



[**COUNTRY: PHILIPPINES**]

PROJECT HALF YEARLY PROGRESS UPDATE

PERIOD COVERED: JANUARY – JUNE 2016

Project No & Title:	PBF/IRF 110: Support for the Implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB): Increasing Public Confidence and Participation		
Recipient Organization(s)¹:	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN WOMEN		
Implementing Partners (Government, UN agencies, NGOs etc):	OPAPP; Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA); Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC); Office of the ARMM Regional Governor (ORG); National Youth Commission (NYC); National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC); Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR); City Government of Zamboanga - Office of the City Agriculturist (OCA), Public Employment Service Offices (PESO), and City Planning Office(CPO); Community Based Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Councils (FARMC); Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) and Joint Peace and Security Teams (JPSTs); CHR Internally Displaced Peoples Office; ARMM Regional Human Rights Council		
Total Approved Budget :²	2996570		
Preliminary data on funds committed :³	US 2,996,570	% of funds committed / total approved budget:	100%
Expenditure⁴:	USD 2,078,526	% of expenditure / total budget: (Delivery rate)	69.36%
Project Approval Date:	December 2014	Possible delay in operational closure date	

¹ Please note that where there are multiple agencies, only one consolidated project report should be submitted.

² Approved budget is the amount transferred to Recipient Organisations.

³ Funds committed are defined as the commitments made through legal contracts for services and works according to the financial regulations and procedures of the Recipient Organisations. Provide preliminary data only.

⁴ Actual payments (contracts, services, works) made on commitments.

5 PBF focus areas are:

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1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

Project Start Date:	1 January 2015	(Number of months)	
Expected Operational Project Closure Date:	31 December 2016		
Project Outcomes:	<p>Participatory political processes established and popular endorsement ensured in support of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement.</p> <p>Marginalized groups, including youth, IDPs, and indigenous populations experience immediate dividends of the peace process.</p>		
PBF Focus Area⁵ (select one of the Focus Areas listed below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1) • Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3) 		

Qualitative assessment of progress

<p><i>For each intended outcome, provide evidence of progress during the reporting period.</i></p> <p><i>In addition, for each outcome include the outputs achieved. (1000 characters max per outcome.)</i></p>	<p>Outcome 1: UNDP had supported initiatives to promote broad acceptance of the CAB through political engagement at the national and regional levels. UN Women continued its data gathering on baseline capacities and perspectives of women leaders and CSOs. Capacitated 50 women leaders on gender, peace and governance and 79 women leaders on advocacy, both towards women’s leadership and participation in the Bangsamoro.</p> <p>Outcome 2: UNICEF exceeded its target, capitalizing on partners' existing networks/outreach & internal funds to scale up PBF-funded activities, reaching an additional 6,399 adolescents. FAO and ILO provided training to 450 and 550 IDPs in Zamboanga, respectively, which includes seaweed farmers and fisherfolks as well as women and youth in coastal villages and transitory sites. The 450 received basic start-up kits and vege packets and related training on post-harvest handling and processing. The 550 went through skills training and are assisted with job placement. On enterprise development, ILO completed training-of-trainers. UNHCR with the support of UNYPHIL-Women and CFSI implemented 23 community empowerment projects in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Lanao areas to help reestablish the basic services in the community. Also, 28 Protection and IM trainings have been conducted benefitting 476 government partners and community based protection monitoring structures.</p>
<p><i>Do you see evidence that the project is having a positive impact on peacebuilding? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>The dialogue, negotiation & political skills training conducted by the Clingendale Institute in January was deemed very useful by the MILF leadership, prompting another political skills training request in July. The support provided to the Friends of Peace (FOP) enabled it to assess its role in contributing to the Bangsamoro peace process during the transition to the next administration and on becoming the platform for widening political & civic participation in the peace process.</p> <p>The Zamboanga IDPs component was aligned with the Zambanga City Roadmap to Recovery &</p>

	<p>Reconstruction which focused on the restoration & provision of alternative and supplemental livelihood to the affected populations of the Zamboanga siege, contributing to peacebuilding efforts.</p> <p>The projects have encouraged communities to collectively cooperate in the implementing the projects, thereby rebuilding links between communities & local government institutions who also complemented the projects.</p>
<p><i>Were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/ unblocking of any peace relevant processes? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>FAO adopted a participatory and consultative approach where the priorities/concerns of the beneficiaries have been fully integrated into the implementation of the project. The cooperatives were targeted as conduits of the livelihood assistance packages for sustainability and facilitation of access to follow-through development assistance.</p> <p>UNICEF has exceeded the target, capitalizing on partners' existing networks and outreach. The PBF also catalyzed funding from UNICEF to scale up PBF-funded activities.</p> <p>Under the UNHCR component, the projects have allowed issues to surface including the political dynamics of the community level leadership structures as well as between the state and non-state actors, which also posed as a challenge during the implementation of the projects. These challenges have provided opportunity for increased discussion and encouraged dialogic processes among these actors.</p>
<p><i>If progress has been slow or inadequate, provide main reasons and what is being done to address them. (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>The non-passage of the BBL due to weakening public & political support to the peace process, continuing pockets of skirmishes & resultant delay in the peace process have affected the project implementation. NCE request has been submitted to PBSO. UNDP will continue to support the implementation of CAB aspects that are not contingent on legislation to help sustain the momentum for peace & maintain stability on the ground. UN Women activities will be in full swing after the May elections to ensure that women leaders/CSOs are equipped on engaging on gender equality, peace & good governance with the new administration upon office in July. UNICEF will focus on identifying alternative "non-formal" mechanisms where youth can engage in dialogue & social commentary on the peace process. ILO spent an extensive time coordinating with private & public sector stakeholders to ascertain landing of jobs of trained IDPs. UNHCR has made the necessary shift to emergency humanitarian protection activities</p>

<p><i>What are the main activities/expected results for the rest of the year? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Outcome 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous activities to expand peace constituency, support to dialogues between MILF & MNLF, & with newly elected leaders; RTD & national forum with both Houses of the Congress on Charter Change &/or Federalism & how to strategically position the Mindanao peace agenda in the upcoming deliberations on federalism (UNDP) - Capacity development & advocacy activities for women leaders/CSOs; development of knowledge products (UN Women) <p>Outcome 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engaging youth in dialogue & social commentary on the peace process, incl through arts (UNICEF) - Completion of procurement & distribution of remaining fisheries & enterprise inputs, incl capacity building of fisher households on seaweed farming & enterprise options (FAO) - Delivery of vocational & entrepreneurship trainings, Post-training follow up, activities related to sustainability strategy (ILO) - Establishment of local protection mechanisms with people's participation in the processes around community empowerment proj (UNHCR)
<p><i>Is there any need to adjust project strategies/ duration/budget etc.? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>The request for no-cost extension (additional 6 months until December 2016) has been recently approved by PBSO, including some budget reallocation (revision) in some budget lines.</p> <p>For Output 2 under Outcome 1, however, the allocation to track the public opinion related to the peace process remains unutilized as there is no imminent need or request from the MILF and the government to conduct a national poll. There might be a need to request to reallocate across Outputs under Outcome 1 to conduct projects which cater to the more urgent and/or pressing needs of the Bangsamoro peace process, given the ongoing transition to the new Administration and the new peace roadmap crafted by OPAPP.</p>
<p><i>What is the project budget expenditure to date (percentage of allocated project budget expended by the date of the report) –</i></p>	<p>100% of total budget has been allocated. A total of USD2,078,526 (69.36% of total budget allocation) has been spent for the reporting period. Here are the agency expenditure and percentage of agency allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> FAO - USD 274,762 (91.59%) <input type="checkbox"/> ILO - USD 298,054 (49.68%)

<p><i>preliminary figures only? (1000 characters max.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR - USD 366,128 (81.36%) <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF - USD 256,901 (86.06%) <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP - USD 746,945 (78.61%) <input type="checkbox"/> UN WOMEN - USD 135,886 (34.14%)
<p><i>Any other information that the project needs to convey to PBSO (and JSC) at this stage? (1500 characters max.)</i></p>	<p>Reformulation of the Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process - OPAPP will be renamed as the Office of the Presidential Advisor for Peace and Development and for Strategic Concerns with significantly expanded portfolio. Under this portfolio, the Presidential Advisor to the Peace Process will be responsible for the implementation of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement (FPA) and the 2014 CAB; the role of the Mindanao Development Agency (MINDA) in peacebuilding; the prevention of violent extremism; the linkages between the federalism agenda and the wider approach of the Duterte administration to peace; and potentially issues pertaining to the South China Sea. An Executive Order formalizing this new role is expected shortly from the new President.</p> <p>Given the completion of the FAO component, ILO will continue attending the common beneficiaries (families of the seaweed farmers and fisherfolks who returned to their costal villages) while continuing provision of assistance on alternative livelihoods to its own beneficiaries (IDPs in selected transitory sites). FAO will also continue to have an active engagement in the Zamboanga crisis even after the completion of PBF project in July 2016 through i) conduct of regular missions from the representation office in Manila and Cotabato, and ii) ILO agreement to share a small space in their office in Zamboanga City.</p>

INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation in the qualitative text above. (250 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Participatory political processes established and popular endorsement ensured in support of the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro.	Indicator 1.1 Substantive conversations on proposed Basic Law conducted with wider group of stakeholders - both from proposed Core territories as well as broader national constituencies	Conversations on the Basic Law currently limited to the signatories to the CAB and CSOs who accompany the Bangsamoro peace process	Congressional approval by December 2015; ratification (in plebiscite) by February 2016	A group of eminent persons from religious, civic, media and private sector called the “Friends of Peace” conducted substantive discussions and dialogues with stakeholders; dialogues with MILF combatants, communities and stakeholders were conducted	Project is on schedule	Both Houses of the Congress failed to endorse the proposed Basic Law. The new Administration crafted a new peace roadmap where an all-Moro body will be tasked to draft anew a more inclusive proposed enabling law that will be filed with Congress
	Indicator 1.2 Substantive public hearings and consultations on the proposed Basic	Initial conversations on the Basic Law that have	Inputs on the Basic Law received and considered by the legislative	Dialogues with legislators, OPAPP and both panels of the government and MILF were		UNDP will support lessons learning activities and a national forum on Charter

<p>Law conducted by the legislative branch of the government.</p>	<p>been conducted with or by the legislative branch of the government.</p>	<p>branch of the government.</p>	<p>conducted in May 2015; Roundtable discussions (RTDs) with the Senate technical staff were conducted during the deliberations on the proposed Basic Law.</p>		<p>Change and/or Federalism and the Mindanao peace agenda with both Houses of Congress this year.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.3 Different sectoral and issue-based groups, both from the proposed core territories and from other geographical areas, participate in and support the Bangsamoro peace process.</p>	<p>Input by civic groups into the work of the BTC is currently ad-hoc; there is not enough wider conversation on a viable political system for Bangsamoro.</p>	<p>(i) Credible mechanisms established for inputs by civic & women's groups for inputs into the work of BTC & BTA (ii) Civic & popular participation enhanced in pol processes leading to Bangsamoro plebiscite & election for the first Bangsamoro</p>	<p>Conference on how to effectively bridge the BBL legislation/and Mindanao peace process was held on December 2015; Fora with civil society organizations held in 2015; Photo exhibit and FOP website launched for wider stakeholder engagement</p>		

			parliament			
Output 1.1 National advocacy pool for public promotion of Mindanao peace process established and operational.	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of eminent civic, media and private sector persons and actors supporting the peace process and conducting public advocacy	0	20	30	Target achieved.	None
	Indicator 1.1.2 Number of technical assistance initiatives for legislators and government decision makers	0	10	Political mapping of Congress and Senate were conducted in 2015 to support political strategy with legislators towards positive legislative action on the Basic law; RTDs with the Senate technical staff		None
Output 1.2 Capacity to track public opinion related to the peace	Indicator 1.2.1 Number of public opinion polls on the peace process conducted and results	0	1	0	There is no imminent need or request by the MILF and the government to conduct a national survey on the peace process.	None

process established and operational.	disseminated					
	Indicator 1.2.2 Number of M&E tools developed and baselines generated for tracking public opinion vis-à-vis project interventions	0	1	0	There is no imminent need or request by the MILF and the government to devise a public opinion M&E tool on the peace process.	None
Output 1.3 Capacities for political party formation developed	Indicator 1.3.1 Capacities for political party formation developed	One South-South exchange involving South Africa has already been conducted. One exercise to develop MILF's political transition strategy has been completed.	Five exercises implemented; Five additional South-South exchanges completed; MILF's political transition strategy completed, adopted and applied.	Lessons learning/South-South exchange from El Salvador, South Africa and Aceh experiences on political transformation of combatants held with the MILF leadership		None
	Indicator 1.3.2 Number of	Assistance for MILF's	At least five political	1 (Members of MILF's formally		None

	technical assistance initiatives for potential political parties	political transition has begun.	parties supported.	registered United Bangsamoro Justice Party (UBJP) participated in a negotiation and political skills training conducted for the MILF leadership)		
Output 1.4 Dialogue spaces are created to engage stakeholders critical of the peace process, and to ensure the inclusivity of the peace process	Indicator 1.4.1 Number of MNLF members/communities engaged in dialogues on the Bangsamoro new political entity	Dialogue with the MNLF leadership has begun.	Local level dialogues conducted in at least 15 MNLF-dominated communities, and platforms established for continued dialogue.	0	Still identifying MNLF groups to be tapped.	None
	Indicator 1.4.2 Number of platforms created for the engagement of stakeholders critical of the peace process	A joint committee has been established by MILF-MNLF for on-ground technical engagement	Work of joint MILF-MNLF technical committee completed with acceptance of peace agreement by	0	MNLF and MILF chairmen signed a joint communique in June aimed at ‘harmonizing’ separate peace overtures. There is no certainty, however, if both groups will welcome engagement from international partners for the ongoing discussions.	None

		in Cotabato	MNLF; traditional political parties successfully registered to compete within the parameters of the new Bangsamoro political system.			
Output 1.5 Capacity development of women leaders and groups to participate in the transition process and in the new Bangsamoro political entity	Indicator 1.5.1 No. of women leaders trained in preparation for the transition process and the new Bangsamoro political entity	0	300	979 women leaders mapped. 50 women leaders trained on gender, peace and governance. 79 women leaders trained on advocacy	Remaining 100 women leaders to be trained after Ramadan (early July).	
	Indicator 1.5.2 No. of civil society groups working on women, peace and security trained in preparation for the transition process and the new	0	120	157 CSOs mapped.		

	Bangsamoro political entity					
Output 1.6 Consultations on the scope and implications of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement held with political leaders	Indicator 1.6.1 Number of dialogues on the implications of the Comprehensive Peace Process for local leaders	No local leaders trained in the governance implications of the new peace agreement	Leaders of all LGUs in the core Bangsamoro area are trained	MILF camps & communities were provided orientation/ updates on peace process/BBL particularly on normalization process; Support provided for CSO leaders and lawyers to provide legal assistance in protecting the CAB and FAB at the Supreme Court	LGUs still being identified, although dialogues have already been started in MILF communities	None
	Indicator 1.6.2 Number of proposals submitted to the BTA (Formerly: Number of local leaders participating in discussions on the Comprehensive Agreement)	Local leaders are currently not involved in the shaping of the transitional or the permanent arrangements for Bangsamoro	All LGU leaders provided with at least two opportunities to engage the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority leadership with substantive	0	Bangsamoro Transition Authority not yet established (due to the non-passage of the BBL)	None

			inputs, and to discuss the response.			
Outcome 2 Marginalized groups, including youth, IDPs, and indigenous populations experience immediate dividends of the peace process.	Indicator 2.1 Young women and men, including members of vulnerable communities, are employed or acquire sustainable livelihoods using new vocational or entrepreneurial skills, or new technologies in fisheries management.	300 beneficiaries; 100 fisher households	300 beneficiaries; 100 fisher households	127 who received ILO's skills training are employed; 375 households provided with technical and livelihood enterprise skills development and start-up kits/ inputs	A larger number of beneficiaries were attended due to efficient use of resources. On ILO's part, another 423 recently completed skills training and yet another 100 will under training in the coming months, hence their job placement will happen later.	None
	Indicator 2.2 Number of municipalities within the Bangsamoro and contiguous areas which provide basic services towards realizing durable solutions for IDPs	0	8	3		

Output 2.1 Social dialogue between Bangsamoro representatives and young men and women facilitated to promote youth leadership and participation in the peace process	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of adolescents and youth provided adolescent/youth-friendly spaces in which they can develop life skills for peace and join participatory creative processes	0	800	7,386	No delay. UNICEF has exceeded the target, capitalizing on partners' existing networks and outreach. The PBF also catalyzed funding from UNICEF to scale up PBF-funded activities, reaching an additional 6,399 adolescents, making a total of 13,785.	None
	Indicator 2.1.2 Number of institutions with mechanisms put in place to promote adolescent/youth leadership and participation in the peace and Bangsamoro transition process	# to be established	1	0	UNICEF plans to support at least 3,000 children and adolescents to engage in community-level dialogue on peace, including participatory video and arts for peace. This will scale up in September, culminating in a peace concert on 21st September.	None
Output 2.2 Creation of sustainable livelihood	Indicator 2.2.1 Number of small enterprises with potential for expansion	0	10 enterprises employing at least 10 people each are provided	No one benefitted as of end June	Enterprise Development training started late due to viability verification of the seemingly ailing seaweed sector. The training-of-trainer needed to happen prior to implementing the "SIYB"	n/a

opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly young women and men, through skills and entrepreneurship trainings in identified market linkages	provided with technical assistance and critical inputs		technical support		entrepreneurship training, which happened in March-May 2016	
	Indicator 2.2.2 % of young women & men who land wage employment have increased income	300 women and men	Atleast 50% of the youth beneficiaries (40% women) are referred for wage employment	Of 127 landing wage employment (income increased), 49% youth	Another 423 recently completed skills training and yet another 100 will undergo training in the coming months, hence their placement will happen later.	None
	Indicator 2.2.3 Number of beneficiaries of skills and entrepreneurial trainings	300 women and men	300 women & men are provided with trainings & technical support for sustainability	FAO: 375 - 231 women,144 men provided trainings ILO: 550 (53% Y; 35% F)	More women above age 24 (51% of 550).	
	Indicator 2.2.4 Number of fisher households	300 households	400 households	450 beneficiaries:275 seaweed farmers &		

	provided with seaweed farms & fishing gears			175 fisherfolks provided seaweed farm & fishing gears		
Output 2.3 Developed capacity of Bangsamoro government institutions and other key stakeholders to create protection mechanisms and to identify and implement activities for durable solutions	Indicator 2.3.1 Number of communities establishing protection mechanisms	0	24	23		
	Indicator 2.3.2 Number of Bangsamoro communities in which activities for durable solutions are supported	0	24	23	.	