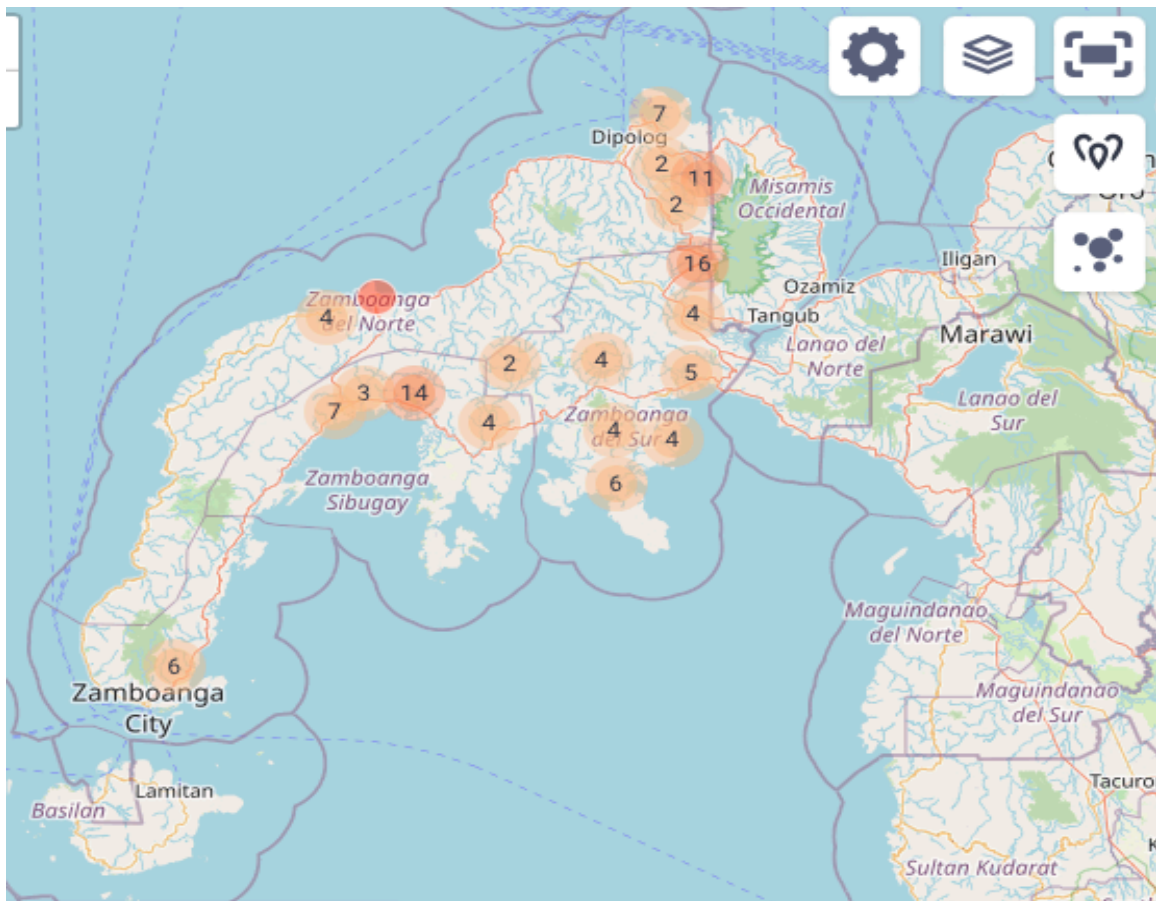


TPM 2025

Third Party Monitoring of LGSF Infrastructure Projects in Zamboanga Peninsula



Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
TPM in Zamboanga Peninsula	2
Methodology	3
TPM 2025 in Region IX	5
KEY FINDINGS	6
Findings on Governance and Oversight.....	6
Findings on Process Implementation	14
Findings on Results and Citizen Feedback	31
Comparison of Respondent Feedback	38
Issues and Challenges	39
On Governance and Oversight.....	39
On Process Implementation	39
On Project Results and Citizens Feedback	40
On Third Party Monitoring.....	40
Conclusion	41
On Governance and Oversight.....	41
On Process Implementation	41
On Results and Citizens Feedback.....	42
On Third Party Monitoring.....	42
Recommendations	42
Annexes	43

INTRODUCTION

In 2024, the Philippine government allocated P1.51 trillion for infrastructure projects, which is equivalent to 5.7% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Infrastructure development is a cornerstone of national development strategies, serving as essential mechanism for strengthening public service delivery, advancing socio-economic progress, and improving overall quality of life. Government infrastructure projects encompass a broad spectrum of undertakings – from roads and transportation networks and energy systems to water supply and educational facilities.

Considering the substantial allocation of public resources to such initiatives, their effective implementation requires rigorous governance frameworks that should emphasize transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to community needs.

To help deliver the country's commitments to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in fostering good governance, the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) spearheaded the development and institutionalization of the Third Party Monitoring (TPM) initiative.

The TPM aims to provide an independent, non-partisan, and citizen-centered monitoring of locally funded government infrastructure projects.

This year, 2025, the TPM covers infrastructure projects funded under the Local Government Support Fund (LGSF) – all reported completed as of December 31, 2024.

TPM IN ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

On August 29, 2025, the DILG Central Office, through its Office of Project Development Services (OPDS), issued a Memorandum providing guidelines on the implementation of FY 2025 Third Party Monitoring. It provided that TPM for FY 2025 shall cover at least 50 LGSF-funded infrastructure projects for FY 2022 to 2024, and completed on or before December 31, 2024.

In Region IX, Zamboanga Peninsula, the DILG Regional Office engaged the services of the Mindanao Coalition of Development NGO Networks (MINCODE), a network of civil society organizations (CSOs) in Mindanao with members operating in all six (6) regions in Southern Philippines, including Region IX, the Zamboanga Peninsula.

DILG-Region IX and MINCODE agreed that TPM 2025 will cover 53 Projects. These projects were identified by DILG-Region IX. *A list of the 53 Projects is provided as Annex A.*

In summary, the TPM 2025 covered 32 FALGU Projects, 18 SBDP Projects, and 3 GEF Projects. In terms of geographical distribution, there were 23 projects in Zamboanga del Sur, 14 in Zamboanga del Norte, 13 in Zamboanga Sibugay, and 3 in Zamboanga City. Most of the projects were implemented by Municipal LGUs.

SUMMARY	
Per Program	
No. of FALGU Projects	32
No. of SBDP Projects	18
No. of GEF Projects	3
Per Province	
Zamboanga del Norte	14
Zamboanga del Sur	23
Zamboanga Sibugay	13
City of Zamboanga	3
Implementing Agency	
Provincial Government	6
Municipal Government	34
Barangay-implemented	13
Funding Year	
FY 2022	26
FY 2023	22
FY 2024	5

Methodology

The TPM Monitoring Tool for 2025, developed with some consultation among DILG and TPM-CSO officials and representatives, was provided by the DILG Central Office through the Memorandum by the DILG-OPDS dated August 29, 2025. The tool was designed to collect reliable and structured insights from key oversight agencies, LGU officials, and beneficiaries involved in government infrastructure projects. The TPM Manual provides that the uniform TPM Tool “contributes to the institutionalization of transparent and accountable monitoring practices by documenting participant experiences, ensuring data traceability, and adhering to ethical standards throughout the data collection process”.

The TPM Monitoring Tool covers three main components: (a) Governance and Oversight; (b) Process Implementation, and (c) Project Results and Citizens’ Feedback. Governance and Oversight assess compliance with governance protocols, transparency standards, and citizens’ involvement. Process Implementation tracks how the LGSF-funded infrastructure projects were implemented from planning to delivery by assessing timeliness, completeness and adherence to procedures. Project Results and Citizens’ Feedback captures how citizens are affected and/or how communities benefit from the government infrastructure projects. A TPM Questionnaire was developed for each of the component. *Copy of TPM Questionnaires for each of the components are attached as Annexes B, C, and D.*

For data gathering, storage, encoding and analytics, MINCODE used the Kobo Toolbox system. Kobo Toolbox is a secure, open-source suite of tools designed for data collection, management, and analysis, primarily used in humanitarian and development sectors. It is widely utilized for surveys, monitoring and evaluation, and research – especially in challenging environments with limited internet connectivity. In addition to its data analytics capability, Kobo Toolbox was also used to capture GPS coordinates and operated effectively both online and offline.

MINCODE transformed the TPM Questionnaires into Kobo questionnaires which were used during actual interviews and online submissions. Here’s the link to the TPM Questionnaires on Kobo:

- On Governance and Oversight:
<https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/UKjh6Yky>
- On Process Implementation:
<https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/swAhqCoE>
- On Results and Citizens Feedback:
<https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/9QICE5Bo>

MINCODE conducted the TPM 2025 in partnership with its member network and designated convenor in Region IX, the Agri-Aqua Development Coalition – Mindanao (AADC). AADC is a network of people’s organizations with several members in the Zamboanga Peninsula. Local TPM monitors were mobilized to conduct the monitoring activities which included courtesy calls to local government units (LGU), conduct interviews with LGU officials and representatives, undertake actual project site visits and geotagging, and conduct interviews with residents and beneficiaries. Interviews with government line agencies at the regional level were also conducted. Online submissions were also accepted.

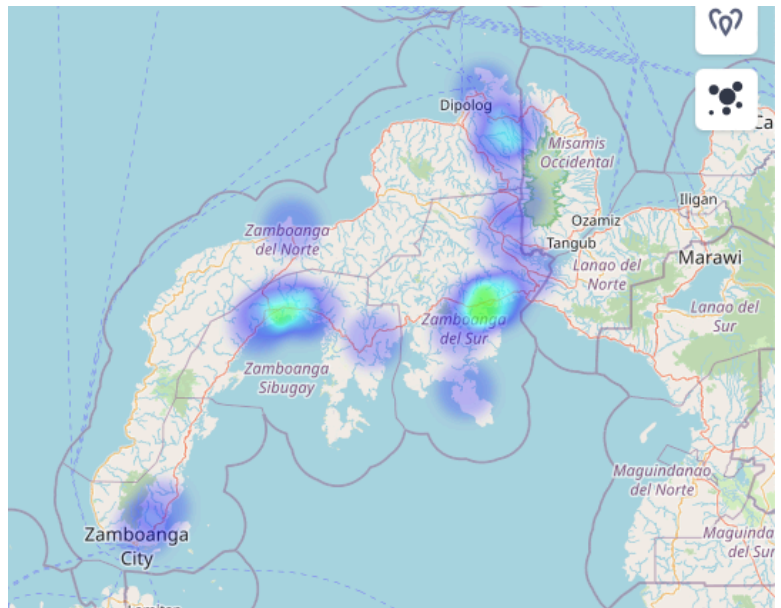
For data analysis, MINCODE employed both quantitative and qualitative approaches to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the collected information. Quantitatively, simple statistical analysis was used, including frequency counts, percentages and averages. These methods helped summarize key trends and patterns across the collected data. Meanwhile, qualitative analysis was conducted to interpret responses on open-ended questions, narratives, and observations gathered during the interviews and site visits. This involved identifying recurring themes, insights, and contextual factors. The employment of qualitative analysis allowed for a richer, more nuanced interpretation of the findings. This dual approach ensured that analysis is statistically sound and also grounded in the realities and voices of the communities involved.

TPM 2025 IN REGION IX

This year's TPM covered 53 out of 53 projects committed to be monitored (100% accomplishment). A total of 229 respondents were interviewed – 9 for Governance and Oversight, 108 for Process Implementation, and 112 on Project Results and Citizens Feedback.

This year's TPM were conducted in the following areas:

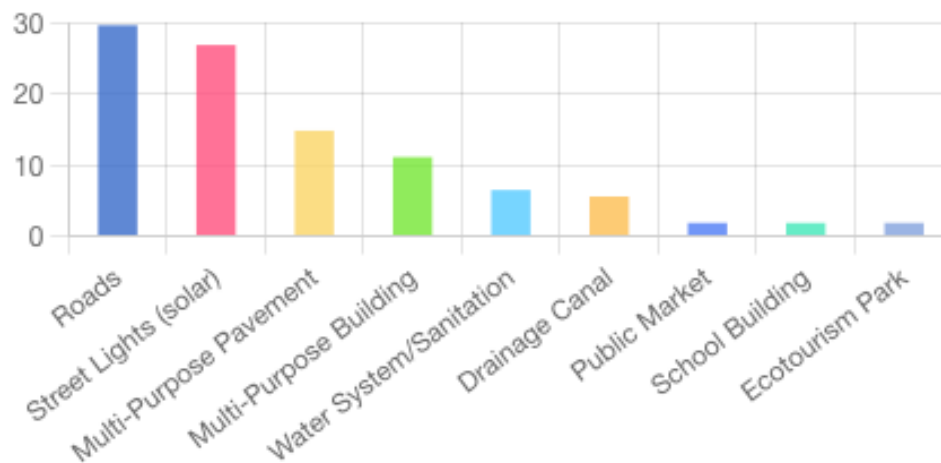
- Zamboanga del Norte
 - Mutia
 - Dapitan
 - Rizal
 - Labason
 - Piñan (New Piñan)
 - La Libertad
 - Liloy
- Zamboanga del Sur
 - Josefina
 - Molave
 - Dimataling
 - Labangan
 - Pagadian
 - Guipos
 - Aurora
 - Tambulig
 - Bayog
 - San Pablo
 - Dumalinao
- Zamboanga Sibugay
 - Kabasalan
 - Ipil
 - Diplahan
 - Naga
- Zamboanga City
 - Lapakan
 - Lumbangan
 - Lamisahan



The following were the types of projects monitored: roads, street lights, multi-purpose pavement, multi-purpose building, water system/sanitation, drainage canal, public market, school building, and ecotourism park.

Type of Project

TYPE: SELECT_ONE. 108 out of 108 respondents answered this question. (0 were without data.)



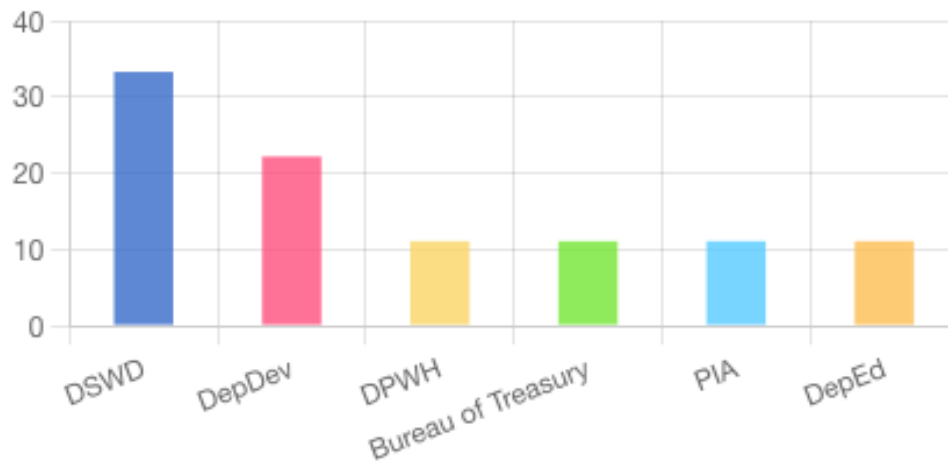
KEY FINDINGS

Findings on Governance and Oversight

A total of nine (9) individuals representing six (6) oversight agencies were able to participate in the TPM on Governance and Oversight. A little more than half (56%) were females, and 44% were male. Interviews were conducted in their respective offices – some in Pagadian City and others in Zamboanga City.

Office/Agency

TYPE: SELECT_ONE. 9 out of 9 respondents answered this question. (0 were without data.)



Statement 1: The policy governing the implementation of infrastructure funding programs and projects, including those under the Local Government Support Fund and other relevant national or local initiatives – aims to enhance service delivery, promote inclusive and sustainable development, and uphold transparency and accountability through efficient resource utilization and rigorous monitoring and evaluation.

44% Strongly Agree with this statement, 33% Agree, and 23% Strongly Disagree. The respondents are not aware of the LGSF, but as government agencies, they concur that all policies aim to enhance service delivery and promote sustainable development.

Statement 2: The budget allocation for infrastructure funding programs and projects, including those under the LGSF, as well as other applicable national or local initiatives, provides financial subsidies and technical assistance to identified LGUs to support the implementation, rehabilitation, and improvement of various local infrastructure projects- including roads, bridges, water systems, evacuation centers, health facilities, and other essential public structures – strengthening institutional capacity, service delivery, and public accountability.

67% of respondents Agree, while 33% Strongly Agree. All respondents are not familiar about the LGSF and their responses depend on their own assumptions and experience. Some of them point out that if LGUs implement the projects, then this will increase their capacities.

Statement 3: The requirements prescribed to receive infrastructure funding support from national government are designed to be reasonable and performance-driven, requiring alignment with specified planning instruments to ensure strategic coherence, local ownership, and implementation readiness.

89% of the respondents Agree and 11% Strongly Agree. All of them have no idea or have very little information about LGSF, but they concur that requirements and criteria and qualifications need to be put in place so that public funds are reasonably spent.

Statement 4: The budget allocation disbursement of funds for projects and programs have been or released on schedule.

67% Agree with this statement, saying that most of the time, funds are released on time. However, 22% Disagree and 11% Strongly Disagree, arguing that there are delays in the disbursements and release of funds.

Statement 5: The budget allocation intended for CSO monitoring activities is sufficient and equitable, covering all necessary expenses for monitoring both infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects of the implementing agency.

89% Agree and 11% Disagree with this statement. According to DEPDEV, 74 out of 75 LGUs in Zamboanga Region have established LPMCs. This connotes that CSOs take part in monitoring activities and hopefully their monitoring activities are sufficiently funded.

Statement 6: The roles and functions of concerned offices at the regional level have been properly performed pursuant to applicable Local Budget Circular.

78% Agree, while 22% Disagree with this statement. All respondents actually have no idea that their agency was identified as an oversight to the LGSF program.

Statement 7: The prescribed implementation structure is proper and effective.

89% Agree, while 11% Disagree with this statement. All respondents suggest improving future coordination and communications.

Statement 8: The roles and functions of the concerned LGUs have been delineated for the implementation of the projects intended for the beneficiaries.

56% Agree and 11% Strongly Agree with the statement. On the other hand, 33% Disagree. Most of them can't tell or refuse to expound, while a few shared that this really depends on the LGU leadership and management.

What are your observations as Oversight Agency on the overall implementation of the project?

- *We did not even know that we are an oversight agency on this program. The RDC has not been informed or updated.*
- *We're not aware DEPDEV is an oversight agency.*
- *As far as we know, the DSWD has not been involved.*
- *We have not heard about LGSF before*
- *Need to improve coordination between and among oversight agencies*
- *In terms of kinds of projects, these are diverse. In terms of location, the projects are dispersed. As an oversight, we are not yet involved*
- *BTr has no participation in the actual implementation of the projects. BTr's role is to fund the project*
- *Makes life easier and safer for beneficiaries*
- *No data/no info*

Were there any gaps and challenges encountered during the implementation? If yes, what are those and how were they addressed?

- *The RDC has not been informed or updated. We did not know that we are an oversight agency on this program. There is a gap between LPMCs of LGUs and RPMCs of government line agencies. The Regional Implementation Team (RIT) will hopefully help in addressing the gap.*
- *It appears that the RDC is not updated about the LGSF and its projects. In the future, it will be good if DILG can update the RPMC*
- *Coordination*
- *Needs better coordination. Conduct sustainability evaluation which can be done through inter-agency collaboration*
- *Need to improve coordination between and among oversight agencies*
- *Clearer coordination of oversight agencies. Are there reports we need to review and concur? Are oversight agencies involved in planning and identification?*
- *Not mentioned in the circular. No participation in the implementation. However, BTr coordinates with LGUs for the return of excess funds to the BTr, if any.*
- *Yes for SBDP; the promised budget of 20M was suddenly reduced and less barangays were given projects.*
- *Gap between DILG and DEPED re: LGSF*

Do you think the CSOs meaningfully participated in the planning processes? How did they participate?

- *Ideally, they should be. But even DepDev has not been informed nor involved.*
- *Ideally, they should be, pero kami nga not involved.*
- *yes, meaningful feedback on needs, outcomes, and monitoring results*
- *Can't tell*
- *Don't know*
- *No idea*

Do you think the CSOs should participate in all phases of the project implementation process, from the start of the planning process to the monitoring and evaluation of the project? How can the CSOs without the needed expertise participate?

- *Yes, definitely they should participate in all phases of project management. We want citizen-centered planning and implementation*
- *They should! We need citizens to engage for the common good*
- *Yes! CSOs, community members, sectoral representatives and constituents should be involved, especially in the planning stage*
- *Yes! There's also need for funding CSO capacity building especially in technical skills*
- *Yes! CSOs, sectoral representatives and community residents should be engaged, but I think they hesitate because they lack capacity*
- *Yes, of course. That's needed. But we need to clarify roles, engagement, and limits. CSOs can best contribute in planning, monitoring, and evaluation*
- *Not Applicable/Don't know/Can't tell/Not aware*
- *yes, more sectors should be involved*
- *Yes, CSOs should participate in the process. CSOs should be given capacity building trainings*

As far as you know, how did the project affect the community residents, especially the vulnerable and basic sectors like women, children, elderly, IPs, and PWDs?

- *If properly implemented, the project can help. As DepDev, we have no basis to respond to this.*
- *Can't tell, needs impact evaluation.*
- *No idea about LGSF*
- *Don't know/Can't tell. We're not involved with LGSF*
- *Don't know/Can't tell. Not involved in LGSF*
- *Projects are not directly targeted for vulnerable sectors, but rather for general public.*
- *Not Applicable/Don't know/Can't tell/Not aware*
- *Those in far-flung barangays benefitted from the project; made life easier and basic needs were made available.*
- *No data/no info*

How often did you/your office monitor the progress of project implementation? And what factors affected the regularity of you/your office's monitoring of the project?

- *Not involved at all*
- *We did not know we were an oversight*
- *Not involved yet*
- *Don't know/Can't tell/Not applicable*
- *Not involved in LGSF*
- *None at all*
- *Not aware*
- *Not in our mandate to monitor*
- *No info*

How did this project contribute to and/or sustain peace and order in the community?

- *Philippine Army declared Zamboanga Region as insurgency free on December 5, 2024*
- *Can't tell*
- *Maybe safer area, less crimes*
- *Maybe community involvement, community needs are met*
- *Maybe access to basic needs*
- *General public safety and economic development*
- *Don't know/Can't tell*
- *Increased trust in government, less dissatisfaction in government, no insurgency activities*

Who do you think is responsible to maintain and sustain this project? And what do you think should be done next after this program/project has been completed?

- *LGU as implementing agency. National government should allocate funds for project maintenance, but due to the Mandanas Ruling, this function has been devolved to the LGUs*
- *LGU as implementing agency, and citizens can protect the projects*
- *After completion of project, KALAHI turns it over to the community's operations and maintenance group*

- *LGUs need to support citizen groups for maintenance and sustainability. Project should be booked as asset of the Barangay LGU*
- *Undergo sustainable evaluation test*
- *Barangay LGU as end-users should maintain and allocate resources for it.*
- *Depends on the particular project. It could be LGU or DepEd, or other relevant government agency*
- *LGUs should maintain and sustain the projects*
- *DEPED should be responsible to maintain and sustain the project and allocate funds for it*

Anything you'd like to say or share about this project? Any panawagan or message?

- *We need to conduct an Impact Evaluation about these programs. For future coordinated monitoring, we can use the Electronic Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System*
- *Conduct poverty analysis and poverty study. Continue TPM engagement and expand it to other government agencies and government programs.*
- *Strengthen inter-agency monitoring and coordination. This is a good opportunity for collaboration. If DILG has limited human resource in the communities, DSWD KALAHI has several community organizers*
- *More TPM for other government agencies and programs to improve services and exact accountability.*
- *Adoption of community-driven development as a principle and process in all government programs*
- *Everything starts with a good plan. If LGUs need technical support, they can get in touch with DPWH*
- *Can DILG monitor excess funds? Coordinate with BTr for the excess and the return of funds to the BTr.*
- *Genuine government services should come first. It should not be affected by political colors.*
- *There should be proper communication and coordination among government agencies.*

Findings on Process Implementation

A total of 108 respondents were interviewed for this year's Third Party Monitoring. On average, they were aged 47 years old. Most of them (72 individuals, 67%) are male and 36 respondents (33%) were female. Seventy individuals (65%) of respondents for Process Implementation are from City/Municipal LGUs. Twenty-six individuals or 24% of the respondents were from Barangay LGUs, whereas 12 individuals or 11% were from Provincial LGUs. The respondents were mostly the LGU Engineers, Planning Officers, Councilor/Kagawad, LDC or LPMC Members, Punong Barangay, Engineering Staff, Barangay Secretary, Admin Assistant, and other officers.



Statement 1: The preparation of detailed engineering design, estimate and other related documents is in accordance with DPWH standards.

Eighty-one percent (81%) of respondents or a total of 87 individuals Strongly Agree with this statement. They confirm that the DPWH standards were followed in the preparation of detailed engineering design, estimates, and other related project documents. They mentioned that this is a standard operating

procedure and mandated by government policies such as DPWH Department Order No. 197 stipulating guidelines for the preparation of Approved Budget for Contracts (ABC).

Eight percent (8%) of the respondents or nine (9) individuals Agree with the statement because they believe that any government infrastructure project follows DPWH standards.

Six percent (6%) of the respondents or seven (7) individuals Disagree with the statement. The respondents are not sure about this, because they have no idea about the program and they have not seen copy of the POW, and/or unsure because they are newly-installed officials.

Five percent (5%) of the respondents or five (5) individuals Strongly Disagree with the statement. All of them have no knowledge about this or are not sure because they have not seen a copy of the program of works. "*Ang munisipyo ra may naay kopya,*" (Only the Municipal LGU has copy of this), says one respondent.

Statement 2: The project plan clearly identified potential implementation risks and outlined corresponding mitigation strategies to proactively address them.

Seventy-one percent (71%) of respondents or 77 individuals Strongly Agree with this statement. They confirm that risks were identified and mitigation strategies were considered as this is part of standard procedures. "*Yes, required kana sa tanang government project labina sa mga infrastructure projects.*" The following risks were often mentioned: landslides, flooding, claims on road right of way. To mitigate these risks, they conduct community consultations, ensure sloping and landscaping, provide filling, installing culverts, and fixing drainage canals. Some respondents point out that there were no risks during project implementation as the construction materials were placed in on the side of the road and safety was always ensured. "*Gisiguro gyud ang safety,*" says a respondent.

Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents or 14 individuals Strongly Disagree with this statement. The respondents mentioned they

have no idea about this, there were no information and details about risks or that there were no identified risks more so any mitigation plans.

Eight percent (8%) of respondents or 9 individuals Disagree with this statement, mostly because they are not sure, no idea, no knowledge, and/or have not seen any risk and mitigation plan.

Eight percent (8%) of respondents or 8 individuals Agree with this statement. They point out that: no risks were identified, they are not sure but they assume that government projects comply with standards and requirements, they confirm that risk mitigation was part of the plan.

Statement 3: The prescribed standards, documentary requirements, and permits for the project, as set by various local and national government agencies, are easy to comply with. These include the following certifications: (a) NCIP Certification, (b) DENR Certification, (c) NWRB Certification, and (d) MGB Certification.

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of respondents or 96 individuals Strongly Agree with this statement. Most respondents say it's easy/very easy. Support or assistance from national agencies, MLGOO, MPDC, ABC President, barangay officials and residents were appreciated. *"Sayon ra, dili ra dugay and pag proseso sa mga papel kay dali man pud masugdan ang trabaho"*, (It was easy, the documents were processed quickly, so project implementation immediately proceeded) says a respondent. NCIP Certification was repeatedly mentioned as an exception. *"Yes dali ra i-comply. Ang medyo lang ang sa NCIP kay moadto pa sila sa area sa pag-investigate, modagan mga 2 months,"* (Yes, it was easy to comply with. Securing NCIP Certification takes time because they have to visit the area to investigate and it takes about 2 months), says one of the respondents. *"Sayon ra i-comply kay magtinabangay man gyud ang mga ahensya sa gobyerno. NCIP lang ang lisud ug dugay makuha, pero na-comply ra gihapon, so Strongly Agree"* (It is easy to comply with these requirements because government agencies help one another, except for NCIP Certification which is quite difficult and takes

long, but still we were able to comply, so I strongly agree”, says a respondent.

Seven percent (7%) of respondents or eight (8) individuals Agree with the statement. Respondents mentioned that the requirements were easy to comply with, which resulted to quick implementation of the projects. Notably, it was mentioned that these requirements were easy to comply with, except for NCIP Certification as it needed validation processes which can take up to 3 months and that it was not available online. *“Sayon ra gawas sa NCIP kay dili online. Hassle kaayo sa LGU”*, says a respondent.

Two percent (2%) of respondents or 2 individuals Strongly Disagree with the statement as they have no idea about this.

Two percent (2%) of respondents or 2 individuals Disagree with the statement. They confirm that the projects exist, but no idea if requirements were easy to comply with.

Statement 4: The prescribed process of including the proposed projects in the approved LDIP and AIP is transparent, timely and well-coordinated.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of respondents or 94 individuals Strongly Agree with the statement. They confirm that the projects were included in the approved LDIP and AIP, that it was mandated and the required processes were followed. *“Yes, nasulod siya, naa siya sa among LDIP kay dili ma-approve kung wala sa AIP”*, (Yes, it’s included, it is in our LDIP and it will not be approved if it’s not in the AIP), echoed by several respondents.

Five percent (5%) of the respondents or six (6) individuals Strongly Disagree with the statement. They either said they do not know about this, or that DBM directly informed them that the project was approved.

Four percent (4%) of the respondents or five (5) individuals Agree with the statement, with most of them unsure but presume that since the project was implemented, it must have been included in the AIP.

Three percent (3%) of the respondents or 3 individuals Disagree with the statement, stating that they are not sure if the projects were included in the LDIP and AIP.

Statement 5: The policies, guidelines and other pertinent laws in the course of the project implementation are easy to understand.

Ninety-six percent (96%) of the respondents or 104 individuals Strongly Agree with the statement. They support that the policies and guidelines were easily understood, an orientation for council members and barangay functionaries were held, and they are familiar with the policies, especially DILG's Omnibus Guidelines. *"Yes, sayon ra sabton kay kanunay man na ginahimo sa LGU ug ang DILG Omnibus Guidelines wala may nausab,"* echoed many respondents.

Four percent (4%) of the respondents or 4 individuals Agree with the statement, saying that the guidelines are easy to understand.

Statement 6: The funds were disbursed in accordance with the R.A. 9184 / R.A. 12009, its IRR and other relevant policies issued by the GPPB with applicable budgeting, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of respondents Strongly Agree with the statement. They affirm that funds were disbursed in accordance with laws and guidelines. They passed COA audits and projects were duly completed and accepted.

Seven percent (7%) of respondents Agree, saying that the guidelines were followed and accounting units are in-charge of this.

Three percent (3%) of the respondents Disagree, saying that members of the BAC and inspection team as well as barangay captain will have better information about this.

Two percent (2%) of the respondents Strongly Disagree, pointing out that they have no idea about this.

Statement 7: The policy on posting and reporting requirements as prescribed by the applicable national policy is easy to comply: (a)

SubayBAYAN Portal (for DILG monitored projects), (b) Full Disclosure Policy (FDP) Portal, (c) RPMES for locally implemented projects.

Eighty-two percent (82%) of respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. They mention that it is easy to comply with posting and reporting through the portals as the focal persons have been trained how to do such. Having trained focal persons facilitate compliance. Municipal LGUs assist barangay LGUs in complying with these posting and reporting requirements. Due to weak internet access in the barangays, they usually submit the documents to the Municipal LGU for posting on the portals.

Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents Agree with this statement, saying that it is easy to comply with, especially with assistance from key personnel from municipal LGUs. Having someone in charge of posting makes it easy for all. For areas and barangays with weak internet signal, they find it difficult to use the portals.

Three percent (3%) of respondents Disagree with this statement, citing they have not seen such portals because the Engineering Office is assigned on these.

Statement 8: The funds were appropriately utilized for the implementation of the projects intended for the beneficiaries in accordance with the applicable Local Budget Circular.

Eighty-six percent (86%) of the respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. They are confident that what was programmed and budgeted for was duly implemented, which resulted to the completion of the projects. "*Nagamit gyud sa insakto kay ang total numbers sa unit nga gitaud insakto gyud,*" (The funds were properly utilized because the total number of units installed were correct"), echoed by respondents. "*Yes wala gyud ta ga-juggling of funds. Kung unsa kadtong funds intended para didto gi-utilized gyud nato appropriately para didto,*" (Yes, there was no juggling of funds. We used what what was intended for the project"), says a respondent. Several respondents also pointed out that an audit will also be conducted, so fund utilization were all duly documented and complied with policies and guidelines. They also

mentioned that more funds are needed so they can build more infrastructure.

Thirteen percent (13%) of the respondents Agree with the statement, saying that because the project has been completed, most probably the funds were appropriately utilized. More so, they recognize that there will be an audit.

One percent (1%) of the respondents Disagree with the statement, but did not expound.

Statement 9: The oversight functionaries were responsive to the needs of the LGUs in the end-to-end implementation period.

Ninety-five percent (95%) of the respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. The engineering office, inspection teams, LGU committee on infrastructure, other functionaries and officers of Municipal and Barangay LGUs were responsive to the needs. *"Yes supportive kaayo during site inspection, start of the project, 50% progress, 100%, final inspection and turn-over,"* (Yes, very supportive from site inspection, start of project, 50%, 100%, final inspection, until turn-over", shares a respondent.

Four percent (4%) of the respondents Agree with the statement, saying that the oversight functionaries immediately responds if their support is called upon. The engineering offices/departments were particularly mentioned as helpful.

One percent (1%) of the respondents Strongly Disagree with the statement as they have no knowledge about this.

Statement 10: Civil Society Organizations were involved in Project planning.

81% Strongly Agree, saying that CSOs have been involved as they are members of the LDCs, Committee on Infrastructure, Local School Board, and even in BAC. Moreover, community members were directly involved and consulted during Barangay Assemblies.

8% Strongly Disagree, saying that only barangay officials were consulted or that they were just informed that a project has

been approved and will be implemented in their locality. "Wala kay pagtambong ni Kapitan sa meeting nila sa LIGA, pag-session namo sa konseho gipahibalo ni Kapitan naay project ggikan sa taas ug usa ang among barangay ang mahatagan", (No, because after Barangay Captain attended their LIGA meeting, he informed the council during our session that there are projects approved by the higher-ups and our barangay is one of the beneficiaries), says a respondent and echoed by others, too.

8% Disagree, citing that these projects did not involve CSOs because it is not a regular program and not included in their AIP. These projects, they say, were suddenly given by Congress and government agencies to the barangay. "*Wala, kay igo ra gipahibalo ang barangay nga naay ihatag nga project sa street lights gikan sa congressman,*" says a respondent. "*Wala man gyud na-involve ang CSOs sa planning sa kana nga project kay grant man na siya gikan sa taas, wala sa among AIP,*" says another. "*Sa kini nga project, kulang ilang involvement kay gikan man siya sa taas. Dili regular program ug kalit lang pud siya ni-abot.*"

3% Agree, saying they have member CSOs in LPMCs.

Statement 11: Civil society organizations were involved in project implementation.

63% Strongly Agree, citing that CSOs are involved in field density test and other works. CSOs are also informed of the progress of project implementation through the LDCs and LPMCs. "Yes, naa silay involvement sa implementation diha sa mga paghimog mga disisyon kung adunay adjustment kasagaran diha sa timeline extension," says a respondent. "Yes, palagi silang kasama sa mga meetings namin para sa evaluation ng progress," says another respondent.

14% Agree, saying that it depends on the contractor whether or not they involve CSOs.

13% Strongly Disagree, citing that only barangay officials were informed and only contractors implemented the projects without involvement of anyone. "*Wala, kontraktor ang ga-implement ana.*

Igo na lang midawat ang barangay,” says a respondent. “Wala silay involvement. Naa sa taas ang ga-implement. Igo na lang kami midawat,” says another.

10% Disagree, saying they are not sure about CSOs’ involvement because it was the contractors who implemented the projects. Interestingly, a respondent shared *“Wala, kay contractor ra ang nag-implement. Although barangay ang implementor pero sa papel ra, kay naa na daan naka-assign na contractor para sa kana nga project.”*

Statement 12: Civil society organizations were involved in project monitoring.

81% Strongly Agree, saying that CSOs were involved in monitoring as members of the LPMCs, inspection teams, and LDCs. *“Apil sila sa monitoring kay naa ra man sa duol ang mga project ug mangutana sila kung naay namatikdan nga problema,”* says a respondent. *“Kauban gyud sila sa monitoring sa barangay kay moreklamo man na sila kung papermahon nga wala sila nasayud sa status sa project,”* quipped by a respondent. *“Involved ang association, PTA, sa montiroing ug mahimog decision base sa monitoring,”* says another respondent. Another shared, *“Yes sa monitoring active ang ilang partisipasyon.”*

9% Strongly Disagree, citing that only barangay officials and government representatives and implementors monitored the projects.

7% Disagree, saying that the projects were monitored only by engineering departments and the contractors were able to finish the projects quickly and CSOs were not involved in monitoring.

3% Agree, but only very minimal involvement through their membership in the LPMC.

Statement 13: The involvement of the civil society organizations significantly supported the project’s implementation.

80% Strongly Agree, citing that CSOs were involved as beneficiaries and project end-users. They helped in identifying

and prioritizing these projects, and they helped ensure that projects are implemented and completed. *"Yes, para ma-identify kung unsa gyud ang priority nga project ug dako'g gikatabang ang ilang involvement sa pas-pas nga completion sa project ug quality pud ang trabaho sa kontraktor kay naa man mga mata mismo sa barangay nga nagabantay sa ilang trabaho,"* says a respondent and echoed by many.

11% Disagree, saying that in this project CSOs were not involved. They resonate with the same sentiments shared by a respondent: *"Sa kini nga specific project disagree akong tubag, pero dako gyud unta ikatabang ang involvement sa CSOs para mamaayo ang implementation sa project, labina kung dinagko nga project."* A respondent also shared, *"Sa mga regular project dako kaayo'g gikatabang ang CSOs involvement pero kini wala'y involvement ang CSOs"*.

5% Strongly Disagree, saying that CSOs participation is really important, but in this particular situation, they were not involved. *"Importanti gyud unta ang participation sa mga CSOs pero sa kana nga particular nga project wala silay partisipasyon"*, quipped by a respondent. *"Sa kini nga project, wala. Kay diretso kontraktor na ang gatrabaho, dili pareho sa KALAHI ug PAMANA na naa gyud klaro nga involvement ang CSOs,"* shared by a respondent. *"Sa kini nga project wala gyud involvement ang CSOs,"* concluded by a respondent.

4% Agree, saying that CSO involvement is important and helpful. *"Support ra man pud ang mga CSOs bisan wala sila ma-involve sa proseso sa kini nga project,"* says a respondent.

Statement 14: The projects are implemented in compliance to the minimum occupational safety and health standards.

87% Strongly Agree, pointing out that this is mandated and required by law, so they have to comply. Barangay and municipal LGUs remind contractors to abide by the safety and health standards. *"Yes, nagasunod ang atong contractor sa safety standard labina nga naa sa sentro nahimotang ang project ug*

highway pa gyud daghan mata makakita mao nga strikto nila gina-observe ang safety protocols,” shared by a respondent.

7% Agree, citing that they are not sure, but they saw that construction workers have hard hats, boots, and gloves, and no accidents have been reported during project implementation.

3% Strongly Disagree because they have no idea about this.

3% Disagree because they are not sure and they observed that proper PPEs were not used by construction workers.

Statement 15: The projects are implemented in compliance with the hiring of local workers, women and persons with disabilities (PWD) as provided according to existing laws, rules and regulations.

50% Strongly Agree, citing that contractors are compliant. Respondents say, *“Nagasunod ra ang kontraktor sa hiring policy ug wala kami makabantay nga adunay discrimination ug daghan pud nakatrabaho sa taga-barangay.”* They confirm that contractors employed local workers to implement the projects.

31% Agree, saying it depends on the contractors. A respondent said, *“Yes kay nag-hiring man pud ang kontraktor og mga local workers, ug sa nakita namo compliant man pud sila kay naa man pud mga babae pero murag wala lang PWD.”*

11% Disagree because hiring of workers depends on the contractor and they have not observed PWDs working in the construction sites.

8% Strongly Disagree because the contractors have their own workers and projects were located in sloping areas so it would be hard for PWDs to undertake construction tasks in the area.

Statement 16: The projects are visible in the planned location.

98% Strongly Agree and 2% Agree, citing that the projects were indeed implemented in the planned location. *“Yes, asa katong gi-identify nga location tua gyud siya exactly didto,”* says several respondents.

Statement 17: The projects are functional as intended.

95% Strongly Agree that the projects are functional as intended. A respondent said, *"Yes, sumala sa monitoring sa barangay functional siya ug so far wala pay niabot nga complain sa buhatan sa barangay gikan sa mga beneficiaries."*

4% Agree, saying the projects are functional. Particularly for lighting projects, the respondents quipped that they are functional but are not as bright and long-lasting as other street lighting projects. *"Yes functional pero dili pareho sa project nga under sa OPAPP nga gitrabaho sa kontraktor nga Equity Energy gikan sa Manila nga dako ug kusog kaayo ang siga unya 25 years ang lifetime sa battery,"* quipped by a respondent.

1% Disagree, citing that the project was easily damaged, saying *"Dali ra nadaot¹."*

Statement 18: The projects are regularly checked and maintained as needed.

99% Strongly Agree and 1% Agree with this statement. They confirm that the barangay LGUs regularly check and maintain the projects. They have assigned focal persons and committees for the maintenance. *"Yes naa gyud maintenance labi na sa DILG project required gyud nga naay maintenance"*, shared a respondent.

Statement 19: The projects are accessible to the beneficiaries.

98% Strongly Agree and 2% Agree with this statement, confirming that the projects are publicly accessible. A respondent said, *"Yes, strongly agree kasi lahat pwedeng gumamit; walang pinipili."*

Statement 20: The project directly addresses the immediate economic needs of the beneficiaries.

84% Strongly Agree, citing that farm to market roads and street lights are utilized for its purpose. Farm products are now more accessible to the market, costs for transportation has decreased, and street lights contribute to public safety for business owners,

¹ Solar Street Lights in Brgy. Bangkerohan, Ipil

residents, and fisher folks. *“Nakatubag gyud labi na sa mga crab picker (maghimay sa unod sa blue crab/maglain sa unod sa blue crab gikan sa shell para i-canning) nga mga babaye. Kaniadto kutob ra sila alas tres sa hapon pero sa dihang hayag na ang mga dalan mag-overtime na sila hangtud alas 8:00 sa gabii,”* shares a respondent. Respondents observed that business became vibrant.

11% Agree, citing that vendors can still do business at night and farmers and households who may need something at the town center can still go there even at night time.

3% Disagree, saying that they can’t tell yet because they don’t have data to support the statement.

2% Strongly Disagree, citing that the project is not yet used or that the project is part of a longer term project.

Statement 21: The project directly addresses the immediate social needs of the beneficiaries.

88% Strongly Agree, citing that basic needs such as access to water, safe public roads, and lighting in the evening have significantly improved their quality of life. *“Nakatabang sa edukasyon sa mga anak labi na sa mga college students nga usahay magabin-an,”* says a respondent. *“Yes labi na sa mga emergency nga panginahanglan nga matunong sa gabii o kadlawon, makatabang gyud ang street lights,”* shared by several respondents.

10% Agree, pointing out that the project was used as day care center, the project enabled people to go to and from the town center even at night time, and the project contributes to the relaxation, unwinding, family and friends bonding and recreational activities.

2% Strongly Disagree as they have not yet used the project².

Statement 22: The project has generated positive economic impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries.

² Construction of Public Market at North Mapang, Rizal, Zamboanga del Norte

80% Strongly Agree, pointing out that these have long been needed by the community, so finally having the road access, water system, and street lights have improved their lives. Parents and students can now save on transportation costs, workers can now render overtime and go home safely, businesses extend their operating hours, and more tourists are able to visit their locality, thereby generating more economic activities.

14% Agree, saying the projects have some contribution for the economic wellbeing of residents, especially for farmers, fishers, and entrepreneurs.

6% Disagree because they cannot tell just yet because the projects are new.

Statement 23: The project has generated positive social impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries.

86% Strongly Agree, citing that they have better road access now and they observed that more people are buying motorcycles. Residents are now more actively involved in barangay activities and people generally feel safer now.

12% Agree, pointing out that residents are now more confident about their safety and security even at nighttime because of the road access and street lights.

2% Strongly Disagree because they cannot tell just yet.

Statement 24: The project has driven governance improvements that enhanced transparency, accountability, and participation.

84% Strongly Agree, pointing out that consultations were held, billboards were installed, and project was regularly monitored. As shared by a respondent, *"Yes, naka-enhance gyud sa governance kay apil man ang barangay council ug mga tawo pinaagi sa ilang mga representative sa LDC diha sa planning, identification, implementation ug monitoring bisan gani ang kada household pinaagi sa Barangay Assembly kay nahitabo man diha ang identification and prioritization sa mga projects."* Another

respondent also mentioned, *"Na-improve, kay nalipay ang mga tawo nga ang gobyerno naabot sa ilaha."*

8% Disagree, citing that the project lacked consultation, it was just suddenly implemented, and CSOs were not involved. *"Kung accountability naa siguro kay nahuman man ang project, pero disagree kay sa transparency ug participation, poor ang performance kay kalit lang niabot ug direktso na implementation,"* shared by a respondent and similar sentiments are shared by others. Another respondent also pointed out, *"Sa kini nga project dili makasulti nga adunay pag-enhance sa governance kay kulang sa participation ang katawhan diha sa implementasyon."*

6% Agree, saying that project billboards were installed and the barangay LGU was involved.

2% Strongly Disagree, because there was no consultation and for this particular instance, it's "negative".

Statement 25: The projects have contributed in addressing the program's objectives.

91% Strongly Agree and 8% Agree, saying that perhaps the objectives have been met because the projects have been completed. The projects also served their purpose and addressed people's basic needs, so this contributes to the achievement of the program's objectives.

1% Strongly Disagreed, but did not explain his reason.

Statement 26: The projects are implemented according to the standard specification provided in the guidelines of the program.

89% Strongly Agree, saying that standard operating procedures were followed and projects were implemented according to the POW, and all transactions were properly documented.

8% Disagree, mostly citing they are unsure what the guidelines were and they did not see the POW.

2% Agree, saying that the project has been completed and was implemented based on the POW.

1% Strongly Disagree because the respondent did not know about the guidelines.

Statement 27: The projects are implemented in the prescribed timelines.

89% Strongly Agree, saying that the projects were completed on time or even ahead of time. The contractors worked on the projects even at night and sometimes even rendered overtime.

8% Agree that projects were implemented according to the timelines, although they mentioned that there were slight delays. The delays were mostly due to weather conditions.

2% Disagree and 1% Strongly Disagree because of lack of information.

What are the observations of the LGU on the overall implementation of the project?

Respondents observed that the projects were “smoothly implemented”. They also mentioned that the projects significantly contribute in addressing the needs of the community. Some shared that the funds were sufficient, while others claim that more funds are needed to implement more infrastructure projects. Some respondents mentioned that in terms of implementation, it was okay because it was completed, but in terms of participation, the community was not involved. Some also pointed out that in terms of quality, they know that there are other similar projects with better quality.

Were any gaps or challenges encountered during project implementation? If so, how were these identified and addressed in a manner that was appropriate, timely, and efficient?

Weather conditions and difficulty in transporting equipment and materials were some of the challenges observed, but the contractors were able to manage and complete the projects.

What are the benefits that the project was able to address?

- *Social Benefits:* better road access, access to water, improvement on health and sanitation, improved education, better lighting, safety and security
- *Economic Benefits:* farming business improved, less cost of transport and product handling, more time for productivity and business, longer business and operating hours, generate employment opportunities

How do you think the project contributed to peace and development in the community?

Improved safety, peace and security. Reduced number of crimes and thefts. A respondent said *"No more sightings since there are government projects in the area"*. Another respondent also shared, *"Dako gyud gikatabang sa peace and development kay murag magduha-duha na'g buhat og daotan ang tawo kay dali ra masakpan,"* and this sentiment was echoed by many other respondents.

Mga Panawagan

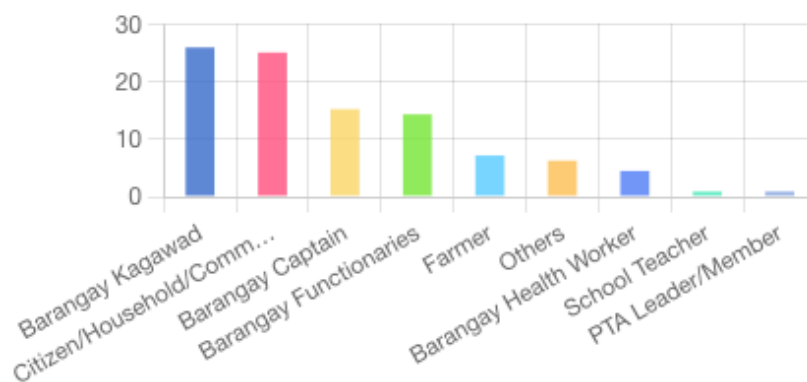
- More projects
- More funds for more projects
- Ensure proper maintenance of projects
- "Thank you for giving support projects to LGUs. It is a big help to the people, dili sayang ang kwarta."
- "Salamat sa DILG!"; "Pasalamat sa DILG kay makatabang sa community. Unta dugangan ang budget. Kung pwede kada barangay mahatagan labina ang mga remote areas."
- More solar projects to save on electricity bills
- "Kung naay balik tabang sa taas ipasabot sa barangay aron makaapil ang mga tawo ug CSOs. Unta walay laing masangitan; deretso sa barangay aron masiguro ang quality ug quantity sa unit."
- "Dako og impact ang project sa social ug economic aspect. Kung naay project dapat nakabasi gyud sa pinaka needs sa mga tawo kay bisan og gamay lang ang project pero kung nakatubag sa needs gyud sa mga tawo dako gyud og impact."

Findings on Results and Citizen Feedback

A total of 112 respondents were interviewed for this TPM on project results and citizen's feedback. Fifty-four percent (54%) were male and 46% were female. Most of the respondents (26%) were Barangay Kagawad, 25% were Citizens/household/community member, 15% were Barangay Captains, 14% were Barangay Functionaries, 7% Farmers, 6% Sectoral Representatives, 5% Barangay Health Workers, and 2% School Teacher and PTA Leaders or Members.

Designation or Description of Respondent

TYPE: SELECT_ONE. 112 out of 112 respondents answered this question. (0 were without data.)



Statement 1: The respondent is aware of the program *prior* to the implementation of the project.

41% of the respondents Strongly Disagree with this statement. Most of the respondents did not know about the project before it was implemented. "*Wala jud mi kabalo ana atong una,*" was mentioned by several respondents.

29% Strongly Agree and 17% Agree, citing that the barangay officials were aware about the project, especially the Barangay Captains. They shared that the project is included in their priorities for the barangay. Some respondents cited that the project is under "ELCAC".

13% Disagree, saying they are not aware and only the LGU officials may have had information about the project. Others just heard about it, but did not know any further details or information.

Statement 2: The respondent is aware of the program *after* the implementation of the project.

Most of the respondents (65%) Strongly Agree with this statement, while 19% Strongly Disagree. As barangay officials, they eventually learned more about the project as they had to monitor the implementation. Eventually, the project was turned over to them. The residents were able to know about the projects when the project was constructed and they were able to use the infrastructure.

"Nakabalo na jud ko ana pag-implement na kay kada adlaw man ko muagi dihang dapita kay naa ra man akong balay sa kilid," says a resident. Meanwhile, a respondent quipped, *"Wala ko nakadungog anang program nga FALGU kay si Kapitan ra man gud ang ginapatawag didto sa province sa pagpahibalo ani nga project."*

Statement 3: The respondent has known the details of the project before the implementation.

Forty-eight percent (48%) of the respondents Strongly Disagree with this statement, while 30% Strongly Agree with it. Most of the respondents did not know the details of the project – they did not have a copy of the POW, they were not aware, they were not involved, and they were not given detailed information. On the other hand, those who knew about the project were able to anticipate the project that will be implemented in their locality. However, it appears that it is unclear for the barangay and community members that the projects are funded under DILG's LGSF program.

Statement 4: The respondent was involved in the identification and/or prioritization of the project.

Forty-five percent (45%) of the respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. As barangay officials and functionaries, the respondents confirmed that they were involved in the identification of the project. However, there were barangay officials who only knew about the project when it began implementation. On the other hand, 34% of the respondents Strongly Disagree with the statement, citing that no

consultations were held nor were they able to join any meetings or assemblies regarding the project.

Statement 5: The respondent was involved in the monitoring of the project.

Forty-five percent (45%) of the respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. As barangay officials, they monitored the project implementation.

On the other hand, 32% Strongly Disagree with the statement above, saying they did not participate in any monitoring activities for the project. They know that LGU officials and members of project monitoring teams are assigned to monitor the projects.

Statement 6: The respondent has known the details of the project after the implementation.

Forty-six percent (46%) Strongly Agree with this statement. They confirm their knowledge about the project, especially after its completion when the project was turned-over to the barangay.

Meanwhile, 23% Strongly Disagree with the statement above. Respondents mention that they have no idea on the details of the project and only the Barangay Captain has the complete information about the project.

Statement 7: The project has contributed to addressing the program's objective/s.

A staggering 84% of the respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. They recognize the significant contribution of the project in addressing the issues in their community.

Statement 8: The project is visible in the planned location.

Almost all respondents – 96% of them – Strongly Agree with this statement. They have personally seen and confirmed that the project was built in the planned location.

Statement 9: The project is functional as intended.

Ninety-one percent (91%) Strongly Agree with this statement. They confirm that the projects are functional, accessible, and responded to the needs of the community members.

Statement 10: The project is frequently and constantly checked and maintained as needed.

Seventy-six percent (76%) Strongly Agree and 11% Agree that the project is regularly monitored and maintained. Both municipal and barangay LGUs monitor and ensure maintenance of the projects. Usually, the barangay officials check the projects and report to the municipal LGU if there are concerns.

Statement 11: The project is accessible to the beneficiaries.

Almost all respondents, 97% Strongly Agree and 3% Agree with this statement. They all affirm that the projects are publicly accessible and anyone can make use of the infrastructure.

Statement 12: The project was timely implemented and completed as planned.

Eighty percent (80%) Strongly Agree and 8% Agree with the statement. They confirm that the projects were completed on time or even ahead of the project timeline. They observed that construction was continuous, even at nighttime. For projects that were delayed, it was due to the rainy weather condition.

Statement 13: There are other unforeseen benefits that the project was able to address.

A little more than half – 56% - of the respondents Strongly Agree with this statement. Some of the unforeseen benefits mentioned were: (a) access to and by the neighboring barangays during emergency situations; (b) residents who live out-of-town returned home to tend to their farms and undertake business; (c) more people are able to go to church; (d) reduced costs for transportation; and (e) electricity was installed because the community now has concrete access road.

Statement 14: The project directly addresses the immediate economic needs of the beneficiaries.

Sixty-eight percent (68%) Strongly Agree and 17% Agree with this statement. Almost all respondents concur that the projects have economic benefits such as increased income for farmers and entrepreneurs, reduced transportation costs for residents and students, more time for productivity and business operations, and easy movement of goods, people and services.

Statement 15: The project directly addresses the immediate social needs of the beneficiaries.

Eighty-seven percent (87%) Strongly Agree and 7% Agree with this statement. Almost all respondents affirm that the projects respond to the needs of the community. Students and teachers are able to go to school easily, households now have access to water thereby contributing to health and sanitation, villages become more accessible with the concrete road networks, and streets are safer at night and crime rates decreased as a result of the installation of solar lights.

Statement 16: The project has generated positive economic impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries.

65% Strongly Agree and an additional 16% Agree with this statement. It is now easier and cheaper for farmers and fishers to sell their agricultural and fishery products to the market. Business owners and entrepreneurs are able to market their goods and services with longer number of hours as there are still buyers at nighttime since the street lights were installed. Transportation costs have decreased because roads are more accessible now.

Statement 17: The project has generated positive social impacts on the lives of the beneficiaries.

Eighty-four (84%) Strongly Agree and an additional 7% Agree that the projects generated social impacts in the lives of the beneficiaries. Residents are now more comfortable going to and from school or work. They feel safer at night. Health and sanitation have improved as water became more accessible and health centers were built. It has also been observed that more citizens are attending events and activities in the barangay and municipal halls.

Statement 18: The project has driven governance improvements that enhanced transparency, accountability, and participation.

Fifty percent (50%) Strongly Agree and 25% Agree with this statement. Billboards were installed, barangay officials were informed about the projects, and municipal LGUs assisted barangay LGUs in the implementation and maintenance of the projects. On the other hand, 25% of respondents Disagree with the statement above, considering that community members were not informed, some barangay officials were surprised and did not know about the project, and only few people were consulted about the projects.

What are the contributions of the project that addresses the program's objectives?

- Better road access
- Access to clean water
- Safety and security
- Improved health and sanitation

What are the other unforeseen benefits that the project was able to address?

- Safety and comfort
- More people go to church
- Acquisition of vehicles or motorcycles
- Minimized theft and crimes
- Generated employment
- Installation of electricity and wifi/internet

What are the observations of the beneficiaries on the implementation of the project?

- Smooth implementation
- Improve coordination among government line agencies, municipal and barangay LGUs
- Lack of community consultations and information dissemination
- Projects were completed
- Some projects need to improve quality

What gaps/challenges have been observed and how were they addressed?

- Road right of way: barangay officials settled with property owner
- Poor quality of pavements: reported to the municipal LGU
- Hand railings were missing because it was not included in the POW: reported to the LGU and subsequently communicated to contractors to put hand railings
- Rainy weather causes delay in construction: barangay leaders frequently follow up contractors

What form of information drive awareness did the implementer set up that was readily accessible and available to the public?

- Billboards or project signage
- Barangay assemblies

Are there any adverse effects caused by the projects? If yes, what are those effects?

- None

Was the project properly turned over to the beneficiaries? What are the things done to equip the beneficiaries on the operation and maintenance of the project?

Yes, the projects were turned over to the barangay LGUs. Subsequently, the barangay LGUs allocate budget for maintenance. When major repairs are needed, barangay LGUs report to the municipal LGU. Residents were requested to refrain from ruining the projects, report any issues, and support the barangay LGU in the maintenance of the projects.

Were the project/s objectives attained? What are the impacts brought about by the project?

Yes, the projects' objectives were attained. Better health and sanitation, safe and secure villages, comfortable and accessible roads, more productive economic and social activities.

Is the project/s GAD responsive, senior citizen and PWD friendly? How did it improve the quality of living of the vulnerable sectors of the community?

Yes, the projects are accessible for all genders without discrimination or exclusion.

Did the project/s observe customary laws, practices and traditions? How did the project/s contribute to peace and development in your community?

Indigenous peoples' customary laws were respected. Indigenous peoples benefitted from the projects. People feel government's support. *"Na-feel na sa mga tawo nga natabanga sa gobyerno,"* say a respondent. Reduced petty crimes, theft, and fistfights among young people.

Comparison of Respondent Feedback

Statements common to both LGUs and Beneficiaries	LGUs	Benes
1. The project is visible in the planned location.	SA	SA
2. The project is functional as intended.	SA	SA
3. The project is frequently checked and maintained as needed.	SA	SA
4. The project is accessible to the beneficiaries.	SA	SA
5. The project addresses economic needs of beneficiaries.	SA	SA
6. The project addresses social needs of beneficiaries.	SA	SA
7. The project generated positive economic impacts on the beneficiaries.	SA	SA
8. The project generated positive social impacts on the beneficiaries.	SA	SA
9. The project has driven governance improvements on transparency, accountability and participation.	SA	SA
10. The project contributed to addressing the program's objectives.	SA	SA
11. The project was timely implemented and completed as planned.	SA	SA

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

On Governance and Oversight

- Most if not all agencies considered as oversight agencies in the LGSF Program are not aware that they have been identified as such.
- Relatedly, there are no focal persons in these oversight agencies and no particular agency is responsible for monitoring infrastructure projects being implemented in the region.

On Process Implementation

- Detailed information about the project as well as copies of POWs were not disseminated or shared with all concerned barangay officials. Most barangay officials only learned about the project when construction began.
- It was commonly expressed that it was difficult to obtain NCIP Certification because it is not available for online processing and the process takes 2-3 months.
- It appears that some of the projects are not included in the LDIP or AIPs, but were willingly accommodated because the project has already been approved and funded.
- Although their potential contribution was recognized, civil society organizations were unfortunately minimally or entirely not involved in the identification, implementation, and monitoring of the projects.
- Insufficient community consultation and public information dissemination about the program and the projects.
- Quality of project implementation and output is lower as compared to other government agencies' programs and projects.

On Project Results and Citizens Feedback

- Most of the barangay officials and community residents did not know about the project prior to its implementation. Most of the respondents have not heard about DILG's LGSF and its programs.
- Civil society organizations and community members and residents had very minimal involvement in project planning, implementation, and even monitoring.
- Quality of project implementation process and output can still be improved, in comparison to other government programs like PAMANA and KALAHI projects.

On Third Party Monitoring

- Although the TPM questionnaires were provided in a format that should have been easily used in KoBo, it could have been designed better. For instance, irrelevant questions for certain respondents could have been skipped. Also, remarks for each of the chosen rating could have been included for better context and aid in analysis. As TPM service provider for Region IX, MINCODE re-designed almost the entire questionnaire in KoBo to be more efficient and to better capture the respondents' insights.
- The TPM Tool did not include a "Don't Know/Not Applicable" option in the responses. This has been recommended during the national consultation before the start of TPM, but was unfortunately not carried. However, there were several instances in the course of the TPM that respondents have no knowledge about certain matters or the question is irrelevant for them, but they had no choice but to choose whether they agree or not and to what degree. This has implications in the actual result of the current TPM, especially with regard to the quantitative analysis.
- Having only about 1.5 months for TPM has really posed a challenge, especially as it was conducted in the last quarter of the year. Our region experiences rainy season, weather disturbance, and even typhoons during this latter part of the year. True enough, the weather and intervening humanitarian emergencies in various regions in Mindanao, affected the delivery of TPM.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the LGSF-funded projects subjected to Third Party Monitoring this year were successfully implemented and completed. These infrastructure projects undoubtedly contribute to addressing basic needs of communities in Zamboanga Peninsula. The farm-to-market roads made way for significant opportunities for farmers, fisherfolks, and students. The water systems and health centers refreshed mindsets and practices towards better health and sanitation outcomes. Street lights brightened up futures where villagers feel safe and productive. Indeed, when government funds are utilized well, Filipino communities flourish.

On Governance and Oversight

- Most if not all agencies considered as oversight agencies in this program do not know about the Local Government Support Fund and their role in it. However, they all expressed willingness and interest to collaborate and support DILG.

On Process Implementation

- The 53 projects that were subjected to this TPM are existing and completed. Some LGUs were well-informed about the project from its inception, while others were caught pleasantly surprised that infrastructure projects will be implemented in their locality.
- Respondents affirmed that the documentary requirements and policies in project implementation were understood and complied with, and standards were met. They commonly believe that the project will not be completed if it did not comply with government policies and guidelines. They also point out that anyway the project will be subjected to audit by COA.
- The projects were visible in the planned location, accessible to the general public, and monitored by the implementing agencies.
- The construction were quick and generally within the timeline of the project.

- Respondents confirmed that the projects have positive economic and social benefits for the residents and constituents.
- Local CSOs and community members were generally not involved in the project cycle, but the respondents recognize the importance and potential contribution if they were engaged more actively.

On Results and Citizens Feedback

- Most of the community members learned about the project only after it was implemented.
- The projects are visible, accessible, and completed on time.
- The respondents affirm that the projects addressed immediate needs of the community and has generated positive economic and social impacts on the lives of the residents.

On Third Party Monitoring

- The conduct of TPM provides an opportunity for various stakeholders to share their insights and recommendations for the implementation of government projects. Respondents from all levels expressed appreciation for the fair, non-partisan and independent monitoring.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the government's capacity and mandate, the TPM results present opportunities for the LGSF program to grow.

- Oversight agencies expressed interest and willingness to collaborate. DSWD' community organizers may be tapped to provide inputs and community updates. DEPDEV is currently developing a regional project monitoring system which should be able to consolidate projects in the region for better planning and coordination. DPWH is gearing up to help build the capacities of LGUs in technical know-how on infrastructure development.

Parallel to this, CSOs are poised to take on active roles to promote transparency, accountability and citizens participation.

- The process by which DSWD's KALAHI Projects are managed – from inception, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and even maintenance – may be adopted. In fact, some LGUs in Region IX have already institutionalized the Community Driven Development approach and DILG may support and promote the same.
- Strengthening the engagement of CSOs, sectoral representatives and community members in the entire project cycle is important. This would also need investments on capacity building, particularly for skills in planning, monitoring, and advocacy.
- It would be good to assess the performance of the contractors as they play a crucial role in the success of the project implementation, not only in terms of timeliness, but also on quality.
- LGUs and line agencies may be constantly reminded to respect and refer to the results of the local development planning process and its outputs such as LDIP and AIP to ensure short term projects contribute to long term plans.
- Introduce improvements in the next round of TPM, such as updating the TPM Tool to include option for "Don't Know/Not Applicable" and improving how the TPM questionnaire is developed in Kobo.
- The conduct of TPM should also be adjusted to earlier quarters of the year instead of the last quarter and consider giving a longer timeframe for the actual conduct of TPM instead of the very tight 1.5 months duration.
- To institutionalize TPM in government programs and projects, not just for DILG and LGSF programs and projects.

ANNEXES

Annex A – List of Projects covered by TPM 2025

Annex B – TPM Questionnaire for Governance and Oversight

Annex C – TPM Questionnaire for Process Implementation

Annex D – TPM Questionnaire for Results and Citizens Feedback

Annex E – Kobo Results on Governance and Oversight (Excel)

Annex F – Kobo Results on Process Implementation (Excel)

Annex G – Kobo Results on Citizens Feedback (Excel)