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List of Acronyms

AMWA	Al-Mujaadila Women's Association
BARMM	Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BEC	Bangsamoro Electoral Code
BTA	Bangsamoro Transition Authority
BWC	Bangsamoro Women Commission
COVID-19	corona virus disease-2019
CSOs	civil society organizations
EoP	end of project evaluation
EWER	early warning early response
GAD	gender and development
GBV	gender-based violence
GEWHR	gender equality and women's human rights
LDC	Local Development Council
LGU	local government unit
MAFAR	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Agrarian Reform
MBHTE	Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education
MELSA	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Social Accountability
MOLE	Ministry of Labor and Employment
MOST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MP	Member of Parliament
MSSD	Ministry of Social Services and Development
MTIT	Ministry of Trade, Investments and Tourism
NAPWPS	National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security
NGO	non-government organisation
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee
Oxfam	Oxfam Pilipinas
PSM	Propensity Score Matching
SAC	Social Accountability
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SCTO	Survey CTO
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
SRHR	sexual and reproductive health rights
UnYPhil-Women	United Youth of the Philippines-Women, Inc.
VAW	Violence against women
WEAct 1325	Women Engaged in Action 1325
WEI	Women Empowerment Index
WELD Peace 2	Women's Empowerment for Leadership in Development and Peace Project in the Bangsamoro – Phase 2
WRO	women's rights organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Oxfam Pilipinas (Oxfam), in collaboration with three civil society organizations (CSOs) – Al Mujaadila Women's Association (AMWA), United Youth of the Philippines – Women, Inc. (UnYPhil-Women), and Women Engaged in Action 1325 (WEAct 1325) – implemented the second phase of the Women's Empowerment for Leadership in Development and Peace in the Bangsamoro Project (WELD Peace). Spanning three years, from July 2020 to June 2023, the project targeted the provinces of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM). The primary objective of WELD Peace was to contribute to achieving an inclusive and accountable Bangsamoro institutions that promote and support the participation of women and other marginalized groups in governance.

With the project concluding in June 2023, the study team has been tasked with conducting an End of Project Evaluation (EoP). The evaluation aims to gather and analyze key information around the status of identified project indicators, particularly at the outcome level. The evaluation employed a quasi-experimental method wherein surveys were conducted within two groups of respondents -- the treatment group or the project participants and control group or the non-project participants. The results of the surveys were further qualified through the review of project documents and secondary data and conducted with the implementing partners. It covers a total of 836 samples with 373 treatment and 463 control group. The survey used the Women Empowerment Index (WEI) to compare the effect of project interventions between treatment and control groups. Listed below are the summary of the evaluation findings:

On Women Empowerment Index (WEI)

- The WELD Peace Project participants (treatment group=0.75) have higher empowerment than the non-project participants (control group=0.59).
- Highest WEI impact is recorded at the personal dimension, followed by relational and environmental dimension.
- Across provinces, highest impact on overall WEI is recorded in Maguindanao and lowest in Tawi-Tawi.
- In terms of specific indicators, negative and no impacts were recorded in the following areas:
 - Tawi-Tawi: negative impact in relational indicator on ***equal say in household decision making***; no impact on ***recognition of women's political role and leadership***; and environmental indicators in ***accessing economic and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) support services, and safety and protection***
 - Tawi-Tawi and Sulu: negative impact on ***control over her own body*** indicator for Tawi-Tawi; and no impact with regards to the same indicator in Basilan;
 - Basilan: negative impact in all indicators under the environmental dimension;
- Negative impacts were attributed to restrictions in mobility especially during the pandemic, security reasons particularly in Basilan, inaccessibility as one needed to fly by plane in reaching the island, lack of local/community-based staff in the case of Basilan and Sulu.

Dimensions of change*	WEI		Level of significance
	Treatment (N=373)	Control (N=473)	
Personal dimension	0.76	0.58	
Self-confidence	0.76	0.54	***
Knowledge	0.81	0.64	***
Leadership skills	0.73	0.51	***
Personal autonomy	0.75	0.62	***
Relational dimension	0.73	0.58	
Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups	0.76	0.53	***
Recognition of women’s political role and leadership	0.73	0.52	***
Networking and alliance building	0.59	0.36	***
Equal say in household decision making	0.79	0.72	***
Control over her own body	0.80	0.75	
Environmental dimension	0.75	0.63	
Influencing political processes	0.74	0.58	***
Shaping norms and mindsets of community	0.77	0.64	***
Level of support by groups	0.76	0.61	***
Accessing economic and SRH support services	0.73	0.59	
Safety and protection	0.74	0.72	
Women Empowerment Index	0.75	0.59	

Level of significance from minimum level of significance from Propensity Score Matching using 1) Nearest Neighbor, 2) Radius Matching, and 3) Kernel Matching methods to ensure robust results; ***significant at 1%; **significant at 5%; *significant at 10%.

Further, the evaluation team assessed the project based on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development-Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.

Relevance. The interventions of WELD Peace Project corresponded to the needs and priorities of the stakeholders and achieved considerable strides towards creating a more inclusive and gender-responsive governance framework in the Bangsamoro region.

The project’s co-creation approach with local partners yielded significant benefits, fostering a deep understanding of local issues, and promoting interventions grounded in the local context. The complementarity of the project’s three strategic outcomes—strengthening women’s voice in governance, advancing women’s economic empowerment, and fostering a culture of gender equality—exhibited a robust understanding of the region’s political, economic, and cultural realities, consequently amplifying the project’s overall impact.

Partnerships with local stakeholders, including local government units (LGUs) and women’s rights organizations (WROs), was critical to the project’s successful implementation. Factors like accessibility, security, and community receptiveness played significant roles in project outcomes. The project demonstrated impressive adaptability, adjusting interventions in response to the changing political landscape of Bangsamoro and the ongoing corona virus disease (COVID)-19 pandemic. Regular reflective learning sessions with partners allowed for timely course corrections in project interventions.

Lastly, the WELD Peace Project’s alignment with the strategic objectives of Australian Aid and BARMM was crucial. This ensured that the project’s interventions contributed directly to overarching regional goals and priorities, thus further promoting the representation and participation of women in governance, improving economic conditions, and fostering progressive social norms towards gender equality and diversity.

Effectiveness. This looks at the effectiveness of the project based on the achievements of its target outcomes. Below is the summary of project accomplishments.

Outcome Indicators	Accomplishments
Outcome 1: Women’s voice and gender-responsive governance is strengthened in the BARMM	
1.1 Number of women in elected/ appointed government (local and regional) positions who support WELD women’s agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 Members of Parliament and Chair of Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC) supported inclusion of priority women’s advocacy agenda in BARMM bills 2 local women representatives to local special bodies advanced women’s agenda in their municipality.
1.2 Percentage or number of women (constituents) who expressed satisfaction/positive responsiveness on actions and/or programs of elected/appointed women leaders to their issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72% treatment group (vs 46% control group)
Outcome 2: Women’s economic empowerment is advanced at the local and regional levels	
2.1 Percentage of target households with women actively engaged in household economic/livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% of treatment group believe that women can actively engage in household economic/livelihood activities
2.2 Percentage of women in the project areas that report increased ability to make decisions on use of their own income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% treatment group agreed that the women can make decisions on how to spend their money in their home
2.3. Number of women’s livelihood groups accredited in local and regional bodies such as special bodies, local LGU and national regulatory agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 partner women’s groups (7 from Maguindanao del Sur and 2 from Lanao del Sur) accredited by MOLE and SEC¹ 3 partner women’s groups accredited as member of local special bodies² 4 partner women’s groups accredited with MLGU³ 3 partner women’s groups implemented plans using their own resources⁴
Outcome 3: Culture of gender equality and diversity is fostered in the Bangsamoro	
3.1 Community perspective on how enabling the environment is advancing women’s rights and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.75 treatment group (vs 0.63 control group) *Environmental dimension of WEI
3.2 Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services to address women’s issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% treatment group (vs 85% control group) *
3.4 Percentage of LGUs adopting more evidence-based gender and development (GAD) planning and budgeting processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 of the 18 (55%) partner LGUs received GAD related trainings

In terms of scope and coverage, the project directly engaged 1,111 women and men leaders and members and 37,102 indirect participants from five provinces, 18 municipal government units and 47 barangays. It did not reach its target of 7,000 women and men.

Efficiency. The project's efficiency was evaluated through the lens of delivery timeliness, economic use of resources, and the operationalization of the project’s monitoring, evaluation, learning, and

¹ Maguindanao del Sur: Sigay nu mga Babay Incorporated, Kapagisa-isa Women Organization Incorporated, Sindaw nu mga Babay Incorporated, Organization for Bangsamoro Mothers Incorporated, Al-Bayyinah Incorporated, Salindaw Women Incorporated, Mamagayon Circle of Bangsamoro Women (Source: WELD Peace Progress Report, 01 September 2022- 08 March 2023); Lanao del Sur: Bamboo Landers Multi-Sectoral Workers Rural Workers Association and Kamapiyan PAGtao Ago So Ingud Association (Source: AMWA official, August 2023)

² Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association (member of the Local Development Council of Balindong MLGU); Saguieran Turmeric Organization (Local Development Council of Saguieran MLGU) and Pawak Saguieran Golden Ladies Producer Cooperative (Local Council on Anti-Trafficking and VAWC).

³ Sigay Women Association, Uyag-Uyag Women Association, Ummahat Women Association, Mamagayon Women Association

⁴ Saguieran Turmeric Group, Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association and Bamboo Landers Multi-Sectoral Association

social accountability system. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected project timelines, prompting a transition to virtual platforms. However, this transition was hampered by connectivity issues that affected the quality of activities. Furthermore, the project had to navigate complex local conflict dynamics, underlining the importance of understanding these dynamics for successful implementation in conflict-affected areas. Existing partnerships with local CSOs provided a strong foundation for the project, though issues with tracking accomplishments and timely report submissions were identified. Differences in startup dates among local partners also hindered the timely execution and achievement of project targets. Despite these challenges, resources were used efficiently and effectively to support activities and deliver outputs and services. Notably, outcomes from initiatives conducted late in the project term may only become observable post-project, highlighting the need for careful project planning and post-project monitoring. Finally, the project faced challenges in tracking its 40 indicators, due to factors like insufficient awareness of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Social Accountability (MELSA) plan among local partners, lack of a dedicated MELSA officer, and the absence of a baseline study, which collectively affected the quality and timeliness of reporting.

Sustainability. The sustainability of the WELD Peace interventions was assessed based on the integration of women's agenda into regional bills and programs, the establishment of mechanisms to advance gender equality and women's human rights, the strengthening of WROs, and the application of learnings from capacity strengthening interventions. The successful integration of women's priorities, such as the 30% representation of women nominees in political parties, into regional legislation like the Bangsamoro Electoral Code (BEC), and inclusion in the plans and programs of the Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC), serve as long-term mechanisms for ensuring women's interests continue to be recognized and addressed at the regional level. Mechanisms like the LGUs' gender and development (GAD) programs and the early warning, early response (EWER) system on gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), which have strong support from partner LGUs, ensure that gender equality and women's human rights continue to be advanced at the local level.

WELD Peace Project also strengthened WROs by assisting with formal registration and accreditation, thereby increasing their legitimacy, capacity, and influence. Finally, the project's focus on capacity strengthening led to noticeable changes in behaviors and practices, with WROs demonstrating improved abilities to engage government structures, advocate for their concerns, and manage activities advancing women's rights and leadership.

Conclusions

Based on the evaluation findings above, the evaluation team puts forward the following conclusions:

- **Relevance:** The WELD Peace Project aptly responded to the needs and priorities of participants and stakeholders in the Bangsamoro region, promoting the establishment of inclusive and accountable local institutions. Its strategic focus on political, economic, and cultural dimensions enabled significant advancements towards gender equality and fostered active participation in governance, especially amongst marginalized women's groups.
- **Effectiveness:** Despite being executed during challenging circumstances including the evolving political landscape of BARMM and the COVID-19 pandemic, the WELD Peace Project achieved substantial progress in advocating for women's rights and leadership at various levels. However, the lack of baseline data and primary qualitative data presented challenges in accurately assessing the project's specific outcome achievements and overall reach.
- **Efficiency:** Displaying impressive adaptability in the face of considerable hurdles such as the COVID-19 pandemic and local conflict dynamics, the WELD Peace project was successfully

implemented with longstanding local partnerships. Nevertheless, improvements could be made in monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes efficiency.

- **Sustainability:** The WELD Peace Project effectively established sustainability mechanisms, integrating women's priorities into regional legislation and strengthening measures to advance gender equality and women's human rights. Through the formation of WROs and their representation in local bodies, the project amplified the voice of women within their localities. The project's capacity-building interventions have also resulted in improved advocacy and leadership activities amongst local women's organizations.

Recommendations

For Oxfam Pilipinas:

Strengthening Capacities of Local Women's Groups for Effective Political Engagement: For more effective and quality political engagement, it is important to harness the competencies of local women's organizations in developing and advocating their own agenda. While there are positive results towards this end, developing further their skills and strategies through capacity strengthening efforts can result to better political engagement with government stakeholders.

Economic Empowerment of Women: WELD Peace Project provided livelihood and entrepreneurial support to women's organizations. It is important to include in the continuing programming explicit funding to support women's entrepreneurial initiatives, focusing on training, market access, and financial assistance. It is imperative to continue efforts to collaborate with local and national businesses to create opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

Strong Adherence to MELSA System: There is a clear need for rigorous adherence to MELSA systems from the project's outset. Adequate understanding by local partners, accurate performance indicators, competent staff, and the establishment of a baseline assessment at the start of the project are all critical components for effective monitoring and evaluation of results.

Understanding Island-focused Programming Dynamics: The project revealed certain disparities in results for island provinces. To address this, a deeper understanding of island-focused programming's unique contexts and dynamics is recommended, which may involve comprehensive research, consultations, and participatory approaches. Such understanding could enable the development of more effective, contextually appropriate interventions.

More focus on environmental dimension indicators. Future programming should focus on efforts that will contribute to impacts on environmental dimension, especially on safety and protection as well as economic, livelihood support, and SRH services. Likewise, preparation of baseline study is always a must to reflect socio-cultural nuances.

For Government Agencies:

Commitment of BARMM to Women's Empowerment and Well-being: BARMM can leverage the political transition processes by developing laws and implementing programs more responsive to women's political, economic and cultural aspirations. It is necessary for the BARMM Parliament to pass the priority bills including the local government and indigenous people's codes. Likewise, BARMM agencies can pursue the recommendations presented in BARMM Women Economic Empowerment Strategy towards meaningful and sustained economic empowerment of women.

Engagement of Women's Groups in the Local Governance Processes: As mandated stakeholders, it is imperative for local government officials to facilitate the participation and representation of local women's groups in governance processes as provided in applicable laws. Incorporating women's agenda, strengthening mechanisms and structures for their active engagement, and implementing appropriate interventions including economic and livelihood support are necessary efforts towards gender equality.

For Local Partner Organizations:

Harnessing Vertical Engagement Capacities: The WELD Peace Project showcased the impactful role grassroots women's organizations can play in influencing political and governance processes. Local partner organizations can undertake efforts to enhance the capacities and strategies on policy advocacy and political engagement of local women's rights organizations through capacity-building support, fostering sustained engagement at various levels.

Engagement with Men Champions for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights: Enlisting men in strategic leadership positions to promote gender equality and women's rights is crucial. By partnering with male leaders committed to these issues, the local partners can challenge traditional gender norms, create positive role models, and accelerate the journey towards gender equality.

Strong Compliance to MELSA System: The local partners are encouraged to have a clear understanding of the MELSA systems and requirements at the start of the project. It is important to have focal staff to cover MELSA needs to ensure sound and timely monitoring and reporting of project performance results and indicators, which are critical in making necessary adjustments and in delivering quality results.

Adaptability and Flexibility: The project underscored the value of flexibility in the face of changing circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to develop dynamic project planning tools that allow for adjustments based on changing circumstances. The local partners can maintain an ongoing dialogue with project stakeholders to identify emerging needs and opportunities for innovation.

For Community-Based Women's Groups:

Engagement with Men Champions for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights: Local women's organizations can help identify and work with influential male leaders within communities to act as ambassadors for gender equality. With their deep and unique understanding of local contexts and dynamics, they can support in developing appropriate programs that promote dialogue and understanding between genders.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March 2019, the BARMM was established by virtue of Republic Act No. 11054 otherwise known as the Bangsamoro Organic Law signed in July 2018⁵. A plebiscite was conducted in January 2019 which ratified the BOL and signaled the region’s transition from Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao to BARMM⁶ through the establishment of an interim government, the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) which governed the region from 2019-2022. Another set of BTA members were appointed for 2023-2025. With the transition at hand, hopes were high that peace dividends will be achieved through “socioeconomic, education, security, infrastructure and political reforms”⁷.

Consequently, the BARMM recorded significant economic growth reflected through a 5.9 percent rise of its gross regional domestic product from 2018 to 2019. However, the pandemic disproportionately impacted the BARMM in different aspects. In the Socioeconomic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in BARMM conducted by the United Nations Development Programme in the Philippines, data show that despite registering low cases of COVID-19, the pandemic has brought significant negative effects on the region’s socio-economic development and existing vulnerabilities due to mobility restrictions which affected the lives and livelihoods especially of the vulnerable groups-many of them are women-who bore the brunt of the pandemic’s impact due to work stoppages. This impact has extended beyond income, health, education, and food security⁸.

In February 2020, the BWC was officially created. The agency is mandated to “promote, protect and uphold women’s rights as human rights, work for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, ensure that legal measures are taken to promote gender justice, women’s rights and welfare, and promote gender and development including the meaningful participation of women in all levels of governance, policy and decision-making”⁹. Thus, the BWC drafted and submitted the Bangsamoro Gender and Development Code to the Office of the Chief Minister in September 2021. The Code was lined up under the Tier 1 Priority Legislative Agenda of the BTA.

In later part of 2021, the country slowly reduced business and travel restrictions resulting from the pandemic which pushed economic recovery nationwide. The Philippine Statistics Authority declared that BARMM’s economy recovered from -1.9% downslide in 2020 to 7.5% rise in 2021 recorded as the second-fastest annual growth among all regions in the country. Likewise, poverty incidence in BARMM declined from 55.9% in 2019 to 39.4% in 2021.¹⁰

⁵ Marcelo, Ver. 2018. The Bangsamoro Organic Law: Everything you need to know. Retrieved from <https://www.cnnphilippines.com/news/2018/07/24/bangsamoro-organic-law-primer-everything-you-need-to-know-bbl.html>

⁶ Ranada, Pia. 2019. Comelec: Bangsamoro Organic Law ‘deemed ratified’. Retrieved from <https://www.rappler.com/nation/221899-plebiscite-results-armm-votes-ratify-bangsamoro-organic-law/>

⁷ Alonto, Ameen Andrew.2022. The Philippines’ Bangsamoro Transition Authority’s Expectation Management Challenge. Retrieved from <https://www.usip.org/publications/2022/07/philippines-bangsamoro-transition-authoritys-expectation-management-challenge>

⁸ United Nations Development Programme. 2021. COVID-19 adversely impacted BARMM development despite fewer cases – UNDP report. Retrieved from <https://www.undp.org/philippines/press-releases/covid-19-adversely-impacted-barmm-development-despite-fewer-cases-%E2%80%93-undp-report>

⁹ Bangsamoro Women Commission Official Website. No date. BWC Legal Basis and Mandate. Retrieved from <https://bwc.bangsamoro.gov.ph/legal-basis-mandate/#:~:text=The%20BWC%20was%20created%20by,approved%20on%2013th%20February%202020.>

¹⁰ Bangsamoro Region Official Website. 2022. BARMM’s economy rises by 7.5% in 2021, sets record as 2nd fastest-growing region in PH. Retrieved from <https://bangsamoro.gov.ph/news/latest-news/barmms-economy-rises-by-7-5-in-2021-sets-record-as-2nd-fastest-growing-region-in-ph/>

1.1 Project description

Implemented by Oxfam Pilipinas (Oxfam), the WELD Peace Project started in BARMM during the pandemic period (July 2020-June 2023). The Project builds on the gains from two precursor projects, the Building Autonomous and Stable Institutions and Communities through Socially Cohesive, Transparent, Accountable and Responsive Transition project implemented from 2014 to 2017 and WELD Peace Phase 1 (2017 to 2020).

In partnership with three (3) CSOs, namely: Al- Mujaadila Women's Association (AMWA) of Lanao del Sur, United Youth of the Philippines – Women, Inc. (UnYPhil-Women) of Maguindanao del Sur and the Women Engaged in Action on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 - (WEAct 1325), the phase 2 of the WELD Peace Project was implemented in the same provinces covered by WELD Peace Project Phase 1, specifically in Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi of the BARMM.

The Project aims to contribute to achieving an inclusive and accountable Bangsamoro institutions that promote and support the participation of women and other marginalized groups in governance. With this goal, the project is expected to attain its three main outcomes: 1) Women's voice and gender-responsive governance is ensured in the BARMM, 2) Women economic empowerment is advanced at the regional and local levels; and 3) Culture of gender equality and diversity is fostered in the Bangsamoro.

2.0 EVALUATION DESIGN

Objectives. This evaluation generally aims to gather and analyze key information on the status of the abovementioned project outcomes, including the current conditions in the BARMM with regard to recognition of and support of women’s rights and leadership, economic and livelihood programs accessed by women and girls, as well as changes in community norms in relation to recognition and support for women’s rights and leadership roles, and how these changes continue to facilitate or hinder access to gender-related services by women, girls, and other community members.

Methodology and sampling. A quasi-experimental research method was used wherein surveys were conducted among 373 WELD Peace participants [treatment group] and 463 non-project participants [control group] (Table 1). Proportionate random sampling was employed in selecting the treatment respondents i.e., sample was selected based on number of participants engaged by province, municipality, sex, and number of WELD 2 activities attended. Meanwhile, systematic random sampling through random walk was used in selecting the control respondents. The selection of barangays for the control surveys was based on the recommendation of the implementing partners considering the following criteria: security situation in the area, accessibility, and willingness of the barangay local government unit (BLGU) to participate in the survey. The control respondents were determined through systematic sampling wherein each enumerator was assigned a random number, from 1 to 5, and did a random walk to select the specific household respondent. For instance, the enumerator who was assigned random number 1 interviewed a woman of legal age in the 1st of every 5 houses in the barangay.

The specific areas where control respondents came were based on the recommendations of the implementing partners using the following criteria:

- Municipality is adjacent to the treatment area to ensure that it will have the same socio-political and cultural context with the treatment areas;
- Municipality has not implemented nor received any interventions on women empowerment and gender-related programs from any local or international non-government organization;
- Municipal LGU allows the conduct of the survey.

Table 1. Sample size

Province	Treatment	Control	Total
Maguindanao	112	132	244
Lanao del Sur	93	112	205
Tawi-Tawi	79	87	166
Basilan	46	65	111
Sulu	43	67	110
Total	373	463	836

The survey was supplemented with a review of related project documents, conversations with Oxfam and implementing partners and the results of the outcomes harvesting workshop. Further, this evaluation used the Oxfam’s WEI in measuring women’s empowerment in three dimensions -- personal, relational and environmental, as well as relevant criteria of the OECD-DAC. Propensity Score Matching (PSM) was used in matching treatment and control respondents.

Matching the Treatment and Control through PSM. Various determinants affect women’s empowerment levels, which include socio-demographic, ethno-linguistics, and economic factors (See Annex A on Factors affecting women empowerment). The evaluation team considered these factors

in balancing the characteristics of the treatment and control groups using PSM. Under socio-demographic factors the following were considered: age, education, Islam religion, civil status (married), household size, number of dependents, and household head socio-demographic factors affecting women's empowerment level. In addition, the common ethno-linguistic groups in the Bangsamoro, which include Tausug, Maranao, Maguindanao, Yakan, and Sama were likewise considered. Lastly, economic factors also affect the level of women's empowerment including their income sources from agriculture, salary, manufacturing, service industry, and other sources of income. The evaluation team prioritized sample size over the inclusion of the proportion of income covariates. (See Annex B on Covariates of women empowerment used in this study).

Preparatory activities and data collection. The evaluation team presented the proposed EoP design to Oxfam on 22 February and conducted a planning session as well as online training of the researchers on 4 and 13 March, respectively. The team coordinated with LGUs through courtesy calls on 7-17 March. The team leader also participated in the outcomes harvesting session of Oxfam implementing partners on 7-8 March (See Annex C on the details of these activities). Through SCTO mobile app, the data gathering was conducted by 18 enumerators from 14 March to 5 April 2023.

Challenges encountered during data gathering. There were delays in the conduct of surveys particularly in Sulu because the enumerators backed out due to the following: difficulty in joining the online orientation and communicating with identified respondents due to unstable mobile and internet signal in the area, as well as difficulty in using the SCTO tool. In response, the Field Supervisor went to Jolo to find and orient a new team of enumerators. Hence, the survey in Sulu was extended until end of March. Unstable internet signal was encountered by all enumerators in the island provinces in relation to sending of raw data to the SCTO server.

Scope and limitations. The methodology used in this evaluation is limited to quantitative approaches via survey. Quantitative data were mainly supplemented with available data from project reports and advocacy materials from Oxfam and implementing partners, results from outcomes harvesting workshop (7-8 March 2023), in-person (5 June 2023) and online (27 June 2023) validation with Oxfam and implementing partners. Thus, there are findings that could not be qualified with the available data. Follow up data gathering activities were also conducted with implementing partners via informal messages through messenger and SMS. There were no qualitative data gathered from the partner women organizations on the ground.

3.0 FINDINGS AND RESULTS

3.1 Determinants of WELD Peace Participation

The determinants of WELD Peace participation include older individuals, higher education, non-Islam, those with bigger household size, lesser number of dependents, Maguindanaon, Sama, with more income from agriculture, salary, and manufacturing and less from the service industry and as a laborer. This imply that comparing directly the treatment and control groups would result in significant bias due to significantly different socio-demographic, ethno-linguistic, and economic profiles of the comparison groups. (See Annex D on Probit model on the determinants of WELD Peace participation).

After the above process, the propensity score was calculated considering the samples within the common support region (i.e., the region that allows comparison of the treatment versus the control group). The samples that fall outside the common support region were excluded from the analysis to minimize the bias due to significant differences in the socio-demographic, ethno-linguistic, and economic factors. The results revealed 14 samples outside the common support region among the treatment groups (Figure 1). Thus, the final number of samples used for the treatment group was 353 versus the control group with 459 samples; and the total number of samples used for the comparison was 812. There were also 10 samples in the analysis due to missing information—6 in the treatment group and 4 in the control group. Thus, the 812 valid samples for comparison plus 14 samples off the common support region and 10 samples with missing information sums up to 836 total samples collected.

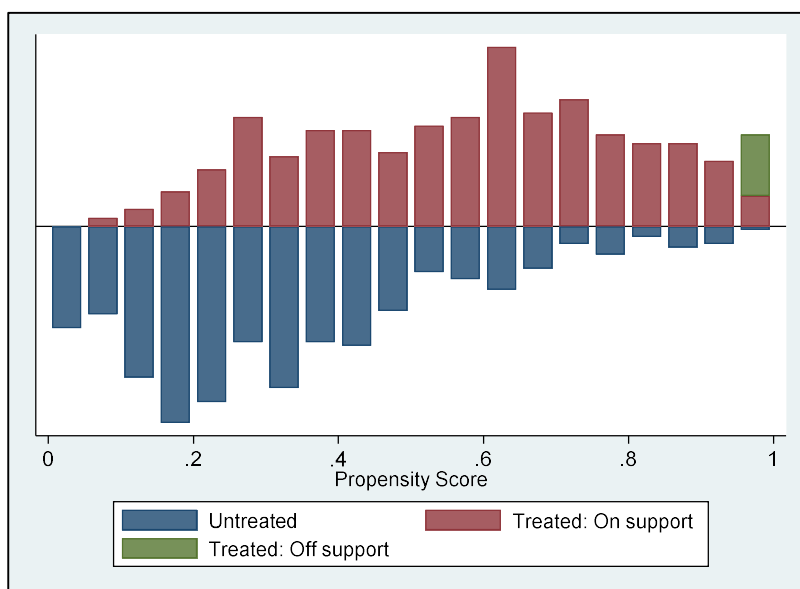


Figure 1. Common support region

With PSM applied, the bias from unmatched data went down from as high as 71% for education variable to a manageable level of bias for matched data reaching below 15%. This suggests that the succeeding comparison of treatment and control groups using matched data provides a rigorous assessment of the impact of WELD Peace project where the socio-demographic, ethno-linguistic, and economic profiles of the respondents are controlled. (See Annex E on the bias reduction from propensity score matching).

3.2 On the Women Empowerment Index (WEI)

Survey data reveal that WELD Peace Project participants had higher WEI (0.75) compared with non-project participants (0.59), and the difference of 0.16 was significant at 1% (Figure 2).

Using various matching approaches such as nearest neighbors, radius matching, and kernel matching, survey data show that WELD Peace Project participants (treatment group) had 0.13-0.15 higher WEI compared to non-project participants (control group) (See Annex F on Impacts of WELD Peace on women empowerment).

Personal dimension reflected the highest impact (deduct WEI control from WEI treatment) at 0.18 index (treatment=0.76; control=0.58), followed by relational dimension at 0.16 index (treatment=0.73; control=0.58), and lastly by environmental dimension at 0.12 (treatment=0.75; control=0.63) (Figure 2).

All women empowerment constructs were significant except for indicator *safety and protection* under the environmental dimension. Indicator *equal say in household decision-making* under relational dimension was significant at 10%, while indicator *knowledge* under personal dimension was significant at 5%, and the rest of the constructs were significant at 1%.

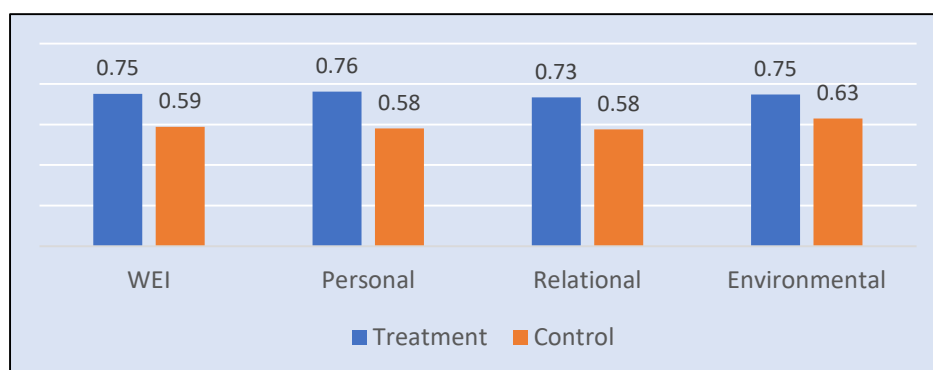


Figure 2. Women empowerment index, by dimension, all provinces

Within the treatment group in the provincial level, Basilan recorded the highest WEI at 0.84 index, followed by Sulu (0.80), then Lanao del Sur (0.76), Tawi-Tawi (0.72), and lastly Maguindanao (0.71) (Figure 3).

In terms of impacts, the highest is observed in Maguindanao at 0.26 index (treatment=0.71; control=0.45), followed by Sulu at 0.22 index (treatment=0.80; control=0.58), Lanao del Sur at 0.16 index (treatment=0.76; control=0.60), Basilan at 0.10 index (treatment=0.84; control=0.74), and lowest is in Tawi-Tawi at 0.04 index (treatment=0.72; control=0.68) (Figure 3).

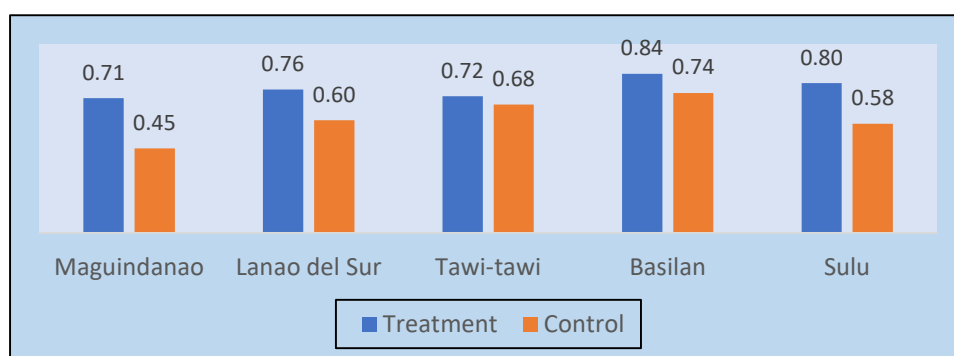


Figure 3. Women empowerment index, by province

3.2.1 Personal Dimension

The highest WEI on personal dimension was displayed by Basilan project participants at 0.86 index while Maguindanao registered the lowest at 0.72 index. However, in terms of impact, Maguindanao (treatment=0.72; control=0.44) as well as Sulu (treatment=0.81; control=0.53) reflected the highest at 0.28 index. Lanao del Sur recorded an impact of 0.16 index (treatment=0.77; control=0.61) while Basilan posted 0.14 index (treatment=0.86; control=0.72). Lowest impact is noted in Tawi-Tawi at 0.06 index (treatment=0.75; control=0.69) (Figure 4).

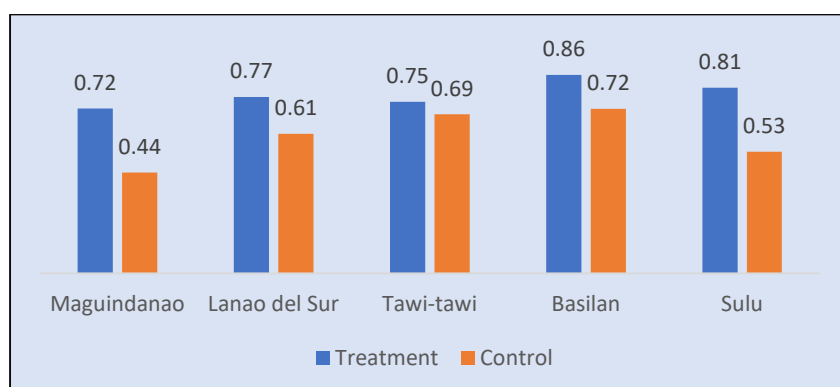


Figure 4. Personal dimension, by province

In terms of specific indicators, highest personal dimension impact is recorded at 0.22 index in **self-confidence** (treatment=0.76; control=0.54) and **leadership skills** (treatment=0.73; control=0.51), while lowest impact is recorded in **personal autonomy** at 0.13 index (treatment=0.75; control=0.62).

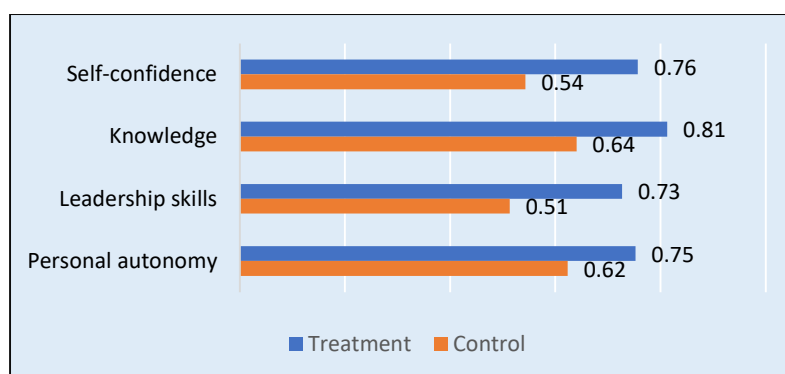


Figure 5. Personal dimension, by indicator

Summarizing Figures 6 to 9, Table 2 shows the impacts under specific indicators on a provincial level. Sulu recorded the highest personal dimension impact in **self-confidence** (0.33 index) and **leadership skills** (0.38 index) while Maguindanao registered the highest personal dimension impact in **knowledge** (0.30 index) and **personal autonomy** (0.20 index).

Lowest impact is reflected by Tawi-Tawi in all four indicators, namely: self-confidence (0.09), knowledge (0.03), leadership (0.06) and personal autonomy (0.04). Basilan also showed low impact in personal autonomy at 0.04 index (Figures 6 to 9 and Table 2).

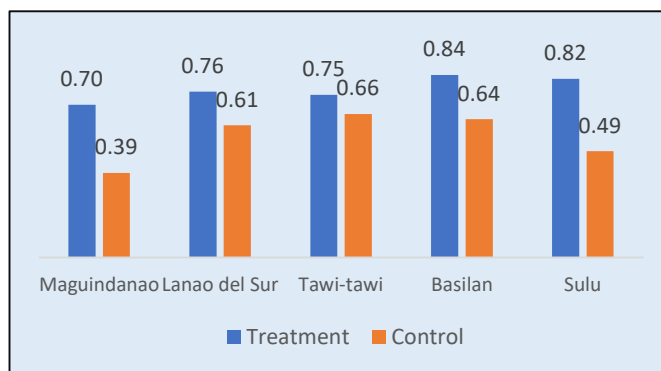


Figure 6. Self-confidence

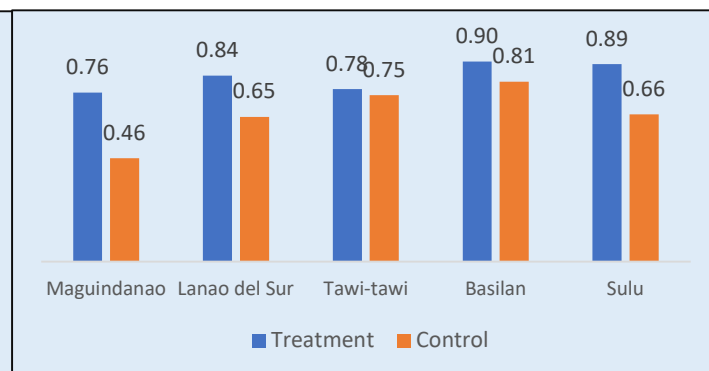


Figure 7. Knowledge

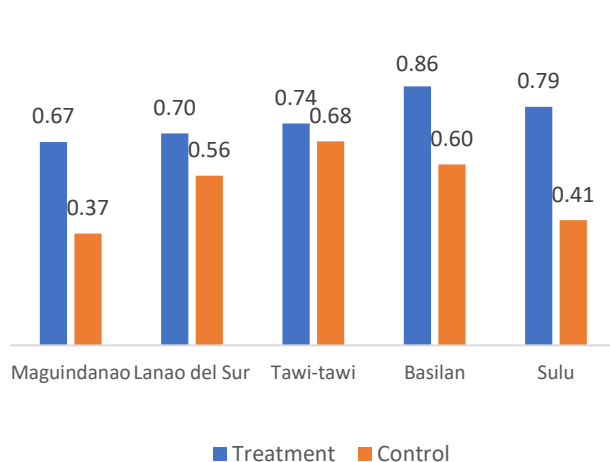


Figure 8. Leadership skills

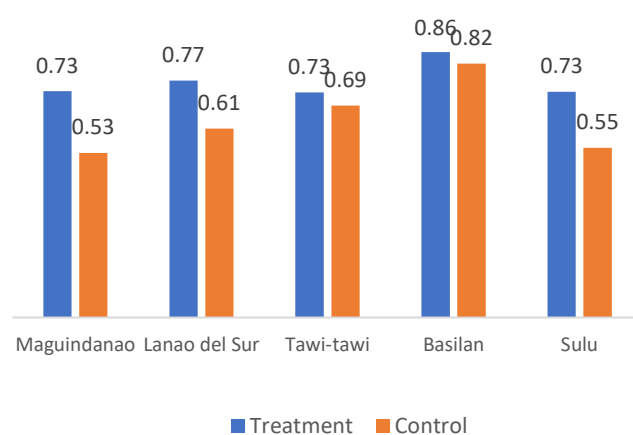


Figure 9. Personal autonomy

Table 2. Personal dimension impacts, by indicator, by province

Indicator	Maguindanao	Lanao del Sur	Tawi-Tawi	Basilan	Sulu
Self-confidence	0.31	0.15	0.09	0.20	0.33
Knowledge	0.30	0.19	0.03	0.09	0.23
Leadership	0.30	0.14	0.06	0.26	0.38
Personal autonomy	0.20	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.18

Note: Highest impact across provinces within an indicator is reflected as violet font.

3.2.2 Relational dimension

In the relational dimension, Basilan project participant registered the highest WEI at 0.82 index while Maguindanao is lowest at 0.70 index. However, in terms of impacts, Maguindanao recorded the highest at 0.26 index (treatment=0.70; control=0.44), followed by Sulu at 0.21 index (treatment=0.78; control=0.57), Lanao del Sur at 0.14 index (treatment=0.72; control=0.58), Basilan at 0.13 index (treatment=0.82; control=0.69), and Tawi-Tawi registering the lowest impact at 0.03 index ((treatment=0.73; control=0.70) (Figure 10).

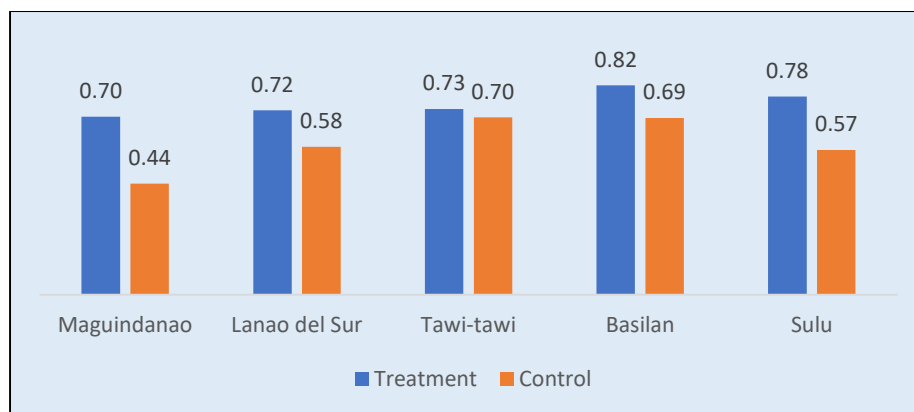


Figure 10. Relational dimension, by province

Among the five indicators under relational dimension, the highest impact is at 0.23 index observed in two indicators -- **leadership and degrees of influencing community groups** (treatment=0.76; control=0.53) as well as **networking and alliance building** (treatment=0.59; control=0.36). This is followed by **recognition of women’s political role and leadership** at 0.21 index (treatment=0.73; control=0.52), then **equal say in household decision-making** at 0.07 index. The lowest impact is recorded in **control over her own body** at 0.05 index (treatment=0.80; control=0.75) (Figure 11).

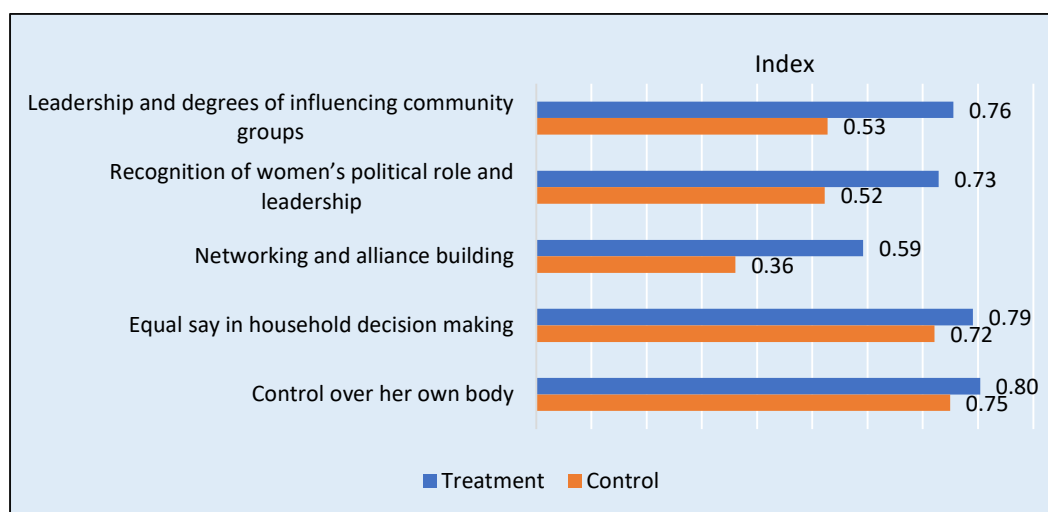


Figure 11. Relational dimension, by indicator

Across provinces, Maguindanao registered the highest relational dimension impact in three indicators, namely: **equal say in household decision-making** at 0.15 index (treatment=0.74; control=0.59), **control over her own body** at 0.17 index (treatment=0.79; control=0.62); and **networking and alliance building** at 0.35 index (treatment=0.61; control=0.26)(Figures 12 to 14 and Table 3).

Sulu, on the other hand, recorded the highest relational dimension impact in the other two indicators (**recognition of women’s political role and leadership** and **leadership and degrees of influencing community groups**) both at 0.38 index (Figures 15 to 16 and Table 3). Sulu however posted the lowest negative relational dimension impact indicator under **control over her own body** at negative 0.05 index (treatment=0.81; control=0.86). (Figure 13 and Table 3).

Similarly, Tawi-Tawi posted negative relational dimension impact in two indicators, namely: **equal say in household decision making** at 0.02 difference (treatment=0.77; control=0.79) and **control over her own body** at 0.03 difference (treatment=0.75; control=0.78) (Figures 12 to 13 and Table 3).

Lanao del Sur recorded positive relational dimension impacts in all indicators ranging from 0.09 index to 0.18 index. Basilan also posted positive relational dimension impacts in three indicators but recorded no impact (0.00 index) under indicator *control over her own body* (treatment=0.90; control=0.90), and minimal impact under indicator *equal say in household decision-making* (0.01 index; treatment= 0.84; control=0.83) (Figures 12 to 16 and Table 3).

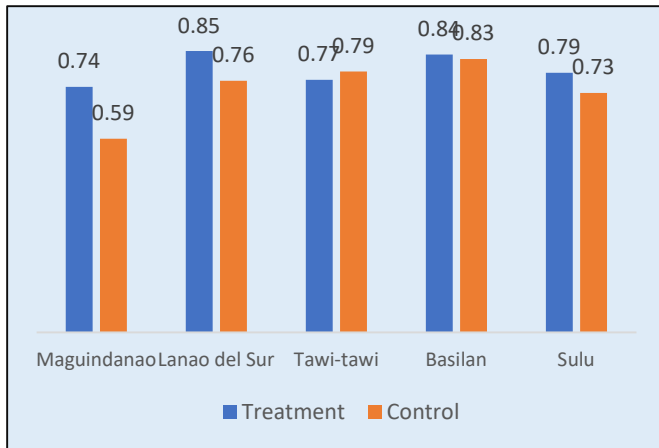


Figure 12. Equal say in household decision making

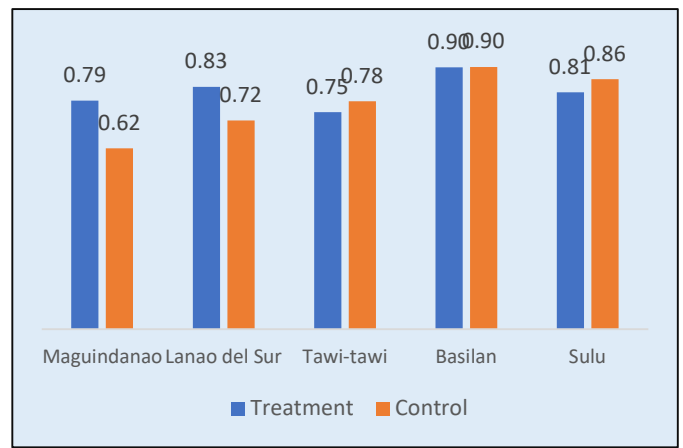


Figure 13. Control over her own body

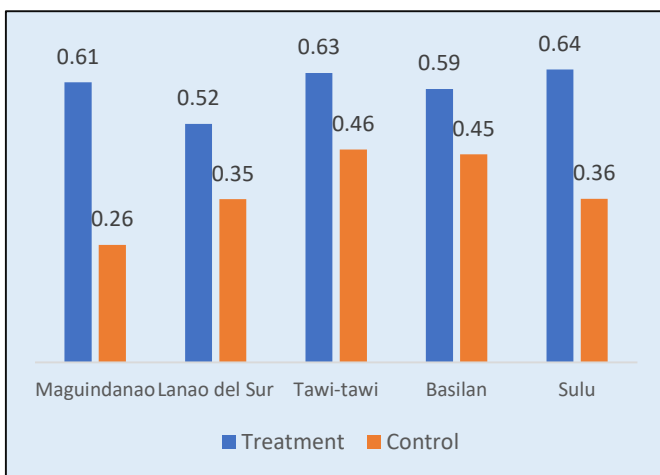


Figure 14. Networking and alliance building

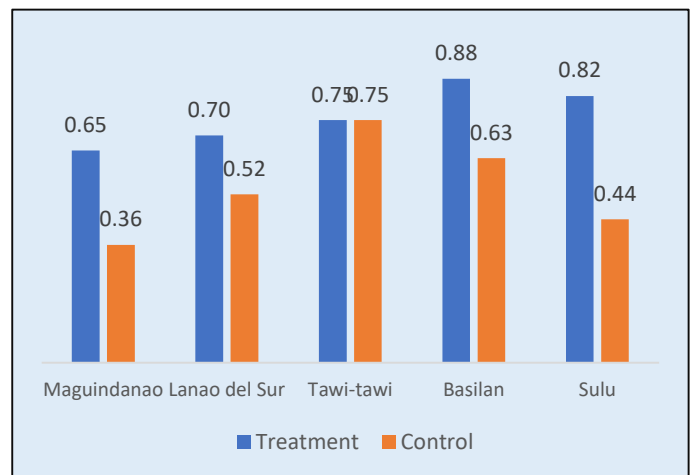


Figure 15. Recognition of women’s political role and leadership

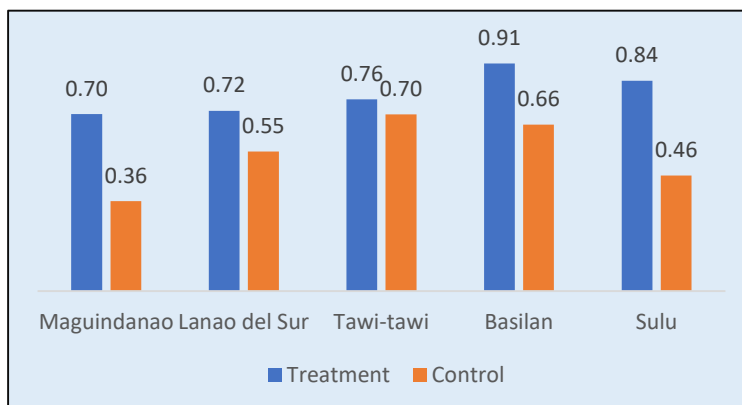


Figure 16. Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups

Table 3. Relational dimension impacts, by indicator, by province

Indicator	Maguindanao	Lanao del Sur	Tawi-Tawi	Basilan	Sulu
Equal say in household decision-making	0.15	0.09	(0.02)	0.01	0.06
Control over her own body	0.17	0.11	(0.03)	0.00	(0.05)
Networking and alliance building	0.35	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.28
Recognition of women’s political role and leadership	0.29	0.18	0.00	0.25	0.38
Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups	0.34	0.17	0.06	0.25	0.38

Note: Highest impact across provinces within an indicator is reflected as violet font.

3.2.3 Environmental dimension

Under environmental dimension, Basilan project participants recorded the highest WEI at 0.82 index while lowest is Tawi-Tawi at 0.66 index. However, in terms of impacts, Maguindanao recorded the highest impact at 0.24 index (treatment=0.73; control= 0.49) while Basilan registered the lowest impact at negative 0.05 (treatment=0.82; control= 0.87). This is the only dimension in the WEI that recorded a negative impact in the provincial level. In addition, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi registered minimal impacts at 0.07 index (treatment=0.79; control=0.72) and 0.03 index (treatment=0.66; control=0.63) respectively, which contributed to the overall low impact of WELD Peace at the environmental dimension (Figure 17).

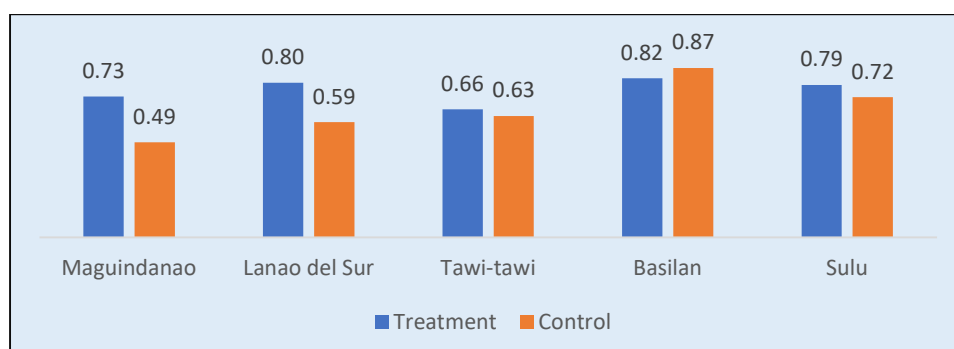


Figure 17. Environmental dimension, by province

In terms of indicators, the highest impact is noted in **ability to influence political processes at the local and regional levels** at 0.16 index (treatment=0.74; control=0.58), followed by **level of support provided by groups to pursue own initiatives** at 0.15 index (treatment=0.76; control=0.61), then **accessing economic, livelihood support and SRH services** at 0.14 index (treatment=0.73; control=0.59), **ability to shape norms and mindsets of community** at 0.13 index (treatment=0.77; control=0.64) while lowest is in **safety and protection** at 0.02 index (treatment=0.74; control=0.72) (Figure 18).

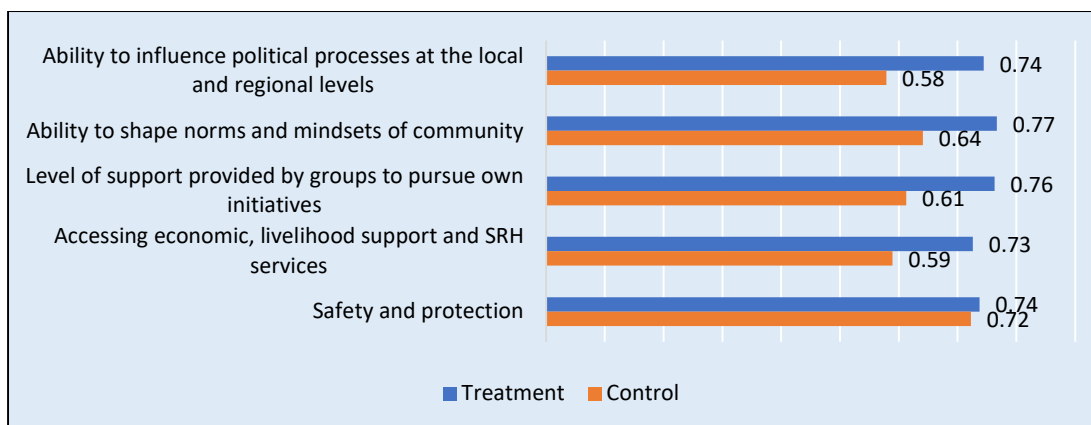


Figure 18. Environmental dimension, by indicator

Across provinces, Lanao del Sur recorded the highest environmental impact in indicator **ability to influence political processes at the local and regional levels** at 0.31 index (treatment=0.83; control=0.52) while Maguindanao posted the highest environmental impacts in the other four indicators (Figures 19 to 23 and Table 4).

Basilan registered negative impacts in all of the environmental dimension indicators ranging from negative 0.01 to negative 0.12. Meanwhile, Sulu recorded positive impacts in four indicators except in **safety and protection** at negative 0.04 index (treatment=0.81; control=0.85). Tawi-Tawi, on the other hand, registered positive impacts in three indicators but displayed negative impacts in the other two indicators, namely: **safety and protection** (negative 0.05 index; treatment=0.65; control=0.70) as well as in **accessing economic, livelihood support and SRH services** (negative 0.02 index; treatment=0.69; control=0.71) (Figures 19 to 23 and Table 4).

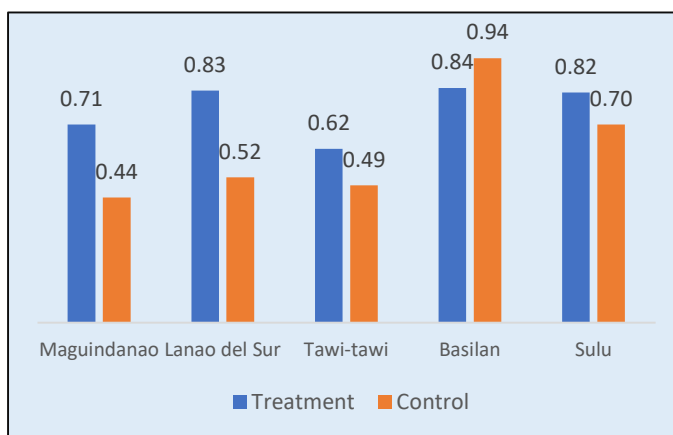


Figure 19. Ability to influence political processes at local and regional levels

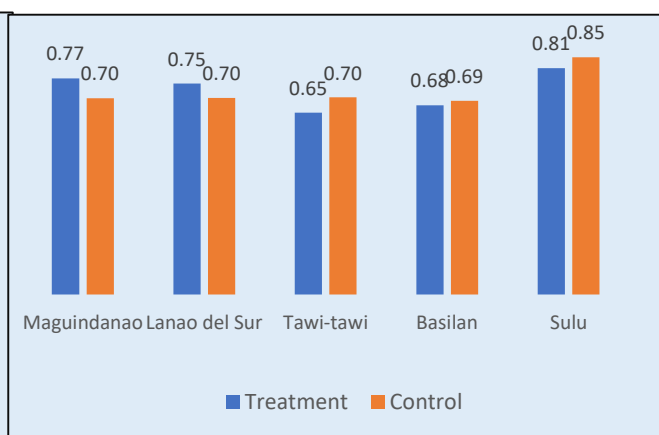


Figure 20. Safety and protection

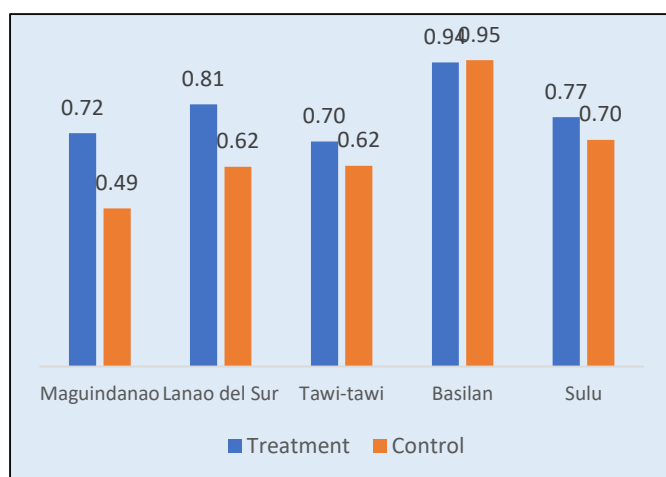


Figure 21. Ability to shape norms and mindsets of the community

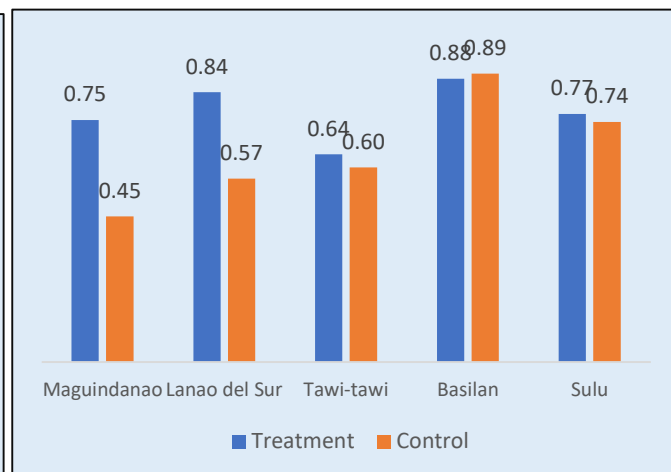


Figure 22. Level of support provided by groups to pursue own initiatives

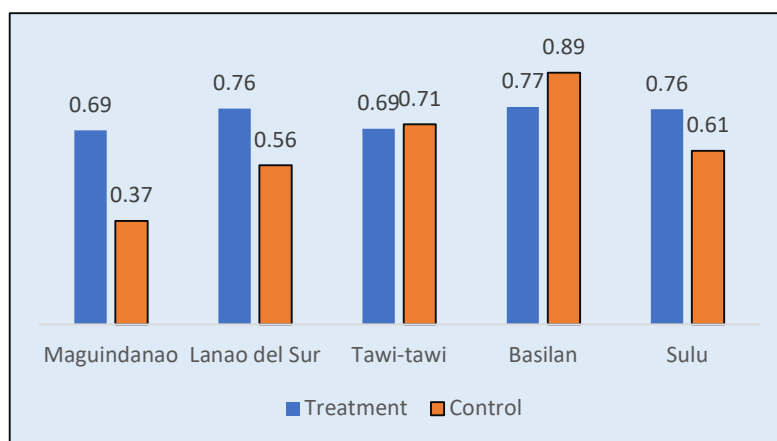


Figure 23. Accessing economic, livelihood support and SRH services

Table 4. Environmental dimension impacts, by indicator, by province

Indicator	Maguindanao	Lanao del Sur	Tawi-Tawi	Basilan	Sulu
Ability to influence political processes at local and regional levels	0.27	0.31	0.13	(0.10)	0.12
Safety and protection	0.07	0.05	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Ability to shape norms and mindsets of the community	0.23	0.19	0.08	(0.01)	0.07
Level of support provided by groups to pursue own Initiatives	0.30	0.27	0.04	(0.01)	0.03
Accessing economic, livelihood support and SRH Services	0.32	0.20	(0.02)	(0.12)	0.15

Note: Highest impact across provinces within an indicator is reflected as violet font.

Dimension	Maguindanao	Lanao del Sur	Tawi-Tawi	Basilan	Sulu
Personal	0.28	0.16	0.06	0.14	0.28
Relational	0.26	0.14	0.03	0.13	0.21
Environmental	0.24	0.21	0.03	(0.05)	0.07

3.3 Project Assessment through the OECD DAC criteria

This section presents an assessment of the WELD Peace Project based on the OECD-DAC criteria. Here, the evaluation findings are presented and discussed according to the identified evaluation criteria on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.

3.3.1 On Relevance

The evaluation team concurred with the suitability of the project to the needs and priorities of identified participants and stakeholders. During the span of the project, the project team made appropriate changes to plans and interventions to better respond to the changes and dynamics of the context. Below are the key themes which the team identified:

Co-creation with civil society partners and locally-led partnership processes: WELD Peace Project reinforced the importance of collaborative approaches in project design and management as demonstrated in the active involvement of the local partners in various phases in proposal development. This co-creation approach helped ensure sound analysis of issues and needs as well as development of appropriate project design and theory of change. In turn, this approach built local partners' ownership, greater buy-in, and commitment to deliver quality project implementation. Locally-led partnerships helped ensure that the WELD Peace project became more grounded in local realities and leveraged local knowledge and resources. The embeddedness of local partners in their areas of coverage facilitated a deep understanding of the nuances of conflict dynamics, resulting to the delivery of appropriate interventions.

Soundness of Theory of Change and complementarity of three outcomes (political, economic, cultural): The objective of the WELD Peace project was to support the establishment of inclusive and accountable Bangsamoro institutions that promote and support the participation of women and other marginalized groups in governance. The project promoted inclusive and gender-responsive governance by supporting women and marginalized groups to take on political leadership roles and participate in governance processes, political transitions, conflict transformation, and post-conflict reconstruction and development.¹¹ The three intended outcomes of the WELD Peace Project, if fully achieved, showed complementarity in the political, economic, and cultural spheres:

- Outcome 1: Women's voice and gender-responsive governance is strengthened in the BARMM.
- Outcome 2: Women's economic empowerment is advanced at the local and regional levels
- Outcome 3: Culture of gender equality and diversity is fostered in the Bangsamoro

The complementarity of the three outcomes showed strong understanding of the contextual realities and needs in the Bangsamoro region, and could enhance the project's overall impact, as achievements in one sphere could reinforce results in the others.

Building strong partnerships with local government units, women rights organizations, and other relevant structures and actors¹²: The project management team identified criteria in working with LGU and community partners. The LGUs should demonstrate a commendable level of openness and receptiveness towards collaboration, fostering an environment conducive to women's representation and active participation in Bangsamoro governance. The accessibility of the LGUs and communities, the prevailing security conditions, and the welcoming nature of families and communities were also

¹¹ WELD Project Proposal

¹² WELD project facilitated engagements between and among women's groups, women leaders, private sector, BARMM Parliament, BARMM Government Ministries (MTIT, MOST, MAFAR, BWC, MSSD), Provincial LGUs (PGAD, Local Chief Executive), Municipal LGUs (MGAD, local Chief Executive), Barangay LGU, Muslim Religious Leaders, and Service Providers of CP-GBV referral pathway.

identified as key factors contributing to the project's success. Furthermore, there was a notable willingness among women in the communities to become politically and economically active, indicating a strong potential for sustained engagement and empowerment in the future. WELD Peace Project team also worked with existing structures and networks to complement project implementation and enhance the project's reach and impact.

Adaptive management reflective of changing contextual realities: WELD Peace Project showed greater flexibility and underscored the need for the project to be adaptable to the changing political landscape. Adaptive management allowed for flexibility and responsiveness to changing circumstances in the Bangsamoro region that directly impacted project coverage, which contributed to enhancing the project's effectiveness. The regular reflective learning sessions with CSOs and other partners allowed timely analysis of changes in contexts including the local political and conflict dynamics and the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, their implications to project interventions, and the development of appropriate adjustments necessary to ensure achievement outcomes. Specifically, the project team made changes to plans and interventions during the postponement of BARMM regional elections, the appointment of new ministers, the drafting of basic regional codes and priority bills, reconstitution of BWC, conduct of 2022 mid-term elections, among other political changes in the region.

Alignment with Australian AID and BARMM priorities and directions: WELD Peace Project was in sync with both AusAid's¹³ and BARMM's strategic objectives and guidelines¹⁴. This alignment was crucial to ensure that the project interventions were directly contributing to overarching goals, priorities, and directions. BARMM's strategic structures and actors¹⁵ ensured the greater relevance of policy advocacy processes as well as complementation of tools and available resources in support to project efforts. The overall success of WELD Peace Project required collaborative support and spaces for greater women's representation and participation in Bangsamoro governance, improvement in economic support and conditions as well as changes in social norms towards gender equality and diversity.

3.2.2 On Effectiveness

Effectiveness covers the accomplishment of the project by looking at the overall results of the WEI and its target outcome indicators. When appropriate, the results are also compared between treatment and control groups to determine outcomes. Table 6 below summarizes the project's accomplishments at end of project.

¹³ Outcome 1: Women's voices and gender-responsive governance is ensured in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), which contributes directly to the Australian Partnership for Peace (APP) project goal of promoting long-term stability and development in conflict-affected areas of Muslim Mindanao towards the "inclusive participation in political dialogue and transition, including women's engagement in support of UN Security Council Resolution 1325" and National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS), 2017-2022, specifically the Empowerment and Participation pillar; Outcome 2: Women's economic empowerment is advanced at the regional and local levels; and, Outcome 3: Culture of gender equality and diversity is fostered in the Bangsamoro, with both Outcomes 2 and 3 contributing to APP's outcome on the establishment of a peaceful, secure, prosperous and resilient communities and the NAPWPS, 2017-2022.

¹⁴ The project timeline coincided rightly with BARMM's political transition process focusing on the enactment of basic policy frameworks such as administrative code, electoral code, and local government to name a few. WELD Project also aligned its processes with the newly established Bangsamoro Commission of Women and advocated for the inclusion of gender and women's rights.

¹⁵ Targeted Members of the Parliament and BARMM Offices such as Bangsamoro Women's Commission (BWC), Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD), Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE), and Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Agrarian Reform (MAFAR).

Table 6. WELD Peace- Phase 2 Accomplishments

Outcome Indicators	Accomplishments
Outcome 1: Women's voice and gender-responsive governance is strengthened in the BARMM	
1.1 Number of women in elected/ appointed government (local and regional) positions who support WELD women's agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 Members of Parliament and Chair of Bangsamoro Women Commission (BWC) supported inclusion of priority women's advocacy agenda in BARMM bills 2 local women representatives to local special bodies advanced women's agenda in their municipality.
1.2 Percentage or number of women (constituents) who expressed satisfaction/positive responsiveness on actions and/or programs of elected/appointed women leaders to their issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72% treatment group (vs 46% control group)
Outcome 2: Women's economic empowerment is advanced at the local and regional levels	
2.1 Percentage of target households with women actively engaged in household economic/livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% of treatment group believe that women can actively engage in household economic/livelihood activities
2.2 Percentage of women in the project areas that report increased ability to make decisions on use of their own income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% treatment group agreed that the women can make decisions on how to spend their money in their home
2.3. Number of women's livelihood groups accredited in local and regional bodies such as special bodies, local LGU and national regulatory agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 women's groups accredited by MOLE and SEC¹⁶ (7 from Maguindanao del Sur and 2 from Lanao del Sur) 3 women's groups accredited as member of local special bodies¹⁷ 4 women's groups accredited with MLGU¹⁸ 3 women's groups implemented plans using their own resources¹⁹
Outcome 3: Culture of gender equality and diversity is fostered in the Bangsamoro	
3.1 Community perspective on how enabling the environment is advancing women's rights and leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.75 treatment group (vs .63 control group) *Environmental dimension of WEI
3.2 Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services to address women's issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84% treatment group (vs 85% control group) *
3.4 Percentage of LGUs adopting more evidence-based gender and development (GAD) planning and budgeting processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 of the 18 (55%) partner LGUs received GAD related trainings

Outcome 1: Women's voice and gender-responsive governance is strengthened in the BARMM

The WELD Peace project used the consolidated women's agenda, developed through a series of public consultations under the first phase of the WELD Peace project, as an entry point to reintroduce discussions of community issues and local development into political and governance dialogues. The project team facilitated direct engagement with the BTA, the Bangsamoro parliament, and decision-

¹⁶ Maguindanao del Sur: Sigay nu mga Babay Incorporated, Kapagisa-isa Women Organization Incorporated, Sindaw nu mga Babay Incorporated, Organization for Bangsamoro Mothers Incorporated, Al-Bayyinah Incorporated, Salindaw Women Incorporated, Mamagayon Circle of Bangsamoro Women (Source: WELD Peace Progress Report, 01 September 2022- 08 March 2023); Lanao del Sur: Bamboo Landers Multi-Sectoral Workers Rural Workers Association and Kamapiyan PAGtao Ago So Ingud Association (Source: Informal interview with AMWA official, August 2023)

¹⁷ Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association (member of the Local Development Council of Balindong MLGU); Saguieran Turmeric Organization (Local Development Council of Saguieran MLGU), Pawak Saguieran Golden Ladies Producer Cooperative (Local Council on Anti-Trafficking and VAWC). (Source: WELD 2 Project Monitoring Framework, July 2022)

¹⁸ Sigay Women Association, Uyag-Uyag Women Association, Ummahat Women Association, Mamagayon Women Association (Source: WELD 2 Project Monitoring Framework, July 2022)

¹⁹ Saguieran Turmeric Group, Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association and Bamboo Landers Multi-Sectoral Association (Outcomes Harvesting Documentation, March 2023)

makers to include women's proposals in BARMM's basic policy framework including the identified priority bills such as election code, local government, gender and development, among others.

The project supported the establishment and/or strengthening of social accountability mechanisms at both local and regional levels, providing spaces for sustained community monitoring and engagement toward improved local service delivery. It also promoted the adoption of good practices, initiatives, and approaches in GAD in local development plans and budgets, as demonstrated by WELD partners and other groups.

Outcome Indicator 1.1 Number of women in elected/ appointed government (local and regional) positions who support WELD women's agenda

- Through the efforts of WELD partners that included advocacy and campaigns, lobbying, developing and presenting to Member of Parliament (MP) position papers and participating in consultations the sustained engagement with 15 MPs (of 16 women MPs) and BWC Chair²⁰ resulted to the inclusion of 30% representation of women nominees in political parties and sectoral representatives in the approved BEC. This represented a significant advocacy achievement of the WELD Peace project initiatives and is expected to create space and opportunities for increased women's participation in the inaugural BARMM regional election in May 2025. It also signifies a step towards amplifying women's voices in the Bangsamoro, fostering the creation and implementation of gender-responsive policies and governance.
- Four position papers on the BEC of 2022 were successfully developed and advocated, leading to direct input in regional governance processes during national and provincial consultations.
- The submission of a consolidated Position Paper on the Bangsamoro Local Governance Code represented a significant contribution to public policy discourse and reform. In particular, this resulted in the advocacy to integrate in the bill a target of 40% women's membership in Bangsamoro development councils at all levels including Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams, representing a stride towards more balanced gender representation in these critical governance structures.
- The involvement of WELD partners participated in the evaluation of the National Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security (NAPWPS) 2017-2022²¹ contributed to the development of the 2023-2033 NAPWPS and underscored the critical role of CSOs in such processes
- Furthermore, the BWC incorporated the WELD women partners' agenda on women's political participation into the Regional Action Plan for Women, Peace, and Security. The BWC also expanded its advocacy efforts to include issues related to GBV and child marriage.

²⁰ MP Atty. Laisa M. Alamia, MP Baintan Ampatuan, MP Susana Anayatin, MP Atty. Mary Ann Arnado, MP Atty. Anna Tarhata Basman, MP Atty. Sha Elijah Dumama Alba, MP Atty. Raisa Jajurie, MP Tarhata Maglangit, MP Baileng Mantawil, MP Froilyn Mendoza, MP Nurrheda Misuari, MP Diamila D. Ramos, MP Aida Silongan, MP Uy-Oyod Sittie Fahanie, and BWC Chair Bainon G. Karon.

²¹ This was organized by the Office of Presidential Assistant on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU).

Outcome Indicator 1.2 Percentage or number of women (constituents) who expressed satisfaction/positive responsiveness on actions and/or programs of elected/appointed women leaders to their issues

- In terms of satisfaction with the programs and projects that address the needs of women of LGU leaders, 72% (41% partly agree and 31% strongly agree) of the treatment participants agreed with this statement compared to 46% (37% partly agree and 9% strongly agree) of the control group (Figure 24).

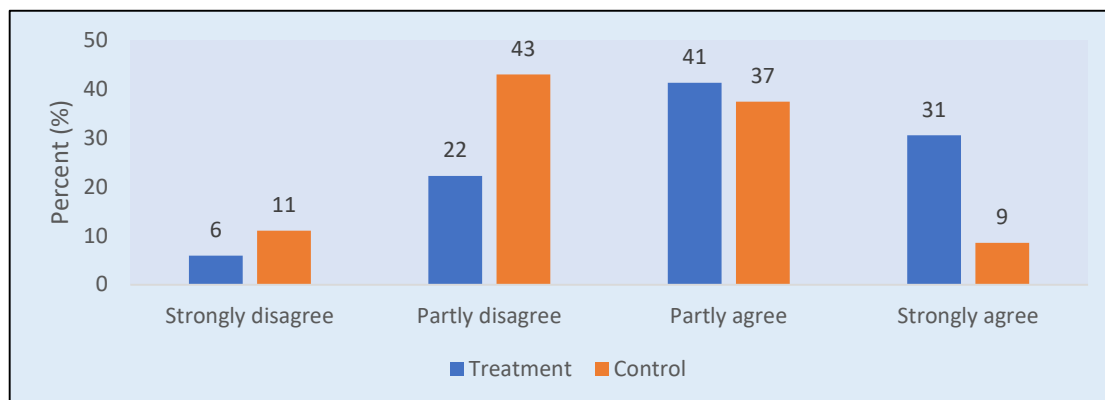


Figure 24. Satisfaction/positive responsiveness on actions and/or programs of elected/appointed women leaders to issues

- The following quote encapsulates the aspirations and determination of women in the Bangsamoro region to actively participate in shaping their community's future. It comes from a woman in Mamasapano, Maguindanao, who seized the opportunity to engage in dialogue with the Bangsamoro Parliament. Her words reflect the hope and potential of women to be catalysts for peace and development in their communities:

"I took the chance to be part of the peace and development conversation with the Bangsamoro Parliament. Maybe, one day, my fellow women and I will be the bridge towards peace."

- Feedback of grassroots women on the contributions of the MPs²² engaged were varied, and underscored the importance of inclusive, accessible, and effective engagement strategies in facilitating dialogue between grassroots women and MPs. It also highlighted the need for continued support and capacity building to empower women and enable their active participation in political processes.

Below are positive feedback expressing satisfaction of the engagement efforts with MPs:

- **Positive Impact of Lobbying:** The women expressed gratitude for the opportunity to lobby and consult with MPs, indicating that such initiatives are valuable and impactful. They also appreciated the empathy shown by some MPs towards their struggles.
- **Support for Women's Issues:** Positive feedback was received from MPs who were supportive of women's issues and their explicit inclusion in Bangsamoro Electoral Code

²² Source: Documentation report of the back-to-back Face-to-Face Lobby with BTA Members and RTD ON WEE held last September 2022.

and other ongoing bills, including gender equality and opposition to child marriage. This indicates that some MPs are receptive to these concerns and willing to advocate for them.

One feedback from indigenous women showed dissatisfaction on MPs' slow action.

- **Legislative Progress in Relation to Approval of Indigenous Code:** The feedback from the Indigenous People representative about the lack of progress on the IP code highlights the need for MPs to address and prioritize legislative issues that affect marginalized groups.

Others also shared the challenges in the engagement process including the following:

- **Accessibility and Availability of MPs:** The women noted that not all MPs were available for discussions, and some did not have staff present to address concerns. This suggests a need for better communication and scheduling mechanisms to ensure effective engagement.
- **Communication Challenges:** Some women suggested the need to learn languages to communicate better, indicating potential language barriers in their interactions with MPs.
- **Political Participation of Women:** The question raised about women's readiness to be involved politically underscores the need for capacity building and empowerment initiatives to prepare women for political participation.

Overall, there was a collective recognition of the importance of continuing engagement with MPs to address women's issues.

- **Need for Continued Support and Partnerships:** The women expressed the need for continued support and partnerships to help their organizations move forward. They also emphasized the importance of including diverse groups in efforts that engage with MP members.
- At the local government level, the overall feedback from grassroots women was positive as they were invited to LGU activities and able to access services and programs.

Outcome 2: Women's economic empowerment is advanced at the local and regional levels

The Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) initiatives of the WELD Peace Project gradually capacitated the partner community women on economic-related skills resulting to the following:

- Enhancement of women livelihood groups' competencies in planning, implementing, and managing their livelihood enterprises.
- Provided opportunities for product innovation and market linkages, particularly the learning exchange initiative.
- Expanded women groups' engagements with regional and local LGUs and local government agencies resulted in accessing support for their initiatives.
- Development and advocacy of the BARMM WEE Strategy particularly in alignment with the directions of BWC and other relevant ministries.
- Secured financial support from other funding sources allowed their operations to sustain and scale up.
- Technology adaption where one partner women's group successfully engaged in online marketing platform (Shopee) for product sales, resulting in better visibility and online sales.
- Showcasing of women groups' products in local and international trade exposures.

Outcome Indicator 2.1 Percentage of target households with women actively engaged in household economic/ livelihood activities

In the EoP survey, many of the treatment group believe that women can actively engage in household economic/livelihood activities (88%). This is 13% higher than the control group (non-project partners) at 75% (Figure 25).

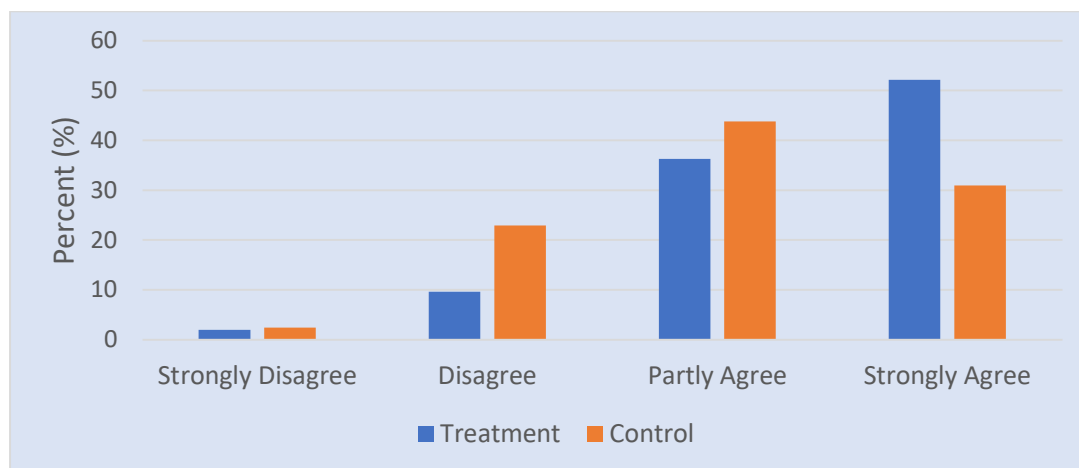


Figure 25. I can work or engage in income-generating activities on my own

A few women members of enterprise groups in Lanao del Sur (i.e. Batangan Farmer Workers’ Association, Sugod Multi-sectoral Women’s Association, Kamapiyaan o Pagtao Ago so Ingud Association, Bamboo Landers Multi-sectoral Rural Workers Association) and Maguindanao (i.e Sigay nu mga Babay Incorporated, Al-Bayyinah Women, Ummahat Women and Mamagayon Women Association) have expressed gratitude to be involved in income-earning activities through their organization’s small enterprise as these initiatives helped support the financial needs of their families and wherein they gain respect from their family and community as well.

The matrix below shows the income gained by the partner women groups from their livelihood activities.

Women enterprise groups	Total estimated income (PhP)*	Products/produce	Remarks
Sigay nu mga Babay Incorporated	60,000	Processed food (banana and taro chips, baling, weaved bags, mats, cap, fan etc)	Most of these incomes were gained through selling their processed products in trade expo in areas within and outside of BARMM (i.e. MAFARlengke, Halal Trade and Tourism Expo, Women Economic Empowerment Forum, Accelerated E-Commerce Hub ²³ .
Ummahat Women	5,000	Dress, hijab, mukna, wall decor	
Al-Bayyinah Women	8,000	Processed food: Maguindanaon sweet delicacies, peanuts, mat; retailed sugar	
Mamagayon Women Association	10,000	Tables, chairs, pandala and table cloth rental	

²³ Informal interview with implementing partner, July 2023

Women enterprise groups	Total estimated income (PhP)*	Products/produce	Remarks
Kamapiyaan o Pagtao Ago so Ingud Association	10,000	Rice	Local market
Bamboo Landers Multi-sectoral Rural Workers Association	3,000-5,000	Bedsheets, prayer dress, curtains	Local market
Saguiaran Turmeric Association	10,000	Turmeric powder	Local market

*Income estimated from start up to end of the project term.

A woman project participant from Marawi City shared that participating in the WELD’s economic activities gave them a “steady source of income” which enabled them to support the needs of their families²⁴. Since they earned income, they have also developed self-confidence and have gained the respect of their community. They are now able to express themselves and become part of the decision-making in their community²⁵. Gaining an income also gave them a sense of self-worth and respect from family as well as freedom to decide on how to spend the money they earn²⁶.

Outcome Indicator 2.2 Percentage of women in the project areas that report increased ability to make decisions on use of their own income

Almost all of the treatment group agreed that the women can make decisions on how to spend their money in their home at 91%, which is 8% higher compared with the control group (88%) (Figure 27).

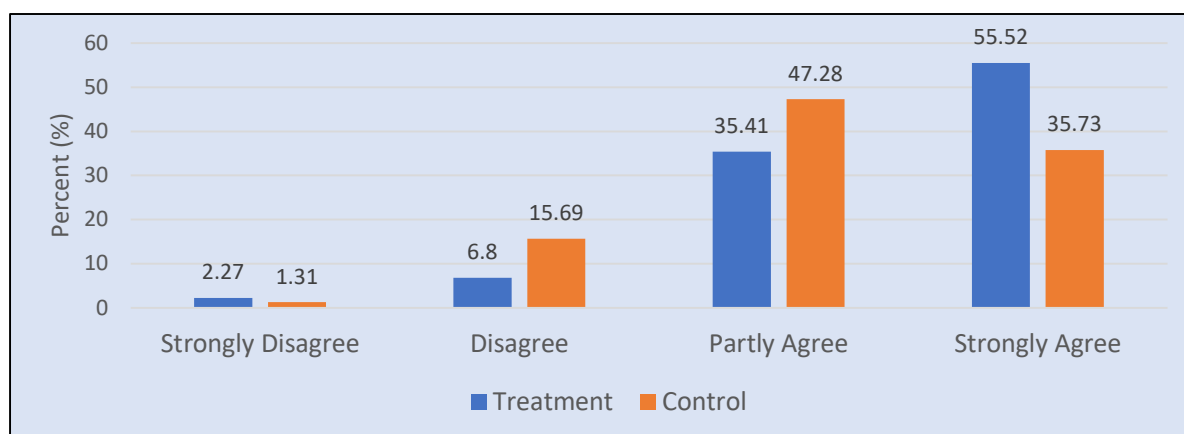


Figure 27. I can make decisions on how to spend our money in our house

²⁴ Oxfam (2023). Case studies: Women’s Journey to Economic Empowerment. From Gardening to Dressmaking: A success Story

²⁵ Oxfam (2023). Case studies: Women’s Journey to Economic Empowerment. With grit and perseverance

²⁶ Oxfam (2023). Case studies: Women’s Journey to Economic Empowerment. How a woman gained the respect of her community

Outcome Indicator 2.3 Number of women’s livelihood groups accredited in local and regional bodies such as special bodies of the LGU and national or local regulatory agencies

Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 women’s groups accredited by MOLE and SEC • 3 women’s groups accredited as member of local special bodies • 4 women’s groups accredited with MLGU • 3 women’s groups implemented plans using their own resources

As of end of Project term in June 2023, a total of nine (9) partner women’s groups were accredited by the MOLE and SEC. Seven (7)²⁷ of them are from Maguindanao del Sur, while two (2)²⁸ are from Lanao del Sur. Three (3) women’s groups in Lanao del Sur were also accredited as member of local special bodies such as the Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association which became member of the Local Development Council (LDC) of Balindong municipal government and the Saguieran Turmeric Organization as member of the LDC of Saguieran municipal government while the Pawak Saguieran Golden Ladies Producer Cooperative as member of the Local Council on Anti-Trafficking and VAWC. Moreover, four partner (4) women’s groups in Maguindanao del Sur were accredited by their respective municipal governments, namely, Sigay Women Association, Uyag-Uyag Women Association, Ummahat Women Association and Mamagayon Women Association. On one hand, the WELD Peace implementing partner in Lanao del Sur, the AMWA, was also recognized as member of the LDC and Local Health Board of Balindong municipality.

Moreover, as part of capacitating partner women’s groups in accessing government programs and services, 10 partner women’s groups were linked to BARMM ministries. As a result, 10 partner women’s groups drafted livelihood proposals and presented them during a dialogue with LGU and BARMM ministries. Out of the 10 women’s groups, three (3) implemented their livelihood proposals using their own resources, namely, the Saguieran Turmeric Group, Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association and Bamboo Landers Multi-Sectoral Association; while two (2) have accessed programs and projects from government and non-government organizations. Table 7 below lists the specific programs and projects that were accessed by the women’s groups.

Table 7. Economic support services accessed by WELD Peace Project-supported women organizations

Partner enterprise group	Specific support accessed by the organization	Agencies/Organizations
Sigay nu mga Babay, Inc.	Vegetable seedlings (golden squash, bitter gourd, cucumber, red and green beans, tomatoes, eggplant and lady’s and fingers)	MAFAR
	PhP 800,000 grant that was used to construct mushroom production facility and capacity training for mushroom production	New Zealand Embassy
	Showroom where all their “bread and pastry” products are displayed	MP Mujib Abu

²⁷ Sigay nu mga Babay Incorporated, Kapagisa-isa Women Organization Incorporated, Sindaw nu mga Babay Incorporated, Organization for Bangsamoro Mothers Incorporated, Al-Bayyinah Incorporated, Salindaw Women Incorporated, Mamagayon Circle of Bangsamoro Women (Source: WELD Peace Progress Report, 01 September 2022- 08 March 2023)

²⁸ Kamapiyaan O Pagtao Ago Ingud Association and Bamboo Landers Multi-Sectoral Association

Outcome 3: Culture of gender equality and diversity is fostered in the Bangsamoro

The WELD Phase 2 project had a clear focus on sustaining and expanding community support for positive norms and views around women's rights and leadership. This was achieved through three main strategies:

Broadening and Strengthening Partnerships: The project sought to expand and strengthen existing relationships with key influencers, such as progressive Muslim religious leaders and Islamic scholars. The use of social media was also a significant part of this strategy, providing a platform for dialogue and engagement.

Consolidating Initiatives and Establishing Mechanisms: The project worked towards consolidating common initiatives and collaborating with local service providers towards establishing Social Accountability (SAc) engagement on VAW Referral Pathway to address GBV and improve service delivery. This strategy was aimed at creating a more integrated and effective response to GBV in the community.

Developing Context-Appropriate Knowledge Products: The project prioritized the development of knowledge products and communication materials that were tailored to the local context. These materials focused on women's rights and Islam, aiming to promote understanding and acceptance of women's rights within the framework of Islamic teachings.

Outcome Indicator 3.1 Community perspective on how enabling the environment is advancing women's rights and leadership

- Survey results on environmental dimension of WEI (Figure 28) reflected a 0.12 index (treatment=0.75; control=0.63) showing significant difference demonstrating positive influence of WELD interventions to partner communities.

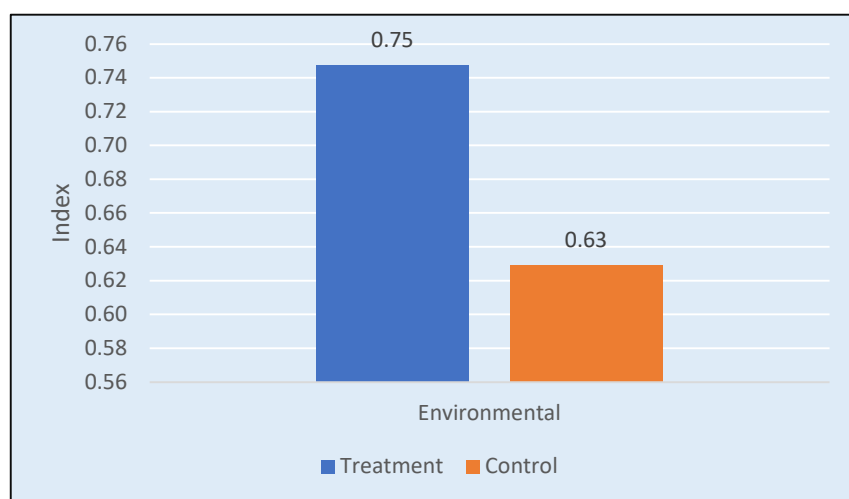


Figure 28. Environmental dimension of WEI

- As discussed in section 3.2.3 Environmental Dimension, the highest impact is on women's **ability to influence political processes** at 0.16 index followed by **level of support provided by groups to pursue their own initiatives** at 0.15 index. These elements point to the presence of enabling environment supportive to women's rights and leadership.

- The successful broadcasting of 16 episodes of the Facebook Live Show "Women Say Peace" not only elevated awareness on women's rights and gender equality but also facilitated an engaging dialogue on these issues within the Bangsamoro context, as evidenced by the active audience feedback.
- The feedback²⁹ provided by various individuals on the episodes of the program reveals the program was successful in engaging its audience and promoting dialogue and understanding around the issues of women's rights and participation in the Bangsamoro context.
 - ◆ **Empowerment and Inspiration:** The program was seen as a platform for empowered women to share their knowledge and experiences. The stories and discussions were described as inspiring, with several individuals expressing admiration for the women featured in the program. The participants' resilience and determination were highlighted as sources of inspiration.
 - ◆ **Information and Knowledge Sharing:** The program was appreciated for its informative content. It was seen as a valuable resource for learning about women's experiences, struggles, and achievements in the context of the Bangsamoro struggle and the broader societal context.
 - ◆ **Advocacy and Support:** The feedback also reflected a sense of advocacy and support for the women featured in the program. Several individuals expressed their support for the women's causes and their commitment to promoting women's rights and participation.
 - ◆ **Recognition of Challenges and Struggles:** The feedback acknowledged the challenges and struggles faced by the women featured in the program, particularly in relation to the Marawi conflict and the broader Bangsamoro struggle. The courage and resilience of the women in facing these challenges were recognized and commended.
 - ◆ **Desire for Continued Engagement:** Some individuals expressed a desire for continued engagement with the program and its content. This included requests for full reports and recommendations, as well as expressions of intent to share the program's content with others.

Other notable results on this end included the following:

- The production and airing of seven radio episodes for the "Kasambahay sin Kababaihan" program resulted in enhanced public awareness on critical women's issues such as violence, security, peace, and development in Tawi-Tawi.
- The facilitation of community-based orientations on women's rights in the Islamic context and the GBV referral mechanism, including campaigns and awareness raising on COVID-19 vaccination, demonstrated the proactive role of women's groups in societal education and health initiatives in partnership with Hayat-ul-Ulama.
- The successful training of thirty women on EWER on GBV and SRHR has empowered community-based mechanisms to monitor and promote participation to mitigate and reduce instances of sexual violence/GBV, thereby contributing to local conflict prevention and resolution.

²⁹ Based from Consolidated Feedback of WEAct 1325

- Completion of SAc engagement on VAW Referral Pathway in several regions demonstrated successful interaction with local and regional BARMM officers. The replication of this process in additional areas on Child Protection and GBV referral pathway underscores the model’s effectiveness and applicability in various contexts.

Outcome Indicator 3.2 Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services to address women’s issues

84% of the treatment group (vs 85% control group) reported satisfaction with the quality of GBV and SRHR services they received from local government. (Figure 29).

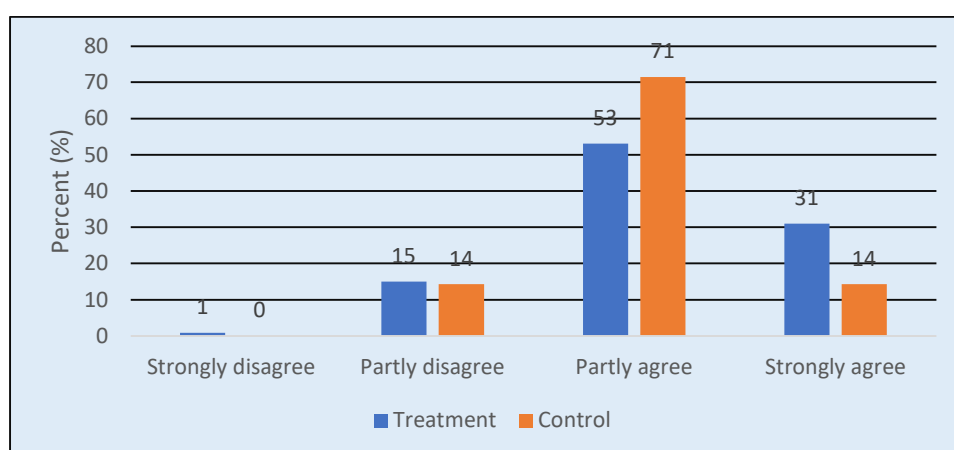


Figure 29. Satisfied of the GBV and SRH services from the local government

Outcome Indicator 3.3 Percentage of LGUs adopting more evidence-based GAD planning and budgeting processes

- WELD Peace Project provided GAD-related trainings to 10³⁰ of the 18 LGU partners. However, the evaluation team could not validate how many LGUs adopted an evidence-based GAD planning and budgeting processes. Municipal GAD Focal Persons were mobilized and influenced to replicate the training that were given to them especially on survivor-centered case management.³¹ The Municipality of Bongao, Tawi-Tawi implemented five of the 55 identified Plans, Projects and Activities.³²

Findings on Scope and Coverage of WELD Peace Project.

The project engaged **1,111 women leaders and members** from five provinces (Table 9) and around 37,102 indirect participants. With critical challenges confronting the project during its implementation period especially the impact of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, political landscape³³, and local

³⁰ Data from the Data Gaps WELD Project Evaluation Consolidated Inputs

³¹ The process also gave spaces for collaboration particularly with the Provincial Gender and Development Team of Lanao Del Sur. (AMWA Final Report)

³² Based on the data provided by WE Act.

³³ In BARMM, the first regional elections was postponed and reset to May 2025. This resulted to the composition of the second Bangsamoro Transition Authority, requiring another round of confidence-building and re-engagement. During this phase, two priority bills

conflict dynamics, the project did not reach its target of 7,000 women and men from age range 18 years up to 60 years. Only one partner, AMWA, reported having directly engaged with three women participants with disabilities.

Table 9. WELD Peace Project Phase 2 direct participants

Province	No. of direct participants
Maguindanao	321
Lanao del Sur	269
Basilan	154
Sulu	160
Tawi-Tawi	207
TOTAL	1,111

The project covered five provinces, two cities, 18 municipal government units, and 47 barangays. The policy advocacy efforts including social media reach had national coverage with relevant efforts done in Davao City and in Metro Manila (Table 10).

Table 10. WELD Peace Project Phase 2 Coverage, by province, city, municipality and barangay

Lanao del Sur	Barangays
Marawi City	Sugod, Datu Saber, Sagonsongan
Balindong	Bualan and Dibarusan
Marantao	Lumbac Kialdan
Ganassi	Balintad - A
Bubong	Batangan, Basingan, Panalawan, Bubonga Didaagun, Miabalawag
Buadi Poso	Brgy. Manacab, Raya Buntung, Gata and Ragondingan
Saguiran	Pawak, Comonal, Salocod and Dilimbayan, and Poblacion)
Maguindanao:	Barangays
Datu Saudi Ampatuan (DSA)	Kitango, Elian, Dapiawan and Madia
Mamasapano	Manungkaling
Shariff Saydona Mustapha	Pamalian and Linantangan
Datu Salibo	Sambulawan, Pagatin 1 and Pagatin 2, Sambulan
Cotabato City	Bagua and Malagapas
Sultan Kudarat	Simuay and Pigk'legan
General Salipada K. Pendatun (GSKP)	Bulod
Sulu	Barangays
Talipao	Bilaan
Indanan	Pasil
Maimbung	Tubig Lunggang
Basilan	Barangays
Maluso	Town Proper
Lantawan	Tairan, Lower Bañas
Tawi-Tawi	Barangays
Bongao	Tubig Boh, Poblacion
Panglima Sugala	Batu-Bato, Poblacion

on Electoral Code and Local Governance Code were deliberated. The National Presidential elections in May 2022 also impacted project timeline and processes.

3.2.3 On Efficiency

The evaluation team reviewed the extent to which the project interventions were delivered in an economic and timely manner, the factors affecting overall implementation and achievement of results, as well as the project's monitoring, evaluation, learning and social accountability system and its role in ensuring achievement of project outcomes.

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic: The prolonged COVID-19 pandemic posed significant challenges in mobility, and required major revisions to project timelines. Travel restrictions and physical distancing measures limited the ability to conduct in-person activities. The transition to the use of virtual platforms allowed continuity in undertaking project processes, but connectivity issues affected the quality conduct of activities.

Managing local conflict dynamics: Local conflict dynamics also significantly impacted project implementation. Local partners took regular analysis of local dynamics to ensure safe and secure conduct of interventions in partner communities. The embeddedness of the local partners in their areas of coverage helped in understanding and navigating local dynamics for effective project implementation in conflict-affected areas.

Partnership with long-standing local CSOs: Long-standing local partnerships provided a strong foundation for effective project implementation. The local partners have existing capacities, systems, and networks to deliver project interventions. Sustained technical accompaniment from Oxfam helped in the overall project implementation. The core project staff though needed to be re-assessed to ensure quality tracking of project accomplishments and timely submission of quality project reports.

Different start-up dates with local partners: WELD Peace partners did not start at the same time as adjustment required to be done with one partner to ensure compliance to institutional requirements. The varying start-up dates with local partners affected timely delivery of interventions and achievement of target results especially for the island provinces.

Accountable use of available resources to support planned activities and delivery of target outputs and services: WELD Peace partners used project resources accordingly to implement activities. Project resources were used efficiently and effectively to support planned activities and deliver outputs and services. All partners were able to use funds to cover project extension.

Most initiatives were conducted towards the end of the project term; hence, outcomes may only be observed and harvested after the project implementation/term: This meant that the project's outcomes may not be fully observable until after the project term. This underscores the importance of post-project monitoring and evaluation to capture these delayed outcomes. It also highlights the need for careful project planning and timing to ensure that activities are conducted early enough to allow for observable outcomes within the project term.

Challenges in overall MELSA: WELD Peace project had 8 outcome indicators, 10 intermediate outcome indicators, and 22 output indicators. Sound and effective tracking the results of the 40 indicators proved to be challenging. Local partners seemed to be not fully aware of the overall MELSA Plan and project indicators were not fully levelled off including ways to monitor them timely and effectively. At the partners level, the MELSA requirements were integrated in the tasks of project staff as there was no MELSA Officer. This resulted in delay submissions of quality reports. The absence of baseline study also posed challenges in determining more objectively actual project results.

Overall the project could improve its efficiency. While project strategies have been adjusted to address changing context and utilizing and leveraging longtime partnerships, partners' expertise and Oxfam's thought leadership, most project initiatives were conducted towards the end of the project term; hence, outcomes harvested may not elicit the full impact that the project aimed to achieve. Further, the limited baseline data and less robust indicators has affected the effectiveness of measuring the extent of impact of project interventions.

3.2.4 On Sustainability

The evaluation team identified indications that WELD Peace interventions and observed changes are likely to continue after the project.

Integration of priority women's agenda in regional priority bills and programs: Successful integration of women's priorities into regional legislation and programs such as the 30% representation of women nominees in political parties and sectoral representatives in the approved BEC. Likewise, the inclusion of WELD Peace agenda in the plans and programs of the BWC served as long-term institutional sustainability mechanisms. Lastly, the development and advocacy of Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy in BARMM served as a roadmap for efforts to promote women's economic empowerment. These are significant WELD Peace Project achievements that serve as sustainability mechanisms in ensuring that women's needs and interests are being formally recognized and addressed at the regional level. They also set as precedents for future legislation and programs to consider and incorporate women's priorities.

Supported establishing/strengthening of mechanisms to advance Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights (GEWHR) (LGU GAD, EWER on GBV and SRHR, Social Accountability on VAW Referral Pathway): The established mechanisms would help ensure in advancing gender equality and women's human rights. These mechanisms, which include LGUs' GAD programs, EWER system on GBV and SRHR, and social accountability on VAW referral pathways, are crucial for protecting and promoting women's rights at the local level. The partner LGUs expressed strong support to sustain and strengthen these platforms.

Strengthening of Women's Rights Organizations (formal registration), facilitating accreditations and representation in Local Special Bodies: WELD Peace project facilitated efforts to strengthen WROs by assisting with formal registration, facilitating accreditations, and promoting representation in LSBs. These efforts enhanced the legitimacy, capacity, and influence of WROs, enabling them to better advocate for women's rights and interests.

Application of learnings from the capacity strengthening interventions: WELD Peace efforts on institutional capacity strengthening of local women's organizations have led to tangible changes in behaviors and practices. The application of their learnings showed their improved capacities to engage government-mandated structures to advocate their concerns and agenda, and plan and manage activities advancing their rights and leadership.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the evaluation findings above, the evaluation team puts forward the following conclusions:

Relevance: The interventions of the WELD Peace project were appropriate to the needs and priorities of identified participants and stakeholders in the Bangsamoro region through the implementation of co-creation processes, adaptive management, and local partnerships. Its three strategic and interconnected outcomes addressed crucial political, economic, and cultural aspects, laying the groundwork for sustainable transformation. The project has made significant contributions to the establishment of inclusive and accountable Bangsamoro institutions, with its adaptive, community-based approach bolstering self-reliance especially among women's marginalized groups, fostering active participation in governance, and promoting a culture of gender equality and diversity.

Effectiveness: WELD Peace Project achieved considerable gains towards its eight target outcome indicators. Implemented during the critical phase of BARMM's political landscape and at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the project contributed to strengthening partners' capabilities and confidence to advocate for women's rights and leadership agenda at regional and local levels through the provision of tools, mechanisms, and platforms for dialogue and engagement in political, economic and cultural spheres. However, it is challenging to determine the project's actual outcome achievements due to absence of baseline data, target values, and primary qualitative data. With only 1,111 direct participants covered, the project also falls short of its overall target of 7,000 direct participants due to critical factors such as evolving BARMM political landscape and prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.

Efficiency: WELD Peace project showed remarkable adaptability despite significant challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic's disruptions, local conflict dynamics, and varied startup dates among local partners. Its long-standing local partnerships provided critical support in project implementation, although challenges arose in undertaking more robust monitoring, evaluation, learning and social accountability processes.

Sustainability: WELD Peace project has laid-out sustainability mechanisms to ensure that project results and interventions are likely to continue after the project. Sustainability measures included the successful integration of women's priorities into regional legislation and programs, and the strengthening of mechanisms to advance Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights, including local government gender programs and systems for early warning and response on GBV. The efforts of WELD Peace in formalizing Women's Rights Organizations, facilitating their accreditations, and advocating for representation in Local Special Bodies have further amplified the voice and influence of women in their localities and in the region. Lastly, the effective application of learnings from capacity-building interventions by local women's organizations demonstrates improved ability to advocate for their interests and manage their rights and leadership activities.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The evaluation team recommends the following points for consideration by Oxfam, government agencies, local partner organizations, and community-based women's groups.

For Oxfam Pilipinas:

Strengthening Capacities of Local Women's Groups for Effective Political Engagement: For more effective and quality political engagement, it is important to harness the competencies of local women's organizations in developing and advocating their own agenda. While there are positive results towards this end, developing further their skills and strategies through capacity strengthening efforts can result to better political engagement with government stakeholders. This could involve regular consultations, collaborations, and partnerships with stakeholders ranging from grassroots community groups to high-level policymakers. Sustained vertical engagement can ensure that initiatives are grounded in local realities while also aligned with broader policy frameworks and strategies.

Economic Empowerment of Women: WELD Project provided livelihood and entrepreneurial support to women's organizations. It is important to include in the continuing programming explicit funding to support women's entrepreneurial initiatives, focusing on training, market access, and financial assistance. It is imperative to continue efforts to collaborate with local and national businesses to create opportunities for women entrepreneurs.

Strong Adherence to MELSA System: There is a clear need for rigorous adherence to MELSA systems from the project's outset. Adequate understanding by local partners, accurate performance indicators, competent staff, and the establishment of a baseline assessment at the start of the project are all critical components for effective monitoring and evaluation of results.

Understanding Island-focused Programming Dynamics: The project revealed certain disparities in results for island provinces. To address this, a deeper understanding of island-focused programming's unique contexts and dynamics is recommended, which may involve comprehensive research, consultations, and participatory approaches. Such understanding could enable the development of more effective, contextually appropriate interventions.

More focus on environmental dimension indicators. Future programming should focus on efforts that will contribute to impacts on environmental dimension, especially on safety and protection as well as economic, livelihood support, and SRH services.

For Government Agencies:

Commitment of BARMM to Women's Empowerment and Well-being: BARMM can leverage the political transition processes by developing laws and implementing programs more responsive to women's political, economic, and cultural aspirations. It is necessary for the BARMM Parliament to pass the priority bills including the local government and indigenous peoples' codes. Likewise, BARMM agencies can pursue the recommendations presented in BARMM Women Economic Empowerment Strategy towards meaningful and sustained economic empowerment of women.

Engagement of Women's Groups in the Local Governance Processes: As mandated stakeholders, it is imperative for local government officials to facilitate the participation and representation of local women's groups in governance processes as provided in applicable laws. Incorporating women's agenda, strengthening mechanisms and structures for their active engagement, and implementing appropriate interventions including economic and livelihood support are necessary efforts towards gender equality.

For Local Partner Organizations:

Harnessing Vertical Engagement Capacities: The WELD Peace Project showcased the impactful role grassroots women's organizations can play in influencing political and governance processes. Local partner organizations can undertake efforts to enhance the capacities and strategies on policy advocacy and political engagement of local women's rights organizations through capacity-building support, fostering sustained engagement at various levels.

Engagement with Men Champions for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights: Enlisting men in strategic leadership positions to promote gender equality and women's rights is crucial. By partnering with male leaders committed to these issues, the local partners can challenge traditional gender norms, create positive role models, and accelerate the journey towards gender equality.

Strong Compliance to MELSA System: The local partners are encouraged to have a clear understanding of the MELSA systems and requirements at the start of the project. It is important to have focal staff to cover MELSA needs to ensure sound and timely monitoring and reporting of project performance results and indicators, which are critical in making necessary adjustments and in delivering quality results.

Adaptability and Flexibility: The project underscored the value of flexibility in the face of changing circumstances such as the COVID-19 pandemic. It is important to develop dynamic project planning tools that allow for adjustments based on changing circumstances. The local partners can maintain an ongoing dialogue with project stakeholders to identify emerging needs and opportunities for innovation.

For Community-Based Women's Groups:

Engagement with Men Champions for Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights: Local women's organizations can help identify and work with influential male leaders within communities to act as ambassadors for gender equality. With their deep and unique understanding of local contexts and dynamics, they can support in developing appropriate programs that promote dialogue and understanding between genders.

Annexes

Annex A. Factors affecting women empowerment

Covariates	References
Age, Educational qualification, Employment status five years back, Marital status, Family type, and Satisfaction levels five years back	Lyngdoh & Pati 2013
Age, Marital status, Literacy, Urban, Rural	Weber & Ahmad 2014
Age, Age square, Years education, Household (HH) size, Earner's income, Dependent, Access training, Saving, Experience	Al-shami et al. 2018
Age woman, Age husband, Spousal gap, Education woman, Education husband, Spousal education gap, HH size, Religious affiliation, Asset, Distance to main road	Alemu et al. 2018
Age, Female, Completed primary education, Female and completed primary education, Native language, High caste group	Paudel & de Araujo 2017
Caste, Muslim, Household education, Female education, Income quantile, Female household head, HH size, Dependency ratio	Janssens 2011
Age of woman, Years of marriage, Years of marriage squared, Couple difference, Interaction of age and couple difference, Woman literacy, Husband literacy, Children above 15 years old, NGO presence, Land size, Livestock size, Distance from main road, Distance from parents	Melesse et al. 2018
Age, Age squared, HH size, Female HH head, Power of decision-making, Married woman, Primary education, Ethnicity	Fofana et al. 2015

Annex B. Covariates of women empowerment used in this study

Covariates	Values	References
Socio-demographic		
Age	Continuous	Lyngdoh & Pati 2013; Weber & Ahmad 2014; Fofana et al. 2015; Paudel & de Araujo 2017; Al-shami et al. 2018; Alemu et al. 2018; Melesse et al. 2018
Education	0-None/did not study; 1-Elementary school; 2-High school; 3-Vocational course; 4-College/ University; 5-Masters/ Postgraduate	Lyngdoh & Pati 2013; Al-shami et al. 2018; Alemu et al. 2018; Paudel & de Araujo 2017; Janssens 2011; Fofana et al. 2015
Islam	1-Islam; 0-Otherwise	Alemu et al. 2018; Janssens 2011; Fofana et al. 2015
Married	1-Married; 0-Otherwise	Lyngdoh & Pati 2013; Weber & Ahmad 2014; Fofana et al. 2015
Household size	Continuous	Al-shami et al. 2018; Alemu et al. 2018; Janssens 2011; Fofana et al. 2015
Dependents	Number of dependents (less than 18 years old and 65 years old and above)	Al-shami et al. 2018; Janssens 2011
Household head	1-if the woman interviewed is head of household; 0-Otherwise	Janssens 2011; Fofana et al. 2015
Ethno-linguistic		
Tausug	1-If respondent speaks Tausug; 0-No	Fofana et al. 2015
Maranao	1-If respondent speaks Maranao; 0-No	
Maguindanao	1-If respondent speaks Maguindanao; 0-No	
Yakan	1-If respondent speaks Yakan; 0-No	
Sama	1-If respondent speaks Sama; 0-No	
Economic		
Agriculture income	1-If any member of the HH engage in agricultural activities; 0-No	Lyngdoh & Pati 2013; Al-shami et al. 2018; Janssens 2011;
Salary income	1-If any member of the HH engage in salaried job; 0-No	
Manufacturing income	1-If any member of the HH engage in manufacturing activities; 0-No	
Service industry income	1-If any member of the HH engage in service industry activities; 0-No	
Laborer income	1-If any member of the HH engage as laborer; 0-No	
Other sources of income	1-If any member of the HH engage in other activities not mentioned above; 0-No	
Remittance	1-If any member of the HH receives support; 0-No	

Note: The proportion of income was included in WELD 1 but excluded in WELD 2 due to some missing values (i.e., the team prioritized the sample size over the covariate).

Annex C. Preparatory activities conducted by the Evaluation Team

Listed below are the preparatory activities conducted for the EoP:

Meeting with Oxfam Implementing Partners. On 22 February 2023, the Evaluation Team Leader presented the proposed design of the EoP evaluation to the implementing partners, including the draft tool in an in-person meeting held in Cotabato City. The concerns regarding the masterlist of treatment respondents, sampling technique, specific control areas, coordination, and roles of implementing partners in the conduct of the EoP evaluation were also discussed.

Planning with Core Evaluation Team. On 4 March 2023, the Core Evaluation Team (Team Leader, Data Analyst/Co-writer, Field Supervisors, and Administrative/Finance Staff) conducted an online meeting via Zoom to discuss the details of the WELD 2 Project, EoP evaluation design, highlights of the meeting with Oxfam CSO partners attended by the Team Leader on 22 February in Cotabato City, distribution of enumerators and respondents, by municipality and category, finalization of research areas for control respondents and timeline of activities. More meetings with Field Supervisors, Statistician, and Data Analyst, both separately and as a Team, were conducted during the conduct of the surveys.

Training of researchers and pretest of survey tool. The Researchers' online training was held on 13 March 2023 via Zoom. It was attended by two (2) field supervisors (one for mainland, and one for the islands) and 18 enumerators (3 per province). The training included a discussion on the background of the WELD Peace Project, rationale, objectives, and design of the EoP evaluation, use of Kobo-based questionnaire, protocols in the conduct of the face-to-face survey, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews based on local government and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) policies, do's and don'ts in field data gathering, research ethics (including data quality assurance), safeguarding and protection, data privacy and protection, as well as health and safety. After the training, the tool was pretested.

After the training, a group chat was set up per province where the Field Supervisor and enumerators can directly communicate. Another group chat was set up within the Core Evaluation Team.

Coordination with LGUs and respondents. The Field Supervisors conducted courtesy calls with municipal and barangay LGUs from 7-17 March 2023. In Maguindanao areas, the courtesy calls at the municipal level were conducted from 7-9 March 2023 while in other areas, the courtesy calls were conducted a day before the conduct of surveys in each municipality.

In coordinating with the respondents, the enumerators sent text messages to the identified treatment respondents informing them of the EoP and asking them if they are willing to accommodate the interview. If there was no reply after three consecutive days of texting, the enumerators called them up.

Outcomes harvesting. The Team Leader participated in the outcome harvesting of the Oxfam WELD 2 implementing partners conducted on 7-8 March 2023 in Cotabato to gather outcomes-related data that will be integrated into the report.

Annex D. Probit model on the determinants of WELD Peace Project participation

Covariates	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf. Int.]	
Socio-demographic						
Age	0.01	0.00	1.75	0.08	0.00	0.02
Education	0.39	0.04	8.91	0.00	0.31	0.48
Islam	-1.97	0.55	-3.61	0.00	-3.04	-0.90
Married	-0.17	0.12	-1.50	0.13	-0.40	0.05
Household size	0.11	0.03	3.96	0.00	0.06	0.16
Dependents	-0.09	0.04	-2.48	0.01	-0.17	-0.02
Household head	-0.10	0.11	-0.91	0.36	-0.31	0.11
Ethno-linguistic						
Tausug	0.03	0.29	0.12	0.91	-0.53	0.59
Maranao	0.19	0.29	0.64	0.52	-0.38	0.75
Maguindanao	0.76	0.29	2.62	0.01	0.19	1.33
Yakan	0.22	0.46	0.47	0.64	-0.68	1.12
Sama	-0.62	0.19	-3.33	0.00	-0.98	-0.25
Economic						
Agriculture income	0.34	0.10	3.28	0.00	0.14	0.55
Salary income	0.31	0.12	2.63	0.01	0.08	0.54
Manufacturing income	0.43	0.16	2.75	0.01	0.12	0.73
Service industry income	-0.25	0.12	-2.14	0.03	-0.47	-0.02
Laborer income	-0.23	0.13	-1.77	0.08	-0.48	0.02
Other source of income	-0.10	0.12	-0.89	0.37	-0.33	0.12
Remittance	-0.09	0.10	-0.88	0.38	-0.30	0.11
Constant	0.03	0.55	0.05	0.96	-1.06	1.11
N=827;		LR	Chi-square(190)=246.74;		p-value=0.00;	McFaddenR2=0.22

Annex E. Bias reduction from propensity score matching

Variable	Unmatched/ Matched	Mean		% bias	t - test	
		Treated	Control		t	p > t
Socio-demographic						
Age	Unmatched	40.00	39.02	7.30	1.05	0.30
	Matched	39.63	39.52	0.80	0.11	0.91
Education	Unmatched	2.73	1.78	71.60	10.33	0.00
	Matched	2.69	2.78	-7.30	-0.95	0.35
Islam	Unmatched	0.93	1.00	36.30	-5.48	0.00
	Matched	0.97	0.98	-7.80	-1.23	0.22
Married	Unmatched	0.66	0.76	23.80	-3.42	0.00
	Matched	0.67	0.68	-3.10	-0.40	0.69
Household size	Unmatched	6.70	5.86	23.90	3.41	0.00
	Matched	6.77	6.73	1.20	0.15	0.88
Dependents	Unmatched	2.90	2.76	5.30	0.76	0.45
	Matched	2.97	3.07	-4.10	-0.51	0.61
Household head	Unmatched	0.45	0.49	-6.80	-0.98	0.33
	Matched	0.45	0.41	6.80	0.91	0.36
Ethno-linguistic						
Tausug	Unmatched	0.38	0.40	-4.90	-0.69	0.49
	Matched	0.39	0.41	-4.60	-0.61	0.54
Maranao	Unmatched	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.05	0.96
	Matched	0.26	0.24	5.20	0.69	0.49
Maguindanao	Unmatched	0.30	0.28	4.50	0.65	0.52
	Matched	0.31	0.34	-6.20	-0.80	0.42
Yakan	Unmatched	0.02	0.01	6.70	0.97	0.33
	Matched	0.02	0.01	4.70	0.58	0.56
Sama	Unmatched	0.06	0.16	33.30	-4.66	0.00
	Matched	0.06	0.06	-0.90	-0.15	0.88
Economic						
Agriculture income	Unmatched	0.47	0.36	24.00	3.44	0.00
	Matched	0.46	0.47	-2.90	-0.38	0.71
Salary income	Unmatched	0.44	0.23	45.90	6.63	0.00
	Matched	0.42	0.40	4.30	0.53	0.59
Manufacturing income	Unmatched	0.14	0.11	8.20	1.18	0.24
	Matched	0.14	0.09	14.60	1.99	0.05
Service industry income	Unmatched	0.24	0.36	26.00	-3.69	0.00
	Matched	0.25	0.21	7.50	1.07	0.28

Variable	Unmatched/ Matched	Mean		% bias	t - test	
		Treated	Control		t	p > t
Laborer income	Unmatched	0.19	0.27	17.40	-2.47	0.01
	Matched	0.19	0.18	0.70	0.10	0.92
Other source of income	Unmatched	0.27	0.32	10.00	-1.43	0.15
	Matched	0.28	0.21	14.80	2.11	0.04
Remittance	Unmatched	0.40	0.41	-3.10	-0.44	0.66
	Matched	0.40	0.43	-6.90	-0.92	0.36

Annex F. Impacts of WELD Peace on women empowerment

Indicators	Nearest (T=368; C=158)			Neighbor	Radius (T=340; C=399)			Matching	Kernel (T=368; C=426)			Matching	Min
	ATT	B.S.E.	t		ATT	B.S.E.	t		ATT	B.S.E.	t		
Personal	0.15	0.03	5.19	***	0.16	0.02	10.25	***	0.14	0.03	5.46	***	***
Self-confidence	0.16	0.04	4.16	***	0.20	0.01	22.61	***	0.15	0.03	4.95	***	***
Knowledge	0.12	0.01	8.36	***	0.15	0.02	7.66	***	0.13	0.02	6.02	***	***
Leadership skills	0.18	0.02	12.34	***	0.18	0.03	6.88	***	0.17	0.03	5.84	***	***
Personal autonomy	0.14	0.04	3.74	***	0.12	0.04	3.26	***	0.11	0.01	9.45	***	***
Relational	0.13	0.01	11.95	***	0.14	0.01	11.37	***	0.12	0.01	14.36	***	***
Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups	0.20	0.04	5.69	***	0.19	0.01	20.52	***	0.18	0.01	18.66	***	***
Recognition of women's political role and leadership	0.14	0.05	3.20	***	0.17	0.03	6.80	***	0.15	0.02	7.85	***	***
Networking and alliance building	0.20	0.03	8.18	***	0.21	0.01	16.13	***	0.20	0.02	11.18	***	***
Equal say in household decision making	0.06	0.02	3.19	***	0.07	0.02	2.91	***	0.05	0.01	3.61	***	***
Control over her own body	0.04	0.04	1.04		0.06	0.02	3.10	***	0.05	0.02	2.42	***	
Environmental	0.11	0.02	4.66	***	0.13	0.01	13.79	***	0.13	0.01	8.82	***	***
Ability to influence political processes at the local and regional levels	0.14	0.05	2.80	***	0.17	0.02	7.96	***	0.17	0.04	4.04	***	***
Ability to shape norms and mindsets of community	0.13	0.01	22.40	***	0.13	0.02	7.63	***	0.13	0.02	7.94	***	***
Level of support provided by groups to pursue own initiatives	0.13	0.03	4.65	***	0.17	0.04	4.64	***	0.18	0.02	9.93	***	***
Accessing economic, livelihood support and SRH services	0.15	0.02	10.39	***	0.15	0.02	6.16	***	0.15	0.02	6.36	***	***
Safety and protection	0.00	0.03	0.09		0.01	0.02	0.51		0.00	0.01	-0.27		
WEI	0.14	0.01	11.90	***	0.15	0.01	15.46	***	0.13	0.01	11.44	***	***

Annex G. Description of WEI indicators per dimension

Dimensions of change		WEI (WELD 2)	
		Treatment (N=373)	Control (N=473)
Personal dimension		0.76	0.73
Self-confidence	Confidence in sharing one's knowledge, thoughts and views in public; confidence in leading advocacy activities, articulating views around women's issues (protection issues of displaced families, CEFM, birth spacing, SRH, GBV, unpaid care work, economic rights); and confidence in facing interviews with media	0.76	0.54
Knowledge	Seeking knowledge on women's rights [in general], women's rights in the BOL, Bangsamoro transition processes, GAD-related policies, plans, programs, support services [SRH and other services] and women-related issues, mechanisms/spaces for women participation, services and programs of NGOs, GAs and LGUs, Islamic fatwa	0.81	0.64
Leadership skills	Believing in one's capability to facilitate community activities, take on leadership roles and positions [elected, appointed, cooperatives, core groups, non-formal mechanisms] and/or run in elections; roles in conflict resolution mechanisms; referral pathway GBV), local special bodies	0.73	0.51
Personal autonomy	Ability to make decisions about one's self and family, participating in group/community activities, engaging in income generating activities, accessing RH services, and deciding on when and who to marry	0.75	0.62
Relational dimension		0.73	0.58
Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups	Involvement in managing community group and in making decisions of the group, influencing decisions of the group, of GAD PB, BDP, speaking on Bangsamoro issues in public, sharing knowledge and views on women and Bangsamoro-related issues, and lobbying women's rights and issues at local government	0.76	0.53
Recognition of women's political role and leadership	Believing on one's right to engage in civic and political action, peacebuilding and reconciliation, and other political activities---making decisions on birth spacing; believing that other people in the community recognizes women's right to engage in civil and political action	0.73	0.52
Networking and alliance building	Participation in advocacy activities of other organizations, groups and networks; believing one's capability to lead activities along with other organizations/groups	0.59	0.36
Equal say in household decision making	Having an equal say in making decisions regarding household expenditures, investments, management, assets, income and issues on unpaid care work	0.79	0.72
Control over her own body	Experiencing and reporting GBV incidences, applying birth spacing/family planning, SRH services, among others.	0.80	0.75
Environmental dimension		0.75	0.63
Influencing political processes	Influencing local and regional plans and policies; involvement in LSBs	0.74	0.58
Shaping norms and mindsets of community	Believing in women's ability to influence community in terms of changing social norms and in leading campaigns on women's rights and leadership in the Bangsamoro	0.77	0.64
Level of support by groups	Gaining support from local government and other institutional partners in the form of livelihood and other assistance	0.76	0.61
Accessing economic and SRH support services	Access to VAWC desks, referral package and other economic and SRH services	0.73	0.59
Safety and protection	Breaking stereotypes and safety of movement outside the homes	0.74	0.72
Women Empowerment Index		0.75	0.59

Annex H. WEI using equal weights within dimension

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Weights
Personal (50%)	Self-confidence	0.125
	Knowledge	0.125
	Leadership skills	0.125
	Personal autonomy	0.125
Relational (30%)	Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups	0.06
	Recognition of women's political role and leadership	0.06
	Networking and alliance building	0.06
	Equal say in household decision making	0.06
	Control over her own body	0.06
Environmental (20%)	Ability to influence political processes	0.04
	Ability to shape norms and mindsets of community	0.04
	Level of support	0.04
	Accessing of economic/livelihood support /SRH services	0.04
	Safety and protection	0.04
Total (100%)		1.000

Annex I. Indicators and specific questions under personal dimension of change

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Specific questions	Disempowered (0)	Empowered (1)
Personal (50%) -changes taking place within the person; changes in how a woman sees herself, how she considers her role in society and that of other women, how she sees her economic role, her confidence in deciding and taking actions that concern herself and other women.	1. Self-confidence - she is confident in sharing her knowledge, thoughts and views in public; she can confidently lead advocacy activities; she is confident in articulating her views around women's issues (protection issues of displaced families [AMDF], CEFM, birth spacing, SRH, GBV, unpaid care work, economic rights; confident in facing interviews with media	1.1. I can share my thoughts and views on women's rights in public. 1.2. I am capable to lobby women's agenda in our LGUs. 1.3. I can talk about my experiences and opinions in front of media. 1.4. It is difficult for a woman like me to stand up in public and share my thoughts and views during community meetings. 1.5. It is hard for me to voice out my concerns to our barangay leaders.	1.1. 1-2 1.2. 1-2 1.3. 1-2 1.4. 3-4 1.5. 3-4	1.1. 3-4 1.2. 3-4 1.3. 3-4 1.4. 1-2 1.5. 1-2
	2. Knowledge - she seeks knowledge on women's rights [in general], women's rights in the BOL, Bangsamoro transition processes, GAD-related policies, plans, programs, support services [SRH and other services] and women-related issues, mechanisms/spaces for women participation, services and programs of NGOs, GAs and LGUs, Islamic fatwa	2.1. I am aware of the salient provisions on women's rights in the BOL. 2.2. I am aware of the GAD-related programs and projects implemented by our Barangay LGU. 2.3. I know which agency/institution to approach in terms of accessing reproductive health information and services. 2.4. It is not appropriate for a woman like me to ask question regarding women services and programs to our barangay leaders. 2.5. I do not know where to go in case my husband hurt me physically, psychologically and emotionally.	2.1. 1-2 2.2. 1-2 2.3. 1-2 2.4. 3-4 2.5. 3-4	2.1. 3-4 2.2. 3-4 2.3. 3-4 2.4. 1-2 2.5. 1-2
	3. Leadership skills - she believes she is capable of facilitating community activities, taking on leadership roles and positions [elected, appointed, cooperatives, core groups, non-formal mechanisms] and/or run in elections; roles in conflict resolution mechanisms (Lupon, BPAT); referral pathway GBV), local special bodies [brgy and municipal]	3.1. I can be a leader of an organization in our community. 3.2. I am capable of facilitating conversations among women and men in our community. 3.3. I can convince my community to vote for me should I decide to run or campaign for my chosen candidate in the upcoming elections. 3.4. It feels impossible to take an active leadership role in my community.	3.1. 1-2 3.2. 1-2 3.3. 1-2 3.4. 3-4 3.5. 3-4	3.1. 3-4 3.2. 3-4 3.3. 3-4 3.4. 1-2 3.5. 1-2

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Specific questions	Disempowered (0)	Empowered (1)
		3.5. I cannot be a better leader than a man in our community.		
	4. Personal autonomy- she can make decisions about herself and her family; she can decide to participate in group/community activities, deciding on engaging in income generating activities, in accessing RH services, decision on when and who to marry	4.1. I can participate in group activities organized by NGOs, associations, political parties, etc. on my own. 4.2. I can decide on whether I will have another child or not. 4.3. I can work or engage in income-generating activities on my own. 4.4. I cannot decide on my own whether to run in elections or not. 4.5. I cannot decide on accessing birth spacing services at the health centre on my own.	4.1. 1-2 4.2. 1-2 4.3. 1-2 4.4. 3-4 4.5. 3-4	4.1. 3-4 4.2. 3-4 4.3. 3-4 4.4. 1-2 4.5. 1-2

Annex J. Indicators and specific questions under relational dimension of change

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Specific questions	Disempowered (0)	Empowered (1)
<p>Relational (30%) - take place in the relationships and power relations within the woman's surrounding network. This includes changes both within the household and within the community, and encompasses markets, local authorities and decision makers</p>	<p>5. Leadership and degrees of influencing community groups - she is involved in managing community group and in making decisions of the group; she can influence decisions of the group; influenced GAD PB, BDP speak on Bangsamoro issues in public, share her knowledge and views on women and Bangsamoro-related issues, lobby women's rights and issues at local government</p>	5.1. I can lead a Bangsamoro Organic Law advocacy activity in my community.	5.1. 1-2	5.1. 3-4
		5.2. I can give an input on women's rights with the women and men in my community.	5.2. 1-2	5.2. 3-4
		5.3. I can lobby women's rights in our local government.	5.3. 1-2	5.3. 3-4
		5.4. I do not have the guts/confidence to conduct an advocacy activity such as BOL in my community	5.4. 3-4	5.4. 1-2
		5.5. I am not capable of speaking about the BOL and women's rights in my community.	5.5. 3-4	5.5. 1-2
	<p>6. Recognition of women's political role and leadership - she believes that she has the right to engage in civic and political action, peacebuilding and reconciliation, and other political activities making decisions on birth spacing, she believes that other people in the community recognizes her right to engage in civil, political action</p>	6.1. I can effectively lead a community.	6.1. 1-2	6.1. 3-4
		6.2. I am capable of leading organizations inside and outside of the community.	6.2. 1-2	6.2. 3-4
		6.3. I have the capability to form groups/associations.	6.3. 1-2	6.3. 3-4
		6.4. My role is confined to child rearing and household-related tasks.	6.4. 3-4	6.4. 1-2
		6.5. I cannot lead an activity when the men are around.	6.5. 3-4	6.5. 1-2
	<p>7. Networking and alliance building - she has participated in advocacy activities of other organizations, groups and networks; she believes that she can lead activities along with other organizations/groups</p>	7.1. I have tapped other organizations, groups and sectors in carrying out advocacy activities.	7.1. 1-2	7.1. 3-4
		7.2. I believe that other organizations/groups trust me as a leader.	7.2. 1-2	7.2. 3-4
		7.3. I have participated in a gathering of various groups/organization that are advocating for the Bangsamoro women's issues.	7.3. 1-2	7.3. 3-4
		7.4. I feel like I cannot tap other organizations in carrying out my advocacies.	7.4. 3-4	7.4. 1-2
		7.5. It seems like I need to capacitate myself on engaging other organizations in advocating for issues.	7.5. 3-4	7.5. 1-2

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Specific questions	Disempowered (0)	Empowered (1)
	8. Equal say in household decision making - she has equal say in making decisions regarding household expenditures, investments, management, assets, income; issues on unpaid care work	8.1. I can make decisions for our household, not necessarily relying on my husband 8.2. I can make decisions on how to spend our money in our house. 8.3. I can ask my husband to help me in household chores (e.g., laundry, child rearing, dishes, etc.). 8.4. I cannot make any financial-related decision without consulting my husband. 8.5. I cannot ask my husband for help in the house except for finances.	8.1. 1-2 8.2. 1-2 8.3. 1-2 8.4. 3-4 8.5. 3-4	8.1. 3-4 8.2. 3-4 8.3. 3-4 8.4. 1-2 8.5. 1-2
	9. Control over her own body - her experience of GBV--reporting GBV incidences, SRH, birth spacing/family planning, among others	9.1. I can report to authorities whenever there is a gender-based violence case in our community, including my household. 9.2. I can, along with my husband, decide how many children to have. 9.3. I have the right to decide what to do with my body. 9.4. I am afraid to report gender-based violence to authorities. 9.5. I do not think it is my right to decide on sexual matters.	9.1. 1-2 9.2. 1-2 9.3. 1-2 9.4. 3-4 9.5. 3-4	9.1. 3-4 9.2. 3-4 9.3. 3-4 9.4. 1-2 9.5. 1-2

Annex K. Indicators and specific questions under environmental dimension of change

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Specific questions	Disempowered (0)	Empowered (1)
<p>Environmental (20%) - level take place in the broader context. These can be informal changes, such as in social norms and attitudes and the beliefs of wider society, or they can be formal changes in the political and legislative framework. (e.g., social norms, attitudes, and the beliefs of wider society) and formal (e.g., in the political and legislative framework).</p>	<p>10. Ability to influence political processes at the local and regional levels – she has influenced local and regional plans policies ((BDP, AIP) ; she is involved in LSBs</p>	10.1. Women participate and influence political affairs and the Peaceprocess.	10.1. 1-2	10.1. 3-4
		10.2. Women in our community have lobbied for the women's rights and welfare to our community/barangay leaders.	10.2. 1-2	10.2. 3-4
		10.3. Women are capable and confident to articulate concerns and initiate local GAD planning and/or led GAD projects.	10.3. 1-2	10.3. 3-4
		10.4. It is difficult for women to contribute to the drafting of the development plans of our community/barangay.	10.4. 3-4	10.4. 1-2
		10.5. It is hard for women in our community to influence local and regional development plans and policies (e.g., BDP, AIP, GAD, CDP).	10.5. 3-4	10.5. 1-2
	<p>11. Ability to shape norms and mindsets of community – she believes that women have the ability to influence community in terms of changing social norms; women can lead campaigns on women's rights and leadership in the Bangsamoro</p>	11.1. Women can be good leaders as well as men.	11.1. 1-2	11.1. 3-4
		11.2. Women have influenced my community members to vote in favour of the BOL.	11.2. 1-2	11.2. 3-4
		11.3. Women believe that social norms open spaces for women to freely participate in social, political, and economic activities.	11.3. 1-2	11.3. 3-4
		11.4. It is difficult for women in our community to influence social norms.	11.4. 3-4	11.4. 1-2
		11.5. It is hard for women to mediate between conflicting groups and warring clans.	11.5. 3-4	11.5. 1-2
	<p>12. Level of support provided by groups to pursue own initiatives - support from Oxfam and local partners, network and alliances and potential support beyond project implementation</p>	12.1. Women believe that laws and policies are supportive of women.	12.1. 1-2	12.1. 3-4
		12.2. Women get support from Oxfam and local partner to advance women's rights and leadership.	12.2. 1-2	12.2. 3-4
12.3. Women get support from networks and alliances of women to conduct women initiatives.		12.3. 1-2	12.3. 3-4	
12.4. It is difficult for women to get support from local and national agencies to improve livelihood/ economic activities.		12.4. 3-4	12.4. 1-2	
12.5. It is hard for women to get support to continue advance women's rights and leadership after the WELD-Peace project.		12.5. 3-4	12.5. 1-2	

Dimensions of change	Indicators	Specific questions	Disempowered (0)	Empowered (1)
	13. Accessing economic, livelihood support and SRH services -access to livelihood support, VAWC desks, referral package	13.1. Economic support and services are available for women. 13.2. Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) support and services are accessible. 13.3. Gender-based violence (GBV) support and services are accessible. 13.4. A man's job is to earn money; a woman's job is to look after home and family. 13.5. Men run businesses better than women.	13.1. 1-2 13.2. 1-2 13.3. 1-2 13.4. 3-4 13.5. 3-4	13.1. 3-4 13.2. 3-4 13.3. 3-4 13.4. 1-2 13.5. 1-2
	14. Safety and protection - breaking stereotypes and safety of movement outside the homes	14.1. In cases of sexual violence, the woman is a victim. 14.2. I can report to a health/ social worker and/or police in case I experience psychological, physical or sexual violence. 14.3. Women feel safe to walk alone in my village. 14.4. It is acceptable for girls to marry before they are 18 years old. 14.5. I know another woman in our community who experienced violence against women and their children (VAWC).	14.1. 1-2 14.2. 1-2 14.3. 1-2 14.4. 3-4 14.5. 3-4	15.1. 3-4 15.2. 3-4 15.3. 3-4 15.4. 1-2 15.5. 1-2

Annex L. List of documents used in this report

Type of Document	Data gathered/used in the report
WELD2 Approved Proposal	Details of targets and scope and coverage
WELD2 Conflict Sensitive Gender Action Plan	Details of analysis and actions
Annex B. WELD 2 PMF updates (Jul 2022-Mar 7, 2023)	Details of achievement in Outcomes 1, 2 and 3
WELD 2 PMF (21 July 2022)	Details of achievement in Outcomes 1, 2 and 3
Oxfam Progress Report (01 Nov 2020- 05 March 2021)	Details of project achievements
Oxfam Progress Report (01 Nov 2020- 031 August 2021)	Details of project achievements
Oxfam Progress Report (01 Sept 2021- 31 March 2022)	Details of project achievements
Oxfam Progress Report (01 Sept 2022- 08 March 2023)	Details of project achievements
WELD2 MEAL Framework	Details of targets
UnYPhil Women Final Report	Details of outcome achievements including actual participants' coverage Details of MOLE and SEC registered partner women's groups
WEAct 1325 WELD EoP Report	Details of outcome 1 on women in elected/ appointed government (local and regional) positions who support WELD women's agenda, including actual participants' coverage
AMWA Final Report	Details of outcome achievements including actual participants' coverage
Outcomes Harvesting Documentation	Details of key outcome achievements, and women organizations accredited by LGU and LSBs
WELD 2 Activity Mapping	Details of project activities
BARMM Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) Strategy	Details of WEE
Project Knowledge Products	Details of human interest stories, and final project key results

