**PHILIPPINES**

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| **Name of CDD Program:**  National Community-Driven Development Program (KALAHI-CIDSS NCDDP) |
| **Program Dates:**  2002 (Parent Program – KALAHI-CIDSS). 2014 KALAHI-CIDSS NCDDP. Closing 2019. |
| **Implementing Agency:**  Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) |
| **Geographical Coverage (# of provinces/states, municipalities, villages, which parts of the country):**  Expanded Coverage under the NCDDP:   * Provinces: 48 (in 15 of the 17 regions) * Municipalities: 847 (554 municipalities affected by typhoon Haiyan) * Barangay/Villages: 20,691 * Target beneficiaries: 16.8 million people |
| **Annual Program Budget (USD):**  Total – US$663 million. Philippines – US$14.9 million; World Bank – US$479 million. |
| **Program Objective:**  The program objective is to empower communities in targeted poor municipalities to achieve improved access to services and to participate in more inclusive local planning, budgeting, and implementation. The program will contribute to the overall goal of reducing poverty in the poorest municipalities of the Philippines. |
| **Main Program Components:**   1. *Barangay* Grants: This provides two types of grants to participating *barangays* (villages). Planning grants support the participatory planning processes and activities of local communities, as well as delivery of appropriate technical assistance inputs to ensure proper implementation. Investment grants support proposals made by barangays to implement community projects that respond to community-identified needs. Municipalities with higher poverty incidence receive bigger per capita investment grants for community projects. The total grants allocation from DSWD per municipality per cycle can range from P2M (USD$49,261.08) to P20 M (USD$492,610) depending on poverty incidence of the municipality and population size. Investment grants have also been programed to support priority sub-projects in barangays affected by typhoon Haiyan, using an accelerated project planning cycle. An “open menu” approach is used for all sub-project investments, meaning that any type of sub-project is be eligible for funding as long as it does not contradict agreed restrictions on financing. 2. Local Capacity Building and Implementation Support**:** This component supports the cost of services of municipal staff, DSWD’s technical support and capacity building for LGUs and local NCDDP staff, and grievance redress and social accountability activities. Additional project staff is financed to respond to the increased requirements of the Haiyan-affected municipalities. The component also provides greater capacity building support to Municipal local governments to enhance local poverty reduction action planning and support national government agencies at sub-national level to enhance their own community based activities. 3. Program Management and M&E**:** This component covers program administration, including two types of activities. The first involves the incremental program management and operational costs of DSWD while the second involves the costs of monitoring and evaluation (M&E). |