Millennium Challenge Account Philippines

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

April 2016

This monitoring and evaluation plan is a binding document that serves as a guide for program implementation and management. It will help Millennium Challenge Account – Philippines (MCA-P), its Board of Trustees, Stakeholders Committee, Auditor, and Management Team, Implementing Entities which include the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Department of Finance-Revenue Integrity Protection Service (DOF-RIPS), beneficiaries, and other stakeholders know the progress being made towards the achievement of objectives and results.

Table of Contents

List of Figures ii
1 Preamble 1
2 Overview 1
3 Purpose 2
4 Project Description 2
4.1 Program Logic 2
4.2 Program Beneficiaries 4
4.3 KALAHI-CIDSS Project 4
4.3.1 Overview and Economic Rationale 4
4.3.2 Objectives 5
4.3.3 Activities 5
4.3.3.1 Capacity building and implementation support activities 5
4.3.3.2 Grants for community projects activity 5
4.3.3.3 Project management activity 6
4.4 Secondary National Roads Development Project 6
4.4.1 Overview and Economic Rationale 6
4.4.2 Objectives 6
4.4.3 Activities 6
4.5 Revenue Administration Reform Project 7
4.5.1 Overview and Economic Rationale 7
4.5.2 Objectives 7
4.5.3 Activities 7
4.5.3.1 BIR revenue administration reform activity 7
(i) eTIS sub-Activity 7
(ii) Automated Auditing Tools sub-Activity 8
(iii) Public Awareness Campaign sub-Activity 8
4.5.3.2 Revenue Integrity Protection Service ("RIPS") activity 8
5 Monitoring Component 8
5.1 Indicators 8
5.1.1 Indicator Definition 9
5.1.2 Data Sources 9
5.1.3 Method of Data Collection 10
5.1.4 Frequency of Data Collection 10
5.2 Baselines and Performance Targets 10
5.2.1 Disaggregation of Data 10
5.2.2 Pending Baselines and Targets 11
6 Evaluation Component 11
6.1 General Approach to Evaluation and Surveys 11
6.1.1 Final Evaluation 12
6.1.2 MCC Impact Evaluations 13
6.1.2.1 KALAHI-CIDSS evaluation 13
6.1.2.2 SNRDP evaluation 14
6.1.2.3 RARP evaluation 14
6.1.3 Ad-Hoc Evaluation and Special Studies 15
6.1.4 Capacity Building 16
7 Implementation and Management of M&E 17
7.1 Reporting Requirements 17
7.2 M&E Work Plan 17
7.3 Management Information System 17
7.4 Data Quality Reviews (DQR) 17
7.5 M&E Unit Structure and Responsibilities 18
7.6 Review and Revision of the M&E Plan 19

List of Annex

Annex A : M&E Budget 21
Annex B : Indicators Definition and Tracking Tables 23
Annex C : Indicator Disaggregation 36
Annex D : Current Modifications 38
Annex E : 2015 Modifications 63
Annex F : 2014 Modifications 68
Annex G : Modifications in the Original M&E Plan 86

List of Figures

Figure 1: Program Logic 3
Figure 2: Relationship of the Evaluation Criteria to the Logic Model 11
Figure 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting Structure 22

List of Tables

Table 1: Methodology for Estimating Beneficiaries and Estimates of Beneficiary by Year 20 4
Table 2: Common Differences among Evaluations Types 12
Table 3 : Abbreviations 20
Table 4: M&E Budget 21
Table 5: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table - Compact Goals Indicators 23
Table 6: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table - KALAHI-CIDSS 23
Table 7: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table: SNRDP 27
Table 8: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table - RARP 30
Table 9: Indicators to be Disaggregated 36

1 Preamble

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan:

- is part of the action plan set out in the MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE COMPACT (Compact) signed on 23 September 2010 between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a United States government corporation (MCC), and the Republic of the Philippines, acting through its government;

- supports provisions described in *Annex III. Description of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* of the Compact;

- is governed and follows principles stipulated in the *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs* (DCI-2007-55.2 from 05/12/2009) (MCC M&E Policy).

This M&E Plan is considered a binding document, and failure to comply with its stipulations could result in suspension of disbursements. It may be modified or amended as necessary following the MCC M&E Policy (article 5.2), and if it is consistent with the requirements of the Compact and any other relevant supplemental legal documents.

2 Overview

The Government of the Philippines and the Millennium Challenge Corporation, on behalf of the United States Government have signed a Compact Agreement for a four hundred thirty-three million nine hundred ten thousand dollars ($433,910,000) grant to be implemented over five years. The agreement was signed on 23 September 2010 and entered into force on 25 May 2011.

The Republic of the Philippines is a country of more than 91 million people 32.9 % of which (2006 estimate) are living below the poverty line. More than 50% of the population (2010 estimate) lives in rural areas. The total labor force is 38.9 million Filipinos, 33% of which are employed in the agriculture sector.

The Philippine economy weathered the global recession of 2008-2009 better than most of its regional peers. This is mainly attributed to the country's low dependence on export, low exposure to international securities, high domestic consumption and a vibrant service sector with an expanding business process outsourcing industry. The average economic growth during the Macapagal-Arroyo administration was 4.5%. Yet in spite of this the poverty situation has worsened. The country's high population growth rate and the inequitable distribution of wealth are believed to be the reasons why this happened.[1]

One of the challenges of addressing poverty in the Philippines is the effective targeting of projects to poor beneficiaries. The Compact will assist in the implementation of the Kapit-bisig Laban sa Kahirapan ("Linking Arms Against Poverty") – Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services ("KALAHI-CIDSS or KC"), a project that targets communities with a poverty incidence equal to or greater than the national average. The KC project is a community-driven development project that enables the provision of infrastructure and services associated with community-selected and managed "sub-projects", strengthens community participation in development and governance activities at the village and municipal level, and improves responsiveness of local government to community needs. In the long run, it aims to institutionalize community empowerment by working together with the local government in order to ensure its sustainability.

In Samar, one of the poorest provinces in the Philippines, the Wright-Taft-Borongan-Guiuan road that passes through 15 municipalities will be rehabilitated. The Secondary National Roads Development Project (SNRDP) is expected to accrue economic benefits by lowering vehicle operating costs, and saving the time of those Filipinos living near the road in Samar thus enabling them to have greater access to commercial activity as well as their basic needs.

[1] https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rp.html

Government's ability to address developmental problems is also limited by its capacity to raise funding to finance its projects as a result of weak tax collection. The Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP) aims to increase the tax revenue over time and support the Department of Finance's initiatives to detect and deter corruption by increasing the efficiency and sustainability of revenue collection through a redesign and computerization of business processes.

3 Purpose

This monitoring and evaluation plan is a binding document that serves as a guide for program implementation and management. It will help MCA-P, its Board of Trustees, Stakeholders Committee, Auditor, and Management Team, Implementing Entities which include the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Department of Finance-Revenue Integrity Protection Service (DOF-RIPS), beneficiaries, and other stakeholders know the progress being made towards the achievement of objectives and results. The system will not only collect, analyze and disseminate information on targets and outcomes but will, more importantly, provide the basis for evidence-based poverty reduction strategies and policies in the future.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a key management tool in implementing the results-based approach adopted by the Compact. It exists so that it can:

- Explain how MCA-P and MCC will monitor and assess how Compact projects are progressing towards achieving their intended results.
- Provide a mechanism to alert MCC, MCA-P, Implementing Entities, Stakeholders Committee, Board of Trustees to any barriers or problems to program implementation.
- Provide a framework for accountability between the Implementing Entities and MCA-P.
- Outline any M&E requirements that MCA-P and Implementing Entities must meet in order to receive disbursements.
- Establish a mechanism to ensure the quality, reliability, and accuracy of program information and data.
- Provide detailed information of the impact of the compact and its relationship with the expected outcomes of its components.
- Explain in detail how the evaluation of the larger impacts of the Compact projects will be conducted.
- Provide reliable and accurate programmatic information and data for evidence-based decision making that could inform future expansions or modeling for subsequent replication.

4 Project Description

4.1 Program Logic

The diagram below illustrates the relationship of the Compact goal, objectives and outcomes. It shows the chain of impact expected when project components are implemented as planned and how they will contribute to achieving the long-term goal of reducing poverty through economic growth.

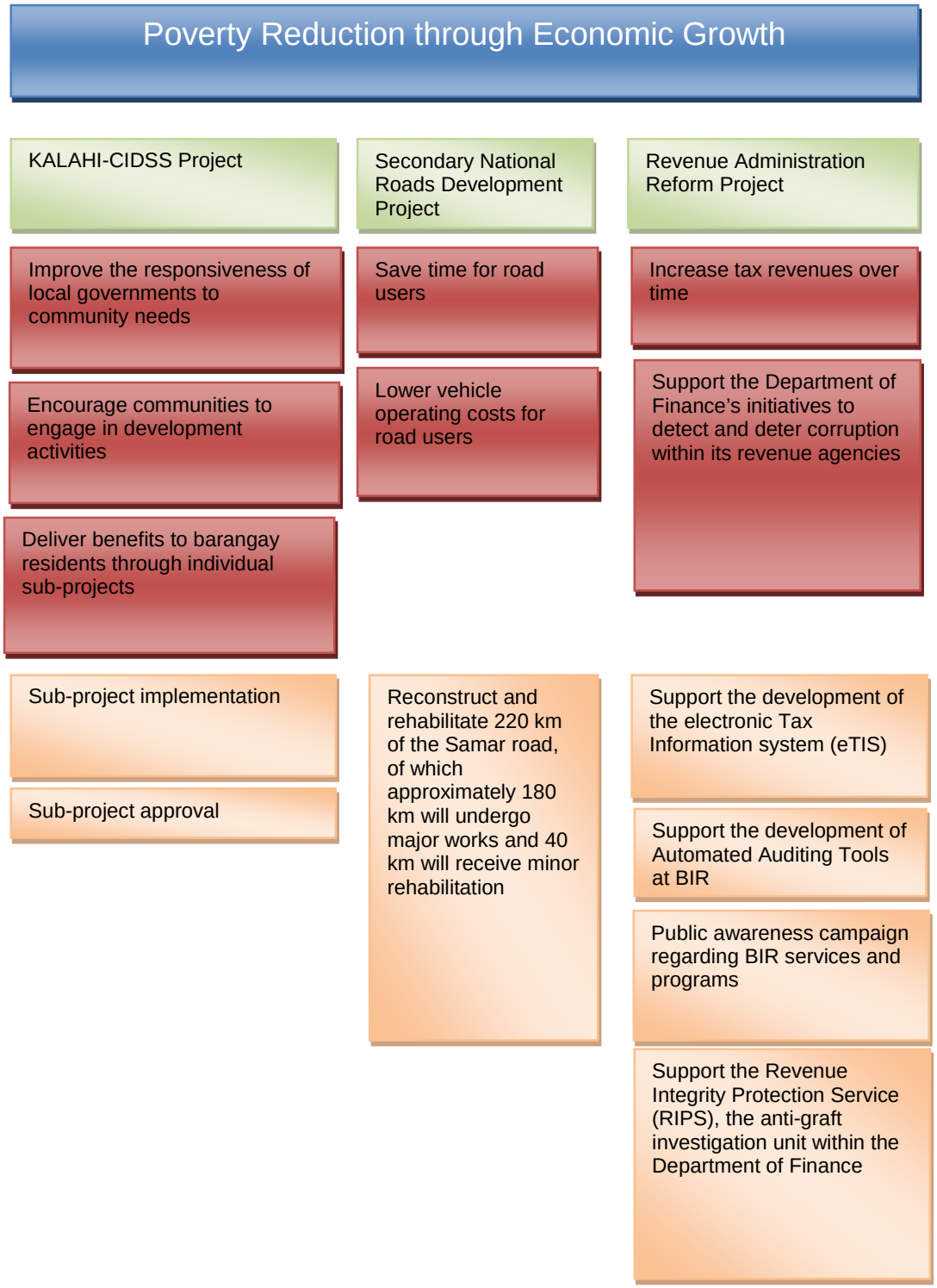


Figure 1: Program Logic

Decisions as to what projects to support were based on a rigorous analysis of economic rate of return of the projects proposed by the Philippine Government, which were also contained in the Government's medium-term development plan. Increased social sector spending, improvements of basic infrastructure, and improvements to governance were some of the priorities identified. This was validated by the consultative process at the national, regional, and local levels conducted from early 2007 – 2009.

The Compact program is expected to enable the Government to spur economic growth and reduce poverty by making high-priority expenditures, improving the targeting of government initiatives towards the poorest regions and municipalities of the country, and increasing government revenues for sustainability.

4.2 Program Beneficiaries

The investments that will be made on the three projects are expected to benefit approximately 126 million Filipinos by the end of the projects' 20 year life span. The methodology used to estimate this number was culled from the Retrospective Beneficiary Analysis conducted on behalf of the compact. This is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Methodology for Estimating Beneficiaries and Estimates of Beneficiary by Year 20

Project Activity	Estimation Methodology	Estimated Beneficiaries	
Kalahi-CIDSS Project	Members of the affected communities where the project will occur, estimated as the average number of beneficiaries for each type of subproject, weighted by expected distribution of sub-projects, and multiplied by the total number of sub-projects to be funded; Analysis of a prior phase of KC supported by the World Bank provided the data.	5,215,000	125,822,000
SNRDP	75% of population living within the municipalities that the road will pass through estimated from census data.	282,000	
Revenue Administration Reform Project	People who make use of government public spending such as roads, education, health care, etc.; We assume that this will be 85% of the population throughout the 20-year lifespan, because some Filipinos do not have access to certain basic services, and many of the wealthy choose to pay for private services.	125,000,000	

4.3 KALAHI-CIDSS Project

4.3.1 Overview and Economic Rationale

The Philippines lags significantly behind other countries in the region with respect to government development expenditures as a percentage of GDP and infrastructure investment and quality. The Asian Development Bank's 2007 growth diagnostic report found that inadequacies in infrastructure are a critical constraint to growth and that the availability of basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, roads, electricity) is regressive. Provision and use of education and health services were found to vary across regions, particularly as a function of incomes.

Community-driven development projects are a strategy for addressing these constraints and providing community empowerment and poverty reduction. In the past, they have been used to support a wide range of community priority needs including provision of water supply and nutrition programs for women and children; building of school classrooms, day care and health facilities, farm to market roads, foot bridges, and drainage systems; and support for productive enterprises such as pre- and post-harvest facilities as well as community capacity building.

KALAHI-CIDSS is a community driven development project implemented by DSWD of the Philippines. Through KC, communities ("barangays" or villages) are trained, together with their local governments, both at the barangay and the municipal level, to choose, design and implement sub-projects that are intended to address their most pressing needs. This is done through a three-year, three-cycle program, which includes "social preparation" training for

communities, barangays, and municipalities, and sub-project implementation. The KALAHI-CIDSS project to be funded by MCC is an expansion of an initial KALAHI-CIDSS project ("KC1") that was implemented between 2003 and 2010. KC1 was funded by a loan from the World Bank.

4.3.2 Objectives

The objectives of the KALAHI-CIDDs project are:

(i) improve the responsiveness of local government to community needs;
(ii) encourage communities to engage in development activities; and
(iii) deliver benefits to barangay residents through individual sub-projects.

4.3.3 Activities

The KALAHI-CIDSS Project will cover municipalities that have a poverty incidence higher than the national average and that are not in the Mindanao island group. The KALAHI-CIDSS Project consists of the following Activities:

4.3.3.1 Capacity building and implementation support activities

MCA-P will support DSWD in providing the staff salaries, logistical support and training for the DSWD frontline workers, known as the area coordinating teams. The role of the area coordinating team is to carry out the "Community Empowerment Activity Cycle" (CEAC). This framework follows a progression of strategies and activities as a gradual "hand off" to local government of responsibilities taking place over the course of three cycles. During each cycle, barangays hold a series of meetings that are facilitated by members of the area coordinating team. These meetings will help barangay residents identify and prioritize constraints to economic activities within their communities and then identify and prioritize solutions to these constraints. Finally, the barangay selects one constraint and associated solution for presentation by elected community representatives to the "Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum" (MIBF). Two MIBF are held at the municipal level; the first to determine the criteria by which the community representatives will prioritize the barangay sub-projects for funding, and the second to prioritize them according to such criteria. At the conclusion of each of the three cycles of sub-project implementation, there is a transition and reporting period. The entire CEAC process is facilitated by the area coordinating team, with various team members responsible for ensuring that processes are transparent and in accordance with the KALAHI-CIDSS Project manuals as revised by MCA-P. This Activity also supports the existing grievance redress system.

4.3.3.2 Grants for community projects activity

DSWD will plan and implement community-chosen sub-projects in accordance with the KALAHI-CIDSS Project manuals approved by MCA-P. Specifically, the KALAHI-CIDSS Project provides grants for livelihood activities and the construction, repair and improvement/upgrading of small-scale rural infrastructure sub-projects identified by the community. The municipalities and barangays in which sub-project activities will occur will provide cash and in-kind contributions (including partially-paid labor and local materials) to the sub-projects equal to at least 30 percent of the total sub-project costs. The grant allocated to the municipal local governments to fund sub-project implementation is proportionate in size to the number of barangay within that municipality. Suppliers and contractors will be selected according to the procedures in the "Community-Based Procurement System" (CBPS). This procurement system was specifically designed for implementing the KALAHI-CIDSS Project taking into account the nature of the procurements, the local market conditions and the local capacities. At the community level, an "Audit and Inventory Committee" is responsible for auditing the financial records and reports of the community and conducting a regular inventory of all assets acquired by

the community. The community's books and records are open at all times to all members of the community for inspection.

Communities will have the opportunity to select from a variety of sub-projects, which will involve the selection, design, and construction of small infrastructure sub-projects. DSWD—in cooperation with local governments—will build the capacity of communities through training, provide guidance, and oversight throughout the process. In cooperation with DSWD, MCA-P will create a detailed risk profiling system for sub-projects and a complementary risk-based management approach to oversight that may affect the way that the grants are spent within the Grants for community project Activity.

4.3.3.3 Project management activity

MCA-P will provide DSWD with institutional and capacity-building support by funding the salaries, logistics and training for DSWD project management staff at the regional and national level. These may come in the form of office space, conferences, computer and vehicles as well as project monitoring associated with the project management activity. Goods to support this activity will be procured by MCA-P.

4.4 Secondary National Roads Development Project

4.4.1 Overview and Economic Rationale

Road transportation is the dominant transport mode in the Philippines, accounting for 53 percent of freight ton-kilometers and 89 percent of passenger ton-kilometers. The Philippines has a total road network of about 200,000 km, including about 29,000 km of national roads. Approximately 79 percent of the national arterial roads are paved, and 48 percent of these require rehabilitation.

Inter and intra-island transport systems have a crucial role in supporting the economic development of the widely dispersed regions of the Philippine archipelago. However, the present inadequate condition of infrastructure facilities and lack of reliable, safe, and efficient transport services significantly hamper the movement of passengers and cargo throughout the country, thus limiting direct internal and external trade links, and tourism, as well as accessibility to education and health facilities thereby and constituting a major constraint to increased regional economic growth.

4.4.2 Objectives

The objectives of SNRDP are:

(i) to save time; and
(ii) to lower vehicle operating costs.

4.4.3 Activities

MCA-P will fund the reconstruction and rehabilitation of 220 km of the Samar road crossing the provinces of Samar and Eastern Samar. MCA-P will also fund the replacement or upgrading of associated structures, such as bridges and culverts, to eliminate flooding and improve road safety. The road begins at the junction of Highway-Buray Wright (km 827+200) in Samar, and traverses eastward along primarily mountainous terrain to Taft (km 890+000). From Taft, it continues southward, along the coastline of Eastern Samar, ending in the town of Guiuan (km 1047+300). The section of road from Wright to Taft is an important east-west corridor providing inter-provincial connection between Samar and Eastern Samar. The section of the road from Taft to Guiuan provides the only access to 13 coastal municipalities. The capital of Eastern Samar, Borongan, is located centrally on this section of the road.

(i) Construction costs. These costs include pavement rehabilitation and strengthening, embankment construction, road safety improvements, replacement or upgrading of

associated structures, such as bridges, drainage systems and culverts, and any activity associated with the environmental management plan developed for SNRDP.

(ii) Non-construction costs. These costs include studies, construction supervision, environmental and social mitigation (including resettlement), and other project management costs and technical assistance to be incurred in connection with SNRDP.

4.5 Revenue Administration Reform Project

4.5.1 Overview and Economic Rationale

RARP addresses two problems: the need to raise tax revenues and the need to reduce tax evasion and revenue agent-related corruption. A key constraint to economic growth in the Philippines is the lack of fiscal space[2] for growth-enhancing investments in public goods such as infrastructure and social services (e.g., education and health). The project will increase the efficiency and sustainability of revenue collection through a redesign and computerization of business processes with a focus on the Bureau of Internal Revenue within the Department of Finance (DOF) and, thereby, help to relieve some pressure on the government's fiscal position.

In addition, there is a direct link between perceptions of inadequate control of corruption and the persistently low level of private investment in the Philippines. The current enabling environment makes it difficult to realize profits from investments of any size – as a result, poor people may choose to consume more than invest, and wealthy people may send their savings overseas where they can more reliably receive higher returns. The Project will also support the anti-graft unit within the Department of Finance.

4.5.2 Objectives

The objectives of RARP are:

(i) to increase tax revenues over time; and
(ii) to support the Department of Finance's initiatives to detect and deter corruption within its revenue agencies.

4.5.3 Activities

The Project consists of two Activities:

(i) an Activity focused on BIR's efforts to re-engineer its policies and practices and to implement the electronic Tax Information System ("eTIS"); and
(ii) an Activity focused on supporting the Philippines' Revenue Integrity Protection Service ("RIPS"), the anti-graft investigation unit within the Department of Finance.

In turn, the BIR-focused Activity will consist of three sub-activities as further described below:

(i) the implementation of eTIS;
(ii) the utilization of automated auditing tools in the large taxpayer unit; and
(iii) a public awareness campaign to disseminate information about BIR's reform and enforcement activities.

4.5.3.1 BIR revenue administration reform activity

(i) eTIS sub-Activity

MCA-P funding will provide an International Monetary Fund ("IMF") resident advisor on tax administration and support the cost of short-term IMF tax administration specialists as well as other systems and technology consultants, the training of BIR staff, and the procurement of equipment related to the implementation of eTIS.

[2] The severity of the constraint is underscored by levels of public sector infrastructure investment and government development expenditures (as a percentage of GDP) which are among the lowest in Southeast Asia.

(ii) Automated Auditing Tools sub-Activity

MCA-P will purchase software licenses for automated auditing tools and provide computers to run them. It will also pay for a subscription to a data base service to provide BIR with transfer pricing information and provide training for the use of these tools.

(iii) Public Awareness Campaign sub-Activity

Funding will be provided for consulting services and to support the costs of implementing a public awareness campaign regarding BIR services and programs. Individuals and businesses in the Philippines have a limited understanding of their tax obligations and BIR programs. Under this sub-activity would also include a change management program for the internal organization of the BIR.

4.5.3.2 Revenue Integrity Protection Service ("RIPS") activity

Funding will be provided for the acquisition and customization of case management software, a related data depository system, and training. This will support RIPS, a relatively new unit within the Department of Finance, and is intended to strengthen surveillance and discipline of the Department of Finance and its attached agencies through administrative actions such as temporary suspensions or dismissals.

5 Monitoring Component

The Compact will be monitored systematically and progress reported regularly through the indicator tracking table (ITT). There are five levels of monitoring that follow from the program logic framework:

(i) Impact (goal indicators);
(ii) Objectives;
(iii) Outcomes;
(iv) Outputs; and
(v) Process milestones.

The various indicator levels map to the logical framework and thus allow Project developers and managers to understand to what extent planned activities are achieving their intended objectives.

5.1 Indicators

The M&E plan is framed and constructed using the program logic framework approach that classifies indicators as process milestones, output, outcome, objective, and impact (goal indicators).

- Goal indicators monitor progress on Compact goals and help determine if MCA-P and MCC are meeting their founding principle of poverty reduction through economic growth.
- The Objective indicators measure the intermediate or long-term effects on an intervention's outputs.
- Outcome indicators measure intermediate or medium-term effects of an intervention's Outputs.
- Output indicators measure the direct result of the project activities—most common of these are goods or services produced by the implementation of an activity.
- Process Milestones record an event or a sign of progress toward the completion of project activities. They are a precursor to the achievement of Project Outputs and a way to ensure the work plan is proceeding on time to sufficiently guarantee that outcomes will be met as projected.[3]

[3] The indicator levels are formally defined in MCC's *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs*.

The rationale for monitoring as discussed in the purpose section of this document is to keep a focus on progress towards targets as specified in the Compact.

MCC has introduced common indicators for external reporting across all MCC Compacts. MCC sector experts have developed these indicators to document sector level progress relevant to different project activity types. The common indicators relevant to the MCA Philippines Compact are included in this M&E plan.

Much effort has been devoted in the development of this Plan in the participatory selection of indicators with Implementing Entities. The resulting set of agreed indicators is shown in the Indicator Definition Table. The Indicator Definition Table provides relevant details for each indicator by Project and can be found in Attachment 4. It provides descriptions for the indicator structure by specifying each indicator's:

(i) name;
(ii) definition;
(iii) unit of measurement;
(iv) data source;
(v) method of collection;
(vi) the frequency of collection; and
(vii) party or parties responsible.

To ensure that the Program is on track to meet its over-all Goals and Objectives, the monitoring indicators will be measured against established baselines and targets, derived from ex-ante economic rate of return analysis, other types of analysis, and project planning documents. The targets reflect the underlying assumptions made in program design about what each activity would likely achieve. Baselines and target levels for each indicator are defined in Attachment 4.

Indicators may need to be modified in future versions of the M&E Plan. Annex III of the Compact outlines the impact-, objective-, outcome- and output-level indicators. The M&E Plan refines these indicators and also introduces process milestones developed by MCA-P project managers and implementers in the early stage of project implementation. The M&E Unit shall consult and assist in setting up each implementer's monitoring plan.

Modification and revisions to the indicators may only be made according to the MCC M&E Policy.

5.1.1 Indicator Definition

This M&E Plan provides a succinct description of each indicator in Attachment 4. The definition of the Outcome and Objective indicators was driven by the M&E Units of MCC and MCA-P in close coordination and are derived from Compact documents, the economic analysis, participatory exercises with stakeholders, national strategies and sector papers including the Philippine Development Plan, and statistics published by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). The definitions for Output and Process indicators are derived from Compact documents, Implementing Entities and implementers' work plans, and MCC external reporting requirements.

5.1.2 Data Sources

Data sources have been identified and vetted for all the indicators listed in Attachment 4. Generally, monitoring data will be obtained from various primary sources, ranging from Implementing Entities and Service Providers to the MCA/MCC surveys. In addition, the MCA-P M&E unit may obtain secondary data for the high level (Objective and Impact) indicators from the relevant government agencies including National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

5.1.3 Method of Data Collection

The data for many objective and outcome indicators will be drawn from surveys conducted by MCA-P in conjunction with Implementing Entities and Service providers while the lower-level indicators will be drawn from the Project implementers' records. Indicators will be reported through a Management Information System (MIS). Data will be reported to MCA-P on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, depending on the indicator's requirements. To ensure this, MCA-P will set proper cooperation and collaboration with Implementing Entities and Contractors by putting necessary requirements for Contractors to develop and put in place proper reporting mechanisms, including potentially connection to MCA-P's future MIS.

Where and if necessary, MCA-P will commission surveys to collect special data in coordination with the institutions in charge of each project area. Data collection instruments (including surveys, data collection forms and registries) will be designed in a participatory manner with the dedicated teams of the relevant Implementing Entities. In order to provide for the specific needs of evaluations, Impact Evaluators shall be involved in the design of the surveys, including in setting the survey strategy, designing questionnaires and helping in the development of Terms of Reference (TORs) for survey contractors. Beneficiary registries, kept by implementers, may serve as one source for the sample frames. Therefore the M&E Unit will need to coordinate with the projects to ensure these registries are sufficiently designed to serve as sample frames.

5.1.4 Frequency of Data Collection

During the Compact period, data will be collected on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis, depending on the indicator.

Some of the contractors and Implementing Entities will be required to report on project milestones and outputs quarterly, and the others annually. Those arrangements will be recorded in the respective contractor's TORs and Implementing Entity Agreements. Decision on frequency will be taken for each individual implementation agreement to reconcile MCA-P need for fresh data with administrative burden and cost efficiency.

5.2 Baselines and Performance Targets

The baselines and targets for each indicator are shown in Attachment 4. Targets are derived from

1) the initial economic analysis used in justifying Program investments,
2) project documents,
3) discussions with experts and consultants, and
4) implementation work plans.

Baseline figures should be established using the most current and appropriate data available prior to an Activity's implementation. This can include baseline surveys, government surveys such as those conducted by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), and other organizations' records. If baseline figures are revised from those used in the economic analysis, the Activity's targets, should be revised accordingly. Any revision of baselines and targets must adhere to MCC's policies regarding baseline and target revisions and will require MCC's formal approval.

5.2.1 Disaggregation of Data

Where applicable, the data will be collected, analyzed, and reported by income level, gender, and age groups of beneficiaries in order to portray the benefits accruing to the different constituencies of the population. This information will be public and will be available on the MCA Philippines web page.

Attachment 5 identifies which indicators should be disaggregated, to the extent that it is feasible and cost-effective. Select disaggregated figures identified in Attachment 5 will be reported to MCC in the quarterly Indicator Tracking Table.

5.2.2 Pending Baselines and Targets

A number of each Project's indicators baselines and targets have been filled up as a result of baseline studies conducted and data were made available from identified sources and data from the Implementing Entities. This required a modification of the M&E Plan and approval from the Board.

6 Evaluation Component

6.1 General Approach to Evaluation and Surveys

Evaluations assess as systematically and objectively as possible the Program's rationale. The evaluations will strive to estimate the impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and wider regional or national economy, when applicable. The evaluations will provide MCC, MCA-P and other stakeholders with information at the Compact's end or post-Compact on the impacts that are attributable to the Program.

The evaluation strategy will be based upon scientific models that ensure the advantages of accuracy, and objectivity. These models will comprise experimental and quasi-experimental designs as well as statistical modeling. Methodologies will be selected considering cost-effectiveness.

Evaluation Criteria

The Compact will utilize a standard set of criteria based on global best practices in evaluation. This set includes:

(i) Relevance – The measure of the extent in which the interventions address the needs of the beneficiaries and stakeholders
(ii) Effectiveness – The measure in which the projects are achieving its stated goals
(iii) Efficiency - The measure in which the projects uses resources in the most economical and timely manner to achieve its goals
(iv) Impact – The measure of the results of the intervention -- intended and unintended, positive and negative social, economic, and environmental effects on beneficiaries
(v) Sustainability – The measure in which the projects and its impact will continue after the external support is withdrawn.

These five criteria will be used in all the three projects under the Compact. The relationship of the Evaluation Criteria to the logic model is shown in Figure 2 below.

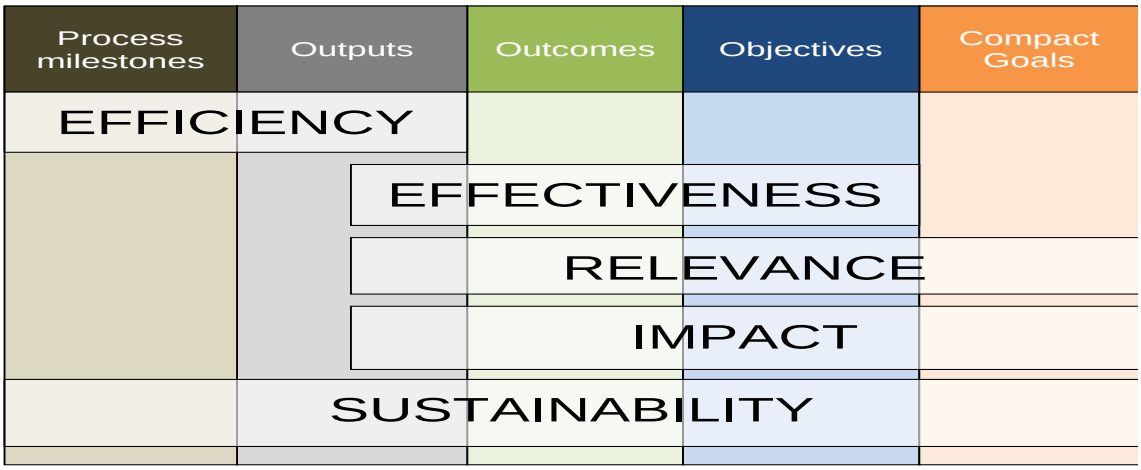


Figure 2: Relationship of the Evaluation Criteria to the Logic Model

The Respective Roles of MCA-Contracted Evaluations and MCC Impact Evaluations

Both MCC and MCA Philippines will fund evaluations of the Philippines Compact from their respective budgets. MCA Philippines will fund Ad Hoc Evaluations and Mid-Term/Final Evaluations. MCC will fund Impact Evaluations of every Project.

The roles of the various evaluations are different but they are intended to be complementary. The primary difference is the source of funds and the respective scopes. Methodologies also tend to differ though not necessarily. Common differences for each evaluation are noted in the following sections. The table below highlights some key differences.

Table 2: Common Differences among Evaluations Types

	Final Evaluation	MCC Impact Evaluation	Ad Hoc Evaluations
Main Objective	Evaluate Compact progress and results in a comprehensive manner	Establish impacts against a modeled counterfactual	Address short-term information gaps
Methodologies	• Interviews • Case studies • Statistical analysis of primary data • Summaries of secondary data (including Impact Evaluations)	• Experiments • Quasi-experiments • Advanced statistical analysis	(varies)
Strengths	• Broad survey of all issues • Focus on implementation issues	• Attempts to establish attribution • Focus on high level results (impacts) • Use of highly specialized researchers • Quantitative focus	• Executed quickly • In depth analysis of a single issue
Funding	MCA Compact	MCC administrative budget	MCA Compact

6.1.1 Final Evaluation

The Final Evaluation will be a major component of the Compact Completion Report (CCR). The CCR is the close-out report required by MCC; the CCR will require reporting from several units within MCA-P, not only M&E. The Final Evaluation is the portion of this report which is contributed by the MCA M&E unit.

The Final Evaluation will assess the actual results of the Program against the Compact goals, objectives and outcomes. The emphasis of the evaluation will be to assess how Compact activities have affected poverty and economic growth, while also examining the more general impact of the Program and the sustainability of the projects. Therefore the final evaluation will include the following issues:

- In what ways and to what extent has the Compact program made a positive impact on poverty reduction and economic growth;
- To what extent were the planned objectives achieved for the program;
- Effectiveness of program activities: Which of Compact program components were the most effective? Why? Which program components were the least effective? Why?
- Reasons behind the success or failure to achieve goals, objectives and targets;
- Unintended results of the program (positive and negative);
- Long-term sustainability of results;
- Re-estimated economic rates of return, comparisons to original estimates, and assessment of differences; and
- Lessons learned applicable to similar projects;

6.1.2 MCC Impact Evaluations

One of the key features of MCC's approach to development assistance is its strong commitment to conducting rigorous impact evaluations to find out more largely whether the Compact had the desired effects on individuals, households, and institutions and whether those effects are attributable to the program intervention. Impact evaluations will also explore the distribution effect or the extent to which project benefits reach the poor and the impact that these benefits have on their welfare. Impact evaluations will employ, whenever possible, methodologies that determine whether results can be reliably attributed to MCC funded interventions through a control group or 'counterfactual'.

To ensure impact evaluations are of a high quality, MCC directly procures and funds the impact evaluation teams.

6.1.2.1 KALAHI-CIDSS evaluation

- Socio-economic impact

Key Questions:

i. How did the project affect living standards of the beneficiaries?
ii. How effectively did the sub-projects reach the poor and the vulnerable in the communities?

- Social capital Impact

Key Questions:

i. Did project engagements at the local level increase community trust levels?
ii. How participatory are the community decision-making process? Did the participatory nature of the project allow the marginalized groups more voices in the decision-making process?
iii. How well did the project reflect the priorities of the targeted communities and beneficiaries?

- Institutional Impact

Key Questions:

i. How well did the project promote the adoption of the values, methods, processes and skills by the LGUs?

Evaluation methodology

The evaluation methodology is a lottery among eligible municipalities within a province. The municipalities were paired with a similar municipality and then one of the pair was drawn in the lottery to receive the KC Project. Pairings were done based on four variables: poverty incidence, land area, number of Barangays, and population density. A baseline survey will be conducted in the early stage of the KALAHI-CIDDs project, as well as an interim and an endline survey.

To estimate the magnitude of the effects of the intervention, the project will rely on counterfactual, i.e. the municipalities that received KC will be compared to those that did not receive the project both before and after the intervention. By comparing the average changes in the treatment group to that of the control group, it is hoped that the observed outcomes can be attributed to the project.

The main challenge is addressing the bias between the treatment and the control groups. There are two types of bias that might distort the result of the evaluation. Observable

factors are those that can be measured using data instruments and then accounted for when measuring impact. Unobservable factors are those that might be difficult to measure or observe. Example of these includes social capital, organizational capacity, and community motivation. Care must be exercised when conducting the evaluation so that under or over estimations of results are prevented. Another challenge is accounting for exogenous factors that might positively or negatively affect the beneficiaries and distort the measurement of impact. By combining baseline data with group comparison methodologies, it is hoped that the credibility of the evaluation will also improve.

Quantitative and qualitative methods will be employed to estimate impact. Quantitative methods will enable 1) generalization from a small representative sample, and 2) assessment of causality of impact. Qualitative methods on the other hand will enable the assessment of behavior, processes, and conditions. By combining both methods, it is hoped that the evaluation will be more comprehensive and insightful.

The MCC Impact Evaluation Consultant in consultation with MCC and MCA-P will finalize the evaluation design early in Year 1 of the Compact.

Data sources

The main data source for the evaluation will be a household survey conducted at the baseline and after the project is completed. The same households will be surveyed in each round. In addition, different qualitative data gathering will happen, such as focus groups.

6.1.2.2 SNRDP evaluation

Key Question

i. What is the magnitude of the economic benefits because of the road project?

Evaluation Methodology

HDM-4 will be used in conducting the evaluation of the SNRDP project. HDM-4 is a software that monetizes time savings and vehicle wear and tear based on the road condition. It calculates reduced vehicle operating costs, reduced journey times, and changes in road maintenance costs.

Data

SNRDP is divided into four packages. Data about road condition will be captured by the Implementing Entity immediately after a section has been finished. The quality of the work with respect to the contract documents, detailed designs, and specifications will be captured as a monitoring component.

Reporting

Reporting of monitoring data will strictly follow the milestones and deadlines that will be established during the design stages.

6.1.2.3 RARP evaluation

Key Questions

i. Has RARP increased tax revenue collection? To what extent?
ii. What is the change in corruption perception of DOF from the point of view of both the taxpayers and from within DOF, Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR), and the Bureau of Customs (BoC)
iii. To what extent have the automated systems such as the electronic tax information system (eTIS), automated auditing tools, and case management system been

implemented in BIR and the Revenue Integrity Protection Service (RIPS)? Why have the systems been implemented or not implemented?

iv. Has this system resulted in improved efficiency and reduced discretion for corruption as measured by the indicators in MCA-P's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan? To what extent?
v. Are the staff aware of these new systems? What is their feedback on these systems in terms of improving the image of DOF and BIR?
vi. Are there any gender based differences in the perceptions of changes or improvements through the project or over-all impacts among individual taxpayers? To what extent?
vii. What is the change in satisfaction with BIR services from the perspective of the taxpayers and within DOF/BIR?
viii. In what areas of tax administration is the taxpayers aware of their tax obligations and/or penalties for non-compliance with their obligations?
ix. What messages of the RARP public awareness campaigns did taxpayers understand? Were the public awereness campaigns effective in increasing taxpayers understanding of their obligations or their awareness of BIR services and programs?
x. How has this automation affected number of returns filed and number of audits?
xi. What is the staff feedback on these systems?
xii. How has the tax gap improved?
xiii. What is the change in the perception of corruption within the DOF?
xiv. What is the effect of the RIPS activity on number of personnel charged/complaints investigated that result in disciplinary action?
xv. How has the RIPS sub-activity affected the number of personnel that have been investigated and charged with corruption? Did these actions result to successful case resolutions and improved corruption perception? What are the factors that contribute to case resolutions?

Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation will compare outcomes of interest before and after project intervention.

Data

The evaluation will use qualitative and quantitative methods in gathering data from respondents. The qualitative method will use Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). Enterprise and individual taxpayers will constitute the FGD participants, while DOF, BIR, and BoC shall serve as key informants. The quantitative method shall employ a survey of 2300 respondents comprising taxpayers in the 10 revenue districts and personnel of the Department of Finance, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and Bureau of Customs. The survey will collect data on the following themes:

1. Respondent Profile
2. Taxpayer awareness
3. Taxpayer behavior
4. Perception of corruption (taxpayer and personnel)

6.1.3 Ad-Hoc Evaluation and Special Studies

MCC or MCA-P may request ad hoc evaluations or special studies of Projects, Project Activities or the Program as a whole prior to the expiration of the Compact Term to be conducted by external parties in compliance with the MCC Program Procurement Guidelines.

Ad Hoc Evaluation and Special Studies are designed to provide MCA-P management and staff, project implementers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders with performance information about Program implementation and results that will not be solely generated from performance monitoring or Impact Evaluation.

The studies that will be undertaken include the following:

- RARP Workstudies – A series of workstudy will be conducted. The workstudy will provide data to determine processing time of registration processes.
- Gender Incentive Grant (GIG) Pilot Review – A qualitative study to assess the implementation of the GIG pilot in Torrijos, Marinduque and Madalag, Aklan. GIG is a complementary grant facility that aims to support the gender mainstreaming agenda of the KALAHI-CIDSS project.
- Tax Waiver Study – A study to assess the extent in which the Bureau of Internal Revenue is implementing Section 79/F of the National Internal Revenue Code, a provision that requires female spouses claiming exemption for their dependent children to submit a waiver from their husbands.
- Anti-Trafficking in Person (TIP) Assessment- A qualitative study to assess the immediate impact of the two waves of MCA-P's anti-TIP campaigns in the municipalities covered by the SNRDP.
- KALAHI-CIDSS Process Review which will document the characteristics of the intervention and draw information about barriers to and/or facilitators of the intervention components
- KALAHI-CIDSS Rapid Assessment - a qualitative study to assess the immediate impact of KALAHI-CIDSS.
- Cost Study of KALAHI-CIDSS infrastructure projects (i.e., day care centers, health centers, school buildings, roads and water systems) – a study to compare the cost, quality, timeliness, and sustainability of subprojects built through KALAHI-CIDSS vs those built by other government agencies.

6.1.4 Capacity Building

To ensure that IE counterparts develop ownership of the M&E processes and systems being established by MCA-P, it is important that everybody tasked to implement the activities as contained in this Plan have the knowledge and skills necessary to dispense their duties.

It is difficulty to deliver training programs relevant to all the IEs given their varying levels of M&E appreciation and knowledge. To address this, the following-approach was developed:

1. Spur - Spur activities are designed to enable IEs with little or no M&E capabilities to gain better appreciation of M&E concepts.

   Spur activities can take the form of training in principles and processes in M&E. Particular focus will be given to training that addresses the gap in the current M&E capacity of the IEs. This will differ from one IE to another as each of them has varying level of M&E understanding.

2. Share – Share activities are designed to enable IEs with existing M&E system to have a venue where best practices are shared within the network. Sharing activities are opportunities to recalibrate existing M&E practices.

   Share activities are knowledge management activities that aim to transform tacit knowledge to explicit knowledge by providing opportunities for people to share best practices and lessons learned. These activities can be within IE or across different IEs.

3. Showcase – Showcase activities are designed to share the success of the Compact M&Es to development stakeholders in the Philippines.

   Showcase events can take the form of conferences. They aim to influence the wider public sector in adopting the MCC approach to monitoring and evaluation.

7 Implementation and Management of M&E

7.1 Reporting Requirements

Performance reports serve as a vehicle by which the MCA-P Management informs MCC of implementation progress and on-going field revisions to Project work plans. Currently, MCC requires that MCA-P submit a Quarterly Disbursement Request Package (QDRP) each quarter. The QDRP must contain a quarterly **Indicator Tracking Table** (ITT) which tracks progress against indicators in the M&E Plan. Guidance on fulfilling these reporting requirements is available on the MCC website at: (http://www.mcc.gov/pages/countrytools/tools/compact-implementation).

To sustain this system, the Implementing Entities will be required under this M&E Plan to report on the degree of Project performance under their portfolios, as further demonstrated in Attachment 4.

At the end of the Compact, MCA-P will prepare a Compact Completion Report (CCR). The CCR shall be prepared according to guidelines provided by MCC.

7.2 M&E Work Plan

One of the key instruments of this M&E Plan is the M&E Work Plan, which establishes the timeline for all Monitoring and Evaluation activities. Since the work plan is a planning tool in a dynamic Compact implementation environment, annual or quarterly revisions are expected. Such revisions will be discussed with MCC. Because of the dynamic nature of the work plan, it is not presented as a part of this M&E Plan.

7.3 Management Information System

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an integral component of any successful project. Results of the M&E help MCA-P, its Board of Trustees, Stakeholders Committee, Auditor, and Management Team, Implementing Entities which include the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Department of Finance-Revenue Integrity Protection Service (DOF-RIPS), beneficiaries, and other stakeholders know the progress being made towards the achievement of objectives and results.

The implementation and management of M&E will be greatly enhanced and improved by a fit-for-purpose Management Information System (MIS). MCA-P envisaged an MIS that will assist in the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on targets and outcomes specific to the Compact.

The M&E Director will be responsible for ensuring that M&E needs is addressed during the development of the comprehensive system.

7.4 Data Quality Reviews (DQR)

Data Quality Reviews (DQR) will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the MCC M&E Policy. The objectives of DQRs are to assess the extent to which data meets the standards defined in the MCC M&E Policy in the areas of validity, reliability, timeliness, precision and integrity. Data quality reviews will be used to verify the consistency and quality of data over time across implementing agencies and other reporting institutions. DQRs will also serve to identify where the highest levels of data quality is not possible, given the realities of data collection.

DQR of KALAHI-CIDSS impact evaluation studies will be managed by Innovation for Poverty Action (IPA), an MCC-contracted external evaluation firm. DQR of RARP evaluation study will be managed by MCA-P and contracted out to an independent data quality monitor. The M&E Officers and other Officers, as appropriate, within MCA Philippines and the IEs will regularly check data quality. The MCA-P M&E Unit will conduct field visits on a regular basis or whenever requested by

MCC, to review the quality of the data gathered through this M&E Plan. This exercise will be done in coordination with the respective project stakeholders.

7.5 M&E Unit Structure and Responsibilities

The MCA-P M&E Unit will be part of the MCA Management Team, and will be composed of an M&E Director who will have the key responsibility of leading and managing all M&E activities; and two M&E Specialists who will support the M&E Director in performing the M&E activities. Additionally, the M&E Unit will hire short-term support on an as needed basis. The M&E Unit will carry out, or hire contractors to complete the following and other related activities:

- Direct implementation of all activities laid out in the M&E Plan and ensure all requirements of the M&E Plan are met by MCA-P;
- Ensure that the M&E Plan and ERR analysis are modified and updated as improved information becomes available;
- Oversee development and execution of an M&E system (including data-collection, data-analysis and reporting systems) integrated with the Management Information System;
- Elaborate and document M&E Policies, Procedures, and Processes in an M&E Manual or other format, to be used by all MCA-P staff and project implementers;
- Ensure that MCA-P M and E and project staff, and their counterparts in the four implementing entities have the skills and knowledge to conduct the activities specified in this plan;
- Communicate the M&E Plan and explain the M&E system to all key stakeholders involved in the Compact, particularly project implementers, to ensure a common understanding by all. This could take the form of orientation and capacity building sessions and could focus on issues as:

    - Explaining indicator definitions, data collection methods, and timing/frequency of data collection and reporting,
    - Data quality controls and verification procedures,
    - Impact evaluation questions and methodology, etc;

- Develop and use a documentation system to ensure that key M&E actions, processes and deliverables are systematically recorded. This may be accomplished either as part of the M&E information system or independently. The documentation may encompass the following elements:

    - Indicator data,
    - Changes to the M&E Plan,
    - Key M&E deliverables including TORs, contracts/agreements, data collection instruments, reports/analyses, etc;

- Develop (with the Communication Unit and ESA/Gender officers) and implement a systematic dissemination approach to ensure participation of all the stakeholders, and to facilitate feedback of lessons learned into the compact implementation process;
- Participate in project monitoring through site visits, review of project reports, and analysis of performance monitoring and other data;
- Update the M&E Work Plan periodically;
- Contribute to the design of the impact evaluation strategy;
- Collaborate with the Procurement Director to prepare and conduct procurement of M&E contracts; and
- Ensure that data collection mechanisms are designed to collect data disaggregated by gender, age, and other dimensions, as applicable and practical, and that the findings are presented at the appropriate disaggregated level.

The M&E Director will be a part of MCA-P's Internal Management Unit, composed of MCA-P leadership, Project Directors and other Directors. M&E Director will report directly to the MCA-P Deputy Managing Director for Operations and maintain closest cooperation with the Project Directors, and ESA Director. Collaboration with procurement team will be very important to

prepare and conduct procurement of M&E related contracts as well as ensuring that other implementation contracts contain necessary data reporting provisions.

Seminars, workshops, elaboration, distribution and dissemination of M&E materials shall be conducted in close cooperation with the Communications Unit and other relevant MCA-P Units.

7.6 Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

The M&E Plan is designed to evolve over time, adjusting to changes in program activities and improvements in performance monitoring and measurement. As necessary, the M&E Director of MCA-P and representatives of MCC M&E staff will review how well the M&E Plan has met its objectives. The review is intended to ensure that the M&E Plan measures program performance accurately and provides crucial information on the need for changes in project design.

Table 3 : Abbreviations

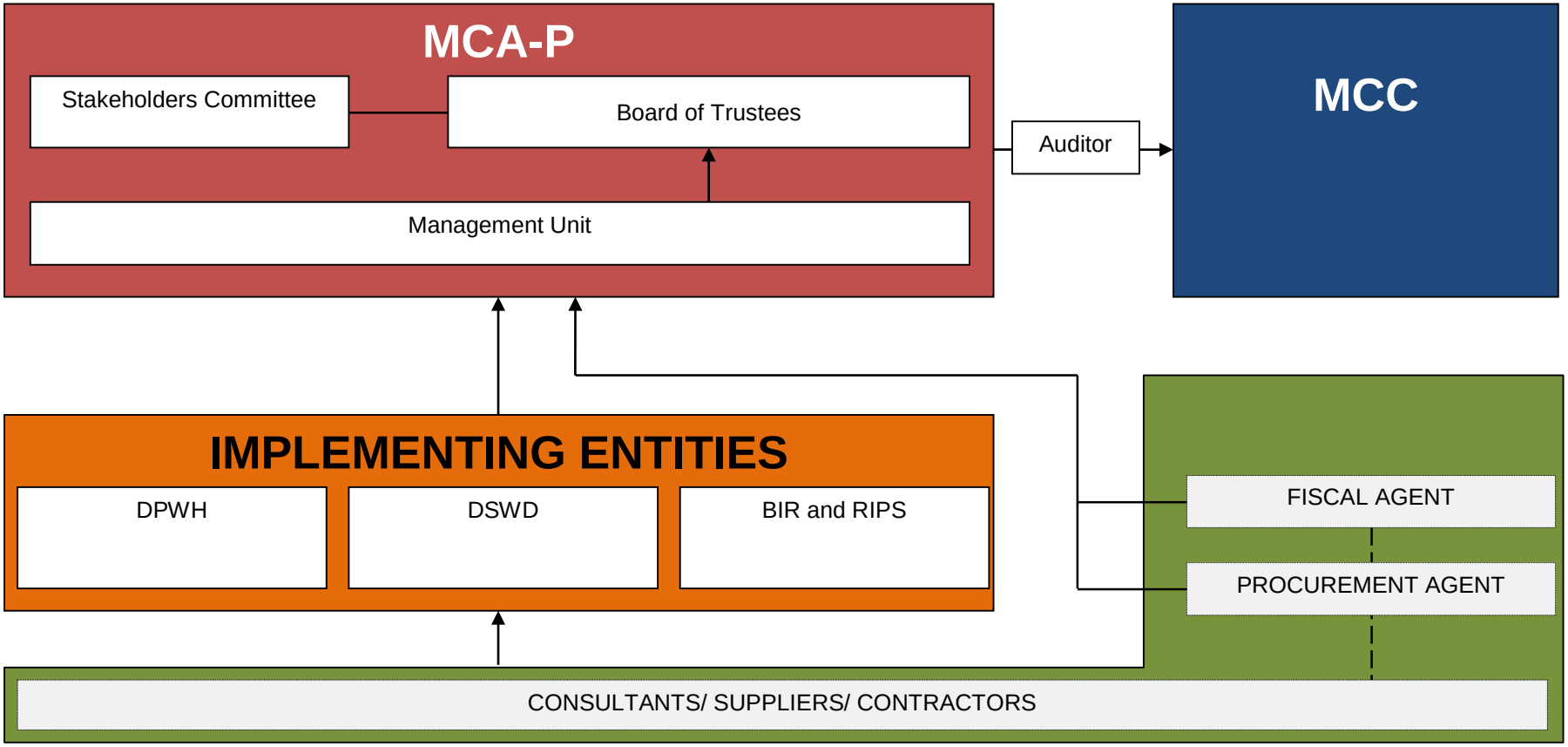
Abbreviations	Long form
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
CBPS	Community-Based Procurement System
CCR	Compact Completion Report
CEAC	Community Empowerment Activity Cycle
DOF	Department of Finance
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DQR	Data Quality Review
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDM	Highway Design Model
IE	Impact Evaluation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCA-P	Millennium Challenge Account – Philippines
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIBF	Municipal Inter-Barangay Forum
MIS	Management Information System
MT	*Makamasang Tugon*
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
OVI	Objective Verifiable Indicators
QDRP	Quarterly Disbursement Request Package
RARP	Revenue Administration Reform Project
RIPS	Revenue Integrity Protection Service
SNRDP	Secondary National Roads Development Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Annex A : M&E Budget

Table 4: M&E Budget

Activity	Budget (in USD Million)
Development of M&E Manual	0.05
Data Gathering/Surveys	4.13
Data quality checks and reviews	0.33
Adhoc/special studies	1.18
Capability-building on M&E	0.09
M&E Information System	0.14
Monitoring activities and field work	0.10
Total	**6.02**
Total M&E Budget	**8.26**
Unallocated	**2.24**

Figure 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting Structure



Annex B : Indicators Definition and Tracking Tables

Table 5: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table - Compact Goals Indicators

Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Poverty Incidence	Percent of households living below the subsistence poverty line	Percentage	Level	20.5[4]		19.7					NSCB	Secondary data review	Pre and post Project
Growth in Gross Domestic Product	Annual growth in Gross Domestic Product	Percentage	Level	7.7	3.9	6.8	7.2	6.1			NSCB	Secondary data review	Annual

Table 6: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table - KALAHI-CIDSS

Objective Level														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of MT municipalities which have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage of MT municipalities which have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage	Level	0			85%				M&E MIS	MCD resolutions, Process observation reports from KCAF municipal project teams	Annual
Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O & M	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage	Level	0					100%		M&E MIS	Aggregate of data captured during regular progress reporting.	Annual
Increased community engagement in development activities	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation.	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation. Baseline data will be taken from the Interim Study.	Percentage	Level	0					30%		External consultant	Impact survey	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Household income	Household income using the Government of the Philippines' definition. The primary income and receipts from other sources	PHP	Level	0							External Consultant	Household Survey	Pre and post project

[4] Poverty incidence for 2009. From http://www.nscb.gov.ph/poverty/defaultnew.asp

		received by all family members during the reference period, as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions,etc.												
Outcome Level														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities	Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities* * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes in access to sanitation services)	Percentage	Level	0							External Survey Team	Surveys FGD	Pre and post project
Increased community engagement	Percentage of females that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage of females that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage	Level								KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured through regular progress reporting	Annual
Increased community engagement	Percentage of IPs that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage of IPs that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage	Level								KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured through regular progress reporting	Annual
Increased LGU engagement	Percentage of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in KC sub-project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, based on MOA	Percentage of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in KC sub-project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, based on MOA	Percentage	Level	NA					80%		KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured through regular progress reporting	Annual
Increased LGU engagement	Percentage of municipalities that provide their KC Local Counterpart Contributions (LCC) based on their LCC delivery plan	Percentage of municipalities that provide their KC Local Counterpart Contributions (LCC) based on their LCC delivery plan	Percentage	Level	NA					80%		KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured through the regular progress reporting	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Time Savings	Average one way travel time to each of the following basic services: elementary school, high school, barangay health center, private health clinic, public hospital, paved road, dirt road, public transport, public market and municipality poblacion.	Minutes	Level	34					-		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Labor force participation	Labor force participation using the Government of the Philippines' definition. It is the percentage of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over. *	Percentage	Level	68					-		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	School enrolment	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school (Ages 3-5) * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes school enrollment)	Percentage	Level	60%					-		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of	School enrolment	Percentage of students currently	Percentage	Level	98%					-		External	Surveys	Pre and post

sub-project benefits		enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 6-11) * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes school enrollment)										Survey Team		project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	School enrolment	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 12-15) * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes school enrollment)	Percentage	Level	91%					-		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of beneficiary farming households	Number of farming households that benefit from agriculture subprojects	Number	Level	4,369							External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Yield of paddy rice	Quantity of palay/rice harvested (in kilos) divided by the area of land in hectares	Kilos/ Hectare	Level	2,299							External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Percentage of household with piped supply as the main source of drinking water	Percentage of households with piped supply as the main source of drinking water in the dry and rainy season.	Percentage	Level	45%					-		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of visits to health station	Average number of times any household member has gone to the health station or been visited by a health officer from the health station for medical treatment during the last month. (Note if different household members visited the facility each will count as one visit).	Number	Level	0.4**					-		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project

Output Level

Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Sub-projects delivered	Number of SPs with 100% physical accomplishment	Number of SPs with 100% physical accomplishment	Number	Cumulative	0					3217		SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
Sub-projects delivered	Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage	Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage including municipal orientation, barangay orientation, participatory situational analysis and community consultation	Number	Cumulative	0					3000		ACTs, MCTs, MMs, MIACs, RPMTs and NPMT	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Sub-projects delivered	Number of barangays that have completed specific training on subproject management and implementation	Number of barangays that have completed specific training on subproject management and implementation	Number	Cumulative	0					1500		ACTs, MCTs, MMs, MIACs, RPMTs and NPMT	Data capture from CEAC activities accomplishment reports from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Sub-projects sustained	Percentage of communities and/or brgys with KC SPs that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better	Percentage of communities and/or brgys with KC SPs that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better	Percentage	Level	0					85%		Municipal LGU/MIAC, MCT, ACT, MMs, RPMTs and NPMT	SP sustainability evaluation reports of municipalities (using KC SET)	Annual
Increased responsiveness of	Number of Gender Incentive Grant (GIG)-	Number of GIG-funded SPs with 100% physical accomplishment	Number	Cumulative	0					---		SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF	Annual

Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	funded SPs												engineering unit	
Increased value of sub- project benefits	Number of municipalities that have completed Gender-related training	Number of municipalities that have completed Gender-related training	Number	Cumulative	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub- project benefits	Number of barangays that have completed Gender-related training	Number of barangays that have completed Gender-related training	Number	Cumulative	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub- project benefits	Number of municipalities that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number of municipalities that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number	Cumulative	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub- project benefits	Number of barangays that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number of barangays that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number	Cumulative	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub- project benefits	Number of barangays that have availed of the project Technical Assistance Fund (TAF)	Number of barangays that have availed of the project Technical Assistance Fund (TAF)	Number	Cumulative	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
Increased value of sub- project benefits	Number of SPs that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)	Number of SPs that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. drainage, environment conservation, river/flood control, sanitation/solid waste management facilities, sea wall, soil protection	Number	Cumulative	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
	Number of people employed for SP construction	Number of people employed for SP construction	Number	Cumulative	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual

Table 7: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table: SNRDP

Objective Level														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Net incomes of road users increased	Motorized Traffic Time Cost	Measures the monetary equivalent of the time savings of users as a result of improved road conditions by comparing the with or without scenario	USD (Millions)	Cumulative	0	-	-	-	-	5.2	9.5	DPWH / External evaluation consultants	HDM4 (Aggregate)	Pre and post project
Net incomes of road users increased	Motorized Traffic Vehicle Operating Cost	Measures the cost savings of users as a result of improved road conditions	USD (Millions)	Cumulative	0	-	-	-	-	9.4	16.5	DPWH / External evaluation consultants	HDM4 (Aggregate)	Pre and post project

Outcome Level														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Improved road quality	Roughness	Measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters height per kilometer of distance traveled. This is measured by either an International Roughness Index (IRI) machine or taking the maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on a road and finding the corresponding roughness measure. The lower the value, the smoother the road. Typically, a paved road will have an IRI of 3 or lower, while an impassable road will have an IRI of greater than 14.	m/km	Level	7.1[5]					3.5	5.8	External evaluation consultants	Similar methodology used during the feasibility studies.	Pre and post project
Increased vehicle activity	Average Annual Daily Traffic	Measures average number of vehicles per day over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.	Numbers	Level	1179	-	-	-	-	1450	2720	External evaluation consultants	Similar methodology used during the feasibility studies.	Increased vehicle activity
Lower maintenance costs	Maintenance Savings	Reduction in annual Maintenance spending (in 2009US$m)	USD (Millions)	Level	0	-	-	-	-	.4	.3	External evaluation consultants	Similar methodology used during the feasibility studies.	Pre and post project
	Road traffic accidents	Actual number of road traffic accident per year based on provincial figures reported by the Department of Health	Numbers	Level	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	ONEISS	Secondary data analysis	Annual

Output Level														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Roads rehabilitated	km of roads completed	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation is complete.	Km	Cumulative	0					222	-	PMC	Turn-over certificate	Quarterly

[5] This baseline is a visual estimation, not an International Roughness Index measure.

or built														
Roads rehabilitated or built	Km of roads vehicle-passable (lanes)	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation of road lanes is vehicle-passable. (two lanes x length of the road)	km	Cumulative	0					444		PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly
	number of bridges replaced	The number of bridges replaced	Number	Cumulative	0					21		PMC	Turn-over certificate	Quarterly
	number of bridges rehabilitated	The number of bridges rehabilitated	Number	Cumulative	0					39	-	PMC	Turn-over certificate	Quarterly

Process Level

Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
	Kilometers of roads under design	The length of roads in kilometers under design contracts. This may include designs for building new roads and reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.	Km	Cumulative	0	-	222	-	-	-	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly until all design studies are submitted
	Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds	USD (Millions)	Cumulative	0	-	15.02					PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all design contracts had been awarded
	Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	Cumulative	0	-	14.19					PMC Fiscal Agent	Financial Report	Quarterly until all payment for design contracts had been disbursed
	Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts	Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts (Total value of all contracts signed for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using Compact funds) / Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.)	%	Level	0							PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly until all payment for design contracts had been disbursed
	Value of road construction contracts signed	Total value of all contracts signed for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	Cumulative	0	-	193.48					PMC	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all construction contracts had been awarded
	Value of roads construction contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads. This is a proxy indicator for physical completion of road works. However, since it includes industry standard advance payments and mobilization fees, it does not correlate perfectly with physical progress.	USD (Millions)	Cumulative	0	-	-	-	-	193.48	-	PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly until all payment for construction contracts had been disbursed
	Percent disbursed of road construction contracts	Percent disbursed of road construction contracts (Value of roads construction contracts disbursed) / (Value of road construction contracts signed)	%	Level	0							PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly until all payment for construction contracts had been disbursed

	Kilometers of roads under works contracts	The length of roads in kilometers under works contract for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Km	Cumulative	0		222					PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly
	Number of TIP Risk Management workshops conducted	Number of TIP Risk Management workshops conducted	Number	Cumulative	0								PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report
	Number of workers employed	Numbers of workers employed disaggregated by gender			0								PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report
	Number of road construction deaths	Number of road construction deaths reported (Sum of all CP (CP1mo1+CP1mo2+CP1mo3+CP2mo1…)) Disaggregated by gender, contract package	Number	Cumulative	0								PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report
	Number of work days lost due to accident	Number of work days lost due to accident (Sum of all CP (CP1mo1+CP1mo2+CP1mo3+CP2mo1…)) Disaggregated by contract package	Number	Cumulative	0								PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report
	Number of project affected entities compensated	Number of project affected entities compensated Disaggregated by (Male, Female, Entities)	Number	Cumulative	0								PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report

Table 8: Indicator Definition and Tracking Table - RARP

Objectives Level														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased tax revenues over time	Tax gap	The VAT compliance gap for a particular year is the difference between revenues actually collected and the potential revenues that could have been collected given the policy framework that was in place during that year. [6]	Percentage	Level	46%[7]				-	-	-	IMF Technical Report	Administrative data	Baseline and Years 3 and 5
Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption	Perceptions that DOF, including its revenue generating agencies such as BIR and BOC is taking action to fight corruption (% of Taxpayer who believed that effort in DOF/BIR/BOC to fight corruption is very effective or somehow effective)	Percentage	Level	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Increased revenue from new and existing business registrants	Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All)	Total tax revenue generated from new and existing taxpayers for all taxpayers, which includes withholdings along with VAT and % tax	PhP millions	Level	822,624	-	-	-	-	1,969,999	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual
Increased revenue from new and existing business registrants	Revenue from new and existing business registrants (VAT)	Value Added Tax revenues from single proprietors and professionals	PhP millions	Level	7,956.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual
Outcome Level e-TIS														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Improved efficiency	Number of tax returns (ITS) captured into the system	Number of returns captured in ITS (original and amended) for the 8 priority forms in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	470,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual

[6] Definition aligned to the IMF definition of a VAT compliance gap. From Hutton, E and Wentworth, D. Revenue Administration Gap Analysis Program— The Value-Added Tax Gap In The Philippines. 2013
[7] Baseline year used is 2008

Improved efficiency	Number of tax returns (eTIS) captured into the system	Number of returns captured in eTIS (original and amended) for the 8 priority forms in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual
Improved efficiency	Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	33,707	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual
Improved efficiency	Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	45,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual
Improved efficiency	Number of filers (VAT)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	139,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIR	Project monitoring	Annual
Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Actual average processing time per transaction in the BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out i. Application for subsequent registration of Manual Book of Accounts	Number of minutes	Level	22					22		Project report	Work study	Annually
Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Actual average processing time per transaction in the BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out i. Application for subsequent registration of Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf)	Number of minutes	Level	24					24		Project report	Work study	Annually
Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Actual average processing time per transaction in the BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out i. Application for subsequent request for Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices	Number of minutes	Level	39					39		Project report	Work study	Annually
Reduced discretion and opportunities for corruption	% of automatically-generated audits	% of system-generated audits by eTIS done by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS / total number of audits	Percentage	Level	0							Project report	Project monitoring	Quarterly starting 2Q 2014

		done by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS												

Outcome level – AATS														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Decreased time to complete an audit	Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	% of audit completed from actual serving of Letter of Authority to the taxpayer to collection or issuance of Preliminary Assessment Notice (PAN), whichever comes first, in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days (Audit completed) / (Audit started)	Percentage	Level	1%			10%	40%	50%		Summary report on BIR CAATS Collection and Assessment Performance	Administrative data	Quarterly
Increased revenue from audit	Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using AATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	Level	2.5			3.5	4	4.3		Special Collection Report	Administrative data	Quarterly

Outcome level – PAC														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased number of new business registrants	Number of new business registrants	Number of new business registrants composed of single proprietors and professionals since baseline	Number	Cumulative	1,821,599							BIR Report on Registration by Taxpayer Type	Administrative data	Increased number of new business registrants
Increased satisfaction of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores (% of TPs who are satisfied with over-all registration, filing and payment services from BIR from 2010-2014)	Percentage	Level	79%							External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of registration	Percentage	Level	38%							External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of filing	Percentage	Level	11%							External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project

Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of payment	Percentage	Level	34%							External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of audit	Percentage	Level	6%							External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation of existing BIR services (electronic services)	Percentage	Level	85%							External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project

Outcome level – RIPS														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased number of resolved cases	Number of successful case resolutions	Number of personnel in DOF and its attached agencies who were charged and subsequently suspended (preventive or as a penalty); dismissed from service or convicted at the end of the Compact project.	Number	Cumulative	28	42	61	84	110	140		Summary report of resolution	Administrative data	Annually
Decreased time to complete an investigation	Time taken to complete investigation (average)	Working days from time case is assigned as evidenced by the issuance of Investigation Authority (IA) to date of filing of the Complaint-Affidavit before a quasi-judicial body or referral to appropriate agency. This does not include personnel investigated who were not charged	Number	Level	120					60		IA and Complaint-Affidavit	Administrative data	Annually
Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies (taxpayers)	Perceptions of the transacting public (taxpayers) of corruption within DOF	Percentage	Level	48%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corrupt activities within BIR (taxpayers)	Perceptions of the transacting public (taxpayers) of corruption within BIR	Percentage	Level	52%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corrupt activities within BOC (taxpayers)	Perceptions of the transacting public (taxpayers) of corruption within BOC	Percentage	Level	74%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project

Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corrupt activities within BIR (BIR Personnel)	Perceptions of the BIR Personnel	Percentage	Level	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corrupt activities within BOC (BOC Personnel)	Perceptions of BOC Personnel	Percentage	Level	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies (DOF Personnel)	Perceptions of other DOF personnel	Percentage	Level	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project

Output level – eTIS														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
eTIS roll-out	Number of Revenue District Offices (RDOs) using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of Revenue District Offices (RDOs) using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13		Project report	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)
eTIS roll-out	Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13		Project report	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)
eTIS roll-out	Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13		Project report	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)
eTIS roll-out	Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13		Project report	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)
	Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the	Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the electronic Tax	Number	Cumulative	0					13		Project report	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)

	electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Information System (eTIS) 1												
Output level - AATS														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased percentage of audits using CAATs	Percentage of audit cases performed using CAATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using CAATs	Percentage	Level	2.9%			30%	50%	95%		Summary report on BIR CAATS Collection and Assessment Performance	Administrative data	Quarterly
Output level – PAC														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Implemented communication plan	Number of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan)	Number of activities undertaken based on the Com-Plan	Number	Cumulative	0							Periodic Terminal Report	Administrative data	Quarterly
Output level - RIPS														
Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased number of DOF personnel charged	Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	Number of personnel investigated that were charged before a quasi-judicial body (i.e. Office of the Ombudsman, Civil Service Commission) or referred with directive to the appropriate agencies (i.e. attached agencies of DOF)..	Number	Cumulative	67	95	127	165	206	250		Summary Reports of cases filed (personnel charged) generated by RIPS	Administrative data	Annually
Increased number of investigation	Number of personnel investigated	Number of leads acted upon evidenced by the issuance of Investigation Authority (IA).	Number	Cumulative	110	145	185	230	278	330		Summary Reports of IAs generated by RIPS	Administrative data	Annually

Annex C: Indicator Disaggregation

Table 9: Indicators to be Disaggregated Compact Goals	
KALAHI-CIDSS	
Indicators	**Disaggregation**
Number of people employed for SP construction	Gender
	Male
	Female
Number of Subprojects (SPs) that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)	Project type
	Drainage
	Environment Conservation (Artificial Coral Reefs / Marine Sanctuary)
	River / Flood Control
	Sanitation / Solid Waste Management Facilities
	Sea Wall
	Soil Protection (Riprap)

SNRDP	
Indicators	**Disaggregation**
Numbers of workers employed	Gender
	Male
	Female
Number of road construction deaths reported (Sum of all CP)	Gender
	Male
	Female
	Contract Package
	CP1
	CP2
	CP3
	CP4
Number of work days lost due to accident (Sum of all CP	Contract Package
	CP1
	CP2
	CP3
	CP4
Number of project affected entities compensated	Type
	Male
	Female
	Entities
Actual number of road traffic accident per year based on provincial figures reported by the Department of Health	Type
	Fatal
	Non Fatal

RARP	
Indicators	**Disaggregation**
Number of successful case resolutions	Gender
	Male
	Female
Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	Gender
	Male
	Female
Number of personnel investigated	Gender
	Male
	Female

Annex D : Current Modifications

Description and Justification of Modifications

Compact Goals

Documentation Requirements for M&E Plan Modifications
The Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation requires MCAs document certain changes to the monitoring framework in an M&E Plan annex. To ensure that documentation of these changes is standard across countries, and that changes can be easily referenced and understood by stakeholders, the latest version of the policy, dated May 12, 2009, requires that countries use this template provided by MCC. The guidance below outlines the form to be used, instructions for completing it, and how the annex summarizing all changes should be organized.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project Activity	Compact wide
Indicator	Poverty Incidence
Modification Type	Retire disaggregation
Justification	Disaggregation is not feasible given that the unit of analysis is houshold rather than individual

KALAHI-CIDSS

Documentation Requirements for M&E Plan Modifications

The Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation requires MCAs document certain changes to the monitoring framework in an M&E Plan annex. To ensure that documentation of these changes is standard across countries, and that changes can be easily referenced and understood by stakeholders, the latest version of the policy, dated May 12, 2009, requires that countries use this template provided by MCC. The guidance below outlines the form to be used, instructions for completing it, and how the annex summarizing all changes should be organized.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	1. Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project
Modification Type	Deleted indicator
Justification	It is not feasible or cost effective to collect data on this indicator.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	1. Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to pre-project initiation 2. Percentage of households with improved access to sanitation facilities 3. Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject
Modification Type	Retire disaggregation
Justification	Disaggregation is not feasible given that the unit of analysis is household rather than individual

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	1. Number of Subprojects (SPs) that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)
Modification Type	New disaggregation, update actuals in MIDAS
Justification	New disaggregation shows the breakdown of subprojects that contributes to disaster risk reduction. Actuals are also update for each of the disaggregation starting Q13

Indicator	**Baseline**	**Q13**	**Q14**	**Q15**	**Q16**	**Q17**	**Q18**	**Q19**
Original								

Number of Subprojects (SPs) that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)	0	438	473	473	564	567	601	604
Modified								
Number of Subprojects (SPs) that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. drainage, environment conservation, river/flood control, sanitation/solid waste management facilities,seawall, soil protection)	0	438	476	499	561	593	601	604
Drainage	0	244	270	286	305	309	314	316
Environment Conservation (Artificial Coral Reefs / Marine Sanctuary)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
River / Flood Control	0	64	73	75	84	85	86	86
Sanitation / Solid Waste Mgt Facilities	0	25	25	25	25	51	51	51
Sea Wall	0	39	41	43	61	61	63	63
Soil Protection (Riprap)	0	65	66	69	85	86	86	87

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	1. Percentage of communities and/or barangays with KC SPs that have a sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better 2. Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans
Modification Type	Update baseline
Justification	Baseline figure supplied.

Indicator	**Definition**	**Baseline**
Original		
Percentage of communities and/or barangays with KC SPs that have a sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or bettter	Percentage of communities and/or brgys with KC SPs that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better	TBD end of 2014
Modified		
Percentage of communities and/or barangays with KC SPs that have a sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or bettter	Percentage of communities and/or brgys with KC SPs that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better	0
Original		

Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage of MT municipalities which have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	TBD end of 2014
Modified		
Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage of MT municipalities which have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	0

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	1. Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment
Modification Type	Update target
Justification	Target increased due to additional funding given to KALAHI-CIDSS as contained in the Reallocation Memo

Indicator	**Definition**	**Target**
Original		
Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment	Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment	2740
Modified		
Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment	Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment	3217

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	1. Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation. 2. Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject. 3. Travel time 4. Labor force participation 5. School enrolment 6. Number of beneficiary farming households 7. Yield of paddy rice 8. Percentage of households with access to level 1, level 2 or level 3 drinking water supply systems 9. Number of visits to health facilities (health subprojects)

Modification Type	Modify name, definition, unit, and target
Justification	This modification is to align the indicators with the information captured in the impact evaluation study. For outcomes indicators with TBD yr 5 target, the target was removed.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Target
Original			
Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage	30%
Modified			
Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation. Baseline data will be taken from the Interim Study.	Percentage	30%
Original			
Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Household income	Household income using the Government of the Philippines' definition. The primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the reference period, as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions,etc.	PHP	-
Original			
Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities	Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities	Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities* * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes in access to sanitation services)	Percentage	-
Original			
Travel time	Travel time (road subprojects) computed as the average one-way travel time to the municipal poblacion	Minutes	-
Modified			
Time Savings	Average one way travel time to each of the following basic services: elementary school, high school, barangay health center, private health clinic, public hospital, paved road, dirt road, public transport, public market and municipality poblacion.	Minutes	-
Original			

Labor force participation	Number of people working divided by number of people of working age either employed or seeking employment	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Labor force participation	Labor force participation using the Government of the Philippines' definition. It is the percentage of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over. *	Percentage	-
Original			
School enrolment (Ages 3-5)	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school (Ages 3-5)	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
School enrolment (Ages 3-5)	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school (Ages 3-5) * * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes school enrollment)	Percentage	-
Original			
School enrolment (Ages 6-11)	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 6-11)	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
School enrolment (Ages 6-11)	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 6-11) * * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes school enrollment)	Percentage	-
Original			
School enrolment (Ages 12-15)	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 12-15)	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
School enrolment (Ages 12-15)	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 12-15)* * (impact evaluation design was not powered to see changes school enrollment)	Number	-
Original			
Percentage of households with access to level 1, level 2 or level 3 drinking water supply systems	Percentage of households with access to level 1, level 2 or level 3 drinking water supply systems (water subprojects)	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Percentage of household with piped supply as the main source of drinking water	Percentage of households with piped supply as the main source of drinking water in the dry and rainy season.	Percentage	-
Original			
Number of visits to health facilities (health	Number of visits to health facilities (health subprojects)	Number	TBD

subprojects)			
Modified			
Number of visits to health station	Average number of times any household member has gone to the health station or been visited by a health officer from the health station for medical treatment during the last month. (Note if different household members visited the facility each will count as one visit).	Number	-
Original			
Number of beneficiary farming households	Number of farming households that benefit from agriculture sub-projects	Number	TBD
Modified			
Number of beneficiary farming households	Number of farming households that benefit from agriculture sub-projects	Number	-
Original			
Yield of paddy rice	Quantity of palay/rice harvested (in kilos) divided by the area of land in hectares	Kilos/ Hectare	TBD
Modified			
Yield of paddy rice	Quantity of palay/rice harvested (in kilos) divided by the area of land in hectares	Kilos/ Hectare	-

SNRDP

Documentation Requirements for M&E Plan Modifications

The Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation requires MCAs document certain changes to the monitoring framework in an M&E Plan annex. To ensure that documentation of these changes is standard across countries, and that changes can be easily referenced and understood by stakeholders, the latest version of the policy, dated May 12, 2009, requires that countries use this template provided by MCC. The guidance below outlines the form to be used, instructions for completing it, and how the annex summarizing all changes should be organized.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	SNRDP
Indicators	Road traffic fatalities
Modification Type	Modify Source Add disaggregation Update actuals
Justification	The source for road fatality reports is now ONEISS, a database maintained by the Department of Health. Only cases from reporting hospitals are captured in ONEISS. Also many on-site fatalities are not captured as these are not normally reported in the hospital. Disaggregation is added: Fatal and Non-Fatal.

Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Classification**	**Baseline**	**Actuals Year 1**	**Actuals Year 2**	**Actuals Year 3**	**Actuals Year 4**	**Actuals Year 5**	**Source**	**Timing / Frequency**
Original											
Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Numbers	Level	1* (Baseline figure is 2010)	6	4	2	-	1*	Hospital reports	Pre and Post Project
Modified											
Road traffic accidents	Actual number of road traffic accident per year based on provincial figures reported by the Department of Health	Numbers	Level	59	127	128	21	3		ONEISS	Annual
			Fatal	0	1	1	0	0			
			Non-Fatal	59	126	127	21	3			

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	SNRDP
Indicators	Road traffic fatalities
Modification Type	Modify targets
Justification	Targets were removed

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5	Source	Timing / Frequency
Original											
Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Numbers	Level	1* (Baseline figure is 2010)	6	4	2		TBD End of 2014	Hospital reports	Pre and Post Project
Modified											
Road traffic accidents	Actual number of road traffic accident per year based on provincial figures reported by the Department of Health	Numbers	Level	59	-	-	-	-	-	ONEISS	Annual
			Fatal	0	-	-	-	-	-		
			Non-Fatal	59	-	-	-	-	-		

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	SNRDP
Indicators	1. Percent disbursed of road construction contracts 2. Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts
Modification Type	Add indicator
Justification	We already have the corresponding common indicators of contracts signed and disbursed, so it follows to include these common indicator using data already reported.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Actuals	Source	Timing / Frequency
New							
Percent disbursed of	Percent disbursed of road construction contracts	%	Level	0	Derived from existing data reported in MIDAS	PMC Procurement	Quarterly until all payment for construction contracts

road construction contracts						Agent	had been disbursed
Numerator	Total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds.				Derived from existing data reported in MIDAS		
Denominator	Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed				Derived from existing data reported in MIDAS		
New							
Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts	Percent disbursed of road feasibility and design contracts	%	Level	0	Derived from existing data reported in MIDAS	PMC Procurement Agent	Quarterly until all payment for design contracts had been disbursed
Numerator	Total value of all contracts signed for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using Compact funds.				Derived from existing data reported in MIDAS		
Denominator	Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.				Derived from existing data reported in MIDAS		

RARP

Documentation Requirements for M&E Plan Modifications

The Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation requires MCAs document certain changes to the monitoring framework in an M&E Plan annex. To ensure that documentation of these changes is standard across countries, and that changes can be easily referenced and understood by stakeholders, the latest version of the policy, dated May 12, 2009, requires that countries use this template provided by MCC. The guidance below outlines the form to be used, instructions for completing it, and how the annex summarizing all changes should be organized.

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP, eTIS Sub- Activity
Indicators	1. Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All) 2. Revenue from new and existing business registrants (VAT) 3. Number of tax returns captured into the system 4. Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax) 5. Number of filers (Personal Income Tax) 6. Number of filers (VAT)
Modification Type	Update actuals
Justification	Data for these indicators are being updated to include data prior to eTIS roll-out .

Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Classification**	**Baseline**	**Q2 Year 1**	**Q6 Year 2**	**Q10 Year 3**	**Q14 Year 4**	**Q15 Year 4**	**Q16 Year 4**	**Q17 Year 5**	**Q18 Year 5**
Original												
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All)	Total tax revenue generated from new and existing taxpayers for all taxpayers, which includes withholdings along with VAT and % tax	PhP Millions (M)	Level									
Modified												
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All)	Total tax revenue generated from new and existing taxpayers for all taxpayers, which includes withholdings along with VAT and % tax	PhP Millions (M)		822,624	924,146	1,057,916	1,216,661	1,334,762	307,087	398,781	368,990	
Original												
Revenue from	Value Added Tax	In Php	Level									

new and existing business registrants (VAT)	revenues from single proprietors and professionals	Million Pesos										
Modified												
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (VAT)	Value Added Tax revenues from single proprietors and professionals	In Php Million Pesos	Level	7,956.03	7,606.85	8,683.13	9,489.70	11,904.36	3,234.32	3,405.03	2,226.66	
Original												
% of tax returns captured into the system	Returns captured/ total stock (original and amended) for the 8 priority forms in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out x 100	Number	Level									
Modified												
Number of tax returns (ITS) captured into the system	Number of returns captured in ITS (original and amended) for the 8 priority forms in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	470,104	521,415	562,736	607,360	670,570	150,536	189,165	66,753	
Number of tax returns (eTIS) captured into the system	Number of returns captured in eTIS (original and amended) for the 8 priority forms in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0							16,522	
Original												
Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level									
Modified												
Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	33,707	37,582	39,585	41,885	44,338	4,105	35,191	1,747	

Original												
Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level									
Modified												
Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	45,943	52,133	59,693	59,122	69,692	11,796	53,830	1,937	
Original												
Number of filers (VAT)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level									
Modified												
Number of filers (VAT)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	139,370	150,039	160,976	175,025	188,367	43,391	39,792	34,880	

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Tax gap
Modification Type	1. Update actuals
Justification	1. For the tax gap, the reported figures are actuals instead of targets. The result of the interim calculation undertaken in 2014 is also reported culled from the May 2014 IMF VAT Gap Report.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Actuals Year 1	Actuals Year 2	Actuals Year 3	Actuals Year 4	Actuals Year 4
Original									
Tax gap	The VAT compliance gap for a particular year is the difference between revenues actually collected and the potential revenues that could have been collected given the policy framework that was in place during that year	Percentage	Level	46%	45%	45%			
Modified									
Tax gap	The VAT compliance gap for a particular year is the difference between revenues actually collected and the potential revenues that could have been collected given the policy framework that was in place during that year	Percentage	Level	46%			45%		

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Perception of corruption 2. Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services 3. Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message 4. Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies
Modification Type	1. Modify indicators 2. Update baseline
Justification	1. Two indicators were modified:

	a. Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message – Indicator was modified and split into each transactions, i.e. one indicator each for registration, filing, payment, and audit b. Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies - Indicator was modified and split into each distinct group that was surveyed: i.e. three indicator for the public, one indicator each for BIR personnel, BOC personnel, and the rest of DOF 2. Baseline data were supplied with respect to the modified indicators.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Baseline
Original			
Perception of corruption	Perceptions that DOF, including its revenue generating agencies such as BIR and BOC is taking action to fight corruption	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Perception of corruption	Perceptions that DOF, including its revenue generating agencies such as BIR and BOC is taking action to fight corruption (% of Taxpayer who believed that effort in DOF/BIR/BOC to fight corruption is very effective or somehow effective)	Percentage	28%
Original			
Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores (% of TPs who are satisfied with over-all registration, filing and payment services from BIR from 2010-2014)	Percentage	79%
Original			
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the areas of registration, filing, payment, audit, and of existing BIR services	Percentage	TBD
Modified			
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of registration	Percentage	38%
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of filing	Percentage	11%
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of payment	Percentage	34%
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the area of audit	Percentage	6%
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation of existing BIR services (electronic services)	Percentage	85%
Original			
Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the transacting public	Percentage	TBD

Modified			
Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies (taxpayers)	Perceptions of the transacting public (taxpayers) of corruption within DOF	Percentage	48%
Perceptions of corrupt activities within BIR (taxpayers)	Perceptions of the transacting public (taxpayers) of corruption within BIR	Percentage	52%
Perceptions of corrupt activities within BOC (taxpayers)	Perceptions of the transacting public (taxpayers) of corruption within BOC	Percentage	74%
Perceptions of corrupt activities within BIR (BIR Personnel)	Perceptions of BIR Personnel	Percentage	10%
Perceptions of corrupt activities within BOC (BOC Personnel)	Perceptions of BOC Personnel	Percentage	16%
Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies (DOF Personnel)	Perceptions of DOF personnel	Percentage	7%

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP, AATs Sub-Activity
Indicators	1. Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days.
Modification Type	1. Change level of indicator from Output to Outcome Level; 2. Change definition
Justification	1. Considering that there are other factors that contribute to decrease in audit time apart from the use of AATs, this indicator will be elevated as an outcome indicator instead. 2. The utility of AATs to enable an auditor to perform tasks that would have been extremely time-consuming to perform manually cannot be undermined. AATs allow the sorting, matching and performing tests and mathematical calculations on any data under audit. However, given the historical data submitted to MCA-P using the current definition, it appears that no audit was completed within 180 days. This then prompted the need to revisit the existing definition and just focus on where AATs play a pivotal role in the course of audit evaluation.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Actual Year 1	Actual Year 2	Actual Year 3	Actual Year 4	Actual Year 5
Original - Output									
Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	% of audit completed from actual serving of Letter of Authority to the taxpayer to collection or issuance of Final Assessment Notice (FAN), whichever comes first, in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	Percentage	Level	1%					
Modified - Outcome									
Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	% of audit completed from actual serving of Letter of Authority to the taxpayer to collection or issuance of Preliminary Assessment Notice (PAN), whichever comes first, in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days (Audit completed) / (Audit started)			1%	3.81%	5.97%	5.31%	5.80%	
	Numerator				19	32	34	38	
	Denominator				499	536	640	655	

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP, AATs Sub-Activity
Indicators	1. Percentage of audit cases performed using AATs 2. Revenue collection per audit
Modification Type	1. Update actuals

	2. Change indicator name, definition
Justification	1. During data quality review, we found out that not all offices under LTS were reporting their audit cases to MCA-P. The modification thus seeks to address this. The actuals reported for the three indicators now cover the audit cases done by all the offices under LTS from taxable years 2010 to 2014 to avoid under-reporting. No Letter of Authority (LOA) has been issued yet for taxable year 2015. 2. Change AATS to CAATS

Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Classification**	**Baseline**	**Actual Year 1**	**Actual Year 2**	**Actual Year 3**	**Actual Year 4**	**Actual Year 5**
Original									
Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs	Percentage	Level	2.9%					95%
Modified									
Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using CAATs	Percentage	Level	2.9%	100%	100%	100%		
	Numerator				499	536	640	655	
	Denominator				499	536	640	655	
Original									
Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using AATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	Level	2.5					4.3
Modified									
Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using CAATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	Level	2.5	24.26	46.72	47.05	50.27	
	Numerator				12,104,610,744.40	25042623843.65	30,110,308,895.90	32928545230.04	
	Denominator				499	536	640	655	

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP, RIPS
Indicators	Time to complete an investigation
Modification Type	Change level of indicator from output to outcome level
Justification	RIPS CMS alone will not be able to halve the number of days to complete an investigation given the baseline and end-of Compact figures. There are several factors that contribute to the decrease in the number of days to complete an investigation. One consideration is that there are documents that RIPS needs from other government agencies to aid the conduct of the investigation. More often than not, it takes time for these agencies to reply to the documentary requests made by RIPS.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5
Original - Ouput									
Time taken to complete investigation (average)	Working days from time case is assigned as evidenced by the issuance of Investigation Authority (IA) to date of filing of the Complaint-Affidavit before a quasi-judicial body or referral to appropriate agency. This does not include personnel investigated who were not charged	Number	Level	120					60
Modified - Outcome									
Time taken to complete investigation (average	Working days from time case is assigned as evidenced by the issuance of Investigation Authority (IA) to date of filing of the Complaint-Affidavit before a quasi-judicial body or referral to appropriate agency. This does not include personnel investigated who were not charged	Number	Level	120					60

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message 2. Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services
Modification Type	Retire disaggregation
Justification	Disaggregation is not feasible given that respondents include firms and/or corporations

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All)

Modification Type	Modify Target
Justification	The target is being modified to reflect the 2016 overall agency target as contained in Revenue Memorandum Circular No 2 of 2016. Year 4 target is also removed.

Indicator	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5
Original					
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All)				TBD	TBD
Modified					
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (All)					1,969,999

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Revenue from new and existing business registrants (VAT)
Modification Type	Modify Target
Justification	The targets are being modified from TBD to "-" as the agency only have target for total VAT and not VAT specific to single proprietors and professionals as contained in Revenue Memorandum Circular No 2 of 2016.

Indicator	Target Year 1	Target Year 2	Target Year 3	Target Year 4	Target Year 5
Original					
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (VAT)				TBD	TBD
Modified					
Revenue from new and existing business registrants (VAT)				-	-

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP, PAC Sub-Activity
Indicators	1. Number of new business registrants composed of single proprietors and professionals since baseline
Modification Type	Change the reported figures to include number of business registrants in head offices and branches
Justification	The previous figures that were reported only cover the number of business registrants at the head offices

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Actual Year 1	Actual Year 2	Actual Year 3	Actual Year 4	Actual Year 5
Original									
Number of new business	Number of new business	Number	Cumulative	1,821,599* (as	1,896,441	2,006,835	2,117,275		

registrants	registrants composed of single proprietors and professionals since baseline			of end 2011)	(74,842)	(110,394)	(110,440)		
Modified									
Number of new business registrants	Number of new business registrants composed of single proprietors and professionals since baseline	Number	Cumulative	1,821,599* (as of end 2011)	1,926,915 (105,316)	2,066,397 (139,482)	2,210,436 (144,039)	2,366,696 (156,260)	

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts) 2. Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf)) 3. Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices)
Modification Type	Supply baseline and modify target
Justification	The service standards in terms of processing time contained in the Citizen's Charter will be used as baseline and target

Indicator	**Baseline**	**Target Year 1**	**Target Year 2**	**Target Year 3**	**Target Year 4**	**Target Year 5**
Original						
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts)	TBD				TBD	TBD
Modified						
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts)	22					22
Original						
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf))	TBD				TBD	TBD
Modified						
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf))	24					24
Original						
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices)	TBD				TBD	TBD

Modified						
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices)	39					39

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts) 2. Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf)) 3. Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices)
Modification Type	Supply 2014 actuals
Justification	Results of the 2014 work study will be reported as the 2014 actuals

Indicator	Actual Year 1	Actual Year 2	Actual Year 3	Actual Year 4	Actual Year 5
Original					
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts)			TBD		
Modified					
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts)			11		
Original					
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf))			TBD		
Modified					
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf))			11		
Original					
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices)			TBD		
Modified					
Processing time of applications for secondary registration (Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices)			13		

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	April 2016
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	1. Tax Gap 2. Perceptions of corruption 3. Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services 4. Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)

	5. Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax) 6. Number of filers (VAT) 7. Number of tax returns (ITS) captured into the system 8. Number of tax returns (eTIS) captured into the system 9. Number of BIR offices using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1 10. Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1 11. Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1 12. Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1 13. Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1 14. Percentage of automatically-generated audits 15. Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message 16. Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies
Modification Type	Modify Target
Justification	The targets are being modified from TBD to None. No figures were supplied by the Implementing Entities.

Indicator	**Target Year 1**	**Target Year 2**	**Target Year 3**	**Target Year 4**	**Target Year 5**
Original					
Tax Gap			TBD		TBD
Modified					
Tax Gap					-
Original					
Perceptions of corruption					TBD
Modified					
Perceptions of corruption-					-
Original					
Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services					TBD
Modified					
Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services					-
Original					
Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)				TBD	TBD
Modified					
Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)					-
Original					
Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax)				TBD	TBD
Modified					
Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax)					-
Original					
Number of filers (VAT)				TBD	TBD

Modified					
Number of filers (VAT)					-
Original					
Number of tax returns (ITS) captured into the system				TBD	TBD
Modified					
Number of tax returns (ITS) captured into the system					-
Original					
Number of tax returns (eTIS) captured into the system				TBD	TBD
Modified					
Number of tax returns (eTIS) captured into the system					-
Original					
Number of BIR offices using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			TBD	TBD	13
Modified					
Number of BIR offices using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			-	-	13
Original					
Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			TBD	TBD	13
Modified					
Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			-	-	13
Original					
Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			TBD	TBD	13
Modified					
Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			-	-	13
Original					
Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			TBD	TBD	13
Modified					
Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			-	-	13

Original					
Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			TBD	TBD	13
Modified					
Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1			-	-	13
Original					
Percentage of automatically-generated audits					TBD
Modified					
Percentage of automatically-generated audits					-
Original					
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message					TBD
Modified					
Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message					-
Original					
Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies					TBD
Modified					
Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies					-

Annex E : 2015 Modifications

Documentation Requirements for M&E Plan Modifications
The Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation requires MCAs document certain changes to the monitoring framework in an M&E Plan annex. To ensure that documentation of these changes is standard across countries, and that changes can be easily referenced and understood by stakeholders, the latest version of the policy, dated May 12, 2009, requires that countries use this template provided by MCC. The guidance below outlines the form to be used, instructions for completing it, and how the annex summarizing all changes should be organized.

Revenue Administration Reform Project

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	RARP, PAC Sub-Activity
Indicators	1. Percentage Increase in the number of new business registrants 2. Percentage of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan
Modification Type	Indicator definition and calculation and targets
Justification	The current definition does not capture the information that is required and is incomplete. This change will allow MCC and MCA-P to track the increase in new businesses registered with the BIR. For the other indicator, we are clarifying the definition and adding targets.

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original									
Percentage Increase in the number of new business registrants	Year-on-year increase in the number of new business registrants composed of single proprietors and professionals	Percentage	Level	1.5			2.5	4.0	7.73
Modified									
Number of new business registrants	Number of new business registrants composed of single proprietors and professionals since baseline	Number	Cumulative	1,821,599* (as of end 2011)	1,896,441 (74,842)	1,931,993 (110,394)	1,932,039 (110,440)		
Original									
Percentage of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan)	Number of activities undertaken based on the ComPlan	Percentage	Cumulative	0					95
Modified									
Number of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan)	Number of activities based on the ComPlan	Number	Cumulative	0					

For the Number of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan), disaggregation as follows:

1. TV placements
2. Radio Placements
3. Print Placement
4. BIR Revenue Regions Activities

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	RARP, eTIS Sub- Activity
Indicators	7. Number of Revenue District Officers (RDOs) using electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 8. % of tax returns captured into the system 9. Filing compliance for Corporate Income Tax 10. Filing compliance for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers 11. Filing compliance for Value-Added Tax (VAT)
Modification Type	Indicator name, definition and targets

Justification	The current definition does not capture the developments in the modules and forms that will be covered in eTIS1 roll-out. The proposed definition of the indicators will be limited to the coverage of eTIS 1 roll-out

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original									
Number of Revenue District Officers (RDOs) using electronic Tax Information System (eTIS)	Number of Revenue District Officers (RDOs) using electronic Tax Information System (eTIS)	Number	Level	0					
Modified									
Number of BIR offices using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Tax Registration System (TRS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13
Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Returns Filing and Processing (RFP)) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13
Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Collection, Remittance, and Reconciliation (CRR-1) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13
Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Case Management System (CMS) module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13
Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number of BIR offices using the Audit module of the electronic Tax Information System (eTIS) 1	Number	Cumulative	0					13
Original									
% of tax returns captured into the system	Returns captured/ total stock in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out x 100	Number	Level	0					
Modified									
% of tax returns captured into the system	Returns captured/ total stock (original and amended) for the 8 priority forms in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out x 100	Number	Level	0					
Original									
Filing compliance Corporate Income Tax	Actual no. of filers from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0					
Modified									
Number of filers (Corporate Income Tax)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0					
Original									
Filing compliance for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers	Actual no. of filers from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0					
Modified									
Number of filers (Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0					

Original									
Filing compliance for VAT	Actual no. of filers from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0					
Modified									
Number of filers (VAT)	Actual no. of filers for the 8 priority forms from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	Level	0					

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	RARP, AATs Sub-Activity
Indicators	• Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days • Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS • Revenue collection per audit
Modification Type	Indicator definition and targets
Justification	Reported actuals to date showed that no audit case was completed within 180 days since the examiners had to prioritize the termination of backlog. Proposed definition provides a clarification of the start and end processes when it comes to audit completion. Targets were also supplied.

Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Classification**	**Baseline**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Original									
Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	% of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	Percentage	Level	1%					50%
Modified									
Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	% of audit completed from actual serving of Letter of Authority to the taxpayer to collection or issuance of Final Assessment Notice (FAN), whichever comes first, in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	Percentage	Level	1%			10%	40%	50%
Original									
Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs	Percentage	Level	2.9%					95%
Modified									
Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs	Percentage	Level	2.9%			30%	50%	95%
Original									
Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using AATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	Level	2.5					4.3
Modified									
Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using AATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	Level	2.5			3.5	4	4.3

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	RARP
Indicators	• Revenue from new and existing business registrants
Modification Type	Indicator definition and targets
Justification	To enable BIR to report the actuals on revenue given the limitation of its systems/database, the definition of the indicators was further clarified. Targets were added while source of data would be BIR.

Indicator	**Definition**	**Unit**	**Classification**	**Baseline**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
Original									
Revenue from new and existing business registrants	Revenue collected from new and existing business registrants composed of professionals and single proprietors	PhP millions	**Level**						
Modified									
Revenue from new and existing business registrants	Total tax revenue generated from new and existing taxpayers for all taxpayers, which includes withholdings along with VAT and % tax	PhP millions	**Level**						
	Value Added Tax revenues from single proprietors and professionals								

SNRDP

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	SNRDP
Indicators	• Number of workers employed • Number of workers employed (female)
Modification Type	Classification changes
Justification	Request changes in classification from cumulative to level. This is a better classification as the numbers reported are snapshots at that particular time when they are reported.

Indicators	Classification
Original	
Number of workers employed	Cumulative
Modified	
Number of workers employed	Level
Original	
Number of workers employed (female)	Cumulative
Modified	
Number of workers employed (female)	Level

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	SNRDP
Indicators	• Road traffic fatalities
Modification Type	Indicator baseline and annual figures
Justification	Changed from TBD to actual

Indicator	Definition	Unit	Classification	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Original									
Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Number	Level	TBD 4Q 2014				TBD 4Q 2014	
Modified									
Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Number	Level	1*	6	4	2	-	

* Baseline year figure is 2010

SNRDP

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	SNRDP
Indicators	• Number of workers employed
Modification Type	Changes in MIS
Justification	Request changes in MIS to align with the Modified M&E Plan

Indicators	In MIS	Changes in MIS requested
Modified		
Number of workers employed		Should be under Activity 1 (Secondary roads)

KALAHI-CIDSS

Indicator Modification Form	
Date	May 2015
Project/Activity	KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicators	• Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M • Percentage of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in KC sub-project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, based on MOA • Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment • Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage • Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage
Modification Type	Changes in MIS
Justification	Request changes in MIS to align with the Modified M&E Plan and to update off-quarters changes

Indicators	In MIS	Changes in MIS requested
Modified		
Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M		Should not be under any activity
Modified		
Percentage of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in KC sub-project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, based on MOA		Should be under Activity 1. Capacity Building and Implementation Support Activity
Modified		
Number of Subprojects (SPs) with 100% physical accomplishment		Should be under Activity 2. Grants for Community Projects Activity
Modified		
Number of barangays that have completed specific training on subproject management and implementation		Should be under Activity 2. Grants for Community Projects Activity
Original		
Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage	Annual target set at 3,000 in MIS for Compact Year 1 and 2.	Delete annual targets for Compact year 1 and 2 Replace with Year 5 target = 3,000
Modified		
Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage	Annual target set at 3,000	Delete annual targets Replace with Year 5 target = 3,000

Annex F : 2014 Modifications

Description and Justification of Modifications

Project: Compact Goals
Indicator: i. Growth in Gross National Product

Modification: Indicators replaced
Justification: Government of the Philippines replaced GNP in compliance to the UN System of National Accounts.

	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
New	Growth in Gross Domestic Product	Annual growth in Gross Domestic Product (at constant 2000 prices)	Percentage	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD		NSCB	Secondary data review	Annual
Old	Growth in Gross National Product	Annual growth in Gross National Product	Percentage	TBD					TBD		NSCB	Secondary data review	Pre and post Project

Description and Justification of Modifications

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS

Indicator:

i. Number of Gender Incentive Grant (GIG)-funded SPs
ii. Number of municipalities that have completed Gender-related training
iii. Number of barangays that have completed Gender-related training
iv. Number of municipalities that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training
v. Number of barangays that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training
vi. Number of barangays that have availed of the project Technical Assistance Fund (TAF)
vii. Number of SPs that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)
viii. Number of people employed for SP construction

Modification: Indicators added

Justification: The addition of indicators pertaining to gender mainstreaming and environmental management in KC sub-projects is essential in determining the added value and benefits of the sub-projects. Halfway in Compact Implementation, the gender and environmental focus in sub-project implementation have been strengthened. The addition of indicators is prescribed in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., Cause no. 3, Adding Indicators.

Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Number of Gender Incentive Grant (GIG)-funded SPs	Number of GIG-funded SPs with 100% physical accomplishment	Number	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of municipalities that have completed Gender-related training	Number of municipalities that have completed Gender-related training	Number	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of barangays that have completed Gender-related training	Number of barangays that have completed Gender-related training	Number	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of municipalities that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number of municipalities that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of barangays that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number of barangays that have completed Thematic Environment Management System (TEMS) Training	Number	0							M&E MIS	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of barangays that have availed of the project Technical Assistance Fund (TAF)	Number of barangays that have availed of the project Technical Assistance Fund (TAF)	Number	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of SPs that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)	Number of SPs that contribute to disaster risk reduction (e.g. flood control, soil and water protection, coastal rehabilitation, mangrove management)	Number	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
	Number of people employed for SP construction	Number of people employed for SP construction	Number	0							SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS

Indicator:

Objective

i. Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre-project
ii. Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans
iii. Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O & M
iv. Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation
v. Change in household income of beneficiaries of projects due to sub-project

Outcome

vi. Percentage of members from marginalized groups attending Barangay Assemblies
vii. Travel time
viii. Labor force participation
ix. School enrolment
x. Number of beneficiary farming households
xi. Yield of paddy rice
xii. Number of visits to barangay health facilities

Output

xiii. Number of SPs with 100% physical accomplishment
xiv. Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage

Modification: Indicators modified

Justification: Indicators are modified and refined in terms of definition, baselines, targets, source, methodology or timeline. Indicator names were changed to reflect the measurements and data captured in the baseline study conducted by an external evaluator. Provision was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause no. 3, Modifying Indicators for changing the descriptive quality of an existing indicator such as definition, source, frequency etc.

Similarly, baselines were changed to reflect the data resulting from the baseline study conducted by an external evaluator. Provision for Modifying baseline was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.2. , cause No. 1 and 3, Modifying Baselines. Some of the baselines were changed as a result of new study.

Provision for modifying targets was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.3., cause No. 2.1 and 2.3, Modifying Targets.

Also, the indicators' data source, data collection methodology and timing/frequency of data collection changed. Provision for other modifications aside from those stated above was included in the Monitoring Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 4.2.5, Other Modifications.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
New	Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project	Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project	Percentage	0					TBD 4Q 2014		Special Study External Consultant	Impact Survey	Annual
Old	Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project	Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project	Percentage	0					TBD end of 2012		External consultant team	Impact survey	Annual
New	Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of MT municipalities which have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage of MT municipalities which have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014			85%				M&E MIS	MCD resolutions, Process observation reports from KCAF municipal project teams	Annual
Old	Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					85%		MCT, MMs, RPMT and NPMT CPS and M&Es	MDC resolutions Process observation reports from KCAF municipal project teams	Annual

New	Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O & M	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage	100					100		M&E MIS	Aggregate of data captured during regular progress reporting.	Annual
Old	Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		KC M&E System SET	Aggregate of data captured during regular progress reporting.	Annual
New	Increased community engagement in development activities	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to pre-project initiation	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to pre-project initiation	Percentage	0					30%		External consultant	Impact survey	Pre and post project
Old	Increased community engagement in development activities	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage	0					30%		KC M and E system External consultant	Aggregate of data captured during regular progress reporting. Impact survey	Annual
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Percentage	0					TBD		External Consultant	Household Survey	Pre and post project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Household survey	Pre and post project
New	Increased community engagement	Percentage of females that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage of females that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage								KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured through	Annual
New	Increased community engagement	Percentage of IPs that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage of IPs that are present during Barangay Assemblies	Percentage								KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured through	Annual
Old	Increased community engagement	Percentage of members from marginalized groups attending Barangay Assemblies	Percentage of members from marginalized groups attending Barangay Assemblies	Percentage	35					50%		KC M&E System	MIS Data Data capture from CEAC activities accomplishment reports from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Travel time	Travel time (road subprojects) computed as the average one-way travel time to the municipal poblacion	Minutes	34					--		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Time savings	Change in travel time (road subprojects)	Minutes	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Labor force participation	Percentage of people working divided by number of people of working age either employed or seeking employment	Percentage	68					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Labor force participation	Number of people working divided by number of people of working age either employed or seeking employment	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
New	Increased value of sub-	Number of beneficiary farming	Number of farming households that	Number	4,369					TBD		External	Surveys	Pre and post

	project benefits	households	benefit from agriculture subprojects									Survey Team		project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of beneficiary farming households	Number of farming households that benefit from agriculture subprojects	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	School enrolment	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 3-5)	Percentage	60%					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	School enrolment	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 6-11)	Percentage	98%					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	School enrolment	Percentage of students currently enrolled or intend to enrol in school * (Ages 12-15)	Percentage	91%					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	School enrolment	Number of students enrolled in school (school subprojects)	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Yield of paddy rice	Quantity of palay/rice harvested (in kilos) divided by the area of land in hectares	Kilos/ Hectare	2,299					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Yield of paddy rice	Dollar value of yield of paddy rice due to agriculture subprojects	US Dollars	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
New	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of visits to Barangay health facilities (health subprojects)	Average number of visits to barangay health station by household member (including households with zero visits	Number	0.4**					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Number of visits to Barangay health facilities (health subprojects)	Number of visits to Barangay health facilities (health subprojects)	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
New	Sub-projects delivered	Number of SPs with 100% physical accomplishment	Number of SPs with 100% physical accomplishment	Number	0					2740		SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
Old	Sub-projects delivered	Number of completed KC SPs implemented in compliance with technical plans and within schedule and budget	Number of completed KC SPs implemented in compliance with technical plans and within schedule and budget	Number	NA					2740		SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
New	Sub-projects delivered	Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage	Number of barangays that have completed all the trainings during the social preparation stage including municipal orientation, barangay orientation, participatory situational analysis and community consultation	Number	0					3000		ACTs, MCTs, MMs, MIACs, RPMTs and NPMT	Data capture from CEAC activities, Accomplishments from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Old	Sub-projects delivered	Number of barangays that have completed training on PSA, planning, project dev't, and M&E	Number of barangays that have completed training on PSA, planning, project dev't, and M&E	Number	NA					3000		ACTs, MCTs, MMs, MIACs, RPMTs and NPMT	Data capture from CEAC activities accomplishment reports from MCTs and ACTs	Annual

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicator:
i. Percentage of households reporting better access to basic services
ii. Volume of water consumption from improved sources
Modification: Indicators replaced (indicators removed then replaced with additional indicators)
Justification: Replacement of indicators was done as the existing indicators are not sufficient to measure progress towards results. Removed indicators were replaced by indicators that are more relevant to the project.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Removed	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Percentage of households reporting better access to basic services	Percentage of households reporting better access to basic services	Percentage	0					40%		External Survey Team	Surveys FGD	Pre and post project
Added	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities	Percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities	Percentage	0							External Survey Team	Surveys FGD	Pre and post project
Removed	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Volume of water consumption from improved sources	Household volume of water consumption from improved sources (water subprojects)	Volume	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project
Added	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Percentage of households with access to level 1, level 2 or level 3 drinking water supply systems	Percentage of households with access to level 1, level 2 or level 3 drinking water supply systems (water subprojects)	Percentage	45%					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS
Indicator:
i. Post-harvest losses
Modification: Indicators deleted
Justification: Number of post-harvest subprojects is very small

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Removed	Increased value of sub-project benefits	Post-harvest losses	Dollar value of volume of produce lost post-harvest (agriculture subprojects)	US Dollars	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post Project

Description and Justification of Modifications

Project: SNRDP

Indicator:

i. Roughness
ii. Average Annual Daily Traffic
iii. Maintenance Savings
iv. Road traffic fatalities
v. km of roads completed
vi. number of bridges replaced
vii. number of bridges rehabilitated
viii. Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed
ix. Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts disbursed
x. Value of road construction contracts signed
xi. Value of roads construction contracts disbursed
xii. Kilometers of roads under works contracts

Modification: Indicators modified

Justification: Indicators are modified and refined in terms of definition, baselines, targets, source, methodology or timeline. Indicator names were changed to reflect the measurements and data captured in the baseline study conducted by an external evaluator. Provision was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause no. 3, Modifying Indicators for changing the descriptive quality of an existing indicator such as definition, source, frequency etc.

Similarly, baselines were changed to reflect the data resulting from the baseline study conducted by an external evaluator. Provision for Modifying baseline was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.2. , cause No. 1 and 3, Modifying Baselines. Some of the baselines were changed as a result of new study.

Provision for modifying targets was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.3., cause No. 2.1 and 2.3, Modifying Targets.

Also, the indicators' data source, data collection methodology and timing/frequency of data collection changed. Provision for other modifications aside from those stated above was included in the Monitoring Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 4.2.5, Other Modifications.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
New	Improved road quality	Roughness	Measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters height per kilometer of distance traveled. This is measured by either an International Roughness Index (IRI) machine or taking the maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on a road and finding the corresponding roughness measure. The lower the value, the smoother the road. Typically, a paved road will have an IRI of 3 or lower, while an impassable road will have an IRI of greater than 14.	m/km	7.1[8]					3.5	5.8	External evaluation consultants	Similar methodology used during the feasibility studies.	Pre and post project
Old	Improved road quality	Roughness	Measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters height per kilometer of distance traveled. This is measured by either an International Roughness Index (IRI) machine or taking the maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on a road and finding the corresponding roughness measure. The lower the value, the smoother the road. Typically, a paved road will have an IRI of 3 or lower, while an impassable road will have an IRI of greater than 14.	m/km	7.1[9]					3.5	5.8	DPWH	Data collection using MIDAS	Pre and post project
New	Increased vehicle activity	Average Annual Daily Traffic	Measures average number of vehicles per day over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.	Numbers	1179	-	-	-	-	1450	2720	External evaluation consultants	Similar methodology used during the feasibility	Increased vehicle activity

[8] This baseline is a visual estimation, not an International Roughness Index measure.
[9] This baseline is a visual estimation, not an International Roughness Index measure.

													studies.	
Old	Increased vehicle activity	Average Annual Daily Traffic	Measures average number of vehicles per day over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an annualized daily average.	Numbers	1179	-	-	-	-	1450	2720	DPWH / External evaluation consultants	HDM4 Traffic survey	Pre and post project
New	Lower maintenance costs	Maintenance Savings	Reduction in annual Maintenance spending (in 2009US$m)	USD (Millions)	0	-	-	-	-	.4	.3	External evaluation consultants	Similar methodology used during the feasibility studies.	Pre and post project
Old	Lower maintenance costs	Maintenance Savings	Reduction in annual Maintenance spending (in 2009US$m)	USD (Millions)	0	-	-	-	-	.4	.3	DPWH / External evaluation consultants	HDM4	Pre and post project
New		Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Numbers	TBD 4Q 2014	-	-	-	-	TBD 4Q 2014	--	Hospital reports	Secondary data analysis	Pre and post project
Old		Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Numbers	TBD end of 2012	-	-	-	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	DILG / PNP	Police reports	Pre and post project
New	Roads rehabilitated or built	km of roads completed	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation is complete.	Km	0					222	-	PMC	Turn-over certificate	Quarterly
Old	Roads rehabilitated or built	km of roads completed	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation is complete.	Km	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	222	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
New		number of bridges replaced	The number of bridges replaced	Number	0	-				21		PMC	Turn-over certificate	Quarterly
Old		number of bridges replaced	The number of bridges replaced	Number	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
New		number of bridges rehabilitated	The number of bridges rehabilitated	Number	0	-	-	-	-	39	-	PMC	Turn-over certificate	Quarterly
Old		number of bridges rehabilitated	The number of bridges rehabilitated	Number	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
New		Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds	USD (Millions)	0	-	15.02					PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all design contracts had been awarded
Old		Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds	USD (Millions)	0	-	15.803	-	-	-	-	PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all design contracts had been awarded
New		Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	0	-	15.02					PMC Fiscal Agent	Financial Report	Quarterly until all payment for design contracts had been disbursed
Old		Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	0	-	15.803	-	-	-	-	PMC Fiscal Agent	Financial Report	Quarterly until all payment for design contracts had been

														disbursed
New		Value of road construction contracts signed	Total value of all contracts signed for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	0	-	193.48[10]					PMC	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all construction contracts had been awarded
Old		Value of road construction contracts signed	Total value of all contracts signed for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads using Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	0	-	175.85	-	-	-	-	PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all construction contracts had been awarded
New		Value of roads construction contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads. This is a proxy indicator for physical completion of road works. However, since it includes industry standard advance payments and mobilization fees, it does not correlate perfectly with physical progress.	USD (Millions)	0	-	-	-	-	193.48	-	PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly until all payment for construction contracts had been disbursed
Old		Value of roads construction contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads. This is a proxy indicator for physical completion of road works. However, since it includes industry standard advance payments and mobilization fees, it does not correlate perfectly with physical progress.	USD (Millions)	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	175.85	-	PMC Fiscal Agent	Financial Report	Quarterly until all payment for construction contracts had been disbursed
New		Kilometers of roads under works contracts	The length of roads in kilometers under works contract for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Km	0		222					PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly
Old		Kilometers of roads under works contracts	The length of roads in kilometers under works contract for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Km	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	222	-	PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all construction contracts had been awarded

Project: SNRDP
Indicator: i. Km of roads vehicle passable (lanes)
Modification: Indicators added
Justification: Indicator added to capture physical completion of the road construction instead of waiting for roads turnover.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Added	Roads rehabilitated or built	Km of roads vehicle-passable (lanes)	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation of road lanes is vehicle-passable. (two lanes x length of the road)	km	0					444		PMC	Progress Report	Quarterly

Project: SNRDP
Indicator: i. Construction are proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate
Modification: Indicators deleted
Justification: The indicator was deleted because this is function of regular reporting rather than reporting through ITT

[10] Additional funding was given by GPH

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Deleted		Construction are proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate	This will be reported as 1 (one) if construction is proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate and a 0 (zero) if not. in the tracking table	0 or 1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly

Project: SNRDP
Indicator:
i. Construction are proceeding in adherence to gender requirements and safeguards and specified in the gender integration plan
ii. Construction are proceeding in adherence to safety standards as specified in the Environmental management Plan
iii. Number of project affected parties resettled.
Modification: Indicators replaced (indicators removed then replaced with additional indicators)
Justification: Replacement of indicators was done as the existing indicators are not sufficient to measure progress towards results. Removed indicators were replaced by indicators that are more relevant to the project.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Removed		Construction are proceeding in adherence to gender requirements and safeguards and specified in the gender integration plan.'	This will be reported as 1 (one) if construction is proceeding in adherence to gender requirements and safeguards as specified in the Gender Integration Plan and a 0 (zero) if not in the tracking table	0 or 1		-	-	1	1	1	1	-	PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Added		Number of TIP Risk Management workshops conducted	Number of TIP Risk Management workshops conducted	Number	Cumulative	0							PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Added		Number of workers employed	Numbers of workers employed disaggregated by gender	Number	Cumulative	0							PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Removed		Construction are proceeding in adherence to safety standards as specified in the Environmental management Plan	This will be reported as 1 (one) if construction is proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate and a 0 (zero) if not in the tracking table	0 or 1		-	-	1	1	1	1	-	PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Added		Number of road construction deaths	Number of road construction deaths reported (Sum of all CP (CP1mo1+CP1mo2+CP1mo3+CP2mo1…)) Disaggregated by gender, contract package	Number	Cumulative	0							PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Added		Number of work days lost due to	Number of work days lost due to accident (Sum of all CP	Number	Cumulative	0							PMC Contractors	Project Progress	Quarterly

		accident	(CP1mo1+CP1mo2+CP1mo3+CP2mo1…)) Disaggregated by contract package											Report	
Removed		Number of project affected parties resettled.	Number of project affected persons resettled in adherence to World Bank relocation standards	Number		0	-	TBD end of 2012	-	-	-	-	External RAP Implementing and Monitoring agents	RAP Project Report	Quarterly until resettlement has finished
Added		Number of project affected entities compensated	Number of project affected entities compensated Disaggregated by (Male, Female, Entities)	Number	Cumulative	0							PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly

Description and Justification of Modifications

Project: RARP
Indicator:
i. Agency Integrity Index (BIR)
ii. Processing time of applications for primary registration
Modification: Indicators deleted
Justification: For Agency Integrity Index - There are no existing BIR data collection activities yet that will generate report against this indicator. Latest update from BIR revealed that with the implementation of the Integrity Management Program (IMP), the Agency Integrity Index has been superseded by the Integrity Scorecard in measuring the Bureau's level of achievement given the different dimensions of the IMP.

Deleting this indicator will not have a bearing on the computed Economic Rate of Return (ERR).

For processing time for Primary Registration – Since eTIS intends to focus on back-end operations relative to registration, filing, payment and audit, it is still vague on how it will affect processing time of application for primary registration.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Deleted	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Agency Integrity Index (BIR)	Change in net satisfaction rating which will be developed based on a rating system under the previous Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP)	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External survey consultant	Survey	Annually
Deleted	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for primary registration	Difference in the processing time between the current and previous year	Number of hours	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR KPI Report	Time and Motion Study	Annually

Project: RARP
Indicator:
i. Tax gap
ii. Perceptions of corruption
iii. % of tax returns captured into the system
iv. Filing compliance % Corporate Income Tax
v. Filing compliance % for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers
vi. Filing compliance % for VAT
vii. Processing time of applications for secondary registration
viii. Number of automatically-generated audits
ix. Revenue collection per audit
x. Revenue from new business registrants to include corporation, single-proprietor and professionals
xi. Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services
xii. Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message
xiii. Number of successful case resolutions
xiv. Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies
xv. Number of Revenue District Offices (RDOs) using eTIS
xvi. Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 120 days
xvii. Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS
xviii. Percentage increase in the number of new business registrants
xix. Percentage of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan)
xx. Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases
xxi. Number of personnel investigated
xxii. Time taken to complete investigation (average)

Modification: Indicators modified

Justification: Indicators are modified and refined in terms of definition, baselines, targets, source, methodology or timeline. Provision was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause no. 3, Modifying Indicators for changing the descriptive quality of an existing indicator such as definition, source, frequency etc.

Provision for modifying targets was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.3., cause No. 2.1 and 2.3, Modifying Targets.

Also, the indicators' data source, data collection methodology and timing/frequency of data collection changed. Provision for other modifications aside from those stated above was included in the Monitoring Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 4.2.5, Other Modifications.

Tax Gap – adopted the definition used by IMF. Reported figures were taken from the IMF study of 2013.

Revenue from new business registrants to include corporation, single-proprietor and professionals – Since there is a challenge in collecting data for this indicator and clearly establishing the direct contribution from the PAC standpoint, this indicator will be transferred to the objective level since increased revenue is not only attributed to the PAC but also because of other RARA sub-activities.

Perception of corruption - Baseline figure will be derived from the RARP Baseline Study, which will not be available in time for this year's modification. The baseline figure will then be used as basis of BIR to set the end-of-compact target

% of tax returns captured into the system, Filing compliance % Corporate Income Tax, Filing compliance % for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers, Filing compliance % for VAT - The definition of indicator on filing compliance % for corporate income tax, personal income tax and VAT needs to be revised considering the available data on the actual number filers and basis for computing the expected number of filers. In addition, the definition of these indicators including % of tax returns captured into the system includes the expected roll-out coverage of eTIS, which will be done in work packages in the target BIR offices. Actuals will be reported starting 4Q of 2014 depending on the eTIS roll-out schedule and coverage. The source of data was also changed so as not to compromise the BIR disclosure policy. The reported data will be collected through project monitoring.

Number of automatically-generated audits - The changes consider the eTIS roll-out schedule and coverage on how to reckon progress over time given the baseline figure of 0. Source of data to verify reported actuals will be project report and collection will start in 4Q 2014 given the expected roll-out of eTIS.

Revenue collection per audit - The indicator name clarifies that revenue collected from the conduct of audit will be derived from LTS. The source of data has been changed to Special Collection Report to comply with the public disclosure policy of BIR.

Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 120 days – This indicator has been changed to reflect the new directive from BIR. Past Revenue Memorandum Issuances (RMO) governing the handling of letters of authority, the number of days vary between 120 and 180 days. The latest however is RMO 069-10 where it requires cases covered with eLAs to be submitted within 180 days. Said RMO also applies for Large Taxpayers Service and have not been amended yet. RMOs are enumerated hereunder. The other proposal of categorizing the indicator between 60, 90 and xxx no. of days would not apply in this case as most of the cases handled in LTS are comprehensive audit meaning it covers all internal revenue taxes especially for 2011 cases where the indicators are measured. The proposal applies to specific audit of VAT cases only.

Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message - The baseline will be derived from the RARP Baseline Study, which will not be available in time for this year's modification. End-of compact target will be supplied by BIR once the baseline figure has been established.

Activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan) - The end-of compact target of 100% was changed to 95% to accommodate slippage given the possible effect of the 2016 national elections. Using the baseline and end-of compact targets, the annual targets were supplied.

Number of successful case resolutions - The definition was changed to accurately describe what the indicator is reporting on and to tighten the scope to remove vagueness. The annual targets were also reflected considering the progression from the baseline to the end-of compact figures. The original source identified does not contain the information needed for the indicator. Previous reports on this indicator were done by going through the primary documents but there were confidentiality issues involved. To resolve these issues, it was agreed that RIPS will generate a summary report of resolution without any personal information on the personnel.

Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies - Baseline figure will be derived from the RARP Baseline Study, which will not be available in time for this year's modification. Inputs from the RARP Impact Evaluation Consultant will also be incorporated.

Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases - The change is meant to simplify the indicator and to capture charges that might be filed by RIPS but are not included in the old indicator name. The definition was likewise changed to accurately describe what the indicator was reporting on. The changes also tightened the scope to remove vagueness. Originally identified source of data does not contain the information needed for the indicator. Previous reports on this indicator were done by going through the primary documents but there were confidentiality issues involved. To resolve these issues, RIPS will generate a summary report without any personal information posted.

Number of personnel involved in opened cases - In general, the indicator's definition was changed to accurately describe what the indicator was reporting on. The changes also tightened the scope to remove vagueness. Originally identified source of data does not contain the information needed for the indicator. Previous reports on this indicator were done by going through the primary documents but there were confidentiality issues involved. To resolve these issues, RIPS will generate a summary report without any personal information posted. RIPS also supplied the annual targets using the baseline and end-of-compact targets as bases.

Working days from case opened to resolution - The definition of the indicator was changed to accurately describe what it is supposed to report on. The changes also tightened the scope to remove vagueness on how to reckon the start and end an investigation. Since the RIPS Information System comprised of the case management system, document management, automated investigation tool and reporting will only be put in place by Q1 2015, the target was only reflected for Year 4. With the proposed sharpening of the definition of this indicator, it becomes apparent that the IA and Complaint Affidavit will be the most appropriate source of data.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
New	Increased tax revenues over time	Tax gap	The VAT compliance gap for a particular year is the difference between revenues actually collected and the potential revenues that could have been collected given the policy framework that was in place during that year.[11]	Percentage	46%[12]	45%	45%	TBD		TBD		IMF Technical Report	Administrative data	Baseline and Years 3 and 5
Old	Increased tax revenues over time	Tax gap	Percentage of tax potential that is actually collected (VAT only)	Percentage	TBD Sept 2011							IMF Technical Report	Administrative data	Baseline and Years 3 and 5
New	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption	Perceptions that DOF, including its revenue generating agencies such as BIR and BOC is taking action to fight corruption	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Old	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption	Perceptions that DOF (including its attached agencies) is taking action to fight corruption	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
New	Improved efficiency	% of tax returns captured into the system	Returns captured/ total stock in BIR offices currently covered by the eTIS roll-out x 100	Percentage	0				TBD end of 2014	TBD end of 2014		Project report	Project monitoring	Annually
Old	Improved efficiency	% of tax returns captured into the system	Returns captured/ total stock x 100	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Report on Returns Encoded	Administrative data	Annually
New	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance Corporate Income Tax	Actual no. of filers from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	TBD end of 2014				TBD end of 2014	TBD end of 2014		Project report	Project monitoring	Annually
Old	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance % Corporate Income Tax	Actual no. of filers over expected number of filers x 100	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR Report on Filed Returns	Administrative data	Annually
New	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers	Actual no. of filers from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	TBD end of 2014				TBD end of 2014	TBD end of 2014		Project report	Project monitoring	Annually
Old	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance % for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers	Actual no. of filers over expected number of filers x 100	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR Report on Filed Returns	Administrative data	Annually
New	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance for VAT	Actual no. of filers from BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out	Number	TBD end of				TBD end	TBD end of		Project report	Project monitoring	Annually

[11] Definition aligned to the IMF definition of a VAT compliance gap. From Hutton, E and Wentworth, D. Revenue Administration Gap Analysis Program— The Value-Added Tax Gap In The Philippines. 2013.
[12] As of 2008.

					2014				of 2014	2014				
Old	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance % for VAT	Actual no. of filers over expected number of filers x 100	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR Report on Filed Returns	Administrative data	Annually
New	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Actual average processing time per transaction in the BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out ii. Application for subsequent registration of Manual Book of Accounts	Number of minutes	TBD 4Q 2014				TBD 4Q 2014	TBD 4Q 2014		Project report	Work study	Annually
New	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Actual average processing time per transaction in the BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out ii. Application for subsequent registration of Manual Book of Accounts (Loose-leaf)	Number of minutes	TBD 4Q 2014				TBD 4Q 2014	TBD 4Q 2014		Project report	Work study	Annually
New	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Actual average processing time per transaction in the BIR offices currently covered by eTIS roll-out ii. Application for subsequent request for Authority to Print (ATP) receipts/invoices	Number of minutes	TBD 4Q 2014				TBD 4Q 2014	TBD 4Q 2014		Project report	Work study	Annually
Old	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Difference in the processing time between the current and previous year	Number of hours	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR KPI Report	Time and Motion Study	Annually
New	Reduced discretion and opportunities for corruption	% of automatically-generated audits	% of system-generated audits by eTIS done by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS / total number of audits done by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS	Percentage	0			TBD end of 2014	TBD end of 2014	TBD end of 2014		Project report	Project monitoring	Quarterly starting 2Q 2014
Old	Reduced discretion and opportunities for corruption	Number of automatically-generated audits	System-generated audits done by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		Inventory of Audit Cases	Administrative data	Quarterly starting 2013
New	Increased revenue from audit	Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using AATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	3			TBD end of 2014	TBD end of 2014	4.3		Special Collection Report	Administrative data	Quarterly
Old	Increased revenue from audit	Revenue collection per audit	Average collection per firm using AATS (in pesos) focusing on LTS	PhP millions	2.5					4.3		BIR Collection and Assessment Reports submitted to ACIR LTS based on the requirements of RMO 29-2007	Administrative data	Quarterly
New		Revenue from new and existing business registrants	Revenue collected from new and existing business registrants composed of professionals and single proprietors	PhP millions	TBD					TBD		External Consultant	Special Study	Post
Old		Revenue from new business registrants to include corporation, single-proprietor and professionals	Target revenue to be defined based on project type	PhP millions	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR Report on Revenue from Target Group (new registrants	Administrative data	Annually
New		Percentage of respondents	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project

		reporting satisfaction with BIR services								2014				
Old		Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
New		Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the areas of registration, filing, payment, audit, and of existing BIR services	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Old		Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of the campaign, the available BIR services and/or taxpayer obligations	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
New		Number of successful case resolutions	Number of personnel in DOF and its attached agencies who were charged and subsequently suspended (preventive or as a penalty); dismissed from service or convicted at the end of the Compact project.	Number	28	42	61	84	110	140		Summary report of resolution	Administrative data	Annually
Old		Number of successful case resolutions	Number of personnel suspended (preventive and as a penalty), dismissed from service or convicted	Number	28					105		RIPS Annual report	Administrative data	Annually
New		Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the transacting public	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Old		Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the transacting public	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
New	eTIS roll-out	Number of Revenue District Offices (RDOs) using eTIS	Number of revenue district offices that will be covered by the roll-out	Number	0			TBD 4Q 2014	TBD 4Q 2014	TBD 4Q 2014		Project report	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)
Old	eTIS roll-out	Number of Revenue District Offices (RDOs) using eTIS	Number of revenue district offices that will be covered by the roll-out	Number	0					128		BIR	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)
New	Decreased time to complete an audit	Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 180 days	Percentage	1%			TBD	TBD	TBD		Summary report on BIR CAATS Collection and Assessment Performance	Administrative data	Quarterly
Old	Decreased time to complete an audit	Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 120 days	% of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 120 days	Percentage	1%					50%		BIR Collection and Assessment Reports submitted to ACIR LTS based on the requirements of RMO 29-2007	Administrative data	Quarterly
New	Increased percentage of audits using AATs	Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs	Percentage	2.9%			TBD	TBD	95%		Summary report on BIR CAATS Collection and Assessment Performance	Administrative data	Quarterly
Old	Increased percentage of audits using	Percentage of audit cases performed using AATS	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs	Percentage	2.9%					95%		BIR CAATTS Collection and Assessment	Administrative data	Quarterly

	ATTs											Performance Report		
New	Increased number of new business registrants	Percentage increase in the number of new business registrants	Year-on-year increase in the number of new business registrants composed of single-proprietor and professionals.	Percentage	1.5%			2.5%	4.0%	7.73%		BIR Report on Registration by Taxpayer Type	Administrative data	Quarterly
Old	Increased number of new business registrants	Percentage increase in the number of new business registrants	Year-on-year increase in the number of new business registrants composed of corporation, single-proprietor and professionals.	Percentage	1.5%					7.73%		BIR Report on Registration by Taxpayer Type	Administrative data	Quarterly
New	Implemented communication plan	Activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan)	Percentage of activities undertaken based on the ComPlan	Percentage	0			75	85	95		Periodic Report	Administrative data	Quarterly
Old	Implemented communication plan	Percentage of activities undertaken based on the Communication Plan (ComPlan)	Number of activities undertaken based on the Com-Plan	Percentage	0					100%		Periodic Terminal Report	Administrative data	Quarterly
New		Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	Number of personnel investigated that were charged before a quasi-judicial body (i.e. Office of the Ombudsman, Civil Service Commission) or referred with directive to the appropriate agencies (i.e. attached agencies of DOF).	Number	67	95	127	165	206	250		Summary Reports of cases filed (personnel charged) generated by RIPS	Administrative data	Annually
Old		Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	Number of DOF personnel charged with graft corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	Number	67					250		Annual Report	Administrative data	Annually
New		Number of personnel investigated	Number of leads acted upon evidenced by the issuance of Investigation Authority (IA).	Number	110	145	185	230	278	330		Summary Reports of IAs generated by RIPS	Administrative data	Annually
Old		Number of personnel investigated	Number of personnel involved in opened cases	Number	110					330		Annual Report	Administrative data	Annually
New		Time taken to complete investigation (average)	Working days from time case is assigned as evidenced by the issuance of Investigation Authority (IA) to date of filing of the Complaint-Affidavit before a quasi-judicial body or referral to appropriate agency. This does not include personnel investigated who were not charged	Number	120				90	60		IA and Complaint-Affidavit	Administrative data	Annually
Old		Time taken to complete investigation (average)	Working days from case opened to resolution	Number	120					60		Annual Report	Administrative data	Annually

Project: RARP

Indicator:

i. Perceptions of corruption
ii. Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services
iii. Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message
iv. Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies

Modification: Indicators modified
Justification: The target dates when the Baseline and Year 5 Figures will be provided were changed. The changes were triggered by the revision in the timeline of the RARP Baseline Study. The revision was agreed after the Board of Trustees approved the M&E Plan. As the changes were not substantial, only MCC NOL is required.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
					Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
New	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption	Perceptions that DOF, including its revenue generating agencies such as BIR and BOC is taking action to fight corruption	Percentage	TBD March 2015					TBD March 2015		External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
Old	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption	Perceptions that DOF, including its revenue generating agencies such as BIR and BOC is taking action to fight corruption	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External survey consultant	Survey	Pre and post project
New	Increased satisfaction of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores	Percentage	TBD March 2015					TBD March 2015		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Old	Increased satisfaction of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
New	Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the areas of registration, filing, payment, audit, and of existing BIR services	Percentage	TBD March 2015					TBD March 2015		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Old	Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of taxpayers of their tax obligation in the areas of registration, filing, payment, audit, and of existing BIR services	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
New	Corruption perception	Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the transacting public	Percentage	TBD March 2015					TBD March 2015		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
Old	Corruption perception	Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the transacting public	Percentage	TBD 4Q 2014					TBD 4Q 2014		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project

Annex G : Modifications in the Original M&E Plan

Description and Justification of Modifications – KALAHI-CIDSS

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS

Indicator:

v. Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project
vi. Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation
vii. Percentage of households reporting better access to basic services
viii. Number of barangays that have completed training on PSA, planning, project development, and M&E
ix. Number of barangays that have completed specific training on subproject management and implementation

Modification: Indicators added

Justification: KALAHI-CIDSS is being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) with funding from MCA-P/MCC and the World Bank. The World Bank has been working with DSWD for the past year to refine its indicators. Therefore, MCA-P is adding some indicators and eliminating others in an effort to harmonize indicators being reported to MCA-P with those reported to the World Bank. MCA-P is adding the following five indicators at the objective, outcome, and output levels present in the KC-AF results framework that are not there in the Compact. We believe that they are important indicators that will help us capture the impact being sought by KC. Such provision for addition was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause No. 3, Adding Indicators, Existing indicators do not sufficiently meet the "adequacy" criteria for indicators (i.e. taken together, the existing indicators are insufficient to adequately measure progress towards results)

Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased responsiveness of Local Government Units (LGUs) to community needs	Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project	Percentage of legislated municipal budgets with at least 10% increase in allocation for community identified priorities compared to pre project	Percentage	0					TBD end of 2012		External consultant team	Impact survey	Annual
Increased community engagement in development activities	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage of households that report increase in confidence to participate collectively in community development activities compared to project initiation	Percentage	0					30%		KC M and E system External consultant	Aggregate of data captured during regular progress reporting. Impact survey	Annual
Increased value of sub-project benefits	Percentage of households reporting better access to basic services	Percentage of households reporting better access to basic services	Percentage	0					40%		External Survey Team	Surveys FGD	Pre and post project
Sub-projects delivered	Number of barangays that have completed training on PSA, planning, project development, and M&E	Number of barangays that have completed training on PSA, planning, project dev't, and M&E	Number	0					3000		ACTs, MCTs, MMs, MIACs, RPMTs and NPMT	Data capture from CEAC activities accomplishment reports from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Sub-projects Delivered	Number of barangays that have completed specific training on subproject management and implementation	Number of barangays that have completed specific training on subproject management and implementation	Number	0					1500		ACTs, MCTs, MMs, MIACs, RPMTs and NPMT	Data capture from CEAC activities accomplishment reports from MCTs and ACTs	Annual

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS

Indicator:
i. Community engagement in development activities
ii. Participation of women in local government
iii. Barangay assembly participation

Modification: Indicator Removed

Justification: As stated above, KALAHI-CIDSS is being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) with funding from MCA-P/MCC and the World Bank. The World Bank has been working with DSWD for the past year to refine its indicators. Therefore, MCA-P is adding some indicators and eliminating others in an effort to harmonize indicators being reported to MCA-P with those reported to the World Bank. MCA-P is eliminating the following indicators because the cost of collecting the data for the indicator outweighs its usefulness (cost in terms of time and/or money).

"Percentage of MCC-funded KALAHI-CIDSS developed community organizations that have satisfactory organizational performance ratings" – will be costly to implement in the light of the number of municipalities participating in the project and the cost of developing the performance evaluation system for community organizations.

"Barangay assembly participation" – is a prerequisite of the project and as such is already a given.

"Participation of women in local government" – is already being captured at the outcome level in the percentage of members from marginalized groups attending Barangay Assemblies.

Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Increased community engagement in development activities	Community engagement in development activities	Percentage of MCC-funded KALAHI-CIDSS developed community organizations that have satisfactory organizational performance ratings		0					80%		--	--	--
Increased community engagement in development activities	Participation of women in local government	Number of women representatives in targeted areas	Number	TBD					TBD		--	--	--
Increased community engagement in development activities	Barangay assembly Participation	Percentage of barangay assemblies with 80% of community households represented	Percentage	TBD					80%		--	--	--

Project: KALAHI-CIDSS

Indicator:

i. Use of inclusive Community Driven Development (CDD) processes by local governments
ii. LGU provision of funds for O&M
iii. LGU application of CDD practices to non-KALAHI-CIDSS activities
iv. Community engagement in development activities
v. Aggregate value of benefits of sub-projects.
vi. LGU provision of funds
vii. LGU provision of technical support
viii. Marginalized group participation
ix. Time savings
x. Labor force participation (by age and gender)
xi. School enrolment
xii. Number of beneficiary farming households
xiii. Yield of paddy rice
xiv. Water consumption (by use)
xv. Use of barangay health facilities
xvi. Post-harvest losses
xvii. Sub-projects completed
xviii. Sub-projects sustained

Modification:

1. Indicator names and/or definitions changed,
2. Some of the indicators' baselines changed and
3. Some of the indicators' targets have changed.

Justification:

1. **The indicator names and/or definitions were modified.** In the table below, the indicator names were changed to better describe the item they are measuring. The indicator names used in the compact are vague and confusing. As mentioned above, some indicator definitions were also changed to align with the set of indicators from the DSWD results framework. Provision was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause No. 3, Modifying Indicators for changing the descriptive quality of an existing indicator such as definition, source, frequency, etc.
2. **The indicator baselines were modified.** Baselines were changed as a result of information that appeared in the KC-AF framework which the Implementing Entity (DSWD) adopted. Provision for Modifying baseline was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.2., cause No. 1 and 3, Modifying Baselines. In the table below, some of the baselines were changed as a result of new study or erroneous data.
3. **The indicator targets were modified.** Provision for modifying targets was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.3., cause No. 2.1 and 2.3, Modifying Targets. In the table below, all but one of the targets were changed to reflect the targets set in the KC-AF Results Framework. The target for indicator "Number of completed KC SPs implemented in compliance with technical plans and within schedule and budget" was changed due to an exogenous factor (weakening dollar).

New / Old	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
				Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Old	Use of inclusive Community Driven Development (CDD) processes by local governments	Percentage of project municipal local government units (MLGUs) that have meetings with community representatives to solicit inputs to municipal development plans and / or percentage of barangays that reflect community priorities in their barangay development plans	Percentage	TBD					80				
New	Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage of MT municipalities have established expanded MDCs for broader consultation with civil society representatives to obtain inputs for the Municipal Development Plans	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					85		MCT, Mma, RPMT and NPMT CPs and M&Es	MCD resolutions, Process observation reports from KCAF municipal project teams	Annual
Old	LGU provision of funds for O&M	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage	0					80				
New	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage of MLGUs that provide funding support for KALAHI-CIDSS sub-project O&M	Percentage	0					80		KC M&E System SET	Aggregate of data captured during regular progress reporting.	Annual

Old	LGU application of CDD practices to non-KALAHI-CIDSS activities	Number of project MLGUs that pass ordinances / resolutions adopting CDD principles	Number	TBD					TBD				
New	% of LGUs satisfactorily implement their Participatory, Transparency and Accountability (PTA) Integration Plans in accordance with the KALAHI-CIDSS Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), and are committed to sustaining the PTA as part of their sustainability plans	% of LGUs satisfactorily implement their Participatory, Transparency and Accountability (PTA) Integration Plans in accordance with the KALAHI-CIDSS Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), and are committed to sustaining the PTA as part of their sustainability plans	Percentage	40					80				
Old	Community engagement in development activities	Percentage of communities that attract additional funding for development activities after the KALAHI-CIDSS Project is completed	Percentage	0					30				
New	Percentage of communities that attract additional funding for development activities after the KALAHI-CIDSS Project is completed	Percentage of communities that attract additional funding for development activities after the KALAHI-CIDSS Project is completed	Percentage	0					30				
Old	Aggregate value of benefits of sub-projects.	(Varies, please see below)											
New	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Change in household income of beneficiaries of subprojects due to subproject	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Household Survey	Pre and post project
Old	LGU provision of funds	Percentage of LGUs that provide at least 80% of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) funding requirements	Percentage	0					90				
New	Percentage of municipalities that provide their KC Local Counterpart Contributions (LCC) based on their LCC delivery plan	Percentage of municipalities that provide their KC Local Counterpart Contributions (LCC) based on their LCC delivery plan	Percentage	0					80		KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured during repular progress reporting.	Annual
Old	LGU provision of technical support	Percentage of LGUs that provide at least 80% of MOA technical support requirements	Percentage	0					90				
New	Percentage of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in KC sub-project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, based on MOA	Percentage of MLGUs that provide technical assistance in KC sub-project preparation, implementation, and monitoring, based on MOA	Percentage	0					80		KC M&E System	Aggregate of data captured during repular progress reporting.	Annual
Old	Marginalized group participation	Percentage of barangay assemblies with 65% of youth, women, indigenous people and poorest households represented	Percentage	TBD					80				
New	Percentage of members from marginalized groups attending Barangay Assemblies	Percentage of members from marginalized groups attending Barangay Assemblies	Percentage	35					50		KC M&E System	MIS Data, Data capture from CEAC activities accomplishmen t reports from MCTs and ACTs	Annual
Old	Time savings			TBD					TBD				
New	Time savings	Change in travel time (road subprojects)	Minutes	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project

Old	Labor force participation (by age and gender)			TBD					TBD				
New	Labor force participation	Number of people working divided by number of people of working age either employed or seeking employment	Percentage	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	School enrolment			TBD					TBD				
New	School enrolment	Number of students enrolled in school (school subprojects)	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Number of beneficiary farming households			TBD					TBD				
New	Number of beneficiary farming households	Number of farming households that benefit from agriculture subprojects	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Yield of paddy rice			TBD					TBD				
New	Yield of paddy rice	Dollar value of yield of paddy rice due to agriculture subprojects	US Dollars	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Water consumption (by use)			TBD					TBD				
New	Volume of water consumption from improved sources	Household volume of water consumption from improved sources (water subprojects)	Volume	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Use of barangay health facilities			TBD					TBD				
New	Number of visits to Barangay health facilities (health subprojects)	Number of visits to Barangay health facilities (health subprojects)	Number	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Post-harvest losses			TBD					TBD				
New	Post-harvest losses	Dollar value of volume of produce lost post-harvest (agriculture subprojects)	US Dollars	TBD end of 2012					TBD		External Survey Team	Surveys	Pre and post project
Old	Sub-projects completed	Number of completed subprojects (by type)	Number	0					3400				
New	Number of completed KC SPs implemented in compliance with technical plans and within schedule and budget	Number of completed KC SPs implemented in compliance with technical plans and within schedule and budget	Number	0					2740		SP Tracking System	Data capture from reports of the KCAF engineering unit	Annual
Old	Sub-projects sustained	Percentage of sub-projects that pass functionality audits or receive satisfactory or higher ratings of sustainability		0					80				
New	Percentage of communities and/or brgys with KC SPs that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better	Percentage of communities and/or brgys with KC SPs that have sustainability evaluation rating of satisfactory or better	Percentage	0					85		Municipal LGU/MIAC, MCT, ACT, MMs, RPMTs and NPMT	SP sustainability evaluation reports fo municipalities (using KC SET)	Annual

Description and Justification of Modifications – SNRDP

Project: SNRDP

Indicator:

i. Road traffic fatalities
ii. number of bridges replaced
iii. number of bridges rehabilitated
iv. Kilometers of roads under design
v. Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed
vi. Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts disbursed
vii. Value of road construction contracts signed
viii. Value of roads construction contracts disbursed
ix. Kilometers of roads under works contracts
x. Construction are proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate
xi. Construction are proceeding in adherence to gender requirements and safeguards and specified in the gender integration plan.'
xii. Construction are proceeding in adherence to safety standards as specified in the Environmental management Plan
xiii. Number of project affected parties resettled.

Modification: Indicators added

Justification: Relevant MCC Common indicators for roads are added. Such provision for addition was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause No. 4, Adding Indicators.

Indicators are also added to help us assess the environment, gender, and resettlement impact of the road project. Two more indicators were added to capture the rehabilitation or replacement of bridges which would account for a significant portion of the budget. There are no existing indicators in the Compact that can capture all these. These additions fall within the remit of "Existing indicators do not sufficiently meet the "adequacy" criteria for indicators." Such provision for addition was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause No. 3, Adding Indicators.

Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing / Frequency of Data Collection
			Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
Road traffic fatalities	Number of road traffic fatalities per year on MCC roads. When reporting this indicator it should be compared to the average annualized daily traffic multiplied by 365 days.	Number	TBD end of 2012	-	-	-	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	DILG / PNP	Police reports	Pre and post project
number of bridges replaced	The number of bridges replaced	Number	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
number of bridges rehabilitated	The number of bridges rehabilitated	Number	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Kilometers of roads under design	The length of roads in kilometers under design contracts. This may include designs for building new roads and reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading existing roads.	Km	0	-	222	-	-	-	-	DPWH PMC	Project Progress Report	Quarterly until all design studies are submitted
Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts signed	The value of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds	USD (Millions)	0	-	15.803	-	-	-	-	PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all design contracts had been awarded
Value of road feasibility and/or design contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed feasibility, design, and environmental contracts, including resettlement action plans, for road investments using 609(g) and Compact funds.	USD (Millions)	0	-	15.803	-	-	-	-	PMC Fiscal Agent	Financial Report	Quarterly until all payment for design contracts had been disbursed
Value of road construction contracts signed	Total value of all contracts signed for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing	USD (Millions)	0	-	175.85	-	-	-	-	PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all construction contracts had

	or upgrading of existing roads using Compact funds.											been awarded
Value of roads construction contracts disbursed	Total amount disbursed of all signed contracts for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads. This is a proxy indicator for physical completion of road works. However, since it includes industry standard advance payments and mobilization fees, it does not correlate perfectly with physical progress.	USD (Millions)	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	175.85	-	PMC Fiscal Agent	Financial Report	Quarterly until all payment for construction contracts had been disbursed
Kilometers of roads under works contracts	The length of roads in kilometers under works contract for construction of new roads or reconstruction, rehabilitation, resurfacing or upgrading of existing roads.	Km	0	-	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	TBD end of 2012	222	-	PMC Procurement Agent	Procurement Report	Quarterly until all construction contracts had been awarded
Construction are proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate	This will be reported as 1 (one) if construction is proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate and a 0 (zero) if not. in the tracking table	0 or 1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Construction are proceeding in adherence to gender requirements and safeguards and specified in the gender integration plan.'	This will be reported as 1 if construction is proceeding in adherence to gender requirements and safeguards as specified in the Gender Integration Plan and 0 if not in the tracking table	0 or 1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Construction are proceeding in adherence to safety standards as specified in the Environmental management Plan	This will be reported as 1 if construction is proceeding in adherence to environmental safeguards as specified in the Environmental Management Plan and the Environment Compliance Certificate and 0 if not. in the tracking table	0 or 1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	PMC Contractors	Project Progress Report	Quarterly
Number of project affected parties resettled.	Number of project affected persons resettled in adherence to World Bank relocation standards	Number	0	-	TBD end of 2012	-	-	-	-	External RAP Implementing and Monitoring agents	RAP Project Report	Quarterly until resettlement has finished

Project: SNRDP

Indicator:
i. Costs to road users
ii. Roughness
iii. Average Annual Daily Traffic
iv. Total length

Modification: Indicator names and/or definitions changed, and Indicator target changed.

Justification: **The indicator names and/or definitions were modified.** In the table below, the indicator names were changed to better describe the item they are evaluating. Provision was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.1., cause No. 3, Modifying Indicators for changing the descriptive quality of an existing indicator such as definition, source, frequency, etc. **The indicator targets were modified.** For the indicator, Roughness, the Year 5 target was changed; this new roughness measure still reflects a smooth paved road. Provision for modifying targets was included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy of Compacts and Threshold Programs, Paragraph 5.2.3., cause No. 2.1 and 2.3, Modifying Targets.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Net incomes of road users increased	Costs to road users	Aggregate value of time savings (in 2009US$m)	USD (Millions)							5.2	9.5			
To	Net incomes of road users increased	Motorized Traffic Time Cost	Measures the monetary equivalent of the time savings of users as a result of improved road conditions by comparing the with or without scenario	USD (Millions)							5.2	9.5			
From	Net incomes of road users increased	Costs to road users	Change in aggregate vehicle operating cost (in 2009US$m)	USD (Millions)							9.4	16.5			
To	Net incomes of road users increased	Motorized Traffic Vehicle Operating Cost	Measures the cost savings of users as a result of improved road conditions	USD (Millions)							9.4	16.5			
From	Improved road quality	Roughness	International Roughness Index of the road segments supported by the Compact								1.8	5.8			
To	Improved road quality	Roughness	Measure of the roughness of the road surface, in meters height per kilometer of distance traveled. This is measured by either an International Roughness Index (IRI) machine or taking the maximum speed that a vehicle can travel on a road and finding the corresponding roughness measure. The lower the value, the smoother the road. Typically, a paved road will have an IRI of 3 or lower, while an impassable road will have an IRI of greater than 14.	m/km							3.5	5.8			
From	Increased vehicle activity	Average Annual Daily Traffic	AADT on the road segments supported by the Compact								1450	2720			
To	Increased vehicle activity	Average Annual Daily Traffic	Measures average number of vehicles per day over different times (day and night) and over different seasons to arrive at an	Numbers							1450	2720			

			annualized daily average.												
From	Roads rehabilitated or built	Total length	KM of road sections completed -- rehabilitated								222	222			
To	Roads rehabilitated or built	km of roads completed	The length of roads on which construction or rehabilitation is complete.	Km							222	222			

Description and Justification of Modifications – RARP

Project Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)
Level Objective
Modification Indicator added.
Justification An indicator was added to measure progress over time in conjunction with the objective statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts and updates of the BIR to measure its performance with respect to fighting corruption and integrity development.

The Agency Integrity Rating/Index is one of the prescribed key performance indicators contained in the Revenue Memorandum Order (RMO) No. 31-2011 which was signed by the Commissioner in July 2011 to provide a springboard for measuring performance of the different operational units in BIR.

As stipulated in the said policy issuance, the index will be used to gauge success relative to improving integrity, professionalism, competency and satisfaction of human resources at BIR. Building upon previous anti-corruption efforts of the BIR, the integrity index will be developed based on the rating system previously used under the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP).

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption	DOF staff and the general public's perceptions that DOF staff are engaged in corrupt activities. Perceptions that DOF (including its attached agencies) is taking action to fight corruption												
To	Decreased incidence of corrupt activities within the Department of Finance (DOF)	Perceptions of corruption only Agency Integrity Rating/ Index	Perceptions that DOF (including its attached agencies) is taking action to fight corruption Change in net satisfaction rating which will be developed based on a rating system under the previous Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP)												

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : eTIS
Level : Outcome
Modification: Modified the results statement and modified/ added indicators
Justification : BIR officials in close coordination with MCA-P exerted considerable efforts to further crystallize and define the results expected from eTIS and its scope.

Against this backdrop, instead of adopting the outcomes pertaining to "increased number of returns filed" and **"efficiency perceptions"** and their indicators, a re-statement of the outcome statement was done to capture the intent of eTIS to help improve efficiency.

With "improved efficiency" as the expected result, the outcome statement pertinent to "**increased number of returns**" can already be subsumed. **"% of tax returns captured into the system"** will then be used as one of the measures to determine the attainment of the expected result.

Apart from this, other appropriate measures of efficiency were culled from the list of prescribed agency level performance indicators (KPIs) as stipulated in RMO 31-2011.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Increased number of returns	Number of returns filed	Number of tax returns filed by individuals and corporate business at BIR Revenue Dirstrict Offices that have implemented eTIS			TBD					TBD				
To	Improved efficiency	% of tax returns captured into the system	Returns captured/ total stock x 100			TBD End of 2012					TBD End of 2012		BIR Key Performance Indicator Report on Returns Encoded	Administrative data	Annually
From	Efficiency perceptions	Perceptions of organizational efficiency among BIR employees	Perceptions of efficiency as specifically related to eTIS implementation			TBD					TBD				
To	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance % for Corporate Income Tax	Actual no. of filers over expected number of filers x 100			TBD End of 2012					TBD End of 2012		BIR Report on Filed Returns	Administrative data	Annually
To	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance % for Personal Income Tax for business taxpayers	Actual no. of filers over expected number of filers x 100			TBD End of 2012					TBD End of 2012		BIR Report on Filed Returns	Administrative data	Annually
To	Improved efficiency	Filing compliance % for VAT	Actual no. of filers over expected number of filers x 100			TBD End of 2012					TBD		BIR Report on Filed Returns	Administrative data	Annually
To	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for primary registration	Difference in the processing time between the current and previous year			TBD End of 2012					TBD		BIR KPI Report	Time and Motion Study	Annually
To	Improved efficiency	Processing time of applications for secondary registration	Difference in the processing time between the current and previous year			TBD End of 2012					TBD		BIR KPI Report	Time and Motion Study	Annually

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : eTIS
Level : **Outcome**
Modification: **Modified results statement and modified indicator**
Justification: Apart from improving efficiency, eTIS is also expected to help contribute in the reduction of discretion and opportunities for corruption in the conduct of audit. With the automated selection processes, human intervention, attributed to face-to-face interaction between the transacting public and BIR, will be lessened and transparency will be promoted due to the establishment of clearer and standardized processes. Consequently, instead of adopting the result statement "**corruption perception**" and its indicator, "**perception of change in the incidence of corruption among BIR employees**", a re-statement of the outcome statement to "**reduced discretion and opportunities for corruption"** was done to be able to fully capture the intent of eTIS.

To gauge its success, the indicator that will be used is "number of automatically generated audits", which used to be reflected at the output level.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Corruption perceptions	Perceptions of change in incidence of corruption among BIR employees	Perceptions of corruption as specifically related to eTIS implementation e.g use of electronic audit			TBD					TBD				
To	Reduced discretion and opportunities for corruption	Number of automatically-generated audits	System-generated audits done by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS			TBD End of 2012					TBD End of 2012		Inventory of Audit Cases	Administrative data	Quarterly starting 2013

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : eTIS
Level : Output
Modification: Replaced the results statement and indicator
Justification: The indicator "**number of automatically-generated audits**" is more appropriate to be used as a measure of "**reduced opportunities for discretion and corruption"** rather than as an output indicator.

In addition, considering the project design and updated workplan, the "**eTIS roll-out"** will be a major output that will help realize the outcomes earlier identified. Its success will be measured in terms of the "**number of RDOs that will be covered by the roll-out".**

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Increased number of automatically generated audits	Number of audits	Automatically generated (eTIS) audits broken down by large taxpayer unit and RDOs that have implemented the eTIS			0					TBD				
To	e-TIS roll-out	Number of Revenue District Offices (RDOs) using eTIS	Number of revenue district offices that will be covered by the roll-out			0					128		BIR	Administrative data	Quarterly (once eTIS is ready for roll-out)

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : Automated Audit Tools (AATs)
Level : Output
Modification: Modified the indicator and its definition

Justification: There are existing policy issuances namely Revenue Memorandum Order (RMO) 67-99 and RMO 19-2009 which stated that an audit has to be completed within 120 days. However, data showed that completion of an audit goes beyond this period.

As of April 2011, the BIR inventory report showed that most audit cases for single entity take more than a year to be terminated. This takes into consideration that the life cycle of a case, whose audit findings not amenable to the taxpayer, undergo a series of processes to provide them an opportunity to dispute said findings, or present legal and/factual bases to reduce the same. Remedies given to the taxpayer to dispute findings include protests actions, request for re-investigation, appeals for extensions for submission of documents, and others.

With these data, it can be gleaned that majority of cases handled exceed more than 365, which necessitates the need to modify the 117 days time to complete an audit. The completion of audit should be in reference to the 120 days, with a caveat that required data files should first be submitted to the LTS prior to start of conduct of audit."

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Decreased time to complete an audit	Time to complete an audit	Calendar days from start of audit to completion			117					44				
To	Decreased time to complete an audit	Percentage of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period of 120 days (regular audits, single entity), does not special audits of conglomerates)	% of audit completed in compliance with the prescribed period			1%					50%		BIR Collection and Assessment Reports	Administrative data	Quarterly

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : Automated Audit Tools (AATs)
Level : Output
Modification: **Changed the target set for Year 5**
Justification: The need to lower the target is prompted by the fact that audit requires application of several audit techniques, which include computer and manual audits. The definition of the indicator which is "**audit cases performed using only AATS"** may cause confusion since there was never any audit conducted using purely CAATS. There is a recommendation that all taxpayers may undergo CAATTS, but not necessarily that the audit results were derived solely from these procedures. It is the composite procedure of manual and automated audit that defines an audit.

In addition, there are certain audits that are issue-based or per tax type which will still require a manual audit.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From		Percentage of audit cases performed using AATs	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs			2.9%					100 %				
To		Percentage of audit cases performed using AATs	Large taxpayer unit audit cases performed using AATs			2.9%					95%		BIR CAATTS Collection and Assessment Performance Report	Administrative data	Quarterly

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : Automated Audit Tools (AATs)
Level : Output
Modification : Deleted the result statement on "reduced opportunities for discretion" and its indicator "time spent at taxpayer premise per audit"

Justification : BIR Form No. 0500 is the Revenue officer's audit report. This shows the audit results. On the upper right hand portion, it shows the number of hours spent for the audit. However, this information is usually an estimate since not much particular attention is given to its accuracy or veracity by the Approving Office. There is no daily timeline itinerary per taxpayer visited with the number of hours spend that are submitted by revenue officers. Consequently, there is no summary report that is being prepared to show the number of hours spent per case. Moreover, the time spent at the premises of the taxpayers depends on the complexity of the audit case being undertaken.

Therefore this indicator has been dropped because the indicator's quality is determined to be poorer than initially thought when the indicator was selected for inclusion in the plan.

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : Public Awareness Campaign
Level : Outcome
Modification : Modification of results statements and indicators
Justification : A re-statement of the expected result was done to indicate that the source of increased revenue will be the new business registrants comprised of corporation, single proprietor and professionals. .
On the other hand, the remaining two results statements were modified since the PAC efforts are targeted towards the taxpayers. As far the indicators are concerned, since surveys will be employed to collect data with regard to the level of taxpayer satisfaction with BIR services and perception of change based on the Communication Plan that will be formulated, the indicators were modified to capture the percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction and aware of change based on specific message over time.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Increased revenue	Revenue from target group	Target group to be defined based on project type			TBD					TBD				
To	Increased revenue from new business registrants	Revenue from new business registrants to include corporation, single-proprietor and professionals	Target revenue to be defined based on project type			TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		BIR Report on Revenue from Target Group (new registrants	Administrative data	Annually
From	Increased satisfaction	Taxpayer satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores			TBD					TBD				
To	Increased satisfaction of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents reporting satisfaction with BIR services	Improvement in customer satisfaction survey scores			TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project
From	Increased awareness	Perception of change based on specific message	Awareness of the campaign, the available BIR services and/or taxpayer obligations			TBD					TBD				
To	Increased awareness of taxpayers	Percentage of respondents aware of change based on specific message	Awareness of the campaign, the available BIR services and/or taxpayer obligations			TBD end of 2012					TBD end of 2012		External Survey Consultant	Survey	Pre and Post project

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Sub-activity : Public Awareness Campaign
Level : Output
Modification : Incorporation of outputs that will help realize the outcome
Justification : To help attain the PAC outcomes, outputs were reflected into the plan taking off from the project design and workplan. These include "**increased number of new business registrants**" and "**communication plan implemented**".

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
	Increased number of new business registrants	Percentage increase in the number of new business registrants	Year-on-year increase in the number of new business registrants composed of corporation, single-proprietor and professionals			1.50%					7.73 %		BIR Report on Registration by Taxpayer Type	Administrative data	Quarterly
	Implemented communication plan (ComPlan)	Percentage of activities undertaken based on the Complan	Activities implemented based on planned activities			0					100 %		Periodic Terminal Report	Administrative data	Quarterly

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Activity : Revenue Integrity Protection Service (RIPS)
Level : Outcome
Modification: Changed the targets for Year 5
Justification: It is important to note that the "**number of successful case resolutions"** which is defined as the "**number of personnel charged by RIPS who are then suspended, dismissed or convicted** is outside the control of RIPS.

Cases are filed with and resolved by a separate government office, the Office of the Ombudsman. Notwithstanding the IT system, increased quality of cases filed, capacity building activities and permanent/full time RIPS personnel, the Office of the Ombudsman still has sole authority to exercise their own judgment on the results of the cases filed by RIPS. This is the major reason for the proposed decrease in the target at the outcome level.

Corollary, the number of personnel suspended, dismissed or convicted also hinges on the number of personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases and number of personnel involved in opened cases. Considering the RIPS data, the revised targets were derived based on the following assumptions and computations:

Indicator/ definition	**Baseline**	**Proposed Targets**
Outcome Level		
Personnel suspended, dismissed or convicted	28 (42% of 67)	105 (42% of 250 personnel charged
Output Level		
Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	67 (60% of 110)	250 (75% of 330 personnel investigated)
Personnel involved in opened cases	110	330 (triple increase from baseline)

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Increased number of resolved cases	Number of successful case resolutions	Number of personnel charged by RIPS who are then suspended, dismissed or convicted			28					140				

To	Increased number of resolved cases	Number of successful case resolutions	Number of personnel suspended (preventive and as a penalty), dismissed from service or convicted			28					105		RIPS Annual report	Administrative data	Annually

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Activity : Revenue Integrity Protection Service (RIPS)
Level : Outcome
Modification: Changed the definition
Justification: This is a small change to the definition from 'general public' to 'transacting public' to reflect that the project is targeted at those who are involved in taxable activities.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Corruption perceptions	Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the general public												
To	Corruption perceptions	Perceptions of corrupt activities within DOF agencies	Perceptions among DOF staff and the transacting public												

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Activity : Revenue Integrity Protection Service
Level : Output
Result : Increased number of DOF personnel charged
Modification: Modified the indicator and its definition and the targets for Year 5
Justification: One of the output level indicators defined as **"Number of DOF personnel charged with either graft or corruption"** has to be broadened to include criminal and lifestyle cases as these are the cases normally filed by RIPS.

If the current definition will be maintained and strictly followed, it will not accurately reflect the performance of RIPS.

In the same manner, the reduction in the target is rooted in the earlier computation that only 75% of the 330 DOF personnel investigated will be charged.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Increased number of DOF personnel charged	Personnel charged	Number of DOF personnel charged with either graft or corruption			67					500				
To	Increased number of DOF personnel charged	Personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases	Number of DOF personnel charged with graft, corruption, lifestyle and/or criminal cases			67					250		Annual Report	Administrative data	Annually

Project : **Revenue Administration Reform Project (RARP)**
Activity : Revenue Integrity Protection Service
Level : Output
Modification: Clarified the context of the indicator and its definition; changed the target for Year 5
Justification : For clarity and consistency purposes at the outcome and output levels, the **"number of complaints investigated"** and its definition **"number of cases opened"** will be revised to **"number of personnel investigated".**

If the terms to be used is "**number of complaints investigated"** and it would be defined as **"number of cases opened"** there might be a problem if the output level will be linked with the outcome level since there is no direct comparison between complaints/cases and personnel.

A single complaint can involve more than one person. The same problem was encountered during the Threshold Program wherein cases and personnel have been used interchangeably, since a single person can be charged with more than one case and a case can involve more than one person. In addition, the RIPS office always counted its data per person and not on a per case basis.

The reduction in the target to 330, on the other hand, is based on a triple cumulative increase due to MCC-funded activities.

	Results	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit	Classification	Targets							Source	Methodology of Data Collection	Timing/Frequency of Data Collection
						Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 20			
From	Increased number of investigations	Number of complaints investigated	Number of cases opened			110					400				
To	Increased number of investigations	Number of personnel investigated	Number of personnel involved in opened cases			110					330		Annual Report	Administrative data	Annually