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Marawi Response Project (MRP) Performance Evaluation TECHNICAL BRIEFER

THE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The evaluation examined MRP’s performance from September 2018 to March 2022 in terms of its target outcomes and intermediate results. The study generated evidence-based learning that can contribute to improving USAID’s design, implementation, management, monitoring, and evaluation of its development interventions by:

1. Measuring MRP’s performance in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability in achieving its target outputs and outcomes; and
2. Learning from MRP’s experiences to provide valuable recommendations for USAID/Philippines and other stakeholders in managing development projects in similar environments.

The project’s **Theory of Change (TOC)** states that:

“If internally displaced persons, returnees, and host populations actively participate in and contribute to the social and economic development of their communities in a manner that reduces inter and intra-community tensions and fosters resilience, then they will be more self-reliant and able to advance solutions to their displacement.”

RESEARCH METHOD

Mixed-methods evaluation approach

ENDLINE SURVEY	• Baseline-endline: n=196
	• Intervention-comparison n _{INT} =437; n _{COM} =247
FGD/KII	• FGD: n=187 ⁽¹⁴⁾
	• KII: n=73

Descriptive and inferential tools;
content analysis





FINDINGS

ON RELEVANCE

1. Co-creation and adaptive management helped ensure that MRP interventions addressed the relevant needs of the IDPs and host community members (HCMs)
2. Locally-led partnerships and collaborations laid the enabling environment for the effective implementation of MRP activities
3. Complemented the government's Marawi Response Priorities (livelihood, business recovery, employment, and COVID-19-related responses)
4. Contributed to USAID's development strategy

Were MRP's development interventions relevant to the needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities and adaptive to the complex and changing external environment in Mindanao, especially in the project areas?

- Application of USAID's guidance on co-creation processes, adaptive management, and local partnerships contributed to the relevance and adaptability of the interventions
- Adaptive community-based approaches contributed to improving self-reliance, narrowing social gaps, and providing enabling conditions for IDPs' local integration
- Contributed to the ongoing efforts to rehabilitate Marawi by effectively collaborating with other actors in the project areas and by mainstreaming its efforts and activities

ON EFFECTIVENESS

1. Improved economic condition of IDPs and HCMs
2. Strengthened social cohesion of IDPs and HCMs
 - Decreased polarization
 - Higher level of public participation
3. Collaborated with government agencies in addressing COVID-19 crisis

Did MRP accomplish the project's expected outcomes of improving self-reliance and strengthening social cohesion among IDPs and HCMs?

- Cushioned beneficiaries' self-reliance from the adverse effects of external challenges
- Created a stimulus for the restoration of individual and community capacities to engage in economic activities
- Improved IDPs and HCMs' social relations, connectedness, and orientation towards the common good
- Contributed to the reduction of gender and social gaps

ON SUSTAINABILITY

1. Forged partnerships and synergies
2. Involved LGUS in the implementation of the value chain approach
3. Involved LGUs and government agencies in CSG empowerment
4. Generated LGU support to sustain MRP gains

Did MRP establish mechanisms to sustain the improved economic conditions and strengthen social cohesions between IDPs and HCMs?

- Capacity and partnership-building mechanisms strengthened the buy-in of strategic stakeholders to sustain the social and economic gains of beneficiaries and communities
- Formalization, consolidation, and social network expansion laid the building blocks for CSGs to continue to operate, serve their members, and scale-up their livelihoods
- Social inclusivity in targeting established social fabric for the harmonious involvement, participation and interaction of IDPs and HCMs as they scale up their ventures

CONCLUSIONS



Framework of MRP's emerging practice of social inclusion



TOP-DOWN SOLUTIONS



Organized



Internally Displaced Persons



Host Communities

Transform into



Community Solidarity Groups

A platform of social empowerment of women and youth that yields a high level of trust

Development of resource based of IDPs which resulted in self-reliance

Civil Society Organizations & Social Enterprise Organizations

Conduit of MRP project interventions, which led to a high level of participation

Partnership with LGUs and Private Stakeholders

Transform into



Capacity Building Activities (Organizational Development and Financial Capacities)



GBV and Youth Empowerment



Community Micro-Grants and Business Recovery Grants



Federation

Strengthened



Community Solidarity Groups

BOTTOM-UP SOLUTIONS

MRP Performance Evaluation Team



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MR. ORSON SARGADO is a peace and development practitioner, trainer, and consultant with more than 20 years of solid experience. He has engaged with local and international organizations in designing, implementing, and evaluating humanitarian, integrated peacebuilding, and development projects and programs. Mr. Sargado completed his Masteral Degree in Participatory Development and is completing his doctoral studies at Ateneo de Davao University. He was awarded the CRS-Kroc Peace Fellowship at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, USA, and attended formal peacebuilding courses at Eastern Mennonite University (USA).



MR. ROBERTO PALO has more than 30 years of experience as a development and humanitarian worker. He has helped develop capacity-building initiatives related to displacement and emergency assistance of internally displaced persons and protection efforts for those who are not or are no longer participating in hostilities. As a consultant and trainer, Mr. Palo has developed his expertise in enterprise development, value chain, disaster risk reduction and management, local governance, business continuity, and resiliency. Mr. Palo completed B.S. in Commerce, Major in Accounting at the Holy Cross of Davao College.



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CLAimDev aims to bolster the capacity of USAID/Philippines to effectively lead and practice collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA). Improving practices in CLA has the broader goal of enhancing USAID's development effectiveness.

Panagora Group, the implementing partner, closely works with USAID/Philippines to integrate CLA principles into the Mission's work. CLAimDev covers an implementation period of five years, 2020-2024.