the evaluation to an evaluation team.

The evaluation must end with the delivery of the final report in its last version, according to the previously established criteria, before April 30, 2021.

The approximate work plan would be:

- Desktop research: 8 weeks approx. (November 2020 – January 2021)
- Fieldwork: 2 weeks in field approx. (February 2021)
- Preparation of the report, 8 weeks approximately, from which the first 3-4 weeks would serve to elaborate the first draft, and the rest for observations and the final document (March – April 2021)

The proposed dates are **estimates**. Once the evaluation team is selected, the dates will be definitely stated on the service contract that will be signed with the selected evaluation team.

11. PRESENTATION OF THE TECHNICAL PROPOSAL AND SELECTION CRITERIA

The technical offer will include at least the following:

- Detailed CV of the company (if not individual consultant)

- Detailed CV of the members of the team, along with the description of their experience, the organization chart of the evaluation team and the tasks distribution.
- Working Methodology
- Proposal of evaluation matrix
- Working plan
- Budget estimated for the achievement of the evaluation in which there are included all the expenses derived from the achievement of the evaluation and proposed form of payment.

All proposals will be evaluated according to the following:

CRITERIOS DE BAREMACIÓN	PESO
▪ Working experience	40%
▪ Methodology	35%
▪ Budget	15%
▪ Improvements	10%

The economic offer will not exceed 23.000 euros (VAT included), where **all the expenses related to the evaluation are included**: transport to Philippines and the execution areas of the Convenio, travel insurances, accommodation, per diems, issuance of reports, fees of the evaluation team members, etc.

The budgetary proposal will be as detailed as possible and never overcoming the maximum price stated before.

The technical and economic proposal must be telematically presented before **September 21, 2020** to Manos Unidas, **in English and Spanish**, to the email addresses: filipinas1.convenios2018@manosunidas.org and filipinas2.convenios2018@manosunidas.org.