CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADB RESULTS FRAMEWORK

No.	Results Framework Indicators	Targets[a]	Method
1	Students benefiting from new or improved educational facilities (number) Male/Female	**410,000** (203,000 females; 207,000 males)	Assumptions: (i) 2 classrooms built per *barangay* during the project life; (ii) average of 2 classes per classroom; (iii) 30 students per class; (iv) average of 5 school years (average life of classroom); (v) 6,447 *barangay*s;[b] (vi) 90% of *barangay*s receive subprojects;[c] (vii) 14% of subprojects are school buildings;[d] and (viii) 85% of subprojects are completed by 2016.[e] Multiply (i)–(viii) to estimate the number of children beneficiaries. Compute the number of female beneficiaries using the female-male ratio of 98%.[f]
2	Rural roads built or upgraded (km.)	**1,300**	Assumptions: (i) 1.3 kilometer per subproject per *barangay* during the project life;[g] (ii) 6,447 *barangays* (footnote b); (iii) 90% of *barangays* receive subprojects (footnote c); (iv) 20% of subprojects are *barangay* roads (footnote d); and (v) 85% of subprojects are completed by 2016 (footnote e). Multiply (i)–(v) to estimate the length of rural roads built or upgraded.
3.	Households with new or improved water supply (number)	**21,500**	Assumptions: (i) 6,447 *barangay*s (footnote b); (ii) 90% of *barangay*s receive subprojects (footnote c); (iii) 242 households per *barangay*;[h] (iv) 18% of subprojects are water systems (footnote d); (v) 85% of subprojects are completed by 2016 (footnote e), and (vi) 10% of households in beneficiary *barangays* will benefit from water supply subprojects.[i] Multiply (i)–(vi) to estimate the number of households with new or improved water supply.
4.	Households with new or improved sanitation (number)	**40,000**	Assumptions: (i) 500,000 households without sanitation;[j] (ii) 8% household beneficiaries

[a] Targets are not exact due to rounding.

[b] 6,447 *barangay*s are estimated to be covered by ADB financing (i.e., 45.6% of 14,139 typhoon-affected *barangays*). 45.6% is the share of ADB to the total financing for Component 1 of KC-NCDDP.

[c] Based on the 10-year experience of the predecessor project KALAHI–CIDSS, 90% of *barangay*s in municipalities covered by the project received at least 1 subproject.

[d] Under the KALAHI–CIDSS Project, 14% of the community subprojects were school buildings, 20% were *barangay* roads, and 18% were water systems.

[e] The project targets 85% completion of subprojects by 2016.

[f] 98% is the ratio of females to males in primary education enrolment. Data source is the World Bank Development Indicators at ADB Portal for Statistics Resources (https://lpedgedmz.adb.org/statistics/statresource/index.jsp).

[g] 1.3 kilometers is the average length of road subprojects based on KALAHI–CIDSS experience.

[h] The average of 242 households per *barangay* is derived by dividing 5 million (expected number of household beneficiaries) by 20,691 (number of *barangays* in 900 poor municipalities).

[i] The project aims to achieve 10% increase in access to and utilization of basic services as indicated in the DMF.

[j] The estimate is based on National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council report of 29 November 2013 indicating 580,000 houses fully damaged by typhoon Yolanda (international name: Haiyan). It is assumed that housing subprojects will include sanitation facilities.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.