

**POST PROJECT EVALUATIONS
FOR THE
UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY FUND**

EVALUATION REPORT

**UDF-20-897-PHI - For Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster
and Climate Risk Governance in the Philippines**

23 December 2025

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Figure 1.
Map of the Philippines¹. The project site is in Cebu province, an island in Central Visayas, south of Luzon, the main island where Manila, the capital city, is located.

¹ <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/philippines>

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Disclaimer

The views expressed in this report are those of the evaluator. They do not represent those of UNDEF or any of the institutions referred to in the report.

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I. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

This report is the evaluation of the UNDEF project entitled 'For Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster and Climate Risk Governance in the Philippines (UDF-20-897-PHI)', implemented by A2D Project-Research Group for Alternatives to Development Inc², from March 1, 2022, to April 30, 2024, with a US\$220,000 grant from the UNDEF, of which US\$20,000 was retained by UNDEF for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).

The project aimed to promote and mainstream a disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) approach in 20 local government units (LGUs)—municipalities in Cebu Province, Philippines (please refer to Figure 1). Using the twin-track approach, i.e., strengthening an inclusive DRR system AND empowering at-risk groups in participating in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the project intended to (re) build inclusive and resilient municipalities in Cebu Province by strengthening institutional capacities of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), increasing their participation in formal decision-making processes, and enhancing local disaster preparedness and prevention efforts of LGUs. The local implementing partners were the Cebu Provincial Federation of Persons with Disability and the Cebu Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network.

Built on the premise that building community resilience can be attained if all members of the community are given the opportunities to participate and play an active role in development processes, which includes disaster risk reduction, the project made an effort to ensure that persons with disabilities are included and consulted in the design, implementation, and monitoring of plans and programs. Individuals with disabilities must organize themselves into a formal, legal, and robust organization to secure a seat at the table in formal planning processes.

i. Key Findings

The evaluation results indicate that the overall project design was **highly relevant**, anchored in a deep understanding of national and local policies on disaster risk reduction and management, and in the mainstreaming of PWDs in local governance processes. The project design articulates existing national and regional policies on Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR), such as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (R.A. 10121) and the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons (R.A. 7277 of 1992, amended by R.A. 9442 of 2007). This approach was made possible through the engagement of critical civil society groups such as the Cebu Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network and the Cebu Provincial Federation of Persons with Disability, leading advocates of PWDs in the province.

Given the impressive track record of A2D and its local implementing partners on pushing for PWDs' welfare, the project successfully engaged with the primary government institutions, such as the Provincial and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Offices (PDRRMO and MDRRMO) and the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Offices (MSWDO), which all readily expressed willingness for collaboration and provided material support to the PWDs throughout project implementation such as training venues, and transportation support. As such, the project demonstrated **high internal/external coherence**.

The project was **effective**, as it successfully trained members of the 20 OPDs on a variety of topics, including leadership, livelihood, financial & project implementation, monitoring and

² Will be referred to as A2D throughout this report.

evaluation (PIME), resource mobilization, and family safety and disaster preparedness. The number of trainees almost always exceeded the usual 200 participants targeted by the project. While all the OPDs are now recognized in varying capacities by their respective LGUs, only 7 of the 20 have successfully registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), a requirement for full membership in the Local Planning and Development Council (LPDC). Promising, however, is the emerging capacity of the OPDs to tap additional financial resources from other government entities such as the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Both the Tabogon and Tuburan Federation of PWDs secured additional funding from the aforementioned government agencies.

All the OPDs have been successfully trained and developed their IEC materials – both physical and online – on a variety of topics affecting PWDs. These online engagements were most active during the project's life, which **limits the project's sustainability**. There are no more visible IEC materials in the municipalities visited by the evaluation team, nor are there recent online postings on the activities of the OPDs. The OPDs could have leveraged their IEC knowledge with other project stakeholders, such as LGUs, to sustain online engagement and foster a vibrant IEC strategy that mainstreams PWDs in both DRR and non-DRR activities.

The project's **efficiency was moderate**. Activities were all implemented within minimal variance from the original budget approved by the UNDEF. The 33% general operating costs and 31% personnel costs, which included the 16% consultants and other non-staff personnel costs, are justified and were approved by the UNDEF, given that PWD empowerment necessitated substantive training and workshop inputs, as well as monitoring visits by the field coordinator. The project, however, failed to fully anticipate the disruptions expected from the 2022 national and local elections, resulting in delays in planned project activities. The project was able to catch up through the effective A2D strategy of combining and geographically clustering succeeding training events. However, as noted in the survey (Annex 2), some PWDs found the training overwhelming because too many topics were covered in a single day.

The institutionalization of PWDs at the LGUs is also partly successful, with only a few municipalities, for example, Daanbantayan and Minglanilla, successfully lobbying for the approval of local resolutions recognizing the roles and participation of PWDs in local governance processes. This, once again, **limits sustainability**, as the project design failed to account for the 3 to 5-year life cycle of most local development plans. While the OPDs were ready with their proposed DiDRR and PWD provisions in these plans, these changes cannot take effect until the current municipal development plan has already lapsed.

One of the **most crucial, positive project impacts** is the palpable shift in PWDs' attitudes from mere recipients of assistance to dynamic, vibrant partners capable of advancing local development. The PWDs are now more cognizant of how the national and corresponding local laws protect them. Some OPDs are now demanding accountability and transparency from the LGUs. The implementing partners and representative PWDs attributed this shift in perspective to the series of training and sensitization workshops organized by the A2D.

For both the A2D and their local implementing partners for this project, the **UNDEF value added** materialized in two significant ways: 1) the UN support gave the local government institutions the impression of the importance and seriousness of the initiative in uplifting the situation of the PWDs in the 20 Cebu municipalities; and 2) the focus on the PWDs' local governance processes on DRR and non-DRR initiatives promotes the long-term sustainability

of the OPDs through their organizational empowerment and legal recognition, which would ultimately ensure their long-term participation in the local development processes.

ii. Key Recommendations

1. There should be a more nuanced, context-specific approach to empowering the community-based groups, the OPDs. Variation in their organizational maturity should be captured well in the rapid appraisal, conducted at the onset of the project, to enable a more efficient organizational capacitation plan for each OPD.
2. The best way to ensure the success of PWD projects is to leverage the existing legal framework that mandates and, consequently, secures the participation of local government units.
3. The provincial network of these DiDRR and PWD champions should be strengthened to enable them to take on additional activities and OPD mentoring that the government cannot sufficiently provide.
4. The withdrawal of project mentoring support should be done more gradually. A withdrawal plan designed with the LGU partner could include this provision, and possibly the LGU taking on this mentoring slack.
5. The preparation of resolutions requires a specific skill set, and, towards this end, the OPDs could significantly benefit from a short course on policy analysis and planning to enable a more systematic examination of gaps in PWD policies and their implementation.
6. Project efficiency could be improved by prioritizing early capacity building so that additional technical support and organizational mentoring could be provided within the project timeframe, with adequate budget allocation, which was not sufficiently covered in the current project design and strategy.
7. The succeeding initiatives with the PWDs could benefit from lobbying for stricter enforcement of existing national laws that empower the PWDs, such as automatic budget allocation for PWDs and the creation of Persons with Disabilities Affairs Offices (PDAOs), which are already underway in some, but not all of the 20 municipalities covered by the project.
8. To sustain the project's accomplishments and ensure the long-term viability of the OPDs, A2D should partner with the 20 municipal governments to provide continuous organizational mentoring. These partnerships should be formalized through a three-way Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among A2D, the LGU, and the OPDs, supported by an executive order, a local resolution, or, better yet, a municipal council-approved ordinance. The approval of these agreements could be one of the OPDs' advocacies.

iii. Lessons Learned

1. The shift in dynamics between the LGU and the OPDs should be managed effectively by providing additional inputs on socio-political change, as the traditional implementors of PWD laws—the LGU—may at times resist sharing decision-making powers with other groups, including the OPDs.
2. Projects that require strong LGU partnerships should always fully anticipate the expected effects of major political events, such as national and local elections, as these can disrupt planned activities. Changes in political leadership can also negatively affect project milestones and budget.
3. The OPD variation, especially regarding organizational maturity, should be well captured in the rapid appraisal at the onset of the project to enable a more efficient organizational capacitation plan for each OPD.

4. Cultural values and norms vary significantly across genders and types of disability, affecting their empowerment opportunities. To address this imbalance, future projects could adopt a more focused approach to empowering PWDs by gender.
5. The LGUs' buy-in serves as a signal of the project's merits and ensures active participation of community partners, along with other civil society groups working with the PWDs.
6. The organizational capacity of the OPDs to manage a viable livelihood enterprise requires a longer period than the usual project life span. Project efficiency could be improved by prioritizing early capacity building so that additional technical support and organizational mentoring could be provided within the project timeframe, with adequate budget allocation.
7. Modelling through the use of PWD trainers and speakers during training activities and workshops is an effective strategy to connect well with PWD trainees, who view these speakers as someone who truly understands their concerns, is worth listening to, and is worth emulating.
8. To avoid the vacuum at the end of projects, mentoring and monitoring of project partners should be part of the project's withdrawal plan, drawn up by the implementors in partnership with LGUs and other civil society groups working with PWDs. This provision would prevent the loss of learning from the project's training and workshops and, at the same time, give the OPDs a sense of continuity for those already working on a variety of projects, including their representation at the local development council.

II. PROJECT CONTEXT AND STRATEGY

(i) Development context

In the Philippines, there has been significant progress in advancing the welfare of persons with Disabilities, as manifested in the passage of critical laws, such as Presidential Order 1509, issued in June 1978 by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos. The appreciation of the special needs of PWDs was further entrenched in Republic Act No. 7277, also known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, passed in March 1992, which provides for their rehabilitation, self-development, and self-reliance, as well as their integration. The benefits and entitlements of PWDs were further expanded through the passage of Republic Act 10754 by the Philippine Congress on March 23, 2016³. Despite these frameworks, the implementation across provinces is highly variable, oftentimes leaving much room for improvement.

In a status brief entitled Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (A2D, 2023) by the proponent, it is noted that as an archipelago with more than 7,000 islands and with 36,000 kilometres of coastline, the Philippines, located in the Pacific Ring of Fire and the Western Pacific Typhoon Belt, is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world (please refer to Figure 1). At least 60 per cent of the country's total land area is exposed to multiple hazards, and 74 per cent of the population is vulnerable to their impact. With the effects of climate change, the Philippines is expected to be severely affected and increasingly exposed to rising sea levels, extreme rainfall, and more frequent, severe, and stronger typhoons, which can lead to disasters. Thus, its people, especially PWDs, are most susceptible to a wide range of hazards, including storm surges, typhoons, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods, landslides, and droughts.

³ <https://ncda.gov.ph/category/disability-laws/republic-acts-bp/>

As of September 12, 2025, there are about 2,691,355 PWDs in the Philippines, of which 1,309,612 (48.66%) are women and 1,381,743 (51.34%) are men⁴. Despite this number, the critical roles and contributions of PWDs in development planning are often downplayed. In most cases, their participation in planning processes and representation in local policy-making bodies become afterthoughts, often "for compliance," including in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). Due to the absence of PWDs from DRRM processes, planning, and budgeting, they lack meaningful participation in resilience-building. People with disabilities remain invisible in local DRR and development plans. Thus, many DRR Plans may not reflect their actual needs for preparing for disasters, becoming resilient, and recovering from their impacts. Due to cultural values and norms, the situation is more difficult for women. In a recent study conducted by Thatcher (2023) in another part of the Philippines, families ranked family care for male PWDs higher than for female PWDs. This preference can potentially lead to further exclusion of women PWDs in education, employment, and participation in society, including voting.

(ii) The project objective

From March 01, 2022, to April 30, 2024, through a \$220,000 (inclusive of M&E) grant from the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), A2D implemented the project 'For Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster and Climate Risk Governance in the Philippines'.

The project aimed to promote and mainstream a disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) approach in 20 local government units (LGUs – municipalities) in Cebu Province, Philippines (please refer to Figure 2 on the next page). The critical roles and contributions of persons with disabilities in development planning and strategizing have largely been missing, particularly in DRRM processes, planning, and budgeting. This exclusion means that they are largely invisible in local DRR and development plans. To correct the situation, the project identified and combined disability-specific interventions aimed at empowering persons with disabilities with societal interventions aimed at raising the resilience of all community members and ensuring barrier-free risk-reduction processes.

Some of the project outputs were: 1) rapid appraisal to establish the DRR environment of the 20 LGUs; 2) situational analysis of the 20 OPDs; 3) validation activities and planning workshops to finalize the project intervention plan based on the rapid appraisal results; 4) training/workshops with topics on various PWD and DRR-related topics; 5) distribution of seed grants to establish disability/ OPD-led social enterprises in the 20 LGUs; 6) mentoring and coaching sessions for the OPDs, monthly online/virtual/calls, and quarterly face-to-face visits; 7) regular social media campaigns on inclusion, disaster risk preparedness, and accessibility; 8) provision of necessary support to facilitate the registration and accreditation of the OPDs to secure their legal identities; 9) dialogues and meetings with the LGU to lobby for increased representation of OPDs in special bodies/ councils; 10) documentation of good practices and lessons learned on inclusion, accessibility, and inclusive DRR, and 11) a provincial competition to recognize the LGUs and OPDs that exhibited innovations and best practices in mainstreaming DiDRR.

⁴ <https://ncda.gov.ph/>



List of Municipalities			
1	Minglanilla	11	Tuburan
2	San Fernando	12	Tabuelan
3	Samboan	13	Daan Bantayan
4	Santander	14	Medellin
5	Boljoon	15	Borbon
6	Alcoy	16	Tabogon
7	Barili	17	Poro
8	Dumanjug	18	Pilar
9	Aloguinsan	19	Ginatilan
10	Asturias	20	Malabuyoc

Figure 2. The location of partner municipalities is shown in the provincial map of Cebu, Philippines

These outputs were designed to achieve the following project outcomes:

- Outcome 1:* Strengthened institutional capacities of 20 Organizations of Persons with Disabilities to address community development issues and risks, and engage with different key agencies.
- Outcome 2:* Increased representation and participation of OPDs in formal decision-making processes to increase influence on the LGUs to adopt more inclusive approaches in governance and program development.
- Outcome 3:* Enhanced the LGUs' disaster preparedness & prevention efforts by mainstreaming inclusive DRR.

(iii) Project strategy and approach

In the Philippines, the critical roles and contributions of persons with disabilities in development planning and strategizing have been largely absent, particularly in DRRM processes, planning, and budgeting. This exclusion means that they are largely invisible in local DRR and development plans. Thus, development and DRR Plans do not sufficiently capture the actual needs of PWDs in preparing for disasters or in empowering them to be more resilient in the aftermath. To correct the situation, the project identified and combined disability-specific interventions aimed at empowering persons with disabilities with societal interventions aimed at raising the resilience of all community members and ensuring barrier-free risk-reduction processes.

Built on the premise that building community resilience can be attained if all members of the community have equal opportunities to participate and play an active role in development processes, which includes disaster risk reduction, the project made an effort to ensure that

persons with disabilities were included and consulted in the design, implementation, and monitoring of plans and programs. Individuals with disabilities must organize themselves into a formal, legal, and robust organization to secure a seat at the table in formal planning processes.

Using the twin-track approach, i.e., strengthening an inclusive DRR system AND empowering at-risk groups in participating in DRR, the implementing partner, A2D, intended to (re) build inclusive and resilient municipalities in Cebu Province by strengthening institutional capacities of organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), increasing their participation in formal decision-making processes, and enhancing local disaster preparedness and prevention efforts of LGUs.

III. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

This evaluation report employed a primarily qualitative design, given the nature of the interventions, data availability, evaluation objectives, and the imperative to gather primary data. The OECD-DAC criteria guided the evaluation.

The evaluation design included a detailed document review to collect and analyse relevant project information, facilitating the measurement of key success indicators and the determination of project achievements relative to objectives. The qualitative aspect focused on gathering appropriate, nuanced data to deepen understanding of processes, approaches, perceptions, behaviours, and other factors that have contributed to or hindered the achievement of targets.

Initial evaluation data were collected through a desk review of all available project documents and relevant reports. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used as primary research methods to collect qualitative data on the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and UNDEF-value added. The evaluator initially drafted the research instruments in English, which were subsequently translated into Cebuano, the PWDs' mother tongue.

To measure the more quantitative project accomplishments, a short survey questionnaire was also administered to FGD participants in the municipalities of Tabogon and Tuburan, Cebu, with a total of 26 respondents. The survey instruments included questions on socio-demographic characteristics, accomplishments and challenges of the project and training activities, and knowledge of DRR. The original plan was to do an online survey. However, given the slow internet connection and the limited educational experience of some PWDs in the area, the likelihood of responding to an online survey was deemed negligible. Thus, the evaluation team administered the survey after the FGDs with the PWDs.

The research participants for the KIIs included staff from Implementing Partners (IPs), civil-society partners, provincial and LGU partners, and officials. FGDs were conducted for the PWDs. A total of 15 KIIs and 4 FGDs with 26 participants from the targeted communities were conducted. The evaluator used systematic content and thematic analysis to draw inferences from the qualitative data collected through FGDs, KIIs, and field notes. Meanwhile, she used IBM SPSS Statistics (SPSS) v. 30 to run basic descriptive statistics on the survey results. These results were used to triangulate the results from the interviews and FGDs. Please refer to Annex 2 of this report for the summary of the survey results.

IV. EVALUATION FINDINGS

The following section discusses the evaluation results according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) parameters of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and complemented by the UNDEF value-added criterion.

(i) Relevance

The evaluation findings indicate that the overall project design, **the twin-track approach** of A2D to empower PWDs in DiDRR **was highly relevant**, with an excellent appreciation of existing government policies to empower the PWDs and the operational context that defines the degree of participation of the PWDs, not only in disaster response and mitigation, but also in creating institutional provisions for their involvement in local government processes, and economic independence.

Empirically anchored in the results of the rapid appraisal conducted at the project's outset, **the project effectively targeted the critical gap areas to address both the demand-side issues and supply-side deficits**. On the demand side, it accurately identified the limited awareness of PWDs regarding their entitlements and rights as provided by existing national and local laws, while simultaneously recognizing the underdeveloped organizational capacity of OPDs and their limited access to resources to implement independent projects to address the financial needs of individual members.

This is my first time to encounter an NGO that provided trainings to PWDs. Only A2D has done this.

PWDs of Tabogon

This is the first time that I have seen the [twin-track] approach. I think it is worth replicating because I have seen many PWDs who have been left behind [by opportunities] for a long time.

Aileen Lariba, J King Foundation

During our baseline and scoping sessions, we found out that the OPDs were not that organized; it was just for mere compliance with national laws. Even LDRRMOs did not have any programs for PWDs.

Erlinda Parame, A2D



FGD participants Barangay Poblacion, Tabogon

On the supply side, A2D addressed the inadequate participation of PWDs in local DiDRR plans and activities, and the marginalization of OPDs in local government initiatives, including the palpable lack of confidence among PWDs in participating in such processes. To address these inadequacies, A2D provided the OPDs with sufficient training inputs to develop not only disaster response and community resilience but also to equip PWDs with leadership and project management skills to implement their own projects sustainably.

The information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns carried out throughout the project heightened PWDs' sense of belonging and independence, enabling them to be active agents in shaping the nature of their participation and engagement with LGUs. As a result of

multiple project activities involving PWDs, there is now a palpable, renewed focus on PWD concerns up to the provincial level, which, sadly, was neglected by the previous provincial government.

The project design did not fully anticipate the expected disruptions brought about by the local and national government elections at the beginning of project implementation, around May 2022. This event made it challenging to coordinate with local government units, as officials and community members were already preoccupied with the elections. In some instances, A2D needed to repeat their municipal courtesy calls in LGUs where the Mayors with whom they initially coordinated lost the elections. The combined local and national elections and the change of leadership in some municipalities necessitated adjustments by the IPs, with additional time and resource implications.

The evaluation data indicate that the baseline data gathered by the A2D enabled the project to focus on municipalities with the highest numbers of PWDs who could benefit from participatory governance in DiDRR. **However, the baseline data did not distinguish between disability types by gender and the level of organizational maturity of the OPDs,** which are critical for determining specific empowerment and DiDRR interventions at both the community and organizational levels. Consequently, it was also challenging to assess the overall improvements in organizational maturity, which varies significantly across the different OPDs.



Members of Tabogon PWD Federation filling out the survey forms

(ii) Coherence

This focus aligns well with the A2D's strengths and organizational structure, an organization with an extensive track record of assisting and empowering PWDs through its robust training programs in empowerment and leadership. This vast experience enabled A2D to secure the buy-in and support of many civil society groups with the same focus on PWDs, the LGUs in the 20 municipalities of Cebu, and other private corporations that provided support throughout the project duration.

The project is coherent because it takes into account the work needed in organizing or setting up an OPD. ...the first year saw trainings on awareness and leadership topics. In inclusive facilitation, we also include the LDRRM...for them to incorporate a disability-inclusive lens in their work.

Cora Clarin, Cebu DiDRR Network

The program is just coherent. Activities are done phase-by-phase, and these are logically connected [in a way that does not pressure the PWDs].

Ronnie Hingco, MSWDO Tabogon

The project successfully engaged major stakeholder institutions by leveraging the existing government framework to mainstream the interests and participation of PWDs in both DiDRR and non-DiDRR initiatives. Some of the national legal parameters that the project and A2D capitalized on include the following: Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (R.A. 10121), the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons (R.A. 7277 of 1992, amended by R.A. 9442 of 2007), and Republic Act 10070 of 2010, an Act Establishing an Institutional Mechanism to Ensure the Implementation of Programs and Services for Persons with Disabilities in Every Province, City, and Municipality. These laws outline the

roles, partnerships, and collaborations expected of local government units, civil society groups, and community members, as adopted by A2D in the project design.

As stipulated in the national PWD framework, the A2D project design consciously solicited the buy-in of existing local government units such as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO), the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO), the Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office (PDAO), and the local development councils. The project inputs, such as the design of training for PWDs, the registration procedures and requirements for OPDs, and the provisions for their eventual inclusion, were developed and implemented in close partnership with these local offices.

Overall, the A2D deliberately engaged reputable civil society groups with a good track record of working with PWDs in the province of Cebu, such as the Cebu Provincial Federation of Persons with Disability, the Cebu Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network, and the Juanito I. King Foundation Incorporated. Aside from serving as resource speakers in various project training and workshops, the multi-stakeholder character and the good reputations of the officers from these groups further promoted the project's reputation among local government units and community members. Interviews with these organizations confirmed that they were quick to lend their support to the project because the project design captured the twin-track approach that they have been working on with A2D in previous engagements.

(iii) Effectiveness

A2D's strategy of focusing on municipalities via rapid appraisal proved effective in identifying strategic stakeholders with greater precision per municipality, including the PDAO focal person, OPD representatives, and their members. Furthermore, **the decision to collaborate with provincial and municipal governments was a sound strategy**, leveraging provisions of existing national laws that support the empowerment of PWDs. The buy-in of local chief executives (LCEs) served as a resource multiplier for the project, as many LGUs provided training venues at no cost. At the same time, it ensured the support of the local DRRMOs and social welfare offices, which were critical to achieving the targeted project outcomes. Partnerships with major provincial civil society groups of PWDs also facilitated municipal partnerships—the good reputation of PWD experts, such as Cora Clarin of the Cebu Disability-Inclusive Risk Reduction Network. Despite the unavoidable change in A2D's leadership due to the original project director's illness and eventual passing, the project activities continued as planned with a new OIC director. The project timeline was not significantly affected, a testament to A2D's stable organizational structure.

Strengthened the institutional capacities of 20 Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

A2D's strategy proved effective in equipping OPD members with the necessary skills to strengthen their leadership and financial management capabilities through a series of training sessions on DiDRR, PIME, and Leadership, which were implemented efficiently. Most activities, including training, IEC campaigns, consultations, and the provision of seed capital for the livelihood projects of the OPDs, were carried out as planned, and target indicators were achieved, if not exceeded. For



Starlit, a PWD from Tabogon, explaining the organizational process that her OPD went through.

example, the A2D's target number of trainees per training session was set at 200, but most sessions exceeded that target. The project design also considered the importance of familial and community support in strengthening the roles of persons with disabilities. It provided support towards this goal through training on DiDRR for family members.

The IEC training and campaign provided the OPDs with sufficient knowledge to begin sharing their insights and activities, which served as a multiplier in raising awareness of the roles and capabilities of OPDs and PWDs, not only in DiDRR but also in the overall participatory development planning of the 20 municipalities. It also helped in the identification of PWDs, especially in the high-risk areas and barangays. Thus, from **9,559** identified at the beginning of the project in March 2022, the number increased to **16,046 PWDs** by May 2024—a significant increase. The participation of the OPDs in the 2023 National Disability Prevention Week further demonstrated their capacity to develop their own IEC campaign materials to promote their unique interests and advocacies of PWDs. Recognizing this potential, LGU partners funded some IEC activities.

Increased representation and participation of OPDs in formal decision-making processes at the local government units

The requirement for formal participation in the local development processes is registration with the appropriate government body, the SEC. Towards this end, seven (7)⁵ out of the twenty (20) or 35% have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Meanwhile, five (5)⁶ out of the 20 OPDs have already been admitted to the Local Development Council. At the same time, 13 out of 20, or 65%, are members of the Municipal Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council, while 2 (10%) are members of the Local Health Board (LHB). These memberships demonstrate the OPDs' active participation in local development planning and implementation. However, the one-year effectiveness of the OPD's admission to the local development council in some LGUs may be a constraint, as it is considered too short to actively push for PWDs' agenda in the LDC. In some instances, PWDs and OPD heads felt marginalized as the LCE mistakenly perceived them as coming from a rival political party.



An OPD in one of its regular meetings

There is, however, a need to revisit the OPD registration requirements. While SEC registration provides the legal personality required for the OPDs to be recognized by LGUs, there may be an easier, less tedious option for the OPDs. Based on interviews with PWDs, LGUs sometimes accept registrations with other government agencies, such as the DOLE, to gain access to the MDRRM council without going through the SEC's annual reportorial requirements. The PWDs from Tabogon expressed concern about a provision in their SEC registration that stipulates a limitation on the OPD's economic and business activities. They perceived this provision as an obstacle to their future livelihood initiatives, which are central to the long-term financial

⁵ These are the OPDs in the municipalities of Minglanilla, Barile, Boljoon, Aloguinsan, Tabogon, Daanbantayan and Poro.

⁶ These are the OPDs in the municipalities of Aloguinsan, Borloon, Tabogon, Daanbantayan and Pilar. Poro OPD is listed as member of the municipal development council.

viability of their OPD. This provision⁷ should be adequately explained to the OPDs, as non-profit organizations in the Philippines may engage in income-generating activities aligned with their objectives to support their members and day-to-day operations.

Whenever we have proposals to the Sagguniang Bayan, SB (municipal council) we are made to sit in the session. Most of the time, this committee member is the one who would lobby for our concerns/needs in the sessions.

Juliet and Elrinar, PWDs from Tuburan

Therefore, the role of the OPDs in the local development processes could be made more permanent. The best approach would be for the OPDs to advocate for the passage of a local resolution or ordinance that ensures their regular participation in local development councils.

A2D, in their workshops with the LDRRMC, emphasized that the national laws provide automatic allocation for PWD activities and concerns. On paper, there seem to be sufficient resources and budget allocations for the PWDs in these municipalities. However, the actual utilization of these budgets may or may not include the PWDs and OPDs. An external oversight body could be established in the future to monitor the disbursement of PWD budgets and ensure the proper utilization of PWD fund allocations as prescribed by national laws.

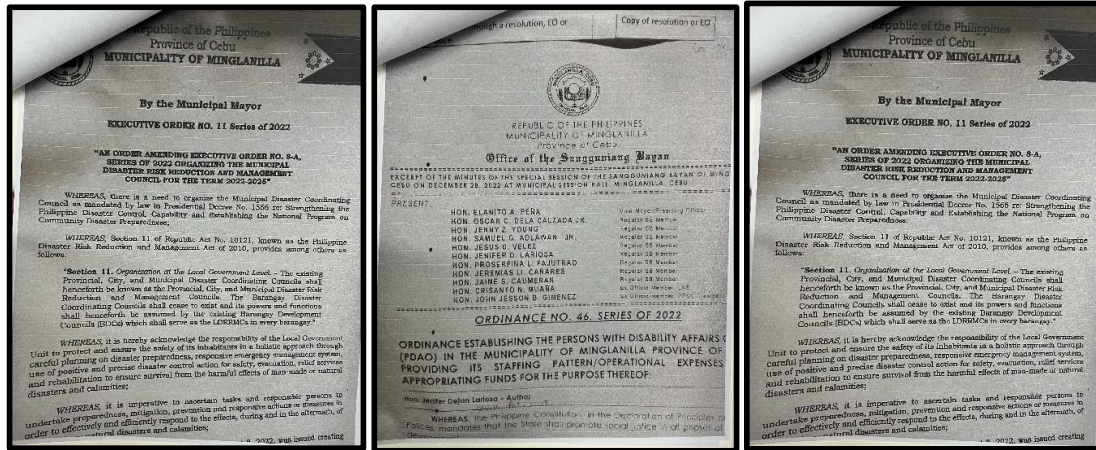
Enhanced local disaster preparedness & prevention efforts by mainstreaming inclusive DRR

The PWDs and their families were introduced to and re-familiarized with DiDRR. About 1,054 PWD families and community members were trained in preparing disaster preparedness plans. This number is above the 900 participants targeted by the project. During the project life, however, there were already existing municipal DRR plans that had been in effect for about 3-5 years. Thus, the revised DiDDR plan with specific provisions for PWDs can only be passed after the current plans have already lapsed. Therefore, a consultation workshop was held in 20 municipalities in partnership with local government units – specifically the MDRRMO and MWSDO – and the OPDs, which yielded an updated disaster risk map including the precise identification of PWDs, especially those in high-risk areas.

When I was trained about DiDRR, I would share my knowledge to my child on what to do during emergencies. My child became more conscious about preparing for disasters. I also shared the knowledge with other people in the communities.

Anjielyn, PWD from Tuburan

⁷ Republic Act No. 11232. An Act Providing for the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines stipulates the activities of nonstock corporation, specifically sections 86 and 87, which applies to the case of these OPDs. Please refer to https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2019/ra_11232_2019.html.



Sample resolutions sponsored by the OPDs

The survey results indicated a perceived overall improvement in disaster preparedness among PWDs. However, among the 20 partner municipalities, very few were able to successfully push for municipal resolutions and executive orders to mainstream the DiDRR. These include the municipalities of Daanbantayan and Minglanilla. The drafting of such resolutions requires specialized skills, and a short course on policy analysis and recommendations should be included among the project inputs to better equip the PWDs achieve this goal.

(iv) Efficiency

The rollout of project activities, specifically the rapid appraisal, was delayed due to the local elections held at the beginning of project implementation. Despite these challenges, A2D was able to recoup the lost time by clustering municipalities and conducting training and workshops in batches.

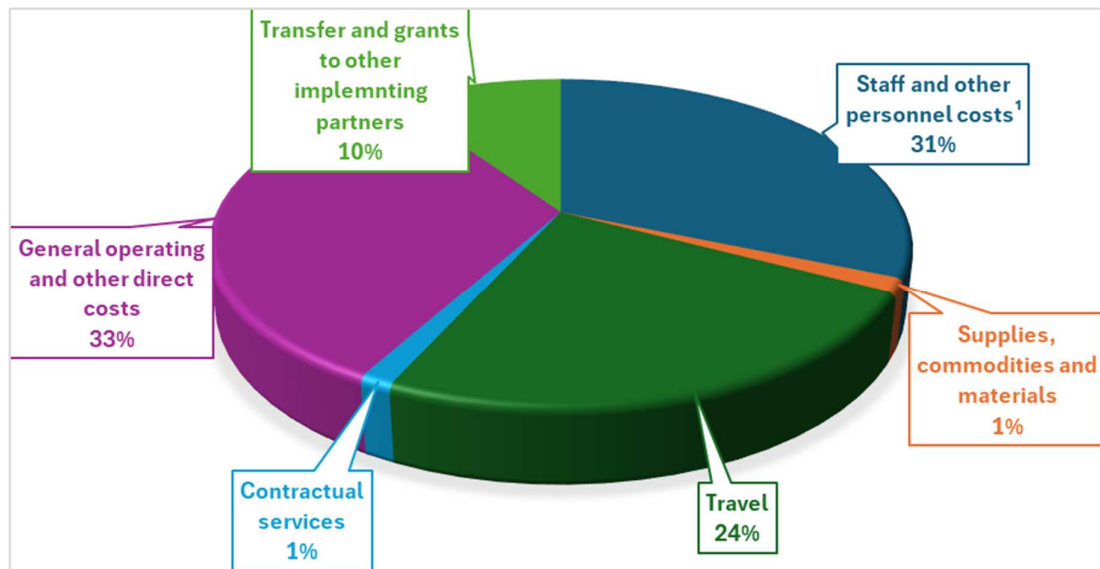


Figure 3. Actual Budget Expenditure, 2022-2024.

¹Actual staff and personnel costs amounted to US\$30,000 or 15% of the actual budget. The 31% includes US\$32,089.46, or 16%, paid to consultants and other non-staff personnel, as reported in the financial utilization report.

As indicated in Figure 3, the highest actual project expenditures were general operating and other direct costs, totalling 64,204.19 (33%), representing costs for venue rentals and meals during training events. While the percentage may seem high, it is not surprising, given that the bulk of planned project activities focused on training workshops and social events to increase awareness of the plight of PWDs, not only during disasters. The project trained or consulted a total of 2,813 individuals, indicating a reasonable training and consultation cost per capita of approximately US\$23.82. The amount also included the cost of meals during the training, which served as an incentive to encourage PWDs and their families to participate in the project's various training and consultation activities.

The next highest budget expenditure was for staff and other personnel costs at US\$62,089.46 (31%). This amount included US\$32,089.46 (16%) paid to consultants and other non-staff personnel. The remaining US\$30,000.00 or 15% of the total project budget represents the remuneration for the two (2) full-time field coordinators and one (1) project coordinator, with 75% of the project coordinator's time devoted to the project during implementation. The amount also included payments for the administrative assistant and finance officer, who provided backstop support to the project. A2D justified the need to hire two (2) coordinators, as the project's partner municipalities were spread across Cebu province. Please refer to Figure 3. Given the travel time required to reach these distant municipalities, the project team deemed it more effective to have one field coordinator concentrate on either the northern or southern portions of Cebu Island Province. Also, the project objectives of strengthening the OPDs, by design, necessitated the constant monitoring and mentoring of these OPDs. These considerations were recognized and captured in the proposed budget approved by the UNDEF.

The budget variance in Figure 4 shows an insignificant discrepancy between the actual and the budgeted amounts approved by the UNDEF. There was incremental, but negligible additional spending for two items: 1) staff and personnel costs; and 2) general operating costs. Meanwhile, there is also a slight underspending in 1) travel costs, and 2) transfer/grants to other IPs.

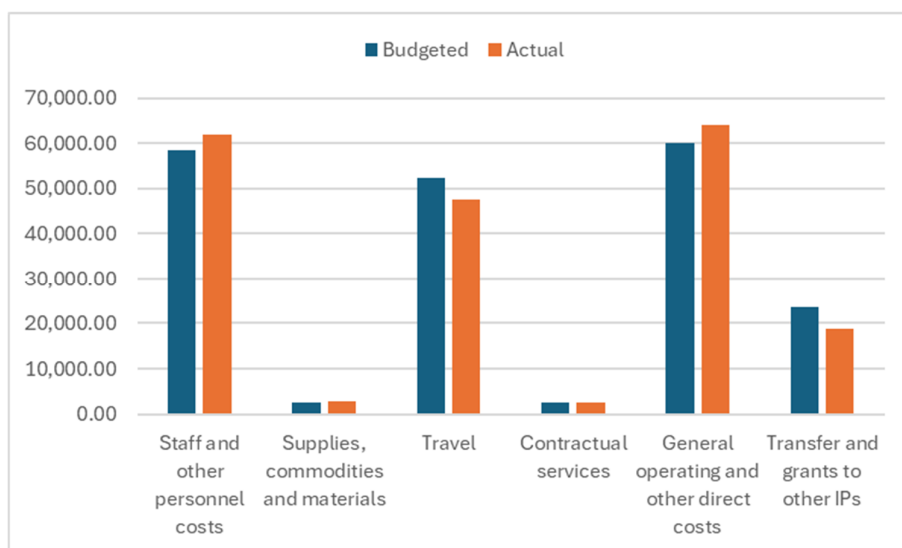


Figure 4. Actual vs. Budgeted Project Expenses

This minimal discrepancy can be partly attributed to the A2D's strategy of clustering training events across contiguous municipalities, which reduced the number of training events and,

consequently, travel costs –roughly 24% of actual project expenditures. However, such clustering should be well calibrated in accordance with the absorptive capacity of the PWD trainees. A survey comment noted that some training sessions covered too many topics in a single day. To avoid such overload and improve project efficiency, future projects could adopt a more focused training design for each OPD. The results of the rapid appraisal at the start of the project could serve as the basis for such a design.

(v) Impact

One of the major impacts of the project is the palpable strengthening of the assisted OPDs across the 20 municipalities. While only seven (7) out of the 20 OPDs were eventually registered at the SEC, the rest were also able to register with other government agencies, such as the DOLE. While the government provision for the creation of the PDAO has been in effect for many years, the municipalities of Tabogon and Tuburan visited by the evaluation team have become more conscious of making the office operational, or at the very least, appointing a PWD focal person to work with the PWDs in the municipality.

The project encouraged and motivated the PWD sector that they can do things on their own

Cora Clarin, Cebu DiDRR Network

...we became more confident, and we can easily interact now with other sectors. We became more confident in ourselves -- that we can contribute to something also in society. We also became aware of our rights, our claims, and our benefits.

Juliet, PWD from Tabogon

For us and the other PWDs in Tuburan, A2D [program] has been a big help to us. A2D has made us more confident ...

Elrinar, PWD from Tuburan

Some PWDs are too empowered to the point that there is some conflict. But it is very helpful still ...

Ronnie Hingco, MSWDO Tabogon

On a personal level, the PWDs interviewed and their families are now more knowledgeable about what to prepare and where to evacuate in case of emergencies. The A2D project increased PWDs' awareness of their rights and

of how national and local laws protect their interests. For example, some OPDs inquire with their LGUs about budget allocations for PWDs and how these were disbursed. The LGU-OPD relationship must be managed well, as some LGUs have become so used to doing things on their own and do not appreciate the new inquisitiveness of the OPDs.

The project also allowed the expansion of the OPD's social network. For example, former officers of the Tabogon OPD formed a cooperative and registered themselves with the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA). This legal recognition indicates that the group can now implement its own livelihood project and access seed funding from the CDA. They cited that the project's leadership training encouraged them to pursue other opportunities to implement projects for PWDs in their community.



FGD with the women PWDs of Tuburan

One OPD from the municipality of Tuburan also accessed a grant from the Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP) of the DSWD and is currently implementing its own mushroom-growing livelihood project. They attributed their capacity to implement their own livelihood project to the financial management and livelihood training provided by the A2D project.

The IEC campaign, supported by the project, also raised awareness of the many challenges faced by PWDs in emergency and non-emergency situations. This led to the revitalization of the PDRRMO, which the previous administration had neglected. One limitation of the IEC campaign is its lack of longevity.



Sample IEC materials of a PWD group



PWDs undergoing IEC training

The IEC campaign, mainly Facebook (FB) posts, workshops, and community announcements, was limited during the project duration. While the project IEC campaigns raised overall awareness of PWD concerns, the messages should be regularly reinforced to maintain the high level of PWD awareness already achieved by the project. The project FB is now largely inactive. As all LGUs have their own FB and social media accounts, this PWD IEC initiative could be one of the tasks that can be easily turned over to the LGUs.

(vi) Sustainability

Sustainability is one of the biggest challenges in projects such as this. To address this, an integral part of the design is organizational capacitation of the various OPDs across the 20 municipalities. A year after the end of the project, results are varied: some OPDs are encountering organizational challenges that threaten their longevity, while others are thriving better than expected. Aside from leadership, proposal development, and financial management training, the project also provided a Php 25,000 or equivalent to US \$425⁸ seed grant per OPD to address the livelihood and economic concerns of PWD members. The implementers and the PWDs agreed that the livelihood preparation phase could have been more extensive to better prepare the PWDs for the complexities and challenges of implementing a livelihood project. For illustration, some of the training was held in September 2022, and A2D distributed the seed grant to the OPDs in October of the same year, only about a month after the training.

⁸ Average Monthly Philippine Peso per US Dollar Exchange Rate for October 2022, the month of the awarding of the seed grant. Please refer to the official published rates by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (Central Bank of the Philippines) at https://www.bsp.gov.ph/statistics/external/tab12_pus_data.aspx (accessed on December 11, 2025).

The challenges I saw when A2D disengaged is the sustainability. I would propose a sustainability plan for continuing these programs (like the capacity-building ones). It would be nice if there was a proper plan for us to commit [to sustaining the program activities].

Ronnie Hingco, MSWDO from Tabogon

Almost all of the OPDs have already completed the government registration process with various government agencies. They are now able to make representations, access grants, and other resources from the CDA, DOLE, and DSWD, thereby enhancing the sustainability of these OPDs. However, the sustainability of many OPDs remains

precarious and may require additional mentoring from LGUs and other civil society groups working with PWDs. For some OPDs with limited experience in managing an income-generating project, additional training inputs, even benchmarking with other OPDs, and regular mentoring on livelihood management are needed.

Both the A2D and the LGU officials interviewed recognized that organizational empowerment is a long-term process that is difficult to achieve in the 2-year UNDEF project cycle. One LGU official recommended that A2D should have drawn up a clearer project withdrawal plan in partnership with the LGU, so that the LGU could take over some of the project activities and ensure the organizational sustainability of these OPDs.

(vii) UNDEF value added

The twin-track approach adopted by A2D is parallel to the holistic approaches adopted in many UNDEF projects, specifically the interconnection of micro and macro processes to empower members of local communities through partnerships with the local government units and civil society groups. The UNDEF branding made it relatively easy for these partner organizations to lend their support to the project. The UN/UNDEF's good reputation indicated the seriousness of A2D and its local implementing partners in empowering PWDs and other marginalized groups in DiDDR. This perception was confirmed by the LGU officials and local implementing partners interviewed by the evaluation team. Consequently, the PWDs at the municipal level were encouraged to participate in the project.

For OPDs in selected municipalities, A2D's twin-track approach, as supported by UNDEF, created an inclusive DiDRR management structure as illustrated by the successful sponsorship of LGU resolutions on DiDRR and PWD concerns. The UNDEF's focus on democratic governance through leadership training and PWD conscientization workshops empowered PWDs in the 20 municipalities, not only in their roles in DRR but also in their representation in local governance processes. As supported by the UNDEF, the project's emphasis on the OPD's organizational capacity-building and on the acquisition of legal identities created the necessary space for PWDs' participation in democratic local governance processes, a dimension that was not sufficiently emphasized in earlier initiatives.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion	Recommendation
<p>1. The overall project design—the twin-track approach to empower PWDs in DiDRR—was highly relevant not only for disaster response and mitigation but also for capacitating OPDs to participate in local development processes and gain economic independence.</p>	<p>The project's focus on democratic governance automatically entails a shift in the relationship between the LGU and the OPD; thus, to better manage this shift, additional inputs on socio-political change could be included in the project design.</p> <p>The rapid appraisal conducted at the beginning of the project should provide gender-disaggregated data by type of disability and highlight the varying organizational maturity of the OPDs, enabling more focused organizational capacity-building and mentoring.</p>
<p>2. The project is highly coherent as it successfully engaged major stakeholder institutions by leveraging the existing government framework to mainstream the interests and participation of PWDs in both DiDRR and non-DiDRR initiatives. However, the project failed to adequately anticipate the expected disruptions caused by the national and local elections in 2022, which affected the rollout of project activities, as the project design hinges on the participation of LGUs.</p>	<p>The project schedule should always account for major political events, such as national and local elections, as they preoccupy a key stakeholder and alter project activities.</p> <p>The project design was anchored in A2D's extensive DiDRR civil society partnerships. To ensure the long-term sustainability of initiatives promoting PWDs' participation in democratic processes, the provincial network of these DiDRR and PWD champions should be strengthened to enable them to take on additional activities and OPD mentoring that the government cannot sufficiently provide.</p>
<p>3. The project was overall effective in meeting its quantitative targets.</p>	<p>The project's training and IEC achievements should be sustained through well-timed, strategic refresher courses and PWD communication campaigns; these could be included as essential provisions in the project's withdrawal plan, drawn up in partnership with the LGU.</p>
<p>4. a. The twin-track approach was effective in addressing the multifaceted needs of PWDs and OPDs for empowerment. However, the reportorial requirements of the SEC can be intimidating for some OPDs.</p> <p>OPDs have varying levels of readiness, and the mentoring they need for long-term organizational viability should be extended to those lagging a little behind.</p>	<p>Explore additional partnerships with other government agencies that do not require the voluminous reportorial requirements of the SEC.</p> <p>Some OPDs require more mentoring and handholding, and these should be integrated into future projects with them. A withdrawal plan designed with LGUs and civil society groups working with PWDs could include this provision, and possibly have these partners take on this mentoring slack.</p>
<p>b. While the project had a strong focus on the participation of the OPDs in the</p>	<p>The preparation of resolutions requires a specific skill set, and, towards this end, the OPDs could</p>

<p>local governance processes, very few of the OPDs have successfully passed PWD and DRR resolutions within their respective municipal council.</p>	<p>significantly benefit from a short course on policy analysis and planning to allow a closer examination of policy gaps at the municipal level and how to draft corresponding policy recommendations, including a draft municipal resolution addressing these gaps.</p>
<p>5. Project efficiency was moderate. The project successfully met its overall timeline and managed budget with minimal variance. The project design capitalized on the social networks of the implementing partners to secure the support of the LCEs. As a result, A2D quickly secured the support of the 20 municipalities and leveraged additional support from LGUs, including free venues for the training and extra support for PWDs. However, the budget efficiency was diminished because the A2D project budget failed to account for the longer time frame required for OPDs to attain a desirable level of viable organizational maturity.</p>	<p>Given the extended time required by some OPDs to reach a viable level of organizational maturity, project efficiency could be improved by prioritizing capacity building early on in the project, so that additional technical support and organizational mentoring could be provided later on, but still within the project timeframe. Neither this nor a relative, adequate budget allocation was sufficiently covered in the current project design and strategy.</p>
<p>6. The project succeeded in creating positive impact at two levels: 1) the individual empowerment of the PWDs cognizant of their rights and entitlements as protected by national and local laws, and 2) the viability of selected OPDs to implement their own livelihood projects, participate at the local governance processes holding the government units accountable and transparent in the decision-making processes and allocation of resources. This positive impact, however, is somewhat limited to selected OPDs.</p>	<p>There are numerous provisions in the existing DRR and PWDs framework in the Philippines that remain untapped. These include automatic budget allocation and utilization for and by PWDs, the creation of PDAOs, and the appointment of PWDs in government and private offices. While already underway in some of the 20 project municipalities, A2D and local implementing partners should continue to work with municipalities covered by the project that have yet to realize the full implementation of these provisions.</p>
<p>7. The evaluation data indicate promising signs of sustainability for most of the OPDs. All are now recognized by their LGUs, with this recognition supported by Executive Order, Ordinances, and Resolutions. With only seven (7) out of the 20 OPDs having secured SEC registration, sustainability is limited. However, the OPDs were able to connect with other government offices, such as the DOLE and the DSWD, to</p>	<p>To sustain the project's accomplishments and ensure the long-term viability of the OPDs, A2D, together with the provincial DiDRR network, should partner with the 20 municipal governments to provide continuous organizational mentoring. These partnerships should be formalized through a three-way Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among A2D, the LGU, and the OPDs, supported by either an executive order, a local resolution, or, better yet, a long-term ordinance approved by the municipal council. A municipal ordinance ensures the OPDs'</p>

access additional resources for their activities, even beyond the project.	permanent place in the LDC. The approval of such a formal agreement could be one of the OPDs' primary advocacies.
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VI. LESSONS LEARNED

Based on the conclusions and recommendations above, the following are the major lessons learned from the project's implementation. These lessons are helpful in designing a similar project to promote the democratic empowerment of various marginalized groups, whether in disaster or non-disaster scenarios.

1. The evaluation results indicate that, with sufficient capability-building interventions, Persons with Disabilities, at both the individual and organizational levels, can be highly capable and dynamic contributors to local governance processes. However, the shift in dynamics, whereby some decision-making powers, including the allocation of resources for PWDs, are shared between the Local Government Units and the Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, should be managed effectively by providing additional project inputs on socio-political change.
2. Projects on democratic governance involving Local Government Unit partnerships should fully anticipate the expected effects brought about by major political events, such as national and local elections, as these can disrupt planned project activities. As was the case in some municipalities included in the project, the change of leadership after the elections resulted in the duplication of project activities, for example, the orientation provided to the Local Chief Executive, which negatively affected the project milestones and budget.
3. There should be a more nuanced, context-specific approach to empowering the Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. In the present project, some Organizations of Persons with Disabilities were more organizationally mature, with empowered leaders. This variation, especially regarding organizational maturity, should have been better captured in the rapid appraisal conducted at the onset of the project, enabling a more efficient organizational capacitation plan for each organization.
4. As evidenced by this project, cultural values and norms vary significantly across genders and types of disability, affecting the empowerment opportunities of project participants. To address this imbalance, future projects could have a more gender-focused approach in empowering Persons with Disabilities.
5. The best way to ensure the success of projects for Persons with Disabilities is to leverage the existing legal framework that mandates and, consequently, secures the participation of local government units. This permanent institutional structure will remain in the locality long after the project has ended. Further, the Local Government Units' buy-in serves as a signal to the community about the project's merits. It would also ensure active participation by community members, along with other civil society groups working with Persons with Disabilities. However, as was the case in this project, the existence of national policies to improve the conditions of Persons with Disabilities alone does not guarantee vibrant participation by Local Government Units in initiatives for Persons with Disabilities. In the future, an external oversight body could be established to monitor the disbursement of PWD budgets and ensure the proper utilization of PWD fund allocations as prescribed by national laws.

6. The capacity development of Organizations of Persons with Disabilities to manage a viable livelihood enterprise requires a longer period than the usual project life span. Project efficiency could have been improved by prioritizing capacity building early on in the project, so that additional technical support and organizational mentoring could have been provided within the project timeframe, with adequate budget allocation. Compared to the present project's approach, future project designs should highlight the importance of early provisions for adequate organizational capability building, with sufficient time and budget allocation.
7. In the present project, modelling through the use of Persons with Disabilities as trainers and speakers during training activities and workshops was an effective strategy for connecting well with Persons with Disabilities trainees, who viewed these speakers as someone who really understands their concerns, is worth listening to, and is worth emulating.
8. To avoid the vacuum associated with the end of projects, mentoring and monitoring of project partners should be part of the project's withdrawal plan, drawn up by the implementors in partnership with the Local Government Units and the civil society groups working with PWDs. In the present case, this provision would have prevented the loss of learning from the project's training and workshops and, at the same time, provided the Organizations of Persons with Disabilities a sense of continuity on the variety of projects they were working on. All Organizations of Persons with Disabilities in the project already have some form of organizational structure, but they must be regularly mentored to continuously improve their representation at the local development council.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Evaluation questions and findings:

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions	Findings
Relevance	To what extent was the project, as designed and implemented, suited to the context and needs of the participants at the local and national levels?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the objectives of the project in line with the needs and priorities for democratic development, given the context of the person with disabilities and other marginalized groups in Cebu City, in the Philippines • Was the project properly targeted? Was it able to reach the most persons with disabilities in the most vulnerable areas of the project municipalities? • Should another project strategy have been preferred rather than the one implemented to better reflect the needs, priorities, and context of persons with disabilities in the province of Cebu? Why? • Were risks appropriately identified by the project? How appropriate are/were the strategies developed to deal with identified risks? Was the project overly risk-averse? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rapid appraisals conducted by A2D revealed the extent of the marginalization of PWDs in the province of Cebu. While Philippine laws provide space for PWD participation in local governance processes, they are not given a chance, nor are local government units, due to the weak organizational structures of these PWDs. • There is a wide variation in the organizational readiness of the OPDs, which should be taken into account to achieve more precise and focused organizational capacitation for the OPDs. • The twin approach implemented by the A2D is most relevant, as it empowered the OPDs, thereby paving the way for representation in local government processes. Consequently, this improved the visibility of PWDs and their participation in local governance processes. Furthermore, the project enhanced people's appreciation of the challenges PWDs routinely encounter. • The project failed to fully anticipate the expected disruptions caused by the local and national elections, which distracted LGUs' attention from the partnership and consequently affected the rollout of project activities.

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions	Findings
Coherence	How well did the project "fit"; i.e., to what extent was the project compatible with other projects and programmes in the country, sector, or institution?	<p>Internal coherence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To what extent are there synergies and interlinkages between the project and other initiatives carried out by the Implementing Partner? <p>External coherence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To what extent is there consistency with other actors' initiatives in the same context? ● To what extent is there complementarity, harmonization, and coordination between the Implementing Partner/the project and other organizations/projects working in the same context and on the same issue? ● To what extent is the project adding value while avoiding the duplication of efforts? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The focus on the role of PWDs in DiDDR aligns well with the A2D's strengths and organizational structure, an organization with an extensive track record of assisting and empowering PWDs through its robust training programs in empowerment and leadership. This vast experience enabled A2D to secure buy-in and support from many civil society groups with the same focus on PWDs, the local government in selected municipalities of Cebu, and other private corporations that provided support throughout the project duration. ● The project's design aligns well with the government's Disaster Risk Reduction Management Framework, which provides space for PWD participation in the design, planning, and implementation of various disaster reduction and mitigation processes at the local level. ● The project design, which focuses on empowering PWDs in DiDDR at the municipal level, is consistent with the Local Government Code of the Republic of the Philippines, which emphasizes people's democratic participation at the local government level. As such, the structures of these local governments provided an opening for seamless collaboration with the A2D to deliver the necessary assistance to empower PWDs and other marginalized sectors in these communities. ● According to the assessment by the PWDs and local implementing partners, the project is the first of its kind to target the empowerment of PWDs. Thus, it is not a duplication of existing efforts to mainstream the participation of PWDs not only in DiDRR but also in broader local governance processes.

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions	Findings
Effectiveness	To what extent was the project, as implemented, able to achieve objectives and goals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent have the overall project objectives and outcomes set by the For Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster and Climate Risk Governance in the Philippines been reached? • To what extent did the project reach the ten target indicators set in the context of the three specific outcomes? • To what extent have the participants, as defined and set by the project, effectively been reached? • To what extent was the project implemented as envisaged by the project document? If not, why not? • Were the project activities adequate to make progress towards the project objectives? • What has the project achieved? Where it failed to meet the outputs identified in the project document, why was this? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall, the project's strategy proved effective in equipping OPD members with the necessary skills to strengthen their leadership and financial capabilities, and the implementation was efficient. Most activities were carried out as planned, and target indicators were achieved. The project design also considered the importance of familial and community support in strengthening the roles of persons with disabilities and provided support towards this goal. • The project successfully conducted a rapid appraisal and used the results to fine-tune the program's design. Similarly, the project achieved, if not exceeded, the training targets for leadership and organizational strengthening, inclusive DiDRR, IEC, and family preparedness and safety. • There is a variation in the level of organizational maturity of the OPDs. Only seven out of twenty were registered with the SEC, and this consequently affected their formal admission to the LDC. Despite this, the OPDs were able to network and tap into available resources from other government agencies, such as the CDA, DOLE, and DSWD. • All 20 OPDs received a Php 25,000 (approximately US \$425) seed grant for their social enterprises, with variable outcomes. A few are thriving, but some have already folded due to cash flow problems. • While their LGUs recognize all 20 OPDs, only a few, around five (5), are able to make excellent representations with the OPDs. This situation is reflected in the DiDRR competition, where only 10 of the 20 OPDs participated, and about five provided proof of municipal resolutions sponsored by the OPDs. • The project failed to consider that there is an existing 3-5-year municipal DiDRR that must lapse before the DiDRR inclusions can be incorporated. • There is a variety of IE campaigns, both virtual and physical, prepared by the OPDs. Still, these must be regularly relaunched to have a more lasting effect on PWDs and community members.

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions	Findings
Efficiency	To what extent was there a reasonable relationship between resources expended and project impacts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was there a reasonable relationship between project inputs and project outputs? • Did institutional arrangements contribute to the efficient implementation of the project? • Did management structures and working relations (management – partners – OPDs) contribute to the efficient and cost-effective implementation of the project? • Was the budget designed and then implemented in a way that enabled the project to meet its objectives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was implemented efficiently by the implementing partner. The IP provided technical and human resources to ensure that the training activities are rolled out with minimal delays and within the planned budget. To achieve this, A2D combined some training sessions, thereby maximizing the number of participants and the availability of technical resource speakers while minimizing transportation costs for both implementers and participants. • There was significant support from various government and private organizations, which supplemented the available resources for some project activities. These partnerships enabled A2D to deliver the training and other activities efficiently as programmed by the project. • Overall, there were no significant deviations from the original budget allocations, and no major problems were identified. There were some variations between the proposed and actual budget expenditures, but these were not significant.
Impact	To what extent has the project put in place processes and procedures supporting the role of civil society in contributing to democratization, or to the direct promotion of democracy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has/have the realization of the project objective(s) and project outcomes had an impact on the empowerment and local governance participation of persons with disabilities in Cebu province? • Have the project participants with disabilities experienced tangible impacts? Which were positive, which were negative? • To what extent has the project caused changes and effects, positive and negative, foreseen and unforeseen, on democratization and empowerment of persons with disabilities? • Is the project likely to have a catalytic effect? How? Why? Examples? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project successfully trained members of the 20 OPDs on various elements of leadership and project management. Some of the social enterprises created with the project's seed funding are still operational, while others have already folded due to cash flow problems. • Many of the OPDs are now recognized by LGUs in various capacities, and some have successfully sponsored a municipal resolution for DiDRR. • PWDs now feel more confident about their contributions to society and the community. • Some OPDs were deemed overly empowered, leading to conflicts with the LGU. • The IEC and social media campaigns also created sufficient interest and awareness of the plight and unique concerns of the PWDs. • The capacitation of the individual PWDs and the OPDs expanded the organizational networks of these OPDs with other government agencies, such as the DSWD and the DOLE.

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions	Findings
Sustainability	<p>To what extent has the project, as designed and implemented, created what is likely to be a continuing impetus towards democratic development?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the project established processes and systems that are likely to support continued impact on the democratic participation and empowerment of persons with disabilities? • Are the involved OPDs and other government and private partners willing and able to continue the project activities on their own (where applicable)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leading sustainability indicator is the registration of 7 out of 20 OPDs with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). These registrations indicate that these OPDs can seek official representation for PWDs at local government units to promote and protect their interests. There was also recognition of the local government units for most of the OPDs, supported by documentary evidence and interviews with local government representatives, community members, and local implementing partners. • The successful operations of some social enterprises are also an additional indicator of the organizational sustainability of these OPDs. The financial management skills of the OPDs need to be further strengthened, as several were experiencing problems (e.g., inventory, cash flow, and collections) and may require additional capacity-building.
UNDEF value added	<p>To what extent was UNDEF able to take advantage of its unique position and comparative advantage to achieve results that could not have been achieved had support come from other donors?</p> <p>And what was the specific contribution of UNDEF's Lessons Learned in this respect?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What was UNDEF able to accomplish through the project that could not have been achieved by alternative projects, other donors, or other stakeholders (such as the government, NGOs, etc.)? ▪ Did the project design and implementing modalities exploit UNDEF's comparative advantage in the form of an explicit mandate to focus on democratization issues? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The willingness of many partner organizations from the government and private sectors is partly attributable to the project support provided by the UN body, UNDEF. The UN/UNDEF's good reputation indicated the seriousness of A2D and its local implementing partners in empowering PWDs and other marginalized groups in DiDDR. • The twin-track approach adopted by A2D is parallel to the holistic approaches adopted in many UNDEF projects, specifically the interconnection of micro and macro processes to empower members of local communities. The approach seems effective in encouraging better PWDs' participation in DiDRR management and related empowerment activities at the municipal level.

Annex 2: Summary of Results from the Short Survey

As shown in Tables 1 to 4, the majority (73%) of the respondents came from the municipality of Tabogon (73%) and are female (77%), with an average age of 45 years old, and are married (58%).

Table 1. Municipality of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Tabogon	19	73.1	73.1	73.1
Tuburan	7	26.9	26.9	100.0
Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics on the Age of the Respondents.

Age of the respondent in years		
N	Valid	21
	Missing	5
Mean		45.3333
Std. Deviation		10.43711
Minimum		27.00
Maximum		60.00

Table 3. Sex of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	6	23.1	23.1
	Female	20	76.9	76.9
Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Table 4. Civil Status of the Respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	10	38.5	38.5
	Married/Cohabitation	15	57.7	57.7
	Widow/Widower	1	3.8	3.8
Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Table 5. PWDs' Membership in an OPD

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	24	92.3	100.0
Missing	No answer	2	7.7	
Total	26	100.0		

Table 6. Name of the OPD

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Barangay Poblacion Person with Disability Association	2	7.7	7.7	7.7
	Mauswagong PWD sa Tuburan	1	3.8	3.8	11.5
	Municipality of Tabogon Federation of Persons with Disability, Inc	12	46.2	46.2	57.7
	No Answer	7	26.9	26.9	84.6
	Tuburan Federation of PWD	4	15.4	15.4	100.0
	Total	26	100.0	100.0	

All (100%) are members of OPDs, Table 5, and the majority said that their organization has been registered with the SEC, Table 7. As indicated in Tables 8, there is a reasonably regular OPD meeting once a month (83%). Less than twenty percent (17%) cannot recall the schedule of the OPDs' meetings. The greater majority (89%) also have their own projects, Table 9.

Table 7. Status of Registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	20	76.9	83.3	83.3
	Unsure	4	15.4	16.7	100.0
	Total	24	92.3	100.0	
Missing	No answer	2	7.7		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 8. Schedule of OPD meeting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Once a month or more	16	61.5	66.7	66.7
	Once every quarter	8	30.8	33.3	100.0
	Total	24	92.3	100.0	
Missing	No answer	2	7.7		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 9. Existence of an OPD Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	88.5	88.5	88.5
	No	3	11.5	11.5	100.0
	Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Table 10. Strengths of the OPD

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Source of Livelihood/Extra Income	22	31.0%	88.0%
Training	17	23.9%	68.0%
Participation in Local Government Process	12	16.9%	48.0%
Camaraderie	9	12.7%	36.0%
Social and Emotional Support	11	15.5%	44.0%
Total	71	100.0%	284.0%

Expectedly, the strengths of the OPDs revolved around inputs directly provided by the project, such as livelihoods/extra income (31%), training (24%), and participation in local government processes (17%). Interestingly, a significant percentage of respondents valued the social and emotional support (16%) and camaraderie (13%) provided by their OPDs (Table 10).

Table 11. Weaknesses of the OPD

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Lack of financial resources	21	56.8%	91.3%
Lack/irregular meeting	3	8.1%	13.0%
Unclear/organizational system and processes	1	2.7%	4.3%
Lack or recognition from the LGU	8	21.6%	34.8%
Others, please specify	4	10.8%	17.4%
Total	37	100.0%	160.9%

While livelihood or extra income (31%) was considered one of the OPD strengths in Table 10, more than half of the respondents, at 57%, as shown in Table 11, indicate that the lack of financial resources is one of the weaknesses of the OPD, followed by the absence of recognition by the LGUs (22%). While fewer than a quarter indicate a lack of LGU recognition, this finding is significant, as this recognition is one of the targeted project outcomes.

Table 12. Type of OPD Project

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Candle making	14	53.8	53.8	53.8
Candle making/Soap powder making	1	3.8	3.8	57.7
Candle making/Soap powder/Fabric Conditioner	1	3.8	3.8	61.5
Mushroom growing/Soap making	1	3.8	3.8	65.4
No Answer	4	15.4	15.4	80.8
Soap making	5	19.2	19.2	100.0
Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Around 62% of the OPD projects focused on candle making (Table 12), and for around 23% (Table 13), this results in livelihood or extra income for the members or the organization. However, the majority did not identify any benefits (54%) or problems (77%) in these OPD projects (Tables 13-14). This absence of information can be indicative of their lack of direct involvement in the day-to-day project operations.

Table 13. Benefits of the OPD Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Additional source of livelihood	1	3.8	3.8	3.8
	I get information from the barangay	1	3.8	3.8	7.7
	It provides additional source of income	1	3.8	3.8	11.5
	Livelihood	1	3.8	3.8	15.4
	Livelihood for members	2	7.7	7.7	23.1
	Marketing skills	1	3.8	3.8	26.9
	No Answer	14	53.8	53.8	80.8
	Sales help the PWDs	1	3.8	3.8	84.6
	Significant help to PWDs	1	3.8	3.8	88.5
	Source of livelihood	1	3.8	3.8	92.3
	The project helped the PWDs decide to participate	1	3.8	3.8	96.2
	We learned to make soap	1	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Table 14. Problems Encountered by the OPD Project

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	It is not perfect	1	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Marketing	1	3.8	3.8	7.7
	No Answer	20	76.9	76.9	84.6
	No Capital	1	3.8	3.8	88.5
	None	2	7.7	7.7	96.2
	We incur debt but we are able to pay eventually	1	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	26	100.0	100.0	

Table 15. Attendance in any A2D-sponsored Training Activity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	16	61.5	94.1	94.1
	Not sure	1	3.8	5.9	100.0
	Total	17	65.4	100.0	
Missing	No answer	9	34.6		
Total		26	100.0		

Sixteen of the 26 respondents indicated participation in A2D-sponsored training activities, with Leadership (17%), Business Planning and Financial Literacy (16%), Family Preparedness (16%), and DiDRR (12%) as the top answers. About a quarter (25%) said the training helped with disaster preparedness, followed closely by the socialization opportunity with other PWDs (21%) and the identification of new sources of livelihood (20%). At the same time, the training was considered weak in providing actual opportunities to apply learnings (38%), in covering too many topics in a day (28%), and in being too short (23%). Please refer to Tables 15-18.

Table 16. Training Activities Attended by the PWDs (multiple response).

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Leadership	13	17.3%	81.3%
PME	5	6.7%	31.3%
Business Planning and Financial Literacy	12	16.0%	75.0%
IEC	7	9.3%	43.8%
DiDRR	9	12.0%	56.3%
Family Preparedness	12	16.0%	75.0%
LDRRMP Consultation Workshop	6	8.0%	37.5%
Best Practices on Inclusion and Accessibility Contest	6	8.0%	37.5%
Awarding of Seed grants to OPD	5	6.7%	31.3%
Total	75	100.0%	468.8%

Table 17. Benefits of the Training Activities Attended

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Disaster preparedness/readiness	19	25.3%	90.5%
Identification of a possible additional source of income	15	20.0%	71.4%
Socialization with other PWDs	16	21.3%	76.2%
Introduction to various organizations and agencies working with PWDs	11	14.7%	52.4%
Identification of possible activities for PWDs	12	16.0%	57.1%
Others, please specify	2	2.7%	9.5%
Total	75	100.0%	357.1%

Table 18. Weaknesses of the Training Activities Attended

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Lack of opportunities to apply the learnings from the training	8	38.1%	50.0%
Lack of follow-up activities	1	4.8%	6.3%
Too short	5	23.8%	31.3%
Too many topics covered in one day	6	28.6%	37.5%
None	1	4.8%	6.3%
Total	21	100.0%	131.3%

Table 19. PWD's assessment of their knowledge about disaster preparedness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	12	46.2	54.5	54.5
	Agree	9	34.6	40.9	95.5
	Disagree	1	3.8	4.5	100.0
	Total	22	84.6	100.0	
Missing	No answer	4	15.4		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 20. PWD's assessment of their understanding of local policies on disaster preparedness

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	10	38.5	43.5	43.5
	Agree	13	50.0	56.5	100.0
	Total	23	88.5	100.0	
Missing	No answer	3	11.5		
Total		26	100.0		

Despite nine of the 26 respondents not indicating any training participation in Table 15, there appears to be an overwhelmingly positive assessment of the project. One hundred percent strongly agreed or agreed that they have adequate knowledge of disaster preparedness, an understanding of local disaster policy, and a family evacuation plan. While ninety-five percent (95%) strongly agree or agree on having access to information regarding disaster preparedness, knowledge regarding disaster risks, and information on resources during emergencies. Although the lowest, 91% strongly agree/agree that they regularly participate in local decision-making processes regarding disaster management. Please refer to Tables 19-25.

Table 21. PWD's Assessment of their Participation in Decision-Making in Disaster Preparedness in their Locality

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	7	26.9	33.3	33.3
	Agree	12	46.2	57.1	90.5
	Disagree	2	7.7	9.5	100.0
	Total	21	80.8	100.0	
Missing	No answer	5	19.2		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 22. Assessment of Access to Information Regarding Disaster Preparedness for PWDs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	9	34.6	47.4	47.4
	Agree	9	34.6	47.4	94.7
	Disagree	1	3.8	5.3	100.0
	Total	19	73.1	100.0	
Missing	No answer	7	26.9		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 23. Assessment of Knowledge Regarding Local Disaster Risks

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	7	26.9	36.8	36.8
	Agree	11	42.3	57.9	94.7
	Disagree	1	3.8	5.3	100.0
	Total	19	73.1	100.0	
Missing	No answer	7	26.9		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 24. Presence of Family Evacuation Plan

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	9	34.6	42.9	42.9
	Agree	12	46.2	57.1	100.0
	Total	21	80.8	100.0	
Missing	No answer	5	19.2		
Total		26	100.0		

Table 25. Availability of Information on where to get Resources in case of Emergencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	14	53.8	63.6	63.6
	Agree	7	26.9	31.8	95.5
	Disagree	1	3.8	4.5	100.0
	Total	22	84.6	100.0	
Missing	No answer	4	15.4		
Total		26	100.0		

Annex 3: Documents Reviewed:

	Document Title		Document Title
1	Project Document for UDF-20-897-PHI	12	Republic Act 10070 of 2010. An Act Establishing an Institutional Mechanism to Ensure the Implementation of Programs and Services for Persons with Disabilities in Every Province, City, and Municipality, Amending RA 7277
2	Milestone Verification Report (Milestone 2) for UDF-20-897-PHI	13	Republic Act 10121, or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
3	Milestone Verification Report (Milestone Output 3.1) for UDF-20-897-PHI	14	Republic Act No. 10524 of 2013. An Act Expanding the Positions Reserved for Persons with Disability, amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 7277, as amended, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Persons with Disability.
4	Project Closure Checklist for UDF-20-897-PHI	15	Republic Act No. 10754 of 2016, otherwise known as the Act Expanding the Benefits and Privileges of Persons with Disability (PWD)
5	Financial Utilization Report – FFUR for UDF-20-897-PHI	16	Application for the Best OPD in DiDRR - Minglanilla, output 3.4. on provincial competition to document and select best practices on inclusive DRR of UDF-20-897-PHI
6	Final Narrative Report for UDF-20-897-PHI	17	Application for the Best OPD in DiDRR – Daanbantayan, output 3.4. on provincial competition to document and select best practices on inclusive DRR of UDF-20-897-PHI
7	Programme Officer's Note for the Evaluator	18	Disability-inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Status Brief on the Philippines, 2023, prepared by A2D Project-Research Group for Alternatives to Development Inc
8	Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Training – Municipality of Daanbantayan	19	Republic Act No. 11232 of 2019. An Act Providing for the Revised Corporation Code of the Philippines
9	Process Documentation Report: For Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Disaster and Climate Risk Governance in Cebu, Philippines, output 3.4. on provincial competition to document and select best practices on inclusive DRR of UDF-20-897-PHI	20	Financial Summary Report prepared by the Federation of PWDs of Tabogon
10	Republic Act No. 7277 of 1992, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons.	21	Benjamin John Thatcher, 2023, Value Fragmentation for Persons with Disabilities in the Family: A Case Study in Valenzuela City, Philippines, Philippine Institute of Development Studies, Philippines.
11	Republic Act No. 9442 of 2007, an Act Amending RA 7277, otherwise known as the Magna Carta for Persons with Disability as Amended, and For Other Purposes.		

Annex 4: Persons Interviewed

September 1, 2025	
1. Corazon Clarin	Convener, Cebu Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network
2. Joseph Jumantoc	President, Cebu Provincial Federation for Persons With Disability
3. Elvie Subang	Training Head, Cebu Province Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO)
4. Josephine Aves	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer I, Training Head, Cebu Province Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO)
5. Aileen Lariba	Program Supervisor, Juanito I. King Foundation Incorporated
September 2, 2025	
A. Tabagon - FGD Participants	
6. Rosenda Sinoy	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
7. Laarni Hortelano	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
8. Maria Starlit G. Genelaso	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
9. Elona M. Brigner	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
10. Rowena R. Amora	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
11. Marites Udtohan	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
12. Recil Verdida	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
13. Julie L. Abenasa	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
14. Raque May I. Auman	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
15. Ernie P. Arcillas	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
16. Fresily R. Licaylicay	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
17. Cherie L. Ignacio	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
18. Mercedes Bughao	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
19. Archelie Monsalud	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
20. Jemely Subingsubing	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
21. Procula M. Bertulfo	PWD Federation/UNIQUE-CO Cooperative
B. LGU – Tabagon	
22. Marcelyn Alysa P. Arog	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO)
23. Ronnie Hingco	OIC- Municipal Social Welfare Development Officer
24. Paquito Suson	PWD Focal
September 3, 2025	
A. Tabogon – FGD with PWDs and Community Members	
25. Mae Santiago	Barangay Poblacion OPD
26. Nelson Compra	Barangay Poblacion OPD
27. Piong	Barangay Poblacion OPD
28. Bienvenido Santiago	Barangay Poblacion OPD
B. Tuburan - Local Government Officials	
29. Richard Hernandez	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO)Municipal Disaster and
September 4, 2025	
A. Tuburan - Local Government Officials	
30. Emily Lagrimas	MSWDO Officer

31. Elrinar Baliguat	Persons with Disability Affairs Officer
32. Ariel Bacotcot	PWD Focal
B. FGD with PWDs	
33. Juliet Rodrigo	Tuburan Federation of PWDs
34. Lerebeth G. Putchades	Tuburan Federation of PWDs
35. Anjelyn S. Medequillo	Tuburan Federation of PWDs
36. Susana Lahoylahoy	Tuburan Federation of PWDs
C. Community Member	
38. Maria Lelia Peñalosa	Guardian of PWD in Tuburan
September 5, 2025	
A2D Key Officers	
39. Erlinda Parame	OIC, A2D
40. Janeth Claveria	Field Officer, A2D

Annex 5: Acronyms

A2D	A2D Project – Research for Alternatives to Development
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DiDRR	Disability-Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DSWD-SLP	DSWD–Sustainable Livelihood Program
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IP	Implementing Partner
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDC	Local Development Council
LGU	Local Government Units
LHB	Local Health Board
LDRRM	Local Disaster and Risk Reduction Management
LDRRMC	Local Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Council
LDRRMO	Local Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Office
MDRRMO	Municipal Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Office
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSWDO	Municipal Social Welfare and Welfare Development Office
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
OIC	Officer-in-Charge
OPD	Organization of Persons with Disabilities
PDAO	Persons with Disabilities Affairs Office
PDRRMO	Provincial Disaster and Risk Reduction Management Office
PIME	Planning, Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Documentation
PWD	Persons with Disability
NCDA	National Council for Disability Affairs
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SLP	Sustainable Livelihood Program
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund