

IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT



TEMPLATE 2.2



United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: Increasing Public Confidence and Participation in Support of Implementation of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): ILO (in partnership with FAO), UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, and UN Women</p>
<p>Project Contact: Eden Lumilan Address: 30th floor, Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue cor Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue, 1226 Makati City, Philippines Telephone: (+632) 901.0401 E-mail: eden.lumilan@one.un.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc.): Government of the Philippines, Office of the President’s Advisor on the Peace Processes (OPAPP)</p>
<p>Project Number: <i>To be completed by UNDP MPTF Office</i></p>	<p>Project Location: Mindanao region of the Philippines.</p>
<p>Project Description:</p> <p>The project supports the implementation of the 2014 Bangsamoro Peace Agreement with initiatives to reduce barriers to acceptance of the agreement among key actors and populations. Initiatives include support for: 1) public advocacy, broad participation of political leaders and formation of political parties for development of new democratic institutions and processes; 2) protecting rights and addressing the needs of critical constituencies in the new Bangsamoro entity including IDPs and young people in conflict-affected and marginalized areas.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: USD 3 mil. Peacebuilding Fund: USD 3 mil.</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1 November, 2014 Proposed Project End Date: 31 May 2016 Total duration (in months): 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score¹: 2</p> <p><i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i></p>	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1612, 1888, 1889.

Project Outcome Statements: Broad public support and participation of key political constituencies is mobilized at the national and regional level in support of the implementation of Mindanao Peace Process.

PBF Outcomes² which best summarizes the focus of the project:

² PBF outcome areas are:

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; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Management of natural resources;

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

(3.1) Short-term employment generation; (3.2) Sustainable livelihoods

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

(4.1) Public administration; (4.2) Public service delivery (including infrastructure).

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p>Jose Luis Fernandez FAO Representative Date & Seal: 19 December 2014</p> <p>ILO Country Director Date & Seal:</p> <p>For Maurice Dewulf UNDP Country Director Date & Seal</p> <p>Bernard Kerblat UNHCR Representative Date & Seal</p> <p>Lotta Sylwänder UNICEF Representative Date & Seal: 19/12/2014</p> <p>Ramanathan Balakrishnan UN Women Deputy Regional Director Date & Seal</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Teresita Deles Presidential Advisor for the Peace Processes Date & Seal</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC)</p> <p>Klaus Beck UN Resident Coordinator ad interim Date & Seal: 19/12/14</p>

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

On 15th October 2012, the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) signed the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB), which puts both parties on the path to end nearly four decades of intermittent violent civil conflict.³ The centerpiece of the FAB is the decision to create the Bangsamoro, a new autonomous entity in Mindanao and homeland for the Moro people. The new entity will replace the current Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

The FAB laid out an overall framework for a final settlement and mandated further talks to produce annexes in three complex areas including power sharing, wealth sharing and normalization in a manner that provides for the maximum level of autonomy allowable within the constraints of the current Constitution.

After 17 months of additional negotiations, the parties negotiated and agreed on crucial annexes pertaining to normalization, wealth sharing, and power sharing. The final Annex on normalization was signed in Malaysia on 25 January 2014. With this final hurdle successfully cleared, it opened the way to signing of a Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB), which took place on March 27, 2014.

Since the 1970s, there have been repeated efforts to bring peace in Mindanao. On four occasions, 1976, 1996, 2009, and 2014, long negotiations culminated in agreements considered highly promising. The first three were followed, however, by breakdowns in understanding and renewed fighting⁴. The current peace process began in 1997 with a formal Cessation of Hostilities agreement. Since then, forty three sessions known as Formal Exploratory Talks have taken place. After years of minimal progress, incoming President Aquino in 2011 took steps to reinvigorate talks, leading to the Framework Agreement, and then the CAB in March 2014.

The CAB also provides the opening for rebuilding communities and livelihoods affected by conflict, pursuing acceptable options for former combatants, restoring justice and harnessing private sector, civil society and development partners in addressing peace, security and

³ Facilitated by Malaysia, the agreement provided for the creation of a new autonomous political entity, "Bangsamoro" to replace the present Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Throughout 2013 and in early 2014, the GPH and MILF negotiated and signed four annexes to the FAB on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities (TAM), Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing, Power sharing and Normalization. In February and March, the formulation of these agreements in Basic Law will be created under the guidance of a specially created Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC), as a charter for the future sub state, for enactment by the Congress of the Philippines. The President has vowed to pass this legislation by the end of 2014. Thereafter, presumably in 2015, the agreement must be ratified by a majority of voters in those regions of Mindanao province that wish to be included in the new entity.

⁴ Notably, the 1976 Tripoli Agreement, which provided 13 areas of Muslim autonomy; the 1996 agreement to form an autonomous Muslim regional government; and the 2008 Memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain.

development. To protect the most vulnerable population, particularly women and indigenous peoples, the Framework Agreement also guarantees the right of women to meaningful political participation and protection from all forms of violence; equal opportunity and non-discrimination in social and economic activity and the public service, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender and ethnicity; and establishing cultural and religious associations. These provisions in the Framework Agreement equally apply to both Muslims and non-Muslims.

A great resource for the current process is the commitment and competence of the leadership involved on both sides. President Aquino has staked his political legacy on success in Mindanao and appointed a highly competent team of negotiators for the government, including several with years of experience as civil society organizers and peace activists in the past. The Office of the Presidential Advisor on the Peace Process (OPAPP) has been charged with supporting the Government's negotiating team and the coordination of the implementation of the CAB, and has served as the key interlocutor with the UN Country Team in formulating this proposal to the PBF.

A Bangsamoro Transition Commission (BTC) was established to lead a deliberative process with public participation to inform the drafting of the Basic Law, a legal framework for creation of the Bangsamoro. Members of civic organizations, national and international experts (including those assembled with UN support), representatives of youth, women, indigenous groups and faith-based organizations, and officials of the current Autonomous Region of the Muslim Mindanao participated in the hearings. The BTC completed its hearings in March 2014, and the draft Basic Law was submitted to the president for his review in May 2014. On August 2014, the final agreed-on draft was submitted to the President, who in turn immediately transmitted it to the Congress. Hearings are currently being held, and Congressional approval is currently expected in February 2015. A popular plebiscite in Mindanao will follow in 2015 to ratify the Basic Law and define the territorial boundary of the Bangsamoro.

The Basic Law provides for a parliamentary system of government, headed by a chief minister, for Bangsamoro. Residents of Bangsamoro will vote for this parliament, as well as for the president and the congress at the national level, during elections. The Basic Law guarantees all fundamental rights and freedoms provided for in the Philippines constitution, and also provides for a new Bangsamoro Police as a sub-unit of the Philippines National Police. Based on the CAB, it provides for the apportioning and use of revenue and natural wealth between the national and the Bangsamoro governments, and for its utilization by Bangsamoro. Muslim residents of Bangsamoro can avail of *sharia* courts for both civil and criminal cases in addition to secular courts. In cases of differences between the two types of courts on the same cases, the secular courts will prevail. All residents of Bangsamoro have access to secular courts. Special provisions are made for women, marginalized groups and indigenous persons in parliamentary representation. However, the provisions for women's participation are below the norm for democratic societies, and the Philippines Congress is considering amendments to the draft law to correct this lacuna.

To maximize the opportunities occasioned by the signing of the Framework Agreement and the CAB, the GPH and the MILF are working proactively to finalize key elements of the overall peace process and direct overseas development assistance to support the new Bangsamoro entity. Recognizing that the establishment of new structures and processes in the transition to the new Bangsamoro entity will require the enhancement of capacities for governance and peacebuilding, both the GPH and the MILF have expressed the need for technical support in managing key processes.

While peace is at hand and lasting success now just a matter of staying the course, Philippines has “been here before”. More than once, signed peace agreements have been followed by return to war.

Implementing peace is widely recognized globally to be harder than achieving agreements at a table. But a set of interlocking factors makes this process even more complicated in Mindanao. These include the geographic remoteness of Mindanao from the central Philippines, which in turn contributes to isolation in other ways. Large parts of Mindanao remain affected by poverty and clientelistic relationships, where ideas of universal education, human rights, the rule of law, and accountable governance are yet to become common knowledge or take firm root in the political culture. Violence and insecurity has disrupted access to the limited basic services that exist, including education, leading to a vicious cycle of poverty and insecurity. In many localities, militia-backed clan leaders control all decisions and resources. Battles among competing clans including *ridos* or the blood feuds, are common in certain places where police and military forces hesitate to interfere.

In this environment, even a sound agreement, laid before the population in a transparent and consultative manner, is vulnerable to confusion and rejection in a referendum, or susceptible to being hijacked by the political elite. Far removed from any benefits of the Philippine state and affected by conflict for generations, the grassroots who in the end will decide the fate of the proposal for Bangsamoro, may not be quick to put confidence in an agreement with the national government on paper.

With the lowest literacy level and the most limited access to modern communications in the country, the people of Mindanao can hardly be expected to rapidly grasp the technicalities and implications of the agreements. They are, however, already targets of communication by dissenters to the peace agreement, who consider it to threaten their own power and spheres of influence. Among those who resist the peace process, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is the group that led the previous attempt to reach the peace settlement with the GPH. The MILF split from the MNLF in 1977 to lead the Moro rebellion, and members of the rump group feel excluded from the present process. On the flip side, a joint effort by the MILF and the four primary MNLF factions to bring the latter into the CAB has been launched in Jeddah in June 2014 with facilitation by the OIC. Any agreement emanating from this process will also require prompt and effective support.

Other potential dissenters can be found among the local political leaders who perceive that

changes brought about with the creation of Bangsamoro will disrupt their local power base. There is a concern that disenfranchised segments of the population can be swayed by these constituencies and mobilized to oppose the peace efforts.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:

At this point in the peace process, only a limited number of development partners have initiated or committed themselves to programmatic support. International support for facilitating peace negotiations is provided by the International Contact Group (ICG) and the Government of Malaysia. Technical assistance for the peace process more broadly is also provided through the joint UNDP-WB Facility for Support Transition Capacities, or FASTRAC. UNDP is also providing separate support for the MILF's transition to a civilian role, and for the development of Bangsamoro's political system more broadly.

UNDP and the World Bank established FASTRAC as a joint facility in 2012 at the request of the GPH and the MILF to strengthen technical capacities for implementing the transition to the new Bangsamoro entity. Since its establishment FASTRAC provided technical support bilaterally to OPAPP and MILF during the negotiations of the Annexes of the FAB, and further supported the deliberations of the BTC in conceiving the transitional structures that need to be put in place. Substantive inputs were provided in several thematic areas, including related to power sharing, wealth sharing and maritime provisions, with focus on normalization, including on law enforcement and reintegration, political authority and constitutional frameworks, and transitional justice processes. FASTRAC coordinates closely with the International Contact Group and the International Monitoring Team who supported the negotiations on the annexes.

Since the signing of the final Annex, and the subsequent CAB, consultations have intensified on programming support for the implementation of the peace agreement. Discussions are on the way to create effective coordination of international assistance, and have centered primarily on the preparation of a Bangsamoro Development Plan by the Bangsamoro Development Authority under the auspices of the Bangsamoro Transition Commission. As of June 2014, very few firm commitments have been reached (see matrix below) and no proper mapping of programmes and partnerships exists yet.

There is an understanding among the international community that an overhaul of former ARMM institutions and development of new Bangsamoro structure will require sustained and robust efforts. Most of institutional development support will require a long-term commitment by development partners. The support provided by the UNCT through this proposal, on the other hand, is geared towards addressing immediate next steps in the peace process in order to maintain its momentum towards the implementation stage, with a particular focus on developing the institutional foundations for the new entity.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Justice Sector Reform	EU	EU: Rehabilitation of justice infrastructure (courts, BAR Association)	3 years	USD 10 mil.	Trust gap between judiciary and population in the projected Bangsamoro area; little capacity to deal with transitional justice issues.
Governance/Economic Linkages and Local Economic Development	ILO WB/Mindanao Trust Fund	Programme for Local Economic Development through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE)	3 years	USD 2 mil.	Lack of participation by youth and marginalized groups in crucial governance and economic matters and processes.
Normalization (Political Autonomy, Combatant Transition, Policing, Transitional Justice)	FASTRAC/ UNDP-WB	Technical Assistance to the parties in the peace negotiations and support for the process of transition	2 years	USD 1, 5 mil.	Bangsamoro police yet to be established; transitional justice mechanisms not yet identified; development and political vision for Bangsamoro yet to be defined.
Human Rights	UNDP (EU funded)	Support for development of physical capacity of the Regional Human Rights Commission.	3 years	USD 2 mil.	Awareness of and access to basic rights, services, and participation limited partly by the feudal system, and partly due to

					internal displacement. Current focus is on building physical capacity of rights institutions. "Software" yet to be developed.
Delivery of basic services and protection of children affected by conflict (CAAC)	UNICEF (key funders Australia and DFID)	Support to improved and inclusive peace conditions, through delivery of basic services to excluded and conflict-affected communities, and protection of CAAC	2 years	USD 3,4 mil	Comprehensive mapping not yet available of numbers of children affected by CAAC still not yet receiving basic services. Support not yet fully available.

c) Rationale for this IRF:

This proposal was developed on the request and with active initiative from national counterparts, both parties to the peace agreement GPH and MILF, seeking support for the peace process from the UN agencies through the PBF. Identification of areas of immediate needs for engagement was done in close consultations with the parties.⁵

The present initiative to develop a PBF proposal was conceived in the fall of 2013 when it became apparent that the efforts to finalize the Annexes of the FAB needed to be complemented with those to ensure that conditions were created to carry this momentum to the next stage. Up to this point, all focus and energy of the parties were consumed by the need to complete the Annexes in accordance with the agreed timeline. The parties recognized that significant efforts now needed to be made to ensure national and regional buy-in for the peace process, and engage with relevant political leaders and groups as well as marginalized constituencies that could lack confidence in the present peacebuilding initiative.

Following the commitment to work together on immediate post-CPA support to be carried out through the end of 2015, a joint assessment of priority areas, based on existing situation analyses, was conducted by UNCT and the national counterparts. The joint

⁵ See, for example minutes for the UNCT-OPAPP meeting of 29 October 2013 and 10 March 2014 (?). Similar informal discussions were held with the MILF.

initiative identified several target groups and geographical areas where action is needed to ensure that key stakeholders are brought in through an inclusive process. At the national level, engagement is needed to inform Filipino public about the contents and historical significance of the peace process, and put parliamentarians at ease in granting congressional approval of the Basic Law. At the regional level, it was decided to focus on the broad population in the core territory of Bangsamoro and surrounding areas; on MILF and local political leaders to enable them to participate in the new institutional framework and democratic process; on leaders and population with traditional allegiances to the MNLF, and on providing opportunities to disenfranchised groups such as youth and IDPs to take an effective role in the transition. These specific groups will also be targeted in geographical areas that were recently affected by local-level conflict (e.g. Zamboanga City) or where political constituencies are most likely to express distrust against the new peace initiative (e.g. Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, North Cotabato, etc.).

National counterparts' partnership with UN agencies and through the PBF was sought for several reasons. The UNCT is able to provide a support package that can cover diverse thematic areas and in remote geographical locations of Mindanao. These include public outreach, support for the creation of new political leadership, women's and youth's participation, livelihoods support and durable solutions for the IDPs. All proposed initiatives will have a potential to play a catalytic role once the CAB is endorsed and enters the implementation stage. The programmes initiated here are scalable and able to extend their scope for assisting with the building of the new Bangsamoro society and supporting institutions. The PBF support is also suitable for its timeline of 6-18 months, which is precisely the period when delivery of assistance is sought by the national counterparts. For several UN agencies, this will be the first engagement in direct support of the Mindanao peace process allowing for their more active role in ambitious task ahead envisaged for development of the new Bangsamoro entity.

Based on the broad consultative process with the partners, UNCT has identified an integrated set of activities, which will: 1) provide support for implementation of the peace agreement in support to the governance processes and establishment of strong political parties as part of the political transition to a new Bangsamoro government; 2) provide protection of rights and durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and livelihood support for the vulnerable groups, especially the youth, in geographically marginalized areas as quick wins initiatives in support of the peacebuilding process.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

Outcome Statement 1:

Participatory political processes established and popular endorsement ensured in support of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement. (UNDP and UN WOMEN)

Causal Statements underlying the Theory of Change: 1) Providing clear, consistent information to the people of the Philippines about what is being proposed and why, and engaging with the lawmakers will lead to approval of the Basic law in the Congress; 2) Outreach efforts targeted to population in Mindanao on implications of the agreement on their lives will result in stronger confidence in, and participation in the peace process, thus ensuring a credible plebiscite; and 3) Facilitating participation of women and the youth, young people, local political leaders and dissenters, and developing institutional and behavioral framework for inclusive political processes related to building new Bangsamoro institutions will reduce risks of derailing peace efforts at the regional and local level.

Background and rationale: With the signing of the final Annex on Normalization of the FAB in January 2014, both OPAPP and MILF emphasized that building confidence in the peace process among the general public and key political constituencies is their first priority. The parties to the agreement are, in other words, fully cognizant of the legacy of failure at the implementation stage of previous attempts to reach comprehensive peace in Mindanao. The political will at both national and regional level is a necessary condition to enable parties to use the current momentum and formalize political settlement through the democratic process. In terms of political process this will require endorsement of the CAB and enactment of the Basic Law in the two national legislative bodies in 2014 and a successful referendum for the Bangsamoro entity with broad participation of all its key constituencies.

The immediate confidence building measures need to have a different geographic focus at both the national and at the regional level, and each level also addressing specific target groups. At the national level, the Filipino public will have to be sufficiently informed about the peace process in general and the substance of the CAB so that they understand its overall benefits and historical significance for the Filipino society. Favorable public opinion and expression of public trust in the Mindanao peace process should put at ease national legislators, enabling them to endorse the agreement. In spite of the present momentum and strong support from President Aquino, the outcome of the vote in the Senate and the House of Representatives expected before the end of 2014 is in no way certain. Much will depend on the ability to advocate through the broader political process, in addition to the public information campaign. At the regional level, public information and outreach will have to be aimed at the broadest segment of Bangsamoro society that should take part in the referendum for the new entity. Beyond instilling confidence for the plebiscite in Bangsamoro, efforts have to be made to ensure that process is both inclusive and participatory. So far only a few outreach initiatives have been launched to explain the contents of the FAB and its Annexes as well as implications to the local leaders and Local Governance Units (LGUs). The focus of outreach efforts will also be in geographical areas where population is traditionally aligned with MNLF, such as Sulu, North Cotabato and Tawi-Tawi. There are then marginalized segments of society, such as disenfranchised women, youth, IDPs or ex-combatants. Benefits of new policies and services at the local level need to be clearly explained to them to avoid their cooption by the spoiler elements. Young people remain a specific focus of efforts at the local level to ensure cultural and generational comprehension of the conflict; to build consensus and support for the peace process; and to ensure a greater chance for sustained efforts to succeed.

The confidence building efforts also need to be complemented by enabling participatory processes and institution building measures. The government institutions and electoral politics for the new Bangsamoro will not emerge upon a *tabula rasa*. A set of local and regional political actors are already in power in

Mindanao, with engrained patterns of functioning often described as clientelistic in character. Many of these actors and the existing political institutions of the region are presently aligned with the MILF, but history and present dynamics suggest that pragmatism guides their response to political developments as much or more than ideologies or party loyalties. At present, a small group of MILF negotiators have participated in brokering peace with the GPH. As the process moves now to expanding those agreements in laws and policies and winning acceptance from the Moro people in the 2016 plebiscite, it will be essential to ensure that the peace is more broadly owned, by engaging leaders outside this group in the region.

This component will identify and work with women, local and regional leaders to accomplish this. It will be crucial that the MILF, GPH, and the Bangsamoro transition authorities work with the MNLF or other groups not directly involved with the peace negotiations, including indigenous peoples, where possible, to ensure that the process is open, transparent and inclusive. Confidence building and participatory processes go hand-in-hand. The more political leaders will be able to translate the aspirations of a rebel movement and local community interests into a political party platform that can compete in an inclusive and democratic political process, the more they will be generating political will for change and acceptance of the new governance structures. Inversely, the more the general public and political constituencies see themselves as a part of the peace process, it will incentivize political leadership to adjust and find new roles in the governance structures laid out by the Basic Law.

Two individual components of the programme will be delivered through engagement of the FASTRAC. In order to generate political will and effectively engage with diverse stakeholder groups identified, FASTRAC will contribute through the following outputs: 1) tracking of public opinion and discourse related to the peace process; and 2) creating space for women's participation and leadership in the new Bangsamoro institutions.

Six different sets of activities will be undertaken to "promote and democratize the peace" by creating settings that enable Moro political leaders and broader population to engage through an inclusive political process and newly created governance institutions:

Output 1: National advocacy pool to promote Bangsamoro peace process established and operational.

UNDP will assist the Bangsamoro transition authorities and OPAPP to work closely with the leaderships of media, faith-based organizations, the private sector and civil society in both Manila and Mindanao to generate understanding and buy-in into the peace process. Specifically, these leaders will be assisted in determining and playing effective roles in support of greater debate and dialogue around the peace process, and a more detailed public understanding of the FAB and its annexes. They will also be encouraged to engage specific constituencies such as parliamentarians, the legal profession, and academia around the peace process. Presently there are a number of unknowns related to broad political support for the peace process. Any number of constituencies could derail the effective transition or prevent adoption of the CAB and the Basic Law. For example, Parliamentarians will play a crucial role in drafting and passing the relevant legislation; several branches of the government will have to be brought on board with the special administrative arrangements required for the new autonomous entity, and may be reluctant to limit the powers that they currently enjoy; private sector interests benefiting from the current arrangements in Mindanao could mobilize against the peace agreement; clan interests in Mindanao, dominant in local politics, may oppose the implementation for parochial reasons, or because they benefit from the current ARMM government; while after presidential elections in 2016 the new administration may be less inclined to support the process in the mid-course. An early engagement with these constituencies through the advocacy effort at the high and publically visible level will act to push for congressional endorsement and

prevent any backsliding.

As a matter of priority, support will be provided for engagement with the chairs of the relevant parliamentary committees to obtain better understanding and comprehension of the Basic Law and providing technical assistance for the drafting of legislation. Complementary to these efforts technical assistance will be provided to ensure that detailed factual and legal briefs on all aspects of the FAB and its annexes are prepared for legislators, as well as for the Supreme Court.

Targeted support will also be provided for civic, faith-based, and private sector leaders to conduct advocacy and outreach through a media campaign at the national level so that the wider Filipino public supports the adoption of the Basic Law, and the implementation of the agreement. Particular effort will be placed on identifying women's leaders, and help their association and networking efforts around the causes of peace in Mindanao. Leaders supported in this manner will also engage with potential spoilers who may oppose or challenge the implementation of the FAB and its annexes at the national level and seek accommodation with the current political and economic interests in the core territory of Bangsamoro.

Output 2: Capacity to track public opinion related to the peace process established and operational.

In addition to engaging in outreach and advocacy itself, the progress (or regress) of public confidence towards the political endorsements will be measured by tracking the public opinion nationally and regionally. Secondly, the tracking will include public expression of support of political actors and public figures, especially those whose alliance with the peace causes was previously questionable. Regular public polling of general populations and specific targeted groups identified previously will enable programme staff and OPAPP-Bangsamoro transition authorities communication group/s to adjust and accommodate messaging and dissemination strategies based on the generated data. At the same time, this output will set up M&E tools and develop relevant baselines from the outset to enable reporting on the outcome of launched activities. The data generated through the polling will be disaggregated by gender in recognition of their specific opinion, needs and interests related to the development of the new entity. This will inform activities in other outputs to formulate strategies to empower women leaders and engage previously marginalized women.

Output 3: Capacities for political party formation developed.

Much work lies ahead to support the emergence of strong political parties and a healthy democratic electoral framework and environment. The transition from rebel to politician is notoriously difficult for individuals, but the challenges are also organizational and political.

This output will support strategies to develop democratic political parties in Bangsamoro. Given the low level of party involvement in many areas, the initial output will be limited to conversations about local needs, responsibilities of local leaders, and how to form parties and exercise political rights peacefully. One aspect of this component will involve facilitating South-South exchange with, for example, rebel/political groups from Timor Leste, El Salvador, Nepal, Mozambique and Aceh-Indonesia that have made a successful transition. This will help regional and local dialogue on implications of multi-party electoral system and need for voter mobilization throughout the new Bangsamoro entity. It will assist in introducing and promoting a broad ethos of principled election governance, which is at the core of democratic resilience of political communities.

The assistance in this output will therefore create the basis for conducting a successful first election in the Bangsamoro entity.

Output 4: Potential dissenters to peace process encouraged and incentivized to engage in participatory processes.

MNLF leadership has largely sustained from publically endorsing the agreement or has otherwise actively opposed the new settlement. Following the Jeddah meeting, however, the MNLF factions have established a joint mechanism with the MILF to negotiate the alignment of their positions on different issues with the provisions of the FAB and its annexes. Substantive and targeted technical support will be provided to this conversation. An engagement with the MNLF leadership at regional and local level will also be essential to prevent their role as the spoilers. There are geographical areas where the influence of the MNLF is particularly strong, such as Sulu, Zamboanga, North Cotabato and Tawi-Tawi. The output will seek different avenues, depending on local contexts and their dynamics, to engage and reach accommodation with their current political and economic interests in the core territory of Bangsamoro. Capitalizing on complementarity with the first outcome goal and resources developed to achieve it, the engagement with MNLF leaders and other potential spoilers will also be assisted by identified group of local champions of peace.

Output 5: Women's leadership and participation in the transition process and new Bangsamoro institutions ensured.

This component will support women's political participation in the new Bangsamoro. While the BTC and its staff include a number of women commissioners, it is important to support such meaningful participation at different levels including at the regional and community levels. It is also important to ensure that their inclusion can also be translated into meaningful and effective political representation as the Bangsamoro moves towards elections. Significant amount of work will be required, in partnership with the Civil Society Organizations and Bangsamoro authorities, for women to provide inputs and influence agenda setting of the political parties. This will require support to women groups to organize and consult at community and regional level as well as training of women leaders, particularly in unrepresented or weakly represented communities. The support to women's groups, and the identification and training of women leaders will be preceded by a mapping of existing women groups and their prominent actors in the Mindanao region. UN Women has experience in other countries in promoting space for women in political processes. Additionally, as Bangsamoro institutions are being set-up, it is important to ensure adequate technical inputs to these processes so that the Bangsamoro institutions have gender responsive mandates and charters. UN Women is already involved in providing gender inputs to the formulation of BBL and the Bangsamoro Development Plan. The proposed activities will build on these existing UN Women interventions.

Output 6: Consultations on the scope and implications of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement held with local political leaders.

Local level leaders need opportunities to explore the implications of the new political dispensation for themselves and their communities. This is partly a matter of information, to learn precisely what is being proposed, and partly a matter of reflection and constructive response, to give feedback to MILF and other regional and national leaders about the challenges faced by local leaders as they contemplate tsunami-scale political changes. To this end, this output will support the development and facilitation of local level dialogues (both between local leaders and between senior and local leadership groups), to share information and discuss concerns, fears, disagreements and challenges.

Outcome 1: Participatory political processes established and popular endorsement ensured

<i>in support of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement.</i>			
Output number	Output name	Output budget	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	National advocacy pool to promote Bangsamoro peace process established and operational.	150,000	Implemented by UNDP
Output 1.2	Capacity to track public opinion related to the peace process established and operational.	200,000	Implemented by UNDP through FASTRAC Provide a comprehensive and regular mapping of public opinion to inform a range of policy issues related to the peace process.
Output 1.3	Capacities for political party formation developed.	400,000	Implemented by UNDP
Output 1.4	Potential dissenters encouraged and incentivized to engage in participatory processes.	100,000	Implemented by UNDP
Output 1.5	Women's leadership and participation in the transition process and new Bangsamoro institutions ensured.	400,000	Implemented by UN Women
Output 1.6	Consultations on the scope and implications of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement held with local political leaders.	100,000	Implemented by UNDP

Outcome Statement 2:

Marginalized groups, including youth and IDPs, experience immediate dividends of the peace process. (ILO, UNHCR, FAO, and UNICEF)

Causal Statements underlying the Theory of Change: 1) Participation in and clear positive results associated with the Bangsamoro peace process will reduce feelings of marginalization and mistrust and that

this in turn will reduce isolationist behaviors and vulnerability to dissenters' activity, and lead to increased support for the establishment of Bangsamoro; 2) The activities will enable vulnerable groups, including young men and young women, to accept the peace process and affiliated institutions as having immediate, direct, positive impact on their lives in an area of great need and importance for them; and 3) Expanding the capacity of institutions and government agencies to be attentive to and advocate for basic rights of and deliver basic services to vulnerable communities, including IDPs, will alter the environment in which such communities live, thereby facilitating attitudinal change in those communities in support of the peace process.

Background and rationale: A crisis in Zamboanga City in September, 2013 left more than 100,000 people displaced, and underscored the vulnerability of the city and outlying provinces to spoiler elements determined to wreck the current peace process. One year later, many families are still displaced and struggling to find decent work opportunities. Forty-eight (48%) per cent of those employed in Region IX are vulnerably employed. The Government of the Philippines has itself recognized that economic, political and social disenfranchisement of people, particularly among the youth aged 15-24 years old, is a key risk to sustainability of the peace process and highlighted this as an area deserving attention in the PBF efforts. This is also true across central Mindanao, including ARMM.

Young people comprise approximately one-third of the total working age population⁶ of Region IX.ⁱ About half of the youth have sought to earn incomes by joining the labor force, albeit almost half (47%) of those who are employed are in vulnerable conditions of employment (e.g. unpaid family workers). While the male youth of the province tend to be in jobs found in either services sector (27%) or agriculture (59%), it is noteworthy that 64% of employed young females are in the services sector with 32% in agriculture. Half of the unemployed youth are female.

This component is based on the recognized principle that access to productive employment, supported by marketable vocational and entrepreneurship skills training is recognized as a stabilizing and moderating force especially for young people. Lack of meaningful employment increases vulnerability to radical elements and to pressures to migrate for work. By working to address these issues through trainings and livelihood support and development, beneficiaries will be able to see and feel an immediate and direct positive impact on their lives, linked in part to the new institutions that are or will be part of the move to a new Bangsamoro.

Zamboanga City is a regional economic hub, on which much of the surrounding areas rely on. Further to this, it has long historical and cultural ties to the Sulu archipelago (Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi, also known as BASULTA), with many of those living and working in Zamboanga originally coming from BASULTA. With parts of the MNLF attributed to having started the situation in Zamboanga, there is a need to ensure that areas of MNLF support are included in the benefits of the peace process, otherwise it may be seen as just an MILF vehicle, encouraging further resentments. Offering livelihood support to vulnerable groups in BASULTA and Zamboanga, the economic hub of the region will be key to reducing that perception. Therefore the implementation of the livelihood programmes will be focused in the conflict-affected areas of Zamboanga City and Sulu, and select areas of the projected Bangsamoro territory.

Output 1: Social dialogue between Bangsamoro (BTC) representatives and young men and women facilitated to promote and develop youth policies, including on sustainable livelihoods

⁶ Working age population - comprised of those 15 years old and above.

This output aims to create the enabling environment through which youth groups can themselves engage proactively with transition authorities, and vice versa, to generate sustainable livelihoods. The first step will involve a set of social dialogues between the youth and representatives of the Bangsamoro transitional authorities (outreach will also be conducted to youth from Sulu and Tawi Tawi). The public discussion reaching out to remote communities will be aimed at raising the level of understanding of the peace process and gathering a sample of youth's opinion on policies that will have considerable impact on their lives, especially pertaining to employment opportunities. **Youth participating in these exercises will also receive concrete training in entrepreneurship and the exploration of employment options.**

Youth leaders and youth organizations will be tapped to articulate and advocate for the needs of the youth, ensuring that their voices are heard in critical forums, with special attention to bringing in young people in at-risk areas, and also to ensuring the presence of young women in planning and policymaking that affects young people. **The feedback from the youth in remote communities will then be used to support the development and implementation of concrete employment generation programmes by the Bangsamoro transition authorities.** This component will be supported by UNICEF, who will focus on engaging children and adolescents in dialogue on the peace process and wider peace building, and will be coordinated with the youth-focused activities of ILO and FAO, as well the activities of UNDP and UN Women to increase participation in and popular endorsement of the peace agreement and the transition process. Through these linkages, employment generation for youth will also be used to widen support for and buy-in into the peace process.

UNICEF will also work with adolescents and young people to promote their role as peace-builders and peace-leaders in their communities. Young people remain a specific focus of efforts at the local level to ensure cultural and generational comprehension of the conflict; to build consensus and support for the peace process; and to ensure greater chance of sustained efforts. The UNICEF-supported component will work to create Zones of Peace through young people's acquisition of essential pro-social life skills and through opportunities for youth leadership and dialogue to understand the formal peace process, including where and how they can participate and influence change. **These life and leadership skills will in turn be essential to generating entrepreneurship, and to increasing the chances of youth gaining meaningful employment.**

UNICEF will draw on its existing partnerships with key actors in Mindanao to deliver activities, including the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the MILF, the regional bodies of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), and a wide range of national and community-based NGOs and CSOs. It will also utilize a range of strategies and tools for engaging and empowering youth, including Creating Connections, a program for supporting adolescent dialogue that has been scaled up across the Asia-Pacific region with support from UNICEF, and is currently being rolled out by in the Philippines with a focus on sexual and reproductive health and related issues. UNICEF will also draw on its well-established relationships with communities across ARMM and Mindanao, to ensure bottom-up participation in and support for its activities.

Output 2: Creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly young women and men, through skills and entrepreneurship training in identified market linkages

The International Labour Organization (ILO) will utilize community-based strategies and tools that have been tested through the Programme for Local Economic Development through Enhanced Governance and Grassroots Empowerment (PLEDGE) project, which is being implemented together with the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA). PLEDGE engages vulnerable groups, including young women and men, in the

conflict affected/conflict prone areas in Mindanao, allowing them to identify options for better employment and increased incomes. Through the PBF component, the tested strategies and tools will be applied/adapted in Zamboanga, where recent disturbances have flagged national attention. Together with local industry associations and employers' organizations, communities will be engaged in determining wage employment opportunities and corresponding skills training requirements. The job market will be assessed to determine employment opportunities for the professional development of young women. To support the development of entrepreneurs, existing community-based enterprises will be assessed and assisted in their forward and backward linkages with formal markets, technologies and financial capital

The ILO's long standing partnership with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) on skills development will be leveraged for the benefit of this proposal. TESDA is a government agency, under the Department of Labor and Employment, responsible for managing and supervising technical education and skills development in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will help fisher families in Zamboanga City to increase incomes through a more profitable approach to fish and seaweed farming, and through direct support for fisheries start-ups in some instances. FAO will assist mobilization and participation of youth in fisheries resource management activities, thus reducing the vulnerability of youth in the fisheries sector to seek work elsewhere. In addition, the local government, fisher associations, youth and women groups, as well as Barangay officials will have increased awareness and understanding of sustainable fisheries management and marine protected areas.

Output 3: Develop capacity of Bangsamoro communities to create protection mechanisms and identify and implement activities for durable solutions. This component, led by UNHCR, will strengthen the capacity of vulnerable IDP communities and those who are at risk of displacement to protect their "rights". A mechanism will be established through workshops with community leaders, the developing Bangsamoro authorities and the Framework Agreement Joint Peace and Security Teams to improve security and access to services and livelihoods as outlined in the proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law, Article IX. The current ARMM Regional Human Rights Commission (RHRC) will transition into a Bangsamoro Human Rights Commission and its linkages with the CHR to build complementary protection mechanisms for vulnerable communities and IDPs will be supported as foreseen by the new national IDP Bill expected to be Law by December 2014. UNHCR, with RHRC, the BDA and community based NGO partners, will identify vulnerable communities and provide analysis of their basic rights that are not addressed and support advocacy with key Bangsamoro constituencies to identify durable solutions for these communities with a particular focus on women and children.

In this context, trainings on basic human rights according to Philippine and international law, the BBL and new IDP Law will also be a means of empowering these communities. The on-going capacity-building of the regional and national Human Rights Commissions will be directed towards ensuring that the rights of vulnerable communities are recognized by the new authorities and that the communities themselves know their rights and are equipped to be effective in advocating for them.

The targeted IDP communities are among the most vulnerable in the nation. In a region widely recognized to be lagging behind other regions of the Philippines in access to services, these communities are often located in municipalities that are unable to provide even basic services. Chronic neglect has made these communities vulnerable not only to illness, poverty, and lack of education, it also makes them easy marks for exploiters, whether human trafficking, other crimes and general use of violence.

The rationale for this intervention is the belief that there needs to be a realization of human rights as outlined in the Bangsamoro Basic Law with a well-functioning and well trained human rights monitoring and reporting mechanism as a means to help stabilize volatile communities. A stronger presence of human rights actors with greater knowledge in the communities will improve the reporting of human rights transgressions and it will also provide members of these communities an alternative way to seek redress and assistance to help stabilize their community to find a durable solution. Examples for issues that are expected to be addressed by the community, the Bangsamoro authorities and security actors are land disputes (and related HLP issues), recognition of civil documentation of individuals and access to basic services and livelihoods. It is believed that could make issues like these be addressed, the onset of a conflict within or between communities and the resulting displacement could be avoided and this in turn would allow fragile communities more stability and a durable solution to their vulnerability and displacement.

With funding provided by the European Union, UNDP is also implementing a project to support the establishment of the Regional Human Rights Commission. This provides for direct institutional support; the establishment of 3 sub-offices of the RHCR; and a public education and information campaign related to human rights. Close coordination will thus be pursued between UNDP and UNHCR in the implementation of this component.

<i>Outcome 2: Marginalized groups, including youth and IDPs, experience immediate dividends of the peace process.</i>			
Output number	Output name	Output budget	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.1	Social dialogue between Bangsamoro transition authorities and young men and women facilitated to promote and develop programmes for providing sustainable livelihoods.	\$300, 000	Implemented by UNICEF. Includes a series of discussions and technical briefings/workshops, as well as community-based consultations for upwards from 800 youth (at least 40% female) Includes support to dialogue with schools and communities, as well as dialogue with adolescents including delivery of comprehensive pro-social life skills program and youth-leaders for peace dialogues to build youth consensus and commitment for the peace
Output 2.2	Creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly young women and men, through skills	\$600,000	Implemented by ILO. Includes provision of enterprise development support for 100 women and men (at least 60% youth) and their families. Includes

	and entrepreneurship training in identified market linkages	\$300,000	actual delivery of training for at least 200 youth (composed of at least 40% female) and technical support for sustainability Implemented by FAO. Fisheries resource management includes provision of fishing gears for 100 groups (with 3-5 fisher households in each group) and inputs for seaweed farms for 100 households
Output 2.3	Developed capacity of Bangsamoro communities to create protection mechanisms and to identify and implement activities for durable solutions.	\$450,000	Implemented by UNHCR Trainings and workshops, operational support and personnel for human rights institutions and community actors, including leaders, the developing Bangsamoro authorities and the FAB security actors (JSPC) to jointly improve security and access to services and livelihoods as outlined in the proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law, Article IX.

Budget:

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNDP	Amount Recipient Agency UN WOMEN	Amount Recipient Agency ILO	Amount Recipient Agency FAO	Amount Recipient Agency UNHCR	Amount Recipient Agency UNICEF	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	86,363	80,000	101,000	74,400	108,610.70	24,000	474,374
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	34,545	20,000	14,000	90,000	7,199.91	6,000	171,745
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	38,864	20,000	14,000	2,125	6,770.32		81,759
4. Contractual services	241,818	70,000	250,500		91,424.50		653,743

5.Travel	86,363.64	30,000	18,000	14,000	48,649.82		197,013
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	345,455	120,000	100,000	80,000	119,998.56	249,000	1,014,453
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	54,441	32,000	63,248	19,849	37,907.55		207,446
Sub-Total Project Costs	887,850	372,000	560,748	280,374	420,561.36	279,000	2,800,533
8. Indirect Support Costs*	62,150	26,040	39,252	19,626	29,439	19,530	196,037
TOTAL	950,000	398,040	600,000	300,000	450,000	298,530	2,996,571

b) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

The ILO's main competencies include policy and technical cooperation in employment creation, labour standards, social protection, social dialogue and gender equality. The ILO works with government, labour and business sectors on employment issues. The ILO also cultivates local partnerships and provides tools for implementation of local development programmes in conflict and post-conflict areas.

ILO employs its matured tools and approaches in facilitating social dialogue; economic development in conflict-prone situations; livelihood and employment creation; entrepreneurship development; youth and employment; and social protection programmes. Specifically, ILO contributes to confidence and peace building efforts through local economic development and sustainable livelihood creation in conflict affected areas in Mindanao by utilizing tested local economic development tools, including:

- community-based training for rural economic empowerment (TREE) framework;
- value chain analysis (VCA) to better integrate local businesses and increase access to markets; and
- entrepreneurship development programmes.

UNHCR has been working in Mindanao since 2010 with an office located in Cotabato working with the ARMM government and regional DSWDs to support the response to internal displacement. The UNHCR office consists of 17 staff experienced as protection/field officers, with programme, administration, finance, information management, security and transport support staff. Within ARMM, a rapid response office for the Humanitarian Emergency Assistance Response Team (ARMM-HEART) was created with UNHCR supported with office equipment and training to provide emergency response interventions for displaced persons as a result of conflict and natural disasters. This team works directly with local government units to support humanitarian interventions. Other partners in the region are the CHR, Regional Human Rights Commission (RHRC), CFSI and UNYPHIL who directly work with vulnerable communities. UNHCR has monitored and evaluated these

partners over the past three years, except for the RHRC that UNHCR has worked closely with for almost two years.

UNDP has supported the development and implementation of the FASTRAC mechanism in partnership with the World Bank. The mechanism has provided significant and substantive technical assistance to the MILF, and to the GHP as appropriate, during the negotiation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and for the Bangsamoro Transition Commission during the drafting of the Basic Law. The work of the Independent Commission on Policing, set up by the parties to identify the parameters of the new Bangsamoro Police, was also assisted by FASTRAC. UNDP is also supporting the senior MILF leadership to develop its political transition strategy towards a civilian role, as well as extensive capacity development for the Regional Human Rights Commission for the ARMM. This capacity will be deployed to support wider engagement on the part of indigenous persons and minorities with the peace process. Assistance is also being provided for the Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Committee established jointly by GPH and MILF; for the development of civil society capacity; and for planning for the transition from ARMM to Bangsamoro.

UNICEF has been working in Mindanao since 2000. It currently has offices in Cotabato City and Zamboanga City. It has over 20 staff, including experienced program staff in the areas of education, child protection, WASH, nutrition and M&E, as well as operational staff. UNICEF's program in Mindanao is focused on supporting peace building and preparing for and responding to conflict and disasters, as a means of protecting children and women's rights in line its core commitments for children in humanitarian action (CCCs), and longer-term development. UNICEF's key partners in Mindanao include the regional bodies of ARMM, in particular the Department of Education ARMM and the Regional Planning and Development Office, local government units, the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA) and a wide range of international and national NGOs, including ACF, Plan International, Non Violent Peace Force, CFSI, Balay Rehabilitation Centre and UNYPHIL. UNICEF also works closely with other UN agencies, including UNHCR and UNFPA.

	RUNO 1: NAME?	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc.)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UNHCR	Canada, UK/DFID; CERF; Japan; Norway; Spain; Germany, Brazil,	8,136,583	15,325,302
Current calendar year	UNHCR	CERF, Canada, USA, DFID, Private donors,	4,906,050	4,602,096

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The oversight and management of the project will be done through a project board that is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and consists of relevant agencies from the UN Country Team. The project board will also have representatives from the government led by OPAPP,

representatives from the Bangsamoro Transition Commission and civil society (the BTC has 14 members, seven each appointed by the GPH and the MILF respectively, and chair of the BTC is from the MILF; each of the seven includes at least one women and one indigenous person). The programme will not have a dedicated programme coordinator, but each component of the project will have a coordination group that reports regularly to the Project Board on programme and achievements. These groups will be convened by the lead agency of the particular outcome and also substantively engage with other parts of the programme. Project Board meetings will take place on a quarterly basis with ad hoc meetings being called as needed.

Individual project components will be managed by implementing agencies; however, progress reporting will be consolidated by the UNRCO. Financial accountability will remain directly with the agencies. The Senior Peace-building Advisor, located in the UNRCO, will provide substantive inputs into the overall implementation of the programme.

b) **Risk management:**

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Local environment, such as leader attitude and traditional practices, may not be supportive to application of tools and practices in peace consolidation.	Low	High	Provide support though coaching and mentoring through the FASTRAC. Also, find opportunities for supporting training exercises and dialogue opportunities where relevant. Build trust and confidence between stakeholders through the implementation of activities and strengthen existing collaboration.
Risk for political parties to become factional, rather than working around issue-based agendas.	Medium	Medium	Provide examples of political party formation in other relevant context and build trust between factions in order support the development of a solid political party system.
Citizens may not have a complete picture of what the peace process and new institutional arrangements within it entail, creating resistance that can be high-jacked by actors not amenable to supporting the peace	Medium	High	Intense information campaigns to be set up to support knowledge across different sectors of the peace process. This will include both citizens' rights within the new Bangsamoro institutional framework and information about institutional roles and processes.

process.			
The private sector benefits from current arrangements in Mindanao and they could be a powerful force in mobilizing against the implementation of the peace agreement. The private sector is a powerful player in the context of regional and national politics in the Philippines.	Medium	High	Dialogue with the private sector to facilitate buy-in for the new institutional arrangements within Bangsamoro and support a coordinated effort towards larger development goals of the new entity.
Technical support to central issues within the peace agreement, such as wealth sharing, may be hampered by external variables such as corruption at the local level.	Medium	High	Creation of accountability and transparency mechanisms for the implementation of the governance elements of the peace process, promoting citizens roles in terms of vigilance and accountability of institutions.
The exact support to the broader peace process remains unclear with possible spoilers including a number of constituencies at various levels, such as both civilian and armed groups and various parts of the national government and legislators that feel they have not been adequately included in the peace process.	Medium	Medium	Mapping of political and conflict dynamics around the peace process, and an early engagement and outreach effort to individual constituencies to augment buy-in around the peace process and its implementation.

c) Results framework:

Overall, project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the participating UN agencies. Each participating agency's rules and regulations including accounting and auditing rules will be strictly followed during the implementation of their respective components of the project. At the inception phase of the project, the agencies will map out the joint baseline and analysis needs to be undertaken, which will be costed from a joint M&E budget (under Component 1). Monitoring will be continuous, involving data collection and assessment of the project's field implementation and will involve key project staff of the various components meeting periodically to review operations and field implementation and to assess whether new priorities require a shift in the project's implementation. Further to this, field visits will be undertaken throughout the project by the

implementing agencies, together with an appropriate member of the RCO staff such as the strategic advisor or the senior peace-building advisor to validate results and provide latest information on progress. These visits will be documented through brief and action-oriented reports to record monitoring progress.

An independent joint project evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the project, to capture impact and lessons learned. The ToR for the evaluation will be drafted jointly and shared and validated with the PBSO before the evaluation commences. Further to this, a light mid-term review against the outputs and indicators will be conducted and documented by the implementing agencies and by an appropriate staff members such as the strategic advisor or the senior peace-building advisor.

The Resident Coordinator's Office, in collaboration with the implementing agencies, will be responsible for initiating and finalizing quarterly project reports to the Project Board against the outcomes, timeframe and projected indicators. The RCO will also be responsible for producing reports to the PBSO every six (6) months in addition to the final financial and narrative progress report.

At least 10% to 15% of the overall project budget will be allocated for the cost coverage to M&E related tasks and activities.

d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Increasing Public Confidence and Participation in Support of Implementation of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement	
Recipient UN Organization:	ILO (in partnership with FAO), UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women	
Implementing Partner(s):	Government of the Philippines, Office of the President's Advisor on the Peace Processes (OPAPP)	
Location:	Selected locations in Region XV – Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, of the Philippines.	
Approved Project Budget:	USD 3,000,000	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 September 2014	Planned Completion: 31 March 2016
SC Approval Date: (Actual Dates)		
Project Description:	The project supports implementation of the 2014 Bangsamoro Peace Agreement with initiatives to reduce barriers to acceptance of the agreement among key actors and populations. Initiatives include support for: 1) public advocacy, broad participation of political leaders and formation of political parties for development of new democratic institutions and processes; 2) protecting rights and addressing the needs of critical constituencies in the new Bangsamoro entity including IDPs and young people in conflict-affected and marginalized areas.	
PBF Priority Area:	Priority Areas Two and Three.	
PBF Outcome:	Broad public support and participation of key political constituencies is mobilized at the national and regional level in support of the implementation of Mindanao Peace Process.	
Key Project Activities:	Support public communications regarding peace agreement, establish pool of national advocates for peace agreement, track public opinion related to peace process. Facilitate dialogue between youth and public officials regarding youth policies and livelihoods, identify market linkages to support youth livelihoods, train youth in livelihoods skills. Conduct consultations with local political leaders regarding Comprehensive Peace Agreement, assist women to be active participants in political leadership and providing training in developing political parties. Ensure comprehensive human rights monitoring and reporting in IDP affected areas. Assist advocacy for the rights and needs of IDPs at regional and municipal levels. Establish	

	schools as zones of peace.
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Annex 2 – IRF Results Framework

Country name: Philippines

Project Effective Dates: 1 May 2014 – 31 October 2015

IRF Theory of Change:

OUTCOME 1: 1) Providing clear, consistent information to the people of the Philippines about what is being proposed and why, and engaging with the lawmakers will lead to approval of the FAB and the Basic Law in the Congress; 2) Outreach efforts targeted to population in Mindanao on implications of the agreement on their lives will result in stronger confidence in, and participation in the peace process ensuring a positive outcome of the plebiscite; and 3) Facilitating participation of women, local political leaders and dissenters, and developing institutional and behavioral framework for inclusive political processes related to building new Bangsamoro institutions will reduce risks of derailing peace efforts at the regional and local level.

OUTCOME 2: 1) Participation in and clear positive results associated with the Bangsamoro peace process will reduce feelings of marginalization and mistrust, and that this in turn will reduce isolationist behaviors and vulnerability to dissenters' activity, and lead to increased support for the establishment of Bangsamoro; 2) The activities will enable vulnerable young men and young women to accept the peace process and affiliated institutions as having immediate, direct, positive impact on their lives in an area of great need and importance for them; and 3) Expanding the capacity of institutions and government agencies to be attentive to and advocate for basic rights of vulnerable communities, including IDPs, will alter the environment in which such communities live, thereby facilitating attitudinal change in those communities in support of the peace process.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones
<p>Outcome Statement 1:</p> <p><i>Participatory political processes established and popular endorsement ensured in support of the Bangsamoro Peace Agreement.</i></p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a Substantive conversations conducted with wider group of stakeholders around the Basic Law</p> <p>Baseline: Conversations on the Basic Law currently limited to the signatories to the CAB.</p> <p>Target: Basic Law adopted by end-2014, or in the first quarter thereafter</p>	<p>Reports from CPAPP</p>			
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b Substantive hearings on the Basic Law conducted by the legislative branch of the government.</p> <p>Baseline: No conversations on the Basic Law have been conducted with or by the legislative branch of the government.</p> <p>Target: inputs on the Basic Law received and considered by the legislative branch of the government.</p>	<p>Reports from Congress</p>			
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c High level of diversity in the sectors/groups participating in political processes in the Bangsamoro</p>	<p>Reports from COMELEC and Bangsamoro transitional authorities.</p>			

	<p>Baseline: Input by civic groups into the work of the BTC is currently ad hoc; there is no wider conversation on a viable political system for Bangsamoro. Target: (i) Credible mechanisms established for inputs by civic and women's groups for inputs into the work of the Bangsamoro Transitional Commission and the Transitional Authority; (ii) Civic and popular participation enhanced in the political processes leading to the Bangsamoro plebiscite and the election for the first Bangsamoro parliament.</p>	<p>Baseline: Input by civic groups into the work of the BTC is currently ad hoc; there is no wider conversation on a viable political system for Bangsamoro. Target: (i) Credible mechanisms established for inputs by civic and women's groups for inputs into the work of the Bangsamoro Transitional Commission and the Transitional Authority; (ii) Civic and popular participation enhanced in the political processes leading to the Bangsamoro plebiscite and the election for the first Bangsamoro parliament.</p>	<p>Reports from COMELEC reports from Bangsamoro transition authorities. ; Testimonials from MILF and MNLF leaderships.</p>				
<p>Output 1.1 National advocacy pool for public promotion of Mindanao peace process established and operational. Activity summary: Key stakeholders better informed about options and choices with regard to the peace process and the Basic Law; Prominent persons fully engaged in advocacy for the peace process, and also in engaging with and addressing the concerns of potential spoilers; media and civic discourse on the peace process is substantively and fully</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of eminent civic, media and private sector persons and actors supporting the peace process and conducting public advocacy. Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of eminent civic, media and private sector persons and actors supporting the peace process and conducting public advocacy. Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>	<p>Media reports; reports from DPAPP, UN, Bangsamoro transition authorities.</p>				
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of technical assistance initiatives (such as legal briefs) for legislators and the Supreme Court Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Reports from the Senate, Congress and Supreme Court</p>				

	engaged.	<p>Target: 10</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of potential peace spoilers engaged by eminent persons.</p> <p>Baseline: MNLF-MILF negotiations currently ongoing, but requiring further support.</p> <p>Target: Final settlement with four MNLF factions; support by traditional parties for the peace process; active engagement by minority population groups in the Bangsamoro area with the peace process.</p>	Reports from the Bangsamoro transition authorities, UN reports	
	<p>Output 1.2 Capacity to track public opinion related to the peace process established and operational.</p> <p>Activity summary: Evolution of public opinion with regard to the peace process is tracked.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of public opinion polls on the peace process conducted, and results disseminated.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of M&E tools for tracking public opinion</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Media reports; UN publications	
	<p>Output 1.3 Capacities for political party formation developed.</p> <p>Activity summary: Substantive accompaniment is provided for MILF's political transition; emergence of new parties, or alignment of traditional formations to the new Bangsamoro system, is supported; a common political vision for Bangsamoro, and trust and confidence among stakeholders with regard to the new political system of Bangsamoro, is established through</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of South-South exchange initiatives on political party formation in the context of the development of MILF's political transition strategy.</p> <p>Baseline: One exchange involving South Africa has already been conducted. One exercise to develop MILF's political transition strategy has been completed.</p> <p>Target Five exercises implemented; five additional south-south exchanges completed; MILF's political transition strategy completed, adopted and</p>	UN reports; feedback from MNLF leadership	

	<p>regional and local dialogues.</p>	<p>applied.</p> <p>Output indicator 1.3.2 Number of technical assistance initiatives for potential political parties</p> <p>Baseline: Assistance for MILF's political transition has begun. Target: At least five political parties supported.</p> <p>Output indicator 1.3.3 Number of dialogues on local needs, responsibilities of local leaders, party formation and peaceful exercise of political rights</p> <p>Baseline: No systematic Bangsamoro-wide envisioning or dialogue process has been conducted. Target: At least two regional dialogue initiatives conducted, a regional dialogue platform established, and five local level dialogue initiatives conducted.</p>	<p>Reports from COMELEC; feedback from political parties.</p> <p>Reports from provincial, city, municipal and barangay LOUs</p>
	<p>Output 1.4 Potential dissenters encouraged and incentivized to engage in participatory processes.</p> <p>Activity summary: Outreach to, and dialogue with, MILF communities, and with potential spoilers, is systematically supported.</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.4.1 Number of MNLF members/communities engaged in dialogues on the Bangsamoro new political entity</p> <p>Baseline: Dialogue with the MNLF leadership has begun. Target: Local level dialogues conducted in at least 15 MNLF-dominated communities, and platforms established for continued dialogue.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of platforms/incentive mechanisms created for the engagement of potential spoilers</p> <p>Baseline: A joint committee has been</p>	<p>MNLF reports; project reports from the UN, NGO documentation</p> <p>Reports from OPAPP, ARMM Regional Government and other Government institutions in Mindanao; CSO reports</p>

	<p>Output 1.5 Women's leadership and participation in the transition process and new Bangsamoro institutions ensured.</p> <p>Activity summary: Women's associations engaged with peace-building and governance in Bangsamoro, and their capacities, systematically mapped; capacities of leaders and associations for advocacy and participation in the new Bangsamoro government, and for peacemaking and building social cohesion, systematically enhanced.</p>	<p>established by MILF-MNLF for on-ground technical engagement in Cotabato. Target: Work of joint MILF-MNLF technical committee completed with acceptance of peace agreement by MNLF; traditional political parties successfully registered to compete within the parameters of the new Bangsamoro political system.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.4.3 Number of other peace spoilers included in participatory processes Baseline: 0 Target: Platform established and applied to engage prominent political and princely families and clans in the core Bangsamoro area to obtain support and participation for the peace process.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.5.1 Women's groups mapped and their capacities documented. Baseline: No/ limited mapping of existing women's associations Target: Women's groups and CSOs working on GEWE mapped and their capacity needs documented.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.5.2 Number of women leaders trained and recognized Baseline: Only five prominent women civil servants and political leaders in the ARMM government. Target: At least 40 such leaders engaged with the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority and with the subsequent regional government.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.5.3 Women's groups supported to organize themselves.</p>	<p>Project reports from the UN</p> <p>Mapping report on women's groups and CSOs...</p> <p>OPAPP reports, media releases</p> <p>UN project reports; NGO documentation</p>			
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		<p>Baseline: # of existing women's associations Target: 50% increase in number of women's associations</p>		
	<p>Charter, Mandates of Bangsamoro development institutions</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.5.4 Bangsamoro senior office bearers supported to establish gender responsive institutions, through training and technical support.</p> <p>Baseline: # of charters/ mandates of Bangsamoro institutions that are gender responsive Target: All new Bangsamoro government institutions have gender-responsive mandates, terms of reference, and basic operating guidelines.</p>		
	<p>Documentation reports from NGOs, LGUs and other peace and development stakeholders in Mindanao</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.6.1 Number of dialogues on the implications of the Comprehensive Peace Process for local leaders</p> <p>Baseline: # of local leaders trained in the governance implications of the new peace agreement. Target: Leaders of all LGUs in the core Bangsamoro area.</p>	<p>Output 1.6 Consultations on the scope and implications of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement held with local political leaders.</p> <p>Activity summary: Local leaders capacitated and empowered to engage fully with the governance processes of Bangsamoro.</p>	
	<p>LGU reports, documentation from OPAPP and ARMM Regional Government</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.6.2 Number of local leaders participating in discussions on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement</p> <p>Baseline: Local leaders are currently not involved in the shaping of the transitional or the permanent arrangements for Bangsamoro. Target: All LGU leaders provided with at least two opportunities to engage the Transitional Authority leadership with substantive inputs, and to discuss the response.</p>		

<p>Outcome Statement 2: <i>Marginalized groups, including youth, IDPs, and indigenous populations experience immediate dividends of the peace process.</i></p> <p>(The participation and buy-in of marginalized groups into the peace process and the new Bangsamoro entity will be enhanced through: The rapid provision of viable economic alternatives for target groups, with a particular focus on women and youth; The social and political empowerment of targeted groups of youth; The enhanced access of select communities to durable solutions for IDPs.)</p> <p>Overall outcome baseline: Will measure current levels of support for the peace process among target communities prior to the provision of economic opportunities. Methodology for calculation to be determined in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including OPAPP and the Bangsamoro Development Agency.</p>	<p>Overall outcome indicator: Baseline will be established for overall outcome for levels of support for peace process among target communities prior to the proposed interventions. Proxies will then be developed to measure support for the peace process following the proposed interventions.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Young women and men, including former youth combatants and members of vulnerable communities, are employed or acquire sustainable livelihoods using new vocational or entrepreneurial skills, or new technologies in fisheries management.</p> <p>Baseline: To be established</p> <p>Target: At least 300 young women (at least 40%) and men, including former combatants, and members of vulnerable communities undergo business development and entrepreneurship training, and skills training. This component will be supported by ILO.</p> <p>About 500 individuals (100 fisher households x 5 persons/HH) will be capacitated in seaweed farming and acquire fishing gear and other relevant capacities. This component will be supported by FAO. This group of 500 will be distinct from the group of 300 being supported through ILO.</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p>	
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		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c. Number of target municipalities that did not experience displacement following the implementation of durable solutions.</p> <p>Baseline: Same as number of municipalities implementing durable solutions.</p> <p>Target: Same as above.</p>	<p>Review of Municipal/ Provincial Government's Plans/reports</p>				

<p>Output 2.1 Facilitating social dialogue between Bangsamoro representatives and children, adolescents, young men and women to identify, implement and sustain livelihood and other activities designed for young people and ensure access to education</p> <p>Activity summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity 2.1.1 Mobilization and organization strengthening of youth groups/associations - Activity 2.1.2 Engagement of partner institutions, including BDA and local government units - Activity 2.1.3. Social dialogue activities between youth groups/associations and Bangsamoro representatives 	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Sex disaggregated numbers of young women and men that are able to participate in the design and implementation of livelihood programmes for young people.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 800 young people, with at least 40% female.</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>Youth reports on activities conducted</p>						
		X X X	X X					
		X X X	X X			X X		
		X X X	X X			X X		

<p>Output 2.2 Creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly young women and men, through skills and entrepreneurship training in identified market linkages</p> <p>Activity summary:</p> <p>- Activity 2.2.1 Assess potential economic sectors in identified communities, including possible cross-market linkages based on value chains/supply chains</p> <p>- Activity 2.2.2 Identify existing businesses/enterprises that can be developed and provide support to strengthen linkages with markets, technologies and financial capital.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 Conduct enterprise development trainings</p> <p>Activity 2.2.4 - Assess wage employment opportunities and corresponding skills training requirements.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.5 - Facilitate wage employment referrals for youth</p> <p>Activity 2.2.6 - Identify trainees together with the communities</p> <p>Activity 2.2.7 Deliver identified skills training courses</p> <p>Activity 2.2.8 - Identify fishing communities to be provided and provide inputs</p> <p>Activity 2.2.9 Provide technical assistance to fishing community members on seaweed farming</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of small enterprises with potential for expansion provided with technical assistance and critical inputs</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 10 enterprises employing at least 10 people each are provided technical support</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 % of the young women and men who land wage employment and have increased incomes</p> <p>Baseline: # to be established</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of the youth beneficiaries (40% women) are referred for wage employment</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of beneficiaries of skills and entrepreneurial trainings</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 300 women and men are provided with trainings and technical support for sustainability</p> <p>Sub-target: At least 60% are youth of which 40% are young women</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.4 Number of fisher households provided with seaweed farms and fishing gears</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 100 fisher households provided with seaweed farms and 100 groups of fisherfolks provided with fishing gears</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.5 Number of land-based drying facility</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target: 5 new land-based drying facility</p>	<p>Project monitoring reports</p> <p>BFAR Field Verification Report</p> <p>Zamboanga City OCA Monitoring Report</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>39</p>
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<p>Output 2.3: Developed capacity of Bangsamoro communities to create protection mechanisms and to identify and implement activities for durable solutions.</p> <p>Activity summary:</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1 – Identify communities with Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) of the Normalization process for land dispute resolution and stability.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2 - Provide continuous training to local leaders, BDA on protection and human rights monitoring and reporting and community profiling. This includes formal training sessions but also joint field monitoring with experienced UNHCR protection and RHRC staff.</p> <p>Baseline – 0 Target 24 municipalities, 100 individuals</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3 – Provide information management training and support to the BDA, LGUs, RHRC to ensure consistently high quality reporting such as municipality protection profiling.</p> <p>Baseline - 0 24 municipalities, 50 individuals</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4 – Capacitate the IDP office of CHR to ensure protection monitoring in Bangsamoro contiguous areas and a strengthening of “cross-border” partnerships between RHRC and CHR.</p> <p>Baseline – 0 Target - 8</p> <p>Activity 2.3.5 – Jointly identify and support small QIPs projects through community meetings to support return and reintegration for durable solutions with communities, BDA and security sector.</p> <p>Baseline – 70 from 2011 Target - 24</p>	<p>Output 2.4 Number of Bangsamoro communities establishing protection mechanisms</p> <p>Baseline - 0 Target 24 communities</p> <p>Number of Bangsamoro communities in which activities for durable solutions are supported</p> <p>Baseline - 0 Target: 8</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 UN coordination reports (e.g protection cluster); CHR/RHRC annual reports; NGO/CSO documentation</p>						40
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